

Appendix D
Cultural Resources Assessment

656 South San Vicente Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

Prepared for

656-676 SSV Property Owner, LLC and
650 SSV Property Owner, LLC
10850 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1050
Los Angeles, CA 90024

July 2019



656 South San Vicente Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

Prepared for:

656-676 SSV Property Owner, LLC and 650
SSV Property Owner, LLC
10850 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1050
Los Angeles, CA 90024

July 2019

Prepared by:

ESA
2121 Alton Parkway, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92606

Project Director:

Monica Strauss, M.A., R.P.A.

Principal Investigator:

Kyle Garcia, B.A.

Report Authors:

Fatima Clark, B.A.
Michael Vader, B.A.

Project Location:

Hollywood (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad
Township 1 South, Range 14 West, Section 20

Acreage: Approx. 0.76 acres

Assessor Parcel Numbers:

5510-022-033, 5510-022-034, 5510-022-035,
5510-022-058, 5510-022-059

2121 Alton Parkway
Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92606
949.753.7001
www.esassoc.com



Bend	Oakland	San Francisco
Camarillo	Orlando	Santa Monica
Delray Beach	Pasadena	Sarasota
Destin	Petaluma	Seattle
Irvine	Portland	Sunrise
Los Angeles	Sacramento	Tampa
Miami	San Diego	

OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY | ESA helps a variety of public and private sector clients plan and prepare for climate change and emerging regulations that limit GHG emissions. ESA is a registered assessor with the California Climate Action Registry, a Climate Leader, and founding reporter for the Climate Registry. ESA is also a corporate member of the U.S. Green Building Council and the Business Council on Climate Change (BC3). Internally, ESA has adopted a Sustainability Vision and Policy Statement and a plan to reduce waste and energy within our operations. This document was produced using recycled paper.

Table of Contents

656 San Vicente Cultural Resources Assessment

	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	1
Introduction	1
Project Location.....	1
Project Description	5
Setting	5
Environmental Setting	5
Cultural Setting	5
Ethnographic Setting	6
Historic Setting.....	8
Regulatory Framework	10
State.....	10
Local	15
Archival Research	16
SCCIC Records Search.....	16
LACM Database Search.....	18
Sacred Lands File Search	19
Historic Map and Sanborn Map Review.....	19
Geologic Map Review.....	20
Summary of Results and Recommended Mitigation Measures	20
Archaeological Resources.....	20
Paleontological Resources	23
References	25

Appendices

- A. Personnel
- B. LACM Database Results
- C. Sacred Lands File Search

Figures

1	Regional Location.....	2
2	Project Site Detail.....	3
3	Project Location.....	4

Tables

1	Previous Cultural Resources Investigations	17
---	--	----

Executive Summary

656 San Vicente Cultural Resources Assessment

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by, 650–676 SSV Property Owner, LLC and 650 SSV Property Owner, LLC (the Applicant) to prepare a cultural resources assessment for the proposed 656 San Vicente Project (Project). The Applicant is proposing to demolish two existing buildings and surface parking lot and would construct a mixed-use office building that would include a combination of medical office, administrative office/laboratory, and retail uses.

A records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), housed at California State University Fullerton on June 6, 2017.

The records search indicates that seven archaeological resource studies have been conducted within a ½-mile radius of the Project Site. Approximately less than 25 percent of the ½-mile records search radius and the entirety of the Project Site (LA-11642) has been included in a previous archaeological resources survey. Although the pedestrian survey for LA-11642 yielded negative results for archaeological resources, the study indicated that given its right-of-way which is located mainly along Wilshire Boulevard (which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil during its construction), construction activities had the potential to encounter buried archaeological resources. In addition, the study indicated that based on the existence of historic sidewalk stamps (located within the immediate vicinity of the Project Site), there was a moderate to high potential for encountering buried historic-period archaeological resources.

The records search results also indicated that no archaeological resources have been recorded within the Project Site, or within the ½-mile radius. However, a total of 11 historic architectural resources have been recorded within the ¼-mile radius. These 11 historic architectural resources are mentioned in a separate historic resources technical report prepared for the Project.

The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands Field search on June 22, 2017, which yielded negative results.

Because the Project Site is fully developed and no natural ground surface exposures exists, an archaeological resources survey was not conducted.

The archival research indicated that no archaeological resources have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. However, the archival research indicated that the Project Site was initially developed with former commercial uses by the 1920s. Some of these commercial uses would later be demolished for the construction of the current Big 5 Sporting Goods store in 1977, while others were combined in 2003 to form the current Montessori

building. The current and former buildings do not have basements. As a result, there is potential that remnants of the former historic period and prehistoric period uses have been preserved below the foundations of the current buildings and below the surface parking lot within the Project Site, as these areas would not have been subjected to deep excavations that would have displaced or destroyed resources. Moreover, the Project Site is located in the immediate vicinity of several historic-period thoroughfares and transportation corridors, including the Pacific Electric Railway right-of-way, Wilshire Boulevard, as well as activity associated with the La Brea Tar Pits. In particular, Wilshire Boulevard, located immediately south of the Project Site is known to have been used during prehistoric times by the Gabrielino as a route to the La Brea Tar Pits located approximately ½-mile east of the Project Site. Lastly, the former drainage (composed of Quaternary Alluvium deposits) that once crossed the Project Site likely attracted prehistoric and historic period inhabitants to the area. The alluvial deposition associated with the drainage has the potential for burying and preserving archaeological sites. Based on these results and given the fact that the proposed ground disturbance for the Project would likely encounter undisturbed subsurface deposits, the Project Site is considered to have a moderate sensitivity for buried resources, including both prehistoric archaeological deposits, as well as historic-period refuse deposits. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measures MM-CUL-1 through MM-CUL-4 will reduce potential impacts to archaeological resources and human remains to less than significant. These mitigation measures are provided in the *Conclusions and Recommendations* section at the close of this report.

A paleontological resources database search was conducted by the LACM on July 6, 2017. No paleontological resources were identified in the Project Site as a result of the database search. However, the Project Site has surface deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium not known for being fossiliferous. However, these deposits are underlain by older Quaternary deposits which at shallow depths can produce vertebrate fossils. The Palos Verdes Sand is also found beneath these older Quaternary deposits. Two fossil localities from older Quaternary deposits are located within very close proximity to the Project Site and have yielded fossil specimens of ground sloth, elephantoid, and bison at unspecified depths. Additionally, other fossil localities located approximately .30 to .65 miles away from the Project Site have also produced fossils specimens of mastodon, deer, elephantoid and horse at unspecified depths and depths from 13 to 30 feet below surface. A geologic map was also examined in order to contribute to an assessment of the Project Site's paleontological sensitivity. The geologic map review confirms that the Project Site is composed of alluvial deposits. Given the fact that the proposed ground disturbance likely would encounter undisturbed subsurface deposits, including older Quaternary alluvial sediments, coupled with the existence of numerous fossil localities immediately adjacent and in the surrounding vicinity of the Project Site, the potential for encountering paleontological resources is high. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measures MM-CUL-5 through MM-CUL-7 will reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant and these are provided in the *Conclusions and Recommendations* section.

656 San Vicente Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

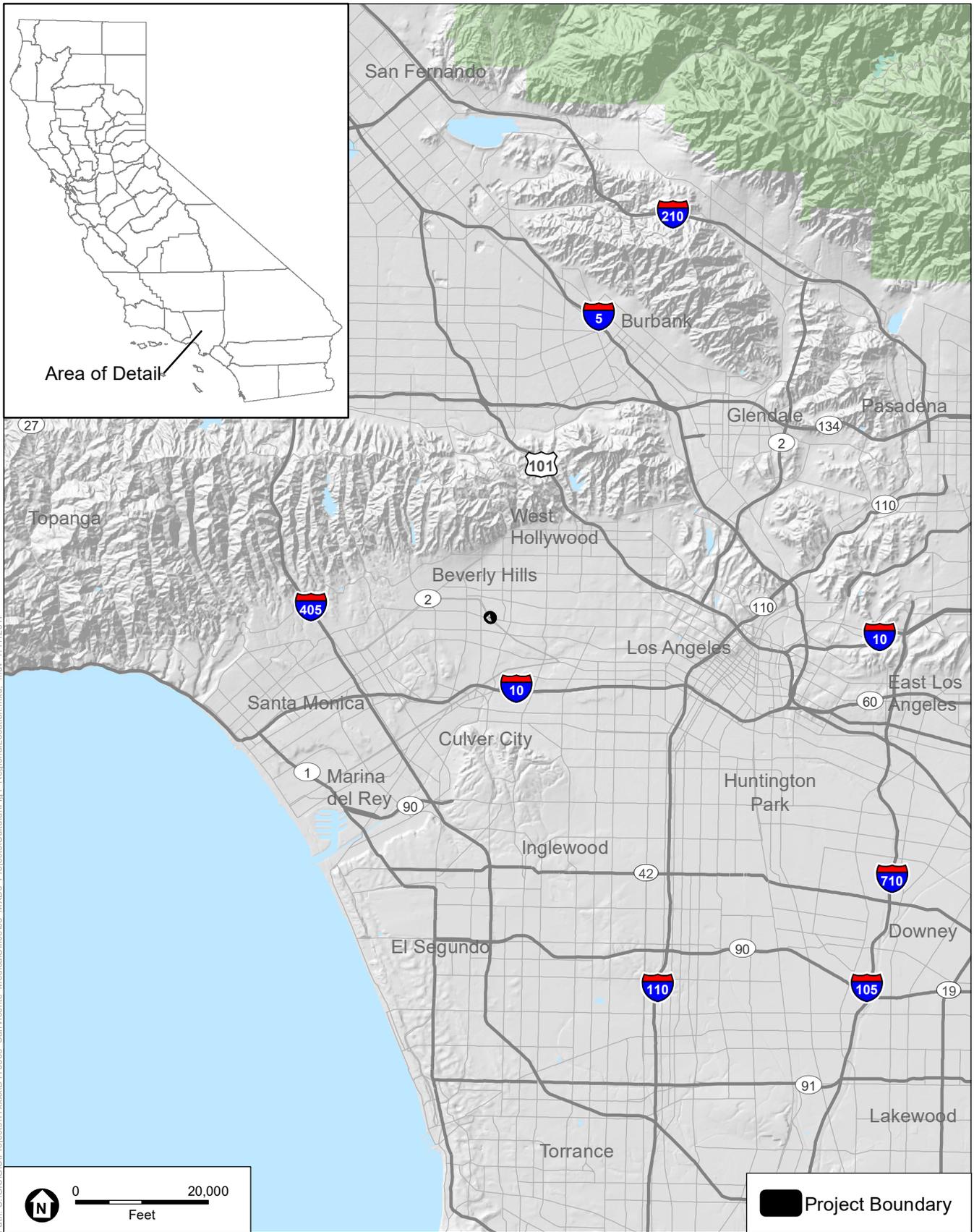
Introduction

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by, 650–676 SSV Property Owner, LLC and 650 SSV Property Owner, LLC the Applicant) to prepare a cultural resources assessment in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The scope of work for this assessment included a cultural resources records search through the California Historical Resources Information System-South Central Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCCIC), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission, geologic map review, and a paleontological resources records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). In addition, ESA reviewed available Sanborn Maps, historic aerials, the *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of 656 South San Vicente Boulevard* and the *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of 650 South San Vicente Boulevard* reports in order to understand the land use history and the subsurface geological conditions at the Project Site. Due to the developed nature of the Project Site and the lack of visible ground surface, an archaeological and paleontological resources pedestrian survey was not performed. The Applicant is proposing to demolish the existing uses at the 0.76-acre Project Site to enable construction or proposed mixed-use office building that would include a combination of medical office, administrative office/laboratory, and retail uses. The City of Los Angeles Planning Department (the “City”) is the lead agency for the Project.

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, M.A., R.P.A., Project Director; Kyle Garcia, B.A., Principal Investigator; Fatima Clark, B.A., report author; Michael Vader; B.A., report contributor; and Jessie Lee, GIS specialist. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A**.

Project Location

The 0.76-acre Project Site is located in west Los Angeles in the Beverly-Fairfax neighborhood of the City within the Wilshire Community Plan Area (CPA) (**Figure 1**). The Project includes Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5510-022-033, 5510-022-034, 5510-022-035, 5510-022-058, 5510-022-059, and is bounded by Orange Street on the north and west, South San Vicente Boulevard on the south, and South Sweetzer Avenue on the east (**Figure 2**). Specifically, the Project Site is located within Section 20, Township 1 South, Range 14 West, on the Hollywood, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (**Figure 3**).



SOURCE: ESRI

San Vicente Medical Office

Figure 1
Regional Location



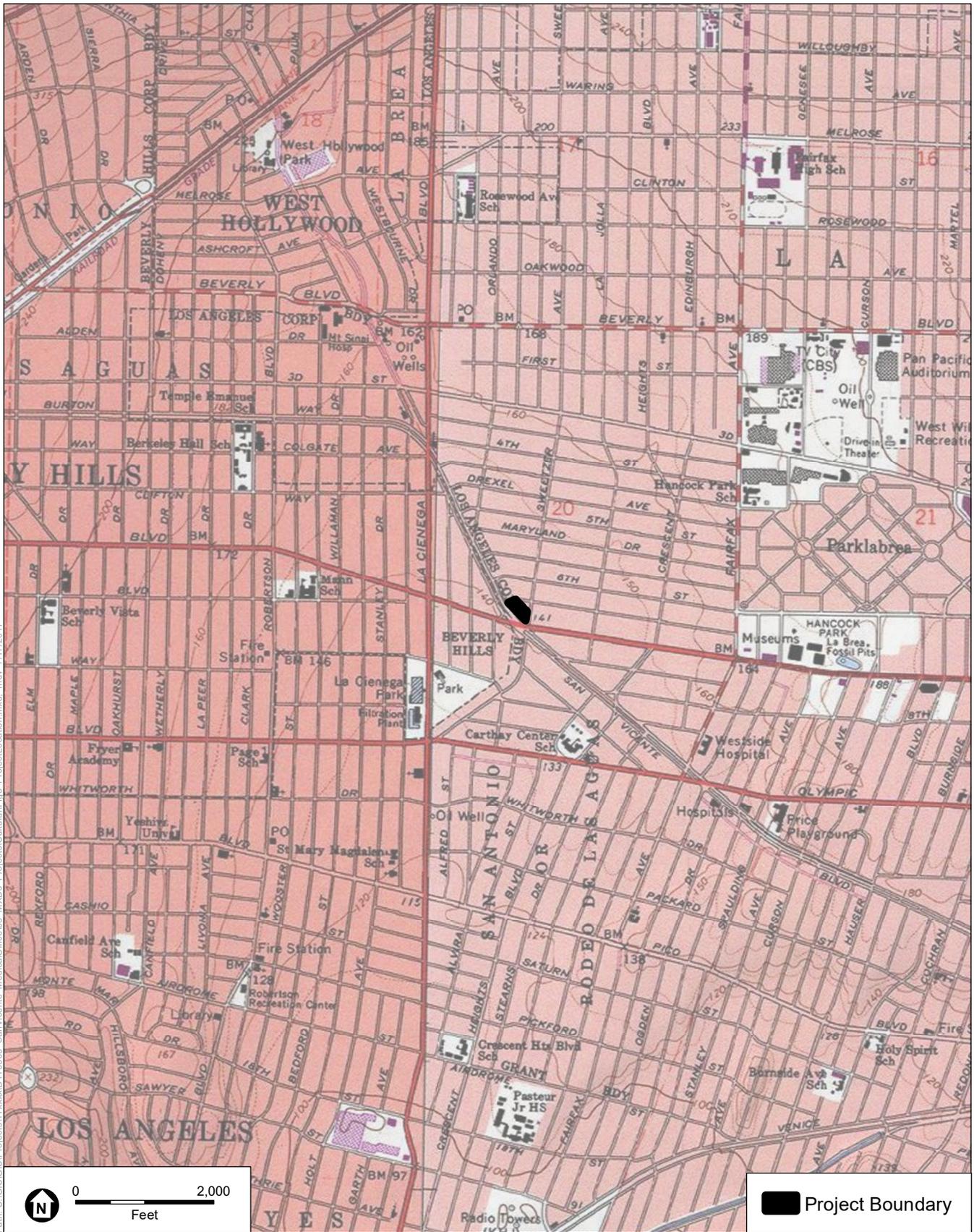


Path: U:\GIS\Projects\17xxxx\1709365_SanVicente_MedicalOffice\03_MXD\Projects\Cultural\Fig2_ProjectDetail.mxd, mxd, 7/17/2017

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad Beverly Hills 1978, 1981; Hollywood 1978, 1982

San Vicente Medical Office

Figure 2
Project Site Detail



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad Beverly Hills 1978, 1981; Hollywood 1978, 1982

San Vicente Medical Office

Figure 3
Project Location



Project Description

The Project Site is presently developed with a one-story 5,738-square-foot Montessori Children's World School, and an 8,225-square-foot Big 5 Sporting Goods store and associated surface parking. The proposed Project would replace the existing retail and educational uses on the Project Site with a mixed-use 13-story building with up to 145,305 square feet of development, including up to 140,305 square feet of medical office space and 5,000 square feet of ground floor commercial use, of which up to 4,000 square feet may be a small restaurant use and 1,000 square feet may be other commercial uses, such as a pharmacy or soft good store. The proposed building would be approximately 218 feet in height (230 feet to the top of the mechanical penthouse), and include seven floors of medical office uses over four floors of parking, and ground level lobby for the medical office and other commercial uses. Proposed grading for the Project would reach an average depth of six feet, but could exceed that in places. In addition, caissons may be installed to a depth of up to 100 feet.

Setting

Environmental Setting

The Project Site is located in the Hollywood Basin portion of the Los Angeles Basin. The basin is formed by the Santa Monica Mountains to the northwest, the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and northeast, and the San Bernardino Mountains and San Jacinto Mountains to the east. The basin was formed by alluvial and fluvial deposits derived from these surrounding mountains. Specifically, the Project Site is located within the highly urbanized Beverly-Fairfax area of Los Angeles and is bordered by existing commercial, office, medical, and residential uses.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Overview

The chronology of southern California is typically divided into three general time periods: the Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. to 5,600 cal B.C.), the Middle Holocene (5,600 cal B.C. to 1,650 cal B.C.), and the Late Holocene (1,650 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1769). This chronology is manifested in the archaeological record by particular artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture.

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in southern California by about 9,600 cal B.C. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 9,150 and 9,000 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab, 2007). During the Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. to 5,600 cal B.C.), the climate of Southern California became warmer and more arid and the human populations, who were represented by small hunter gathers until this point and resided mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

During the Middle Holocene (5,600 cal B.C. to 1,650 cal B.C.), there is evidence for the processing of acorns for food and a shift toward a more generalized economy. The first confirmed evidence of human occupation in the Los Angeles area is associated with the Millingstone

cultures, which appeared in California around 6,000-5,000 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab, 2007; Wallace, 1955; Warren, 1968). Millingstone cultures were characterized by the collection and processing of plant foods, particularly acorns, and the hunting of a wider variety of game animals (Byrd and Raab, 2007; Wallace, 1955). Millingstone cultures also established more permanent settlements that were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than approximately 3,000 B.C. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

During the Late Holocene (1,650 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1769), many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson, 1994; Wallace, 1955; Warren, 1968). The native populations of southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson, 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab, 2007). Between about A.D. 800 and A.D. 1350, there was an episode of sustained drought, known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) (Jones et al., 1999). While this climatic event did not appear to reduce the human population, it did lead to a change in subsistence strategies in order to deal with the substantial stress on resources. The Late Holocene marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Trade during this period reached its zenith as asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite were traded from Catalina Island (*Pimu* or *Pimugna*) and coastal southern California to the Great Basin. The bow and arrow was introduced sometime after cal A.D. 500, largely replacing the dart and atlatl (Byrd and Raab, 2007). Major technological changes appeared as well, particularly with the advent of the bow and arrow sometime after cal A.D. 500, which largely replaced the use of the dart and atlatl (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

Ethnographic Setting

Gabrielino-Tongva

The Project Site is located in a region traditionally occupied by the Takic-speaking Gabrielino Indians. The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish at the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included: the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Kroeber, 1925). Their neighbors included the Chumash to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith, 1978). The Gabrielino language is part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino Indians were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable water and food supply. Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game were hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith, 1978). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly-leafed cherry.

Community populations generally ranged from 50 to 100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. The Gabrielino are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber, 1925). Villages are reported to have been the most abundant in the San Fernando Valley, the Glendale Narrows area north of downtown, and around the Los Angeles River's coastal outlets (Gumprecht 2001). The nearest villages to the Project Site were *Kuruvungna* and *Yangna* located approximately 5 miles southwest and 7 miles east of the Project Site, respectively (McCawley, 1996).

The Project Site is also located approximately ½-mile west of the La Brea Tar Pits, a prized resource visited by the Gabrielino in prehistoric and historic times for the purpose of extracting tar for making weapons, vessels and jewelry, and waterproofing for canoes and roofing (Selden and Nudds, 2004). The alignment of present-day Wilshire Boulevard, which is located immediately south of the Project Site, was constructed on a trail established by the Gabrielino which connected the village of *Yangna* to the tar pits (Roderick and Lynxwiler, 2005).

Gabrielino society was characterized by patrilineal, non-localized clans, each clan consisting of several lineages. The Gabrielino-Tongva inhabited large circular, domed houses constructed of willow poles thatched with tule (Bean and Smith, 1978). These houses could sometimes hold up to 50 people. Other village structures of varying sizes served as sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and granaries.

At the time of Spanish contact, many Gabrielino practiced a religion that was centered around the mythological figure *Chinigchinich* (Bean and Smith, 1978). This religion may have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived, and was spreading at that time to other neighboring Takic groups. The Gabrielino practiced both cremation and inhumation of their dead. A wide variety of grave offerings, such as stone tools, baskets, shell beads, projectile points, bone and shell ornaments, and otter skins, were interred with the deceased.

Coming ashore on Santa Catalina Island in October of 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Gabrielino-Tongva; the 1769 expedition of Portolá also passed through Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith, 1978). Native Americans suffered severe depopulation and their traditional culture was radically altered after Spanish contact. Nonetheless, Gabrielino descendants still reside in the greater Los Angeles and Orange County areas and maintain an active interest in their heritage.

CA-LAN-159 (“La Brea Woman”)

In 1914, the remains of “La Brea Woman” (or CA-LAN-159) were discovered at Pit 10 of the La Brea Tar Pits approximately six to nine feet below the ground surface (Heizer, 1949).

Speculations have been made that La Brea Woman was between 25 to 30 years old at death, although her age has not been scientifically confirmed (Kennedy, 1989). There have also been many attempts at dating La Brea Woman’s skeleton. In 1971, a bone collagen extract from La Brea Woman’s remains yielded a date of 9,000 Radiocarbon Years Before Present (“RYBP”); however; Erlandson (1994) suggests that these dates be regarded with caution given the problems with dating bone collagen and decontaminating samples from tar seeps. Several bones of Pleistocene fauna that exhibit possible butchering marks that were found associated with the remains should also be regarded with caution. A mano, shell beads, and extinct fauna are also known to have been discovered in association with the human remains. The shell beads were studied by Chester King in 1988 and he believes that they are similar to the ones found in Level 1 at the Malaga Cove site in the Santa Monica Bay, which suggests that an early Holocene age (i.e., 12,000 to 8,000 years before present) for the remains is valid. Michael Moratto has also hypothesized that the extinct fauna (with different radio carbon dates of 12,650 RYBP and 15,200 RYBP) which were discovered with La Brea Woman’s remains raise the possibility of a late Pleistocene human presence in the Los Angeles area (Erlandson, 1994). The remains of a domestic dog were also identified and analyzed more than seventy years after they were recovered from Pit 10 and are likely associated with La Brea Woman (Reynolds, 1985). Lastly, a wooden foreshaft (perhaps for an atlatl), dart shafts and a cogstone were recovered from Pits 61 and 67 of the tar pits (Heizer, 1949).

Historic Setting

Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Although Spanish explorers made brief visits to the region in 1542 and 1602, sustained European exploration of southern California began in 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá and a small Spanish contingent began their exploratory journey along the California coast from San Diego to Monterey. This was followed in 1776 by the expedition of Father Francisco Garcés (Johnson and Earle, 1990). In the late 18th century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and forcibly relocating and converting native peoples. In 1771, Father Junipero Serra founded the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, located approximately 15.5 miles northeast of the Project Site (California Missions Resource Center, 2003). Disease and hard labor took a toll on the native population in California; by 1900, the Native Californian population had declined by as much as 90 percent (Cook, 1978). In addition, native economies were disrupted, trade routes were interrupted, and native ways of life were significantly altered.

In an effort to promote Spanish settlement of Alta California, Spain granted several large land concessions from 1784 to 1821. At this time, unless certain requirements were met, Spain retained title to the land (State Lands Commission, 1982).

Mexican Period (1821–1846)

The Mexican Period began when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. Mexico continued to promote settlement of California with the issuance of land grants. In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al., 2009).

Many ranchos continued to be used for cattle grazing by settlers during the Mexican Period. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for Californios, many of whom became wealthy and prominent members of society. The Californios led generally easy lives, leaving the hard work to vaqueros and Indian laborers (Pitt, 1994; Starr, 2007).

American Period (1846–present)

In 1846, the Mexican-American War broke out. Mexican forces were eventually defeated in 1847 and Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. California officially became one of the United States in 1850. While the treaty recognized right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy, and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr, 2007).

When the discovery of gold in northern California was announced in 1848, a huge influx of people from other parts of North America flooded into California. The increased population provided an additional outlet for the Californios' cattle. As demand increased, the price of beef skyrocketed and Californios reaped the benefits. However, a devastating flood in 1861, followed by droughts in 1862 and 1864, led to a rapid decline of the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle perished during these droughts (McWilliams, 1946; Dinkelspiel, 2008). This event, coupled with the burden of proving ownership of their lands, caused many Californios to lose their lands during this period (McWilliams, 1946). Former ranchos were subsequently subdivided and sold for agriculture and residential settlement.

The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, connecting San Francisco with the eastern United States. Newcomers poured into northern California. Southern California experienced a trickle-down effect, as many of these newcomers made their way south. The Southern Pacific Railroad extended this line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. The second transcontinental line, the Santa Fe, was completed in 1886 and caused a fare war, driving fares to an unprecedented low. Settlers flooded into the region and the demand for real estate skyrocketed. As real estate prices soared, land that had been farmed for decades outlived its agricultural value and was sold to become residential communities. The subdivision of the large ranchos took place during this time (Meyer, 1981; McWilliams, 1946). During the first three decades of the 20th century, more than 2 million people moved to Los Angeles County, transforming it from a largely agricultural region into a major metropolitan area.

Brief History of the Project Site Vicinity

During most of the 19th century, the Project Site vicinity was used for sheep and cattle grazing, as well as the cultivation of barley and wheat. Much of the land that is now part of the Fairfax and Beverly Grove neighborhoods (most commonly referred to as Beverly-Fairfax) was originally part of the Rancho La Brea land grant. Most of the Salt Lake Oil Field underlies neighborhoods in the northwestern portion of the Wilshire CPA, which once had been covered with oil derricks. The La Brea Tar Pits are a surface manifestation of this vast underground resource. In 1900 rancher A.F. Gilmore began oil exploration on the small piece of the rancho he had acquired (Architectural Resources Group, 2015).

By the 1910s, Gilmore and his son E.B. Gilmore realized that residential and commercial development was more profitable than oil production. By the early 1930s, most of the land in the Fairfax neighborhood, north of Wilshire Boulevard, had been subdivided and thoroughly developed. Gilmore sold off the less productive portions of his land. The Beverly-Fairfax development was automobile-focused, since it was outside of the Los Angeles Railway's streetcar system. New neighborhood subdivisions in the Beverly-Fairfax area were developed. Many of these were two-story duplexes and fourplexes in a variety of Period Revival styles and constructed from the mid-1920s to the early 1930s (Architectural Resources Group, 2015).

In 1934, Fred Beck and Roger Dahlhjelm opened the Farmers Public Market at West Third Street and Fairfax Avenue (on land owned by E.B. Gilmore), where local farmers sold their produce out of their trucks. Soon, buildings were constructed at the Farmers Public Market and restaurants, ice cream stands, flower shops, and other retail stores began selling at the market. The Farmers Market still exists in its original location. It once included a drive-in movie theater, a racetrack, and a stadium (Architectural Resources Group, 2015).

Regulatory Framework

Numerous laws and regulations require federal, state, and local agencies to consider the effects a project may have on cultural resources. These laws and regulations stipulate a process for compliance, define the responsibilities of the various agencies proposing the action, and prescribe the relationship among other involved agencies.

State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the state and is codified at *Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21000 et seq.* CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment, including significant effects on historical or unique archaeological resources. Under CEQA (Section 21084.1), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The *CEQA Guidelines* (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15064.5) recognize that historical resources include: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by

the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of CEQA and Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the *CEQA Guidelines*, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083, which is as a unique archaeological resource. As defined in Section 21083.2 of CEQA a "unique" archaeological resource is 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:

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

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (Section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required. The *CEQA Guidelines* note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

A significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired" (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(1)). According to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially

impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

- A. Convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- B. Account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, 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
- C. 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.

Paleontological resources are afforded protection by environmental legislation set forth under CEQA. Appendix G (part V) of the State CEQA Guidelines provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, stating that “a project will normally result in a significant impact on the environment if it will ... disrupt or adversely affect a paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.” The Guidelines do not define “directly or indirectly destroy,” but it can be reasonably interpreted as the physical damage, alteration, disturbance, or destruction of a paleontological resource. The Guidelines also do not define the criteria or process to determine whether a paleontological resource is significant or “unique.”

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic-period property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four 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; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A resource eligible for the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible

that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally determined eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward; and,
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and/or a local jurisdiction register);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and,
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that in the event human remains are discovered, the County Coroner be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. In the event the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner is required to contact the NAHC within 24 hours to relinquish jurisdiction.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

California PRC Section 5097.98, as amended by Assembly Bill 2641, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC Section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC Section 5097.98 further requires the NAHC, upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. Once the MLD has been granted access to the site by the landowner and inspected the discovery, the MLD then has 48 hours to provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner

may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was approved by California State Governor Edmund Gerry “Jerry” Brown, Jr. on September 25, 2014. The act amended California 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 applies specifically to projects for which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) or a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) will be filed on or after July 1, 2015. The primary intent of AB 52 was to include California Native American Tribes early in the environmental review process and to establish a new category of resources related to Native Americans that require consideration under CEQA, known as tribal cultural resources. PRC Section 21074(a)(1) and (2) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe” that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource that is determined to be a tribal cultural resource by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence. On July 30, 2016, the California Natural Resources Agency adopted the final text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 27, 2016.

PRC Section 21080.3.1 requires that within 14 days of a lead agency determining that an application for a project is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency provide formal notification to the designated contact, or a tribal representative, of California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project (as defined in PRC Section 21073) and who have requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency (PRC Section 21080.3.1(b)). Tribes interested in consultation must respond in writing within 30 days from receipt of the lead agency’s formal notification and the lead agency must begin consultation within 30 days of receiving the tribe’s request for consultation (PRC Sections 21080.3.1(d) and 21080.3.1(e)).

PRC Section 21080.3.2(a) identifies the following as potential consultation discussion topics: the type of environmental review necessary; the significance of tribal cultural resources; the significance of the project’s impacts on the tribal cultural resources; project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation; and mitigation measures. Consultation is considered concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21080.3.2(b)).

If a California Native American tribe has requested consultation pursuant to Section 21080.3.1 and has failed to provide comments to the lead agency, or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process, or if the lead agency has complied with Section 21080.3.1(d) and the California Native American tribe has failed to request consultation within 30 days, the lead agency may certify an EIR or adopt an MND (PRC Section 21082.3(d)(2) and (3)).

PRC Section 21082.3(c)(1) states that any information, including, but not limited to, the location, description, and use of the tribal cultural resources, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. If the lead agency publishes any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process, that information shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public.

Other State Regulations

California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 1, Section 4307 states, part that “no person shall destroy, disturb, mutilate or remove . . . paleontological features.” California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 protects cultural resources on public lands and specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. California Penal Code Section 622½ states that damage or removal of archaeological or historical resources (which may be interpreted to include paleontological resources) on public or private lands constitutes a misdemeanor.

Society for Vertebrate Paleontology Guidelines

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) has established guidelines for the identification, assessment, and mitigation of adverse impacts on nonrenewable paleontological resources (SVP,1995). Most practicing paleontologists in the nation adhere closely to the SVP’s assessment, mitigation, and monitoring requirements outlined in these guidelines, which were approved through a consensus of professional paleontologists and are the standard. The SVP outlined criteria for screening the paleontological potential of rock units (High, Undetermined, Low) and established assessment and mitigation procedures tailored to such potential.

Local

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City of Los Angeles General Plan (adopted 2001) states as its objective, to “protect the City’s archaeological and paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research, and/or educational purposes” by continuing “to identify and protect significant archaeological and paleontological resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition, or property modification activities.”

In addition, the City will:

continue to protect historic and cultural sites and/or resources potentially affected by proposed land development, demolition, or property modification activities...The City's environmental guidelines require the applicant to secure services of a bona fide archaeologist to monitor excavations or other subsurface activities associated with a development project in which all or a portion is deemed to be of archaeological significance. Discovery of archaeological

materials may temporarily halt the project until the site has been assessed, potential impacts evaluated and, if deemed appropriate, the resources protected, documented and/or removed (City of Los Angeles, 2001).

In addition to the National Register and the California Register, three additional types of historic designations may apply at a local level:

1. Historic-Cultural Monument
2. Designation by the Community Redevelopment Agency as being of cultural or historical significance within a designated redevelopment area
3. Classification by the City Council as an Historic Preservation Overlay Zone

The City enacted a Cultural Heritage Ordinance in April 1962 which defines Historic-Cultural Monuments. According to the Cultural Heritage Ordinance, Historic-Cultural Monuments are sites, buildings, or structures of particular historic or cultural significance to the City in which the broad cultural, political, or social history of the nation, state, or City is reflected or exemplified, including sites and buildings associated with important personages or which embody certain distinguishing architectural characteristics and are associated with a notable architect. These Historic-Cultural Monuments are regulated by the City's Cultural Heritage Commission and the City Council.

Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance Eligibility Criteria

The Los Angeles City Council adopted the Cultural Heritage Ordinance in 1967 and amended it in 2007 (Los Angeles Administrative Code, Chapter 9, Division 22, Article 1, Section 22.171.7). The Cultural Heritage Ordinance establishes criteria for designating a local historical resource as an HCM. An HCM is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City, including historic structures or sites:

- In which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or
- Which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or
- Which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or
- Which is a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

Archival Research

SCCIC Records Search

On June 6, 2017, Mrs. Clark conducted a cultural resources records search at the CHRIS-SCCIC housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records searches included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous investigations within a ½-mile radius of the Project Site. The records searches included a review of California Points of Historical Interest (PHI),

California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register, the National Register, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings.

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The records search results indicate that seven archaeological resources studies have been conducted within a ½-mile radius of the Project Site (**Table 1**). Approximately less than 25 percent of the ½-mile records search radius and the entirety of the Project Site has been included in a previous archaeological resources survey (LA-11642).

LA-11642

This study which encompassed the Project Site consisted of an Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey report for the Westside Subway Extension Project conducted mainly along Wilshire Boulevard and some adjacent parcels. The pedestrian survey for this study yielded negative results for archaeological resources within the Project Site. However, this study indicated that given its right-of-way for the Project located mainly along Wilshire Boulevard (which often did not disturb more than a few feet of topsoil during its construction), construction activities had the potential to encounter buried archaeological resources. In addition, based on the existence of historic sidewalk stamps (located along Wilshire Boulevard and within the immediate vicinity of the Project Site) which range in age from 1891 to 1962, the study indicated that there was a moderate to high potential for encountering historic-period archaeological resources along these areas. As a result of these findings, the study recommended the implementation of unanticipated discovery mitigation measures, which would ensure that construction impacts to archaeological resources and human remains would be reduced to a level less than significant (Sikes, 2012).

**TABLE 1
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS**

Author	SCCIC# (LA-)	Title	Year
Bissell, Ronald M.	01968*	<i>Cultural Resources Literature Review of Metro Rail Red Line Western Extension Alternatives, Los, Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</i>	1989
Anonymous	03760	<i>Historic Property Survey Carrillo Drive and Crescent Heights Boulevard - Commodore Sloat Drive to First Alley South of Olympic Boulevard</i>	1989
Duke, Curt	04603*	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 577-02, County of Los Angeles, California</i>	1976
Duke, Curt	06484*	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 038-01 Los Angeles County, California</i>	1999
Kyle, Carolyn E.	07088	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sm 226-01 City of Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California</i>	2001
Greenwood, Roberta S.	07562	<i>Additional Information for DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5</i>	2002
Unknown	07565	<i>Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5</i>	1987
Hathaway, Roger G. and Peter, Kevin J.	07566	<i>Technical Report DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5</i>	1987

Author	SCCIC# (LA-)	Title	Year
Anonymous	08020	<i>Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study</i>	1987
Bonner, Wayne H.	09226	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11560A (Wilshire Medical RT), 6221 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</i>	1987
Bray, Madeleine	09432	<i>Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Less Than One Acre For the Burton Way Project, Los Angeles, California</i>	2007
Unknown	11005	<i>Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report</i>	2008
Loftus, Shannon	11207	<i>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey Clearwire Wireless Site CA-LOS4777A, Rodeo De Las Aquas, 6310 San Vicente Blvd , Los Angeles County, California 90048</i>	2010
Loftus, Shannon	11437	<i>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey and Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment. AT&T Site: EL0456-10, 8725 Wilshire Boulevard Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County, California 90211. CASPR#3551016878</i>	2010
Bonner, Wayne	11585	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR032-01, USID 11951 (Wilshire/San Vicente), 8300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2011
Daly, Pam and Sikes, Nancy	11642*	<i>Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports</i>	2011
Rogers, Leslie	11785	<i>Final Environmental Impact Statement/Final Environmental Impact Report for the Westside Subway Extension</i>	2012
Bonner, Wayne	11946	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11698A (Emack Building), 6330 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2012
Bonner, Wayne	12049	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11560A (Wilshire Medical RT), 6221 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2012

*Indicates study overlaps the Project Site, or is immediately adjacent.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that no archaeological resources have been recorded within the Project Site or a ½-mile radius. However, 11 historic architectural resources have been previously recorded within the ½-mile records search study area, none of which are within the Project Site. These resources are mentioned in a separate technical report prepared for the Project titled, *656 South San Vicente Boulevard Project, Historic Resources Assessment and Impact Analysis* located in Appendix C of the Draft EIR for this Project.

LACM Database Search

A paleontological resources database search was conducted by the LACM on July 6, 2017 (**Appendix B**). The search entailed an examination of current geologic maps and known fossil localities within the Project Site and vicinity. The paleontological resources database search results indicate that no fossil localities exist within the Project Site; however, there are localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur at depth in the Project Site. The Project Site is made up of surface deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium, which are unlikely to yield vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers. Nevertheless, these deposits are underlain by older

Quaternary deposits at shallow depths that can produce vertebrate fossils. These older Quaternary deposits are underlain by even older Quaternary deposits known as the Palos Verdes Sand.

The closest fossil localities from older Quaternary deposits are LACM 7669 and 7670 and these have been described as being located “immediately southeast and northwest of [the Project Site] along San Vicente Boulevard near the intersections with Wilshire Boulevard and Orange Street, respectively” (McLeod, 2017). These localities have yielded fossil specimens of ground sloth, elephantoid, and bison at unspecified depths.

Approximately 0.30 miles west of the Project Site is LACM 3176, which produced fossil specimens of bison at 30 feet below surface while LACM 7671 is located approximately 0.40 miles northwest of the Project Site and it yielded fossil specimens of mastodon at unspecified depths. LACM 7672 situated about .65 miles northwest of the Project Site and it produced fossil specimens of deer and elephantoid, at unspecified depths. LACM 1238 is located approximately 0.40 miles south of the Project Site and it yielded a fossil specimen of a mammoth at a depth of 13 feet below surface. Lastly, LACM 3329 located approximately 0.35 miles south west of the Project Site produced specimens of bison and horse at a depth of 16 feet below surface. In addition to the above mentioned fossil localities, there is an array of vertebrate fossil localities east of the Project Site (approximately 0.75 miles away) in Hancock Park at the Ranch La Brea; however, these deposits do not extend as far west as the Project Site.

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on June 21, 2017 to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated June 22, 2017. The results of the SLF search conducted by the NAHC indicate that Native American cultural resources are not known to be located within the Project Site (**Appendix C**).

Historic Map and Sanborn Map Review

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined to provide historical information about prior land uses at the Project Site and to contribute to an assessment of the Project’s archaeological sensitivity with respect to its potential to retain buried archaeological resources. The available historic topographic map includes the USGS1926 Hollywood 7.5-minute quadrangle acquired from the SCCIC. Sanborn (Sanborn) Fire Insurance Maps for the years of 1926, 1950 and 1969 were reviewed and were acquired from the Phase I reports conducted for the Project (see EMG, 2016a; 2016b).

Review of the 1926 historic map indicates that a former northeast-southwest trending drainage bisected the Project Site. Review of this map also indicates that the Pacific Electric Railway right-of-way ran immediately west of the Project Site.

Review of the 1926 Sanborn map indicates that the Project Site is subdivided into seven individual parcels and the southernmost parcel was the only one that was developed with improvements. This parcel is developed with a small one-story structure, possibly an office,

outpost, or kiosk. Review of the 1950 Sanborn map indicates that this structure is no longer present while the northernmost portion of the Project site was developed with a one-story office building, while the southern portion was developed with the business “Frozen Food Lockers”, an unnamed store, and a furniture store. The middle portion of the Project Site appears undeveloped. Review of the 1969 Sanborn map shows that the middle portion of the Project Site is developed with an office building and a parking lot. The previous offices in the northern portion and the “Frozen Foods Lockers”, the unnamed store and furniture store, as depicted in the 1950 Sanborn map are still present by this time.

The two extant one-story commercial buildings within the Project Site are currently occupied by the Montessori Children’s World School (650 South San Vicente Boulevard) and Big 5 Sporting Goods (6601 Wilshire Boulevard). The Montessori building at 650 South San Vicente Boulevard was built in 1945 and the second half of the building (658 South San Vicente Boulevard) in 1951. They were constructed as separate buildings and combined by 2003 and are now both identified under the address of 650 South San Vicente Boulevard. The Big 5 Sporting Goods building at 6601 Wilshire Boulevard was constructed in 1977. These extant buildings do not have basements and nor did the former buildings within the Project Site that have been removed (Chiang, 2017).

Geologic Map Review

A geologic map was examined in order to contribute to an assessment of the Project Site’s paleontological sensitivity. The surficial geology of the Project Site and vicinity has been mapped by Yerkes and Campbell (2005) at a scale of 1:100,000. This map indicates that the Project Site is composed of Alluvial-fan deposits from the Holocene period. These deposits are described as “[u]nconsolidated boulder, cobbley, gravelly, sandy, or silty alluvial deposits on active and recently active alluvial fans and in some connected headward channel segments” (Yerkes and Campbell, 2005: 6).

Summary of Results and Recommended Mitigation Measures

Archaeological Resources

As a result of the archival research conducted for the Project and because the ground surface has been obscured by development, no known archaeological resources have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. However, this does not preclude the possibility that subsurface archaeological deposits underlie the Project. Such resources could qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA, and impacts to any such resources would constitute a significant impact on the environment. As discussed earlier, the Project Site was initially developed with former commercial uses by the 1920s as shown on the Sanborn Maps. These uses included a one-story office building, a “Frozen Food Lockers” building, an unnamed store, and a furniture store. Some of these improvements would later be demolished for the construction of the current Big 5 Sporting Goods store in 1977 while others were combined in 2003 to form the current Montessori building. Since the current and former buildings do not have basements, there is potential that remnants of the former historic period and prehistoric period

uses have been preserved below the foundations of the current buildings and below the surface parking lot within the Project Site as these areas would not have been subjected to deep excavations that would have displaced or destroyed resources. Moreover, the Project Site is located in the immediate vicinity of several historical-period thoroughfares and transportation corridors, including the Pacific Electric Railway right-of-way, Wilshire Boulevard, as well as activity associated with the La Brea Tar Pits. In particular, Wilshire Boulevard, located immediately south of the Project Site is known to have been used during prehistoric times by the Gabrielino as a route to the La Brea Tar Pits located approximately ½-mile east of the Project Site. Moreover, the former drainage (composed of Quaternary Alluvium deposits) that once crossed the Project Site likely attracted prehistoric and historic period inhabitants to the area. The alluvial deposition associated with the drainage has the potential for burying and preserving archaeological sites. Given these findings and the potential for resources to be preserved under the current foundations for the buildings and the surface parking lots, the Project Site is considered to have a moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological resources. **Mitigation Measures MM-CUL-1 through MM-CUL-3** are recommended below to ensure that potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources are reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure CULT-1: Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the Applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards to oversee an archaeological monitor who shall be present during construction excavations such as demolition, clearing/grubbing, grading, trenching, or any other construction excavation activity associated with the Project. The frequency of monitoring shall be based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, the materials being excavated (younger sediments vs. older sediments), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of archaeological resources encountered. Full-time monitoring may be reduced to part-time inspections, or ceased entirely, if determined adequate by the qualified Archaeologist. Prior to commencement of excavation activities, an Archaeological Sensitivity Training shall be given for construction personnel. The training session, shall be carried out by the qualified Archaeologist, will focus on how to identify archaeological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities, and the procedures to be followed in such an event.

Mitigation Measure CULT-2: In the event that historic (e.g., bottles, foundations, refuse dumps/privies, railroads, etc.) or prehistoric (e.g., hearths, burials, stone tools, shell and faunal bone remains, etc.) archaeological resources are unearthed, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. An appropriate buffer area shall be established by the qualified Archaeologist around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. All archaeological resources unearthed by Project construction activities shall be evaluated by the qualified Archaeologist. If a resource is determined by the qualified Archaeologist to constitute a “historical resource” pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) or a “unique archaeological resource” pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), the qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the Applicant and the City to develop a formal treatment plan that would serve to reduce impacts to the resources. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for

unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any archaeological material collected shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

Mitigation Measure CULT-3: Prior to the release of the grading bond, the qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a final report and appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms for each resource at the conclusion of archaeological monitoring. The report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, treatment of the resources, results of the artifact processing, analysis, and research, and evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register of Historical Resources and CEQA. The report and the Site Forms shall be submitted by the Applicant to the City of Los Angeles, the South Central Coastal Information Center, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the Project and required mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure CULT-4: If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the Project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the land owner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access by the land owner to inspect the discovery. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this mitigation measure, with the MLD regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.

If the NAHC is unable to identify a MLD, or the MLD identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation of the MLD and the mediation provided for in Subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94, if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall inter the

human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the facility property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance.

Paleontological Resources

The results of the paleontological resources records search indicate that the Project Site has surface deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium, which are not known to be fossiliferous in the uppermost layers. However, at depth, older Quaternary deposits have the potential to yield vertebrate fossils as demonstrated by paleontological discoveries in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site. In particular, two fossil localities from older Quaternary deposits (LACM 7669 and 7670) are located within very close proximity to the Project site and have yielded fossil specimens of ground sloth, elephantoid, and bison at unspecified depths. Additionally, other fossil localities (LACM 1238, 3176, 3329, 7671 and 7672) located approximately 0.30 to 0.65 miles from the Project Site have also produced fossils specimens of mastodon, deer, elephantoid and horse at unspecified depths and depths from 13 to 30 feet below surface. A review of geologic maps confirms that the Project Site is composed of unconsolidated boulder, cobbley, gravelly, sandy, or silty alluvial deposits. Grading for the proposed Project would reach depths of six feet, and installation of caissons may reach 100 feet. As such, Project-related ground disturbing activities will likely encounter undisturbed subsurface deposits, including older Quaternary alluvial sediments, and the potential for encountering paleontological resources is high. Implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM-CUL-5** through **MM-CUL-7** will reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure CULT-5: Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the Applicant shall retain a qualified Paleontologist to develop and implement a paleontological monitoring program for construction excavations that would encounter older Quaternary alluvial sediments (associated with sediments below 10 feet deep across the Project Site). The qualified Paleontologist shall attend a pre-grading/excavation meeting to discuss the paleontological monitoring program. A qualified Paleontologist is defined as a Paleontologist meeting the criteria established by the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology. The qualified Paleontologist shall supervise a paleontological monitor who shall be present at such times as required by the Paleontologist during construction excavations into older into older alluvial sediments. Monitoring shall consist of visually inspecting fresh exposures of rock for larger fossil remains and, where appropriate, collecting wet or dry screened sediment samples of promising horizons for smaller fossil remains. The frequency of monitoring inspections shall be determined by the Paleontologist and shall be based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known paleontological resources or fossiliferous geologic formations (i.e., Quaternary Alluvium deposits), the materials being excavated (i.e., native sediments versus artificial fill), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of fossils encountered. Full-time field observation can be reduced to part-time inspections or ceased entirely if determined adequate by the qualified Paleontologist.

Mitigation Measure CULT-6: If a potential fossil is found, the paleontological monitor shall be allowed to temporarily divert or redirect grading and excavation activities in the area of the exposed fossil to facilitate evaluation of the discovery. An appropriate buffer area shall be

established by the qualified Paleontologist around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. At the Paleontologist's discretion and to reduce any construction delay, the grading and excavation contractor shall assist in removing rock samples for initial processing and evaluation. If preservation in place is not feasible, the qualified Paleontologist shall implement a paleontological salvage program to remove the resources from their location. Any fossils encountered and recovered shall be prepared to the point of identification and catalogued before they are donated to their final repository. Any fossils collected shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum or the Page Museum at the La Brea Tar Pits, if such an institution agrees to accept the fossils. If no institution accepts the fossil collection, they shall be donated to a local school in the area for educational purposes. Accompanying notes, maps, and photographs shall also be filed at the repository and/or school.

Mitigation Measure CULT-7: Prior to the release of the grading bond, the qualified Paleontologist shall prepare a report summarizing the results of the monitoring and salvaging efforts, the methodology used in these efforts, as well as a description of the fossils collected and their significance. The report shall be submitted by the Applicant to the City, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, the Page Museum at the La Brea Tar Pits, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the Project and required mitigation measures.

References

- Architectural Resources Group. 2015. *Historic Resources Survey Report: Wilshire Community Plan Area*, City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Offices of Historic Resources.
- Bean, Lowell J., and Charles R. Smith, Gabrielino, in *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 538-549 *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1978
- Byrd, Brian F., and Mark L. Raab. 2007. Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp 215-227.
- California Missions Resource Center, *San Gabriel Arcángel - The Fourth of the California Missions*, electronic document, <http://www.missionscalifornia.com/keyfacts/san-gabriel-arcangel.html>, accessed November 4, 2014, 2003.
- Chiang, Christina. 2017. *656 South San Vicente Boulevard Project, Historic Resources Assessment and Impact Analysis*. Report found within Appendix C of the Draft EIR for the 656 San Vicente Medical Office Project.
- City of Los Angeles, *City of Los Angeles General Plan, Adopted 2001*, Los Angeles, California, 2001.
- Cook, Sherburne F., Historical Demography. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 91–98, *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1978.
- Dinkelspiel, Frances, *Towers of Gold*, St. Martin's Press, New York, 2008.
- EMG, *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of 656 South San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles County, California*, prepared for Stockdale Capital Partners by EMG, 2016a.
- _____. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of 650 South San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles, California*, prepared for Stockdale Capital Partners by EMG, 2016b
- Erlandson, Jon M. 1994. *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*, Plenum Press, New York.
- Gumprecht, Blake, *Los Angeles River: Its Life, and Possible Rebirth*, The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1999, Reprinted 2001.
- Heizer, R. F. 1949. DPR Site Form for CA-LAN-159. Record on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.
- Johnson, John R., and David D. Earle, Tataviam Geography and Ethnohistory. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 12(2):191-214, 1990.
- Jones, Terry L., Gary M. Brown, L. Mark Raab, Janet L. McVickar, W. Geoffrey Spaulding, Douglas J. Kennett, Andrew York, and Phillip L. Walke, . *Environmental Imperatives*

- Reconsidered: Demographic Crises in Western North America during the Medieval Climactic Anomaly, *Current Anthropology*, 40(2): 137-70, 1999.
- Kroeber, A. L., *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1925.
- McCawley, William, *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*, Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1996.
- McLeod, Samuel A. 2017. Paleontological Records Check for the proposed 656 South San Vicente Medical Office Project, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area. Result letter on file at ESA.
- McWilliams, Carey, *Southern California: An Island on the Land*, Gibbs Smith, Layton, Utah, 1946.
- Meyer, L., *Los Angeles, 1781-1981: A Special Bicentennial Issue of California History*, California Historical Society, Los Angeles, 1981.
- Milliken, Randall, Laurence H. Shoup, and Beverly R. Ortiz, *Ohlone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today*, prepared by Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Oakland, California, prepared for National Park Service Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, California, 2009.
- Pitt, Leonard, *The Decline of the Californios: A Social History of the Spanish-speaking Californians, 1846-1890*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1994.
- Reynolds, Richard L. 1985. Domestic Dog Associated with Human Remains at Rancho La Brea. *Southern California Academy of Sciences* 84(2): 76-85.
- Roderick, Kevin and J. Eric Lynxwiler, *Wilshire Boulevard: Grand Concourse of Los Angeles*, Santa Monica: Angel City Press, 2005.
- Selden, Paul A. and John R. Nudds, *Evolution of fossil ecosystems*, Manson, London, 2004.
- Sikes, Nancy E. 2012. Westside Subway Extension Project, Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Report. Report found attached to the Historic Properties Supplemental Survey Technical Report for the Project. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.
- Starr, Kevin, *California: A History*, Modern Library, New York, 2007.
- State Lands Commission, *Grants of Land in California Made by Spanish or Mexican Authorities*, electronic document, www.slc.ca.gov/reports/grants_of_land/part_1.pdf, accessed February 8, 2012, 1982.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 2002.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (As Amended and Annotated), www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm, accessed November 4, 2014, 2012.

Wallace, William J., A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology, *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230, 1955.

Warren, Claude N., Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast, in *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, C. Irwin-Williams, ed, pp. 1-4. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology*. Portales, 1968.

Yerkes, Robert F. and Russel H. Campbell. 2005. Preliminary Geologic Map of the Los Angeles 30' x 60' Quadrangle, Southern California. Version 1.0. <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2005/2019>.

APPENDIX A

Personnel



Monica Strauss, RPA

Director, Southern California
Cultural Resources Group

EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology,
California State
University, Northridge

B.A., Anthropology,
California State
University, Northridge

AA, Humanities, Los
Angeles Pierce College

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE

SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Treatment of Historic
and Prehistoric Human
Remains

Archaeological
Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden
Sites

Groundstone Analysis

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA),
#12805

Society for California
Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American
Archaeology (SAA)

QUALIFICATIONS

Exceeds Secretary of
Interior Standards

CA State BLM Permitted

Monica has successfully completed dozens of cultural resources projects throughout California and the greater southwest, where she assists clients in navigating cultural resources compliance issues in the context of CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106. Monica has extensive experience with archaeological resources, historic buildings and infrastructure, landscapes, and Tribal resources, including Traditional Cultural Properties. Monica manages a staff of cultural resources specialists throughout the region who conduct Phase 1 archaeological/paleontological and historic architectural surveys, construction monitoring, Native American consultation, archaeological testing and treatment, historic resource significance evaluations, and large-scale data recovery programs. She maintains excellent relationships with agency staff and Tribal representatives. Additionally, Monica manages a general compliance monitoring team who support clients and agencies in ensuring the daily in-field compliance of overall project mitigation measures.

Relevant Experience

Topock Compressor Station Remediation CEQA Services. Mohave County, AZ and San Bernardino County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director.* Monica is overseeing the preparation of cultural resources EIR sections and is providing project support to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), including facilitating Native American involvement. DTSC provides oversight of the site investigation and cleanup activities for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) Topock Gas Compressor Station, located in San Bernardino County, 15 miles southeast of Needles, California. Groundwater samples taken under and near the Station were found to be contaminated with hexavalent chromium and other chemicals as result of past disposal activities. Soils contamination is also present at the site, requiring investigation and cleanup. These activities are highly scrutinized by the regional Native American Tribes because the area has important cultural and religious significance. ESA is currently preparing an EIR for soil investigations and will be conducting CEQA evaluations that tier off of the Program EIR for the Groundwater Remedy. Additional project-specific EIRs may be required for the final remedy, which is currently undergoing engineering design. ESA will provide these services as well as lead the Native American and public participation efforts.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Path 46 Clearance Surveys, San Bernardino, CA. *Field Director.* ESA has been tasked by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to conduct required surveys for the Path 46 Transmission Line Clearances Project. The project's objective is to restore required code clearances to the transmission conductors, which will be accomplished by grading the ground surface underneath the transmission lines to achieve required height consistency. The work is being conducted in compliance with BLM guidelines and federal laws and statutes. Biological, archaeological, and paleontological resource surveys are currently being conducted for the 77

proposed grading areas, staging areas, and roads. Reports will be written documenting the results of the surveys and providing recommendations on the areas for access, staging areas, and soil distribution that would have the least amount of impacts on natural resources. Monica is providing support to LADWP in their coordination with the BLM, including providing oversight of map preparation, field surveys, and preparation of pre-field research designs and post-field technical reports.

Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District, Facilities Plan Update EIR, Los Angeles County, CA. *Cultural Resources Senior Reviewer.* Monica is currently serving as senior reviewer for the Phase I cultural resources study for the project. The study identified 23 cultural resources within or adjacent to the project, including the historical San Fernando Road. The resources were documented and evaluated for their eligibility to the California Register in a technical report and the results were incorporated into the EIR. The project includes installation of an approximately 35-mile recycled water pipeline from the Santa Clarita Valley to east Los Angeles.

Ballona Wetlands Restoration EIS/EIR, Los Angeles County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director.* As part of the development of the restoration plan for the Ballona Wetlands, the ESA project team characterized existing conditions that included water and sediment sampling and analysis. The water and sediment quality sampling was performed to develop and evaluate potential restoration alternatives, and to develop a conceptual plan. The ESA project team compiled existing data on and conducted additional sampling for water and sediment to assess potential effects on the proposed wetland restoration habitat from the use of urban runoff and tidal in-flow from Ballona Creek. These data were used to complete a baseline report and restoration alternatives assessment. Monica is assisting the CSCC in fulfilling Army Corps of Engineers requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In addition, she is coordinating with Tribal members and is overseeing a team of resource specialists who are compiling cultural resources technical in preparation of the EIR's Cultural Resources section.

Bureau of Land Management, Soda Mountain Solar Project, San Bernardino County, CA. *Cultural Resources Director.* ESA prepared a joint EIS/EIR for a 358-megawatt (MW) photovoltaic (PV) solar power plant and related infrastructure on approximately 4,397 acres of public land administered by the BLM near the town of Baker and the Mojave National Preserve. The project includes a substation, switchyard, operations and maintenance buildings, and interconnection to a Los Angeles Department of Water and Power 500 kV transmission line. If BLM approves the requested ROW grant, it will be necessary for the BLM to amend the California Desert Conservation Area Plan to identify the ROW area as appropriate for the proposed solar energy development use. ESA also provided support to BLM related to cultural resources and Section 106 of the NHPA. Monica provided technical and compliance oversight for third-party review of cultural resources studies and for the cultural resources section of the joint EIS/EIR.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Moapa Road Repair Cultural and Biological Resources Assessment, Clark County, NV. *Project Director.* The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is seeking to conduct roadway



repairs following flash flooding to several locations of LADWP transmission line access roads on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. ESA conducted cultural and biological resources assessments to identify sensitive resources within the project area. Monica provided general oversight of the project and led the coordination with the BLM Las Vegas Field Office.

Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director.* The Santa Susana Field Laboratory is a former rocket engine test, nuclear, and liquid metals research facility located on a 2,849- acre portion of the Simi Hills in Simi Valley, California. The uses of hazardous substances such as trichloroethylene and other solvents, heavy metals, and radioactive material at the field laboratory have resulted in soil and/or groundwater contamination. The field laboratory is currently the focus of a comprehensive environmental investigation and cleanup program conducted by Boeing, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and overseen by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). ESA is preparing a Program EIR that will evaluate soil and groundwater remediation activities. Because there are multiple responsible parties with separate cleanup actions, the Program EIR will provide a framework for tiered environmental documents to be prepared to address the development and refinement of remediation approaches and actions. Monica is overseeing a team of specialists who are conducting a geoarcheological and archaeological district studies for use in addressing impacts to archaeological resources in the EIR. Monica provides strategic guidance to DTSC on cultural resources-related issues, including Tribal outreach, approach to the Traditional Cultural Property, resource evaluations, and treatment of cultural resources on a project and program level.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Lone Pine Landfill Paleontological Resources Recovery, Inyo County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director.* At the request of LADWP, ESA responded to a discovery of large mammal bone at the Lone Pine Landfill in an area where borrow materials were being excavated. ESA conducted geologic map research and recovered what was identified as a mammoth tusk. The tusk was stabilized, prepared for curation, and transported to a storage facility. Monica provided senior oversight of the paleontological resources recovery team and conducted paleontological resources sensitivity training and guidance to landfill staff in the event additional material are encountered.

Desert Sunlight Solar Farm, Riverside County, CA. *Third-Party Compliance Monitoring Manager.* Monica provided oversight to compliance monitors who conducted daily monitoring of site activities, assisted contractors in avoiding non-compliance issues, and prepared weekly reports, and she coordinated with First Solar and the BLM on compliance issues. ESA also assists with evaluation and approvals of project Variance Requests.



Kyle Garcia

Senior Archaeologist

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology
(Archaeology Option),
California State
University Los Angeles,
In Progress

B.A., Anthropology,
(Physical/Biological
Emphasis), University of
California, Santa
Barbara

13 YEARS EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

Riverside County
Registered
Archaeologist #202

Orange County Certified
Archaeologist

Orange County Certified
Paleontologist

40-Hour HAZWOPER
Training – Update, 2013

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American
Archaeology

Society for California
Archaeology

Pacific Coast
Archaeological Society

Kyle Garcia has 13 years of experience in the archaeology and prehistory of California, with a specialization in faunal analysis. He is well-versed in the archaeological resources of California's coastal, interior, and island settings. He is skilled in evaluation historic and prehistoric archaeological resources; agency and Native American consultation; pedestrian surveys, testing and evaluation excavations as well as construction monitoring; application of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA), and local regulations; and laboratory processing. During his tenure, he has authored or contributed to more than 350 technical reports and sections to support all levels of CEQA and NEPA documents. Kyle's portfolio of projects includes energy, water, and transportation infrastructure as well as residential, commercial, mixed-use, institutional, and urban redevelopment serving public and private sector clients. In addition to his archaeological work, Kyle has been cross-trained in paleontological mitigation monitoring.

Representative Experience

Large-Scale Development Projects. Kyle directed the 1,400-acre field survey and the successful site recordation of over 150 prehistoric and historic archaeological resources per the Section 106 Process for a confidential project in Riverside County; served as the Deputy Project Manager for the 240-acre Archaeological Treatment & Restoration Plan for The Cove project that was subject to Section 106, responsible for the field survey, Native American consultation, final report, and supervised the thorough recordation and documentation of over 350 significant artifacts. In Arizona, he led crews on a pedestrian survey and site recordation of more than 200 historic and prehistoric archaeological resources during a Class III Inventory on an 11,000-acre portion of the La Osa Ranch Project site in Pinal County.

Water Infrastructure. Kyle has performed the archaeological and paleontological resources surveys and assessments for a number of regional water infrastructure projects including the Reservoir No. 1 Reconstruction Project MND for Burbank; the Pasadena Groundwater Storage Program; and recycled water facilities projects for San Clemente, Pasadena, the Town of Rosamond, and Palmdale.

Transportation Infrastructure. Kyle is often sought after to conduct Peer Review services of controversial projects across southern California including the Needles Highway Safety Realignment Project for the County of San Bernardino, various infrastructure projects for Caltrans/San Bernardino Associated Governments, and the I-710 Corridor Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the City of Commerce.

In addition to road projects, Kyle has provided archaeological and paleontological services—cultural resources assessments and monitoring—on and around the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). Among these

include the cultural resources assessment of the proposed concrete pad/apron area and staging area within the southwest portion of LAX, known as the Southwest Remain Overnight Apron Project/West Aircraft Maintenance Area Project. He was also the ESA PCR cultural resources task manager for the EIR and Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring for the LAX Central Utility Plant Replacement Project. Finally, Kyle was the PCR project manager for the archaeological and paleontological monitoring services during earthmoving operations associated with the development of the Crossfield Taxiway project. Monitoring was in compliance with the mitigation measures outlined in the Master Plan EIS/EIR pursuant to CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106.

Energy Projects. Kyle is well-versed in the potential effects of energy production projects on Southern California Archaeology through his service as an on-call consultant to Southern California Edison (SCE), where he has served as the Project Director and Manager for over 100 SCE projects and managed SCE purchase order contracts in excess of \$1.5 million. These projects were subject to requirements of CEQA, Section 106 of the NHPA, and other local ordinances. These projects included deteriorated pole replacements, conduit and vault installations, and distribution circuit installations (aboveground and underground) located throughout SCE's service area in Central and Southern California. Kyle not only managed the budgets and supervised the work for these projects but also conducted most of the record searches, surveys, report writing, site recordation, and client/agency coordination for these projects. In addition to his SCE work, Kyle was the project manager for a 150-acre ground-mounted solar power project in San Bernardino County and assisted with a 245-acre confidential petroleum exploration project on California's Central Coast.

Education Facilities. Kyle's academic experience includes conducting cultural and paleontological records searches in support of an Initial Study/MND for the proposed John Thomas Dye School Improvement project in the Bel Air Community of the city of Los Angeles; the Long Beach Unified School District's District-Wide Cultural Resources Assessment; and the University High School Beautification project. In addition, Kyle has supervised ESA PCR staff paleontologists during paleontological monitoring services for the Stephen S. Wise Middle School Relocation project in the city of Los Angeles; he also supervised the subsequent fossil identification/analysis and final report preparation services for this project. These services have been conducted pursuant to a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program that was established to implement the mitigation measures identified in the EIR for the project.

Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training. He is well-versed in conducting Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training Sessions to government staff, applicants, contractors, engineers, and construction personnel with regard to the procedures to implement in the event that archaeological or paleontological resources are encountered during construction.

Paleontology. In addition to his archaeological work, Kyle has been cross-trained in paleontological mitigation monitoring and assisted in the excavations of a Miocene whale fossil near Irvine, California in associated with the proposed Orange County Great Park. Kyle has also managed more than 30 paleontological monitoring projects throughout southern California. He has assisted PCR's paleontologists with the preparation of



paleontological reports in compliance with CEQA and local paleontological guidelines.

Geographic Information Systems. Kyle has also gained valuable experience with recording historic and prehistoric archaeological sites with Garmin, Magellan, and sub-meter Trimble GeoXT Global Positioning System (GPS) units. He has worked with GIS software such as ArcPad, ArcGIS, and ArcView and developed methods for using these products to accurately and efficiently record archaeological sites.

Presentations. Kyle presented a paper at the 72nd Annual Meeting for the Society of American Archaeology Conference in Austin, Texas, in 2007. The paper focused on prehistoric “yoni” features encountered on a project site proposed to be developed in western Riverside County, California. The project was subject to requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.



Fatima Clark

Archaeologist

EDUCATION

B.A., Anthropology,
California State
University, Fullerton

8 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California
Archaeology

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Workshop: The Art and
Science of Flintknapping,
California Desert Studies
Center, 2013

Successful CEQA,
Compliance-Southern
California Edison,
Environmental Training,
2011

Cultural Resources
Protection under CEQA
and Other Legislative
Mandates, UCLA
Extension, 2010

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California
Archaeology

Fatima Clark has eight years of hands-on archaeological experience and is practiced in project management and client and agency coordination. Her field experience is complimented by the course study and participation in numerous archaeological excavations in California, Arizona, and Peru. Fatima has written California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level technical reports, Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections, Initial Study sections, archaeological peer reviews, archaeological monitoring reports, and reports pursuant to Caltrans requirements. She is also experienced in performing archaeological testing, site recordation, laboratory analysis, pedestrian surveys, records searches through several California Historical Resources Information Systems-Information Centers, and monitoring for a wide variety of projects, including mixed-use, residential, and energy, water, and road infrastructure projects. In addition to her archaeology background, Fatima has been cross-trained in conducting paleontological surveys and monitoring and has co-authored and managed associated reports.

Representative Experience

Real Estate Development. Fatima has provided a full range of archaeological services to numerous projects throughout Southern California. Her role in these projects have consisted of conducting coordination management between construction personnel managers and archaeological monitors, writing Phase I and monitoring reports, conducting pedestrian surveys, monitoring, and performing records searches and laboratory work of recovered artifacts during monitoring and Phase II archaeological testing. Recent project experience includes the Uptown Newport Village Project in Newport Beach, the Shriners Hospital for Children in Pasadena, the San Juan Medical Office Building in San Juan Capistrano, the Isla Verde Residential Project in Moreno Valley, the Frontier Chino Project, and the 220-acre Aidlin Property Residential Project in the Stevenson Ranch community of unincorporated Los Angeles County.

Infrastructure. Fatima has served a number of clients and lead agencies in the provision of a variety of archaeological services, including municipalities, water agencies, Caltrans, large engineering firms, and energy providers. She served as an in-house consultant to Southern California Edison (SCE) for nearly six years, during which time she worked on a wide variety of environmental compliance projects. Fatima also served as the Project Manager for the I-10 Freeway/Pepper Avenue Interchange Project in Colton, and is currently the La Costa Chevron Drainage Improvements Project in Encinitas. Other projects include the Badlands Landfill stockpile project for Riverside County, the Palos Verdes pipeline project and Crenshaw Reservoir project for the California Water Service Company, and the San Clemente Recycled Water project.

Paleontology. Fatima's experience in paleontological resources has included projects throughout Southern California. Because of her cross-training, she is often called to perform monitoring and surveys on a variety of project types. Her monitoring projects are diverse in nature and include everything from residential to petroleum-related projects. Fatima's paleontology projects include the 7.5 acre Highgrove community library site in Riverside County and the proposed San Clemente Recycled Water Project study areas associated with the installation, transmission, distribution of pipelines, and expansion of facilities at water treatment plants.

Construction Monitoring. Fatima's monitoring projects are diverse in nature and encompass everything from residential to petroleum-related projects. Her archaeological monitoring includes a number of projects for the City of San Juan Capistrano, Burbank Water & Power, as well as work at the Orange County Great Park (on the former El Toro MCAS), with the city of Mission Viejo, for the Cascade Solar Project, the Willow Heights project in Diamond Bar, and various Lennar Homes and John Laing Homes Housing development projects.

Her paleontological monitoring projects include monitoring and fossil salvage at a proposed school site off of Mulholland that dated back to the Miocene era. She also performed construction monitoring for paleontological resources during the grading of three large basins for the installation of storm drains at the Lytle Creek North Water Quality Basin Relocation project site. Additional experience includes monitoring at the Brio Residential Development in La Habra, monitoring for resources in contaminated soils at the Orange County Great Park (Heritage Fields) project site (formerly the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station), and at the Arroyo Grande Oil Field Project in San Luis Obispo, where she also performed sediment sampling.

APPENDIX B

LACM Database Search

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

6 July 2017

ESA PCR
2121 Alton Parkway, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92606

Attn: Fatima Clark, Archaeologist

re: Paleontological Records Check for the proposed 656 South San Vicente Medical Office Project, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Fatima:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed 656 South San Vicente Medical Office Project, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Hollywood USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 20 June 2017. We have no vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur at depth within the proposed project area.

The entire proposed project area has surface deposits that consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Santa Monica Mountains to the north. These deposits usually do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the very uppermost layers, but they are underlain by older Quaternary deposits at varying but relatively shallow depths that do contain significant vertebrate fossils. The older Quaternary Alluvium deposits grade down into even older Quaternary deposits typically referred to as the Palos Verdes Sand in this area.

Our closest vertebrate fossil localities from these older Quaternary deposits are LACM 7669 and LACM 7670, immediately southeast and northwest of the proposed project area along San Vicente Boulevard near the intersections with Wilshire Boulevard and Orange Street respectively, that produced fossil specimens of ground sloth, *Xenarthra*, elephantoid, Proboscidea, and bison, *Bison*, at unstated depth during excavations for the Hollyhills Drain.

Just to the west of these latter localities, at the intersection of La Cienga Boulevard and Wilshire Boulevard, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 3176, produced fossil specimens of bison, *Bison*, at a depth of 30 feet below the surface.

To the northwest of the proposed project area, along San Vicente Boulevard between Colgate Avenue and Drexel Avenues, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 7671 produced fossil specimens of mastodon, *Mammut*. Further northwest along San Vicente Boulevard, near the intersection with 3rd Street, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 7672 produced fossil specimens of deer, Cervidae, and elephantoid, Proboscidea, at unstated depth in excavations for the Hollyhills Drain.

Just east of south of the proposed project area, near the intersection of Olympic Boulevard and Alvira Street, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 1238 produced a fossil specimen of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, at a depth of 13 feet below the surface during excavations for flood control. A little further to the west, north of Olympic Boulevard just east of Schumacher Drive, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 3329 produced fossil specimens of bison, *Bison*, and horse, *Equus*, at a depth of 16 feet below street level during excavation for the North Outfall Sewer.

We have a great number of vertebrate fossil localities further east of the proposed project area at the internationally famous Ranch La Brea deposits in Hancock Park and from breia deposits in the surrounding area. These breia deposits apparently do not extend as far west as the proposed project area.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossil remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils collected should be placed in an accredited scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,



Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX C

Sacred Lands File Search



2121 Alton Parkway
Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92606
949.753.7001 phone
949.753.7002 fax

www.esassoc.com

June 21, 2017

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95691

Subject: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contact List Request: Proposed
656 South San Vicente Medical Office Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Native American Heritage Commission Representative:

ESA is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed 656 South San Vicente Medical Office Project (“the Project”). The Project would demolish two existing buildings (a Montessori Children’s World school and a Big Five Sporting Goods Store) and surface parking and would construct a mixed-use office building that would include a combination of medical office, administrative office/laboratory, and retail uses. The project would provide a total of 388 parking spaces onsite provided within three levels of above grade parking and four levels of subterranean parking.

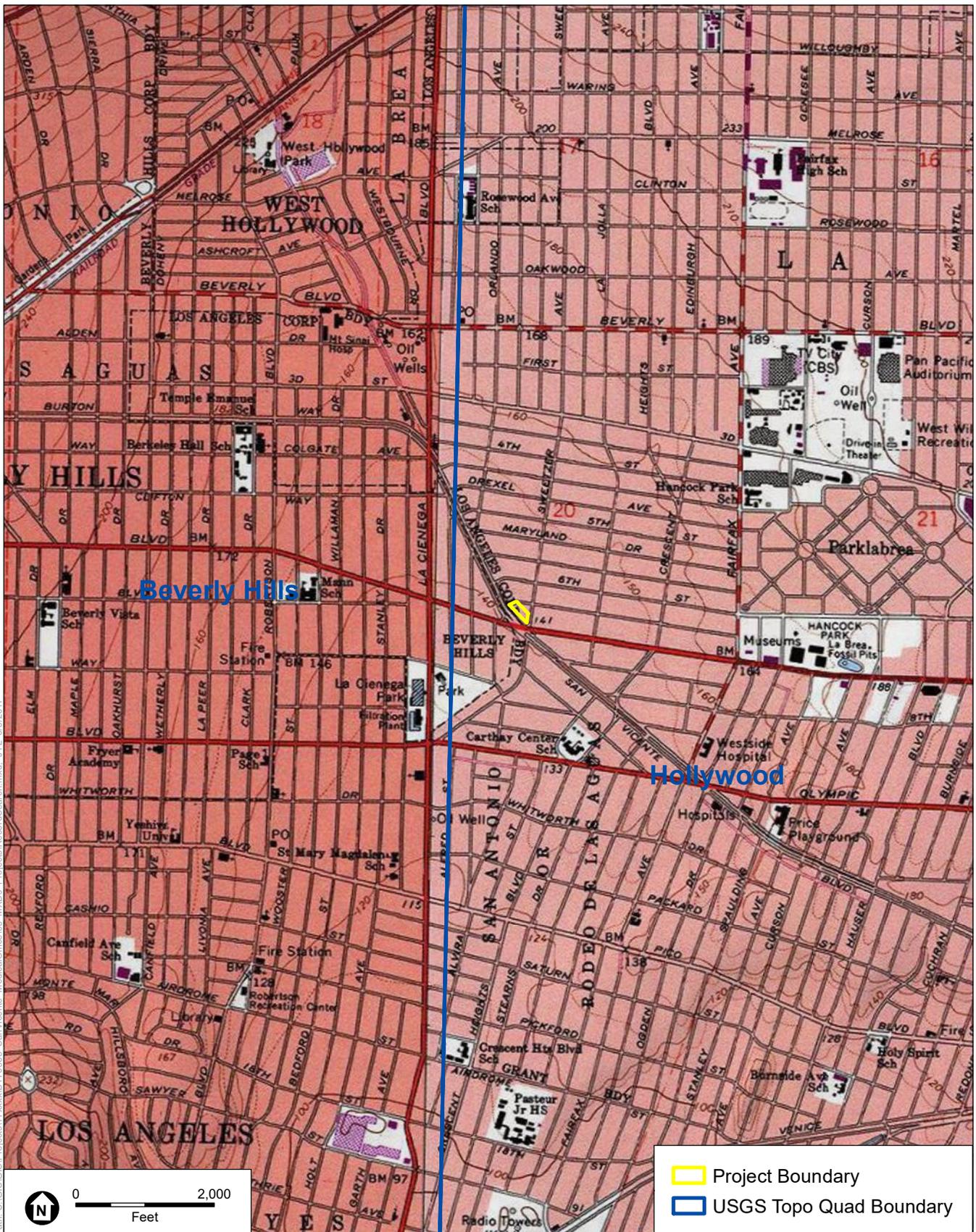
To ensure that any areas containing previously recorded cultural resources and sacred lands are identified and considered, ESA is requesting a Sacred Lands File search of the Project Site and a Native American Contact List. The Project Site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (“USGS”) 1966 (photo-revised 1981) 7.5’ Hollywood, California topographic quadrangle map in Section 20 of Township 1 South, Range 14 West (**Figure 1**, Records Search map, attached).

Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to address possible Native American concerns that may be affected by the proposed project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at fclark@esassoc.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fatima Clark". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Fatima Clark
Archaeologist



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad Beverly Hills 1978, 1981; Hollywood 1978, 1982

San Vicente Medical Office

Figure 1
Record Search



Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
6/22/2017

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

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

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 656 South San Vicente Medical Office Project, Los Angeles County.