Appendix K

Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment for the 6000 Hollywood Project, Los Angeles, California

OCTOBER 2024

PREPARED FOR

Eyestone Environmental

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE 6000 HOLLYWOOD PROJECT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: Eyestone Environmental retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a tribal cultural resources assessment for the proposed mixed-use commercial campus in the Hollywood neighborhood of Los Angeles, California (Project). The Project proposes to develop two residential buildings, one commercial building, 11 townhome-style structures, and upwards of three levels of subterranean parking on approximately 1.5 ha (3.75 acres) of land bounded by Hollywood Boulevard to the North, Bronson Avenue to the east, Carlton Way to the south, and Gower Street to the west (Project Site). The Project Site is composed of nine lots south of Hollywood Boulevard (Hollywood Lot) and one adjoining lot along Carlton Way between Bronson Avenue to the east and Gower Street to the west (Carlton Lot).

The Project is subject to review under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning (City Planning) is the lead CEQA agency. The results of this study are intended to provide a factual basis on which the potential for impacts to tribal cultural resources can be determined in accordance with the significance thresholds in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14). This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of archaeological resources within the Project Site. As part of City Planning's compliance with Public Resources Code 21080.3.1, certain California Native American tribes are required to be notified and may request consultation. All outreach and consultation with California Native American tribes is limited to those being notified as a part of City Planning's regulatory compliance. This process is still ongoing, but information submitted by one tribal organization was reviewed and analyzed herein.

Dates of Investigation: SWCA requested a search of the SLF and list of Native American contacts from the California NAHC on April 10, 2023. The NAHC emailed a response on April 18, 2023, indicating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. The NAHC also provided a contact list of nine Native American tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project Site. SWCA received the results of a California Historical Resources Information System records search (within a 0.8-km [0.5-mile] radius) from the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, on May 2, 2023.

Summary of Findings: The searches of the CHRIS and SLF returned negative results. SWCA's review of ethnographic literature and regional archaeological information identified several Native American placenames and sites in the vicinity of the Project Site, ranging from 1.61 to 17.32 km (1 to 11 miles) from the Project Site. These include named settlements such as Geveronga, Maawnga, and Yaanga to the east-southeast in the downtown Los Angeles area, Kuruvungna and Guaspet in the Ballona area to the southwest, and Kawenga to the northwest. The nearest of these settlements is Kawenga, which is 5.73 km (3.60 miles) northwest of the Project Site. Other notable sites that have archaeological components in the region have been recorded at the Fern Dell recreation area (LAN-196) to the northeast, the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) to the southwest, as well as several sites in and along Ballona Creek and around the Baldwin Hills to the southwest.

SWCA identified no evidence to suggest the Project Site was the focus of intensive use by Native Americans such that any substantial deposits would be likely to have been present. Historical maps and ecological reconstructions indicate that natural resources important to Native American communities were once in the general vicinity of the Project Site, but the Project Site is not close enough to these resources to result in an increased sensitivity for tribal cultural resources or Native American archaeological resources. There have clearly been alterations to the physical setting from developments

beginning in the early twentieth century within the Project Site and these alterations are visible in the subsurface sediments within the Project Site. The Project Site contains up to 11 feet of fill underlain by alluvium dating to the late Pleistocene, both of which are sediments that are unlikely to yield either Native American archaeological resources or tribal cultural resources. It has been demonstrated at various sites throughout the Los Angeles Basin that buried Native American objects can be preserved below historically modified surfaces and may even be recovered from within those modified surficial sediments, so the potential for a tribal cultural resource or archaeological resource cannot be completely ruled out. However, the lack of any evidence suggesting the Project Site was intensively used by Native American peoples, coupled with the known poor preservation conditions caused by the historical development of the Project Site throughout the twentieth century, indicates that the Native American archaeological sensitivity within the Project Site is low. Accordingly, SWCA finds the Project Site has **low sensitivity for tribal cultural resources**.

Conclusion: The Project would include the development of two residential buildings, one commercial building, 11 townhome-style structures, and upwards of three levels of subterranean parking. The construction would require excavation within the Project Site up to a maximum estimated depth of 12.2 m (40 feet). While the Project will include excavation for the below-grade parking structure, the naturally deposited sediments from the alluvium and fan deposits have been mechanically altered by previous development of the land, and are now designated as fill, extending at least 3.4 m (11 feet) below ground surface. Encountering tribal cultural resources that are archaeological in nature within these fill sediments is unlikely. Given these observations, the fact that a tribal cultural resource has not been previously identified within the Project Site, and the evidence that indicates a low probability for a previously unidentified tribal cultural resource within the Project Site, SWCA finds that **impacts to tribal cultural resources from the Project will be less than significant.**

Management Recommendation: To ensure that such tribal cultural resource discoveries are evaluated and treated appropriately, SWCA recommends the City impose their standard condition of approval for the inadvertent discovery of a tribal cultural resource. This will ensure there is a means by which the cultural value of a discovery to a California Native American tribe is considered in the evaluation. SWCA recommends that the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation be identified as the tribal party responsible for carrying out the actions described in the condition of approval if there is a tribal cultural resource discovered during the Project. **Imposing the City's standard condition of approval to address any inadvertent discoveries will ensure that the potential for impacts to a tribal cultural resource under CEQA is clearly less than significant.**

Disposition of Data: This report will be on file with Eyestone Environmental, City Planning, the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. All background materials are on file with SWCA's office in Pasadena, California, and referenced as project number 80241 and report no. 23-346.

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INTRODUCTION

Eyestone Environmental retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a tribal cultural resource assessment for a proposed residential and commercial project in the Hollywood neighborhood of Los Angeles, California (Project). The Project would include the development of two residential buildings, one commercial building, 11 townhome-style structures, and upwards of three levels of subterranean parking within an approximately 1.5-ha (3.75-acre) Project Site. The Project is subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Los Angeles (City) Department of City Planning (City Planning) is the lead CEQA agency.

This report provides a review of available evidence for known tribal cultural resources within the Project Site and analyzes the likelihood (i.e., sensitivity) for as-yet unknown tribal cultural resources that could be present in the Project Site as buried deposits. The results of this study are intended to provide a factual basis on which the potential for impacts to tribal cultural resources can be determined in accordance with the significance thresholds in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14). Tribal consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) 21080.3.1 is still ongoing, but information submitted by one tribal organization has been reviewed and analyzed here.

Although not all tribal cultural resources are archaeological in nature, those preserved below the surface are very likely to also fit the definition of an archaeological resource, i.e., a Native American archaeological resource. Hence, standard methods and considerations for analyzing the potential for a buried archaeological resource are also appropriate for analyzing the potential for a tribal cultural resource, to the extent the resource is archaeological in nature. In this context, a Native American archaeological resource and a tribal cultural resource that is archaeological in nature are referring to the same physical materials, and for purposes of this analysis, the phrases are used interchangeably in some sections. The information presented herein focuses exclusively on archaeological and anthropological sources of evidence viewed from a scientific and scholarly perspective that adheres to standard industry practices and applicable regulations. SWCA's scientific perspective does not necessarily represent tribal values, and our findings are not intended as a substitute for tribal expertise.

The study includes a summary of resources identified in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), the results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and background research conducted by SWCA as a means of characterizing the existing conditions and assessing the potential for a buried resource that has not been previously identified. The CHRIS and SLF results are in Appendices A and B, respectively. Appendix C includes an analysis that references confidential information submitted during tribal consultation and is omitted from publicly circulated drafts of this report.

This report was prepared by Erica Nicolay, M.A., and Chris Millington, Registered Professional Archaeologist. Chris Millington meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards in archaeology and the Society for California Archaeology's standards for a principal investigator. Copies of this report are on file with Eyestone Environmental, City Planning, and the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. All background materials are on file with SWCA's office in Pasadena, California, and referenced as project number 80241 and report no. 23-346.

Note to the reader: the CHRIS assigns primary and trinomial site numbers to all archaeological sites, which will be referenced herein first by their trinomial number, and for ease of reference, will exclude the "CA-" prefix. Sites that are not assigned a trinomial are referenced by their primary number.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project applicant proposes to develop a commercial and residential development in the Hollywood neighborhood of Los Angeles within an area bounded by Hollywood Boulevard to the North, Bronson Avenue to the east, Carlton Way to the south, and Gower Street to the west (Project Site) (Figure 1). The Project Site is at 5950–6048 Hollywood Boulevard and 6037 West Carlton Way within the City of Los Angeles, California, and encompasses assessor's parcel numbers 5545-005-005, 5545-005-022, and 5545-006-029 (Figure 2). The Project Site is composed of nine lots south of Hollywood Boulevard (Hollywood Lot) and one adjoining lot along Carlton Way between Bronson Avenue to the east and Gower Street to the west (Carlton Lot). The Hollywood Lot and the Carlton Lot are collectively referred to herein as the Project Site. Within the Hollywood Lot, the Project proposes one residential building, one commercial building, and 11 townhome-style structures all atop a parking podium. Within the Carlton Lot, the Project proposes one residential building. Additionally, the Project will include upwards of three levels of subterranean parking which would extend to a maximum estimated depth of 12.2 m (40 feet). The Project Site is in Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 14 West, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Hollywood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 3).

Figure 1. Project Site location vicinity.

Figure 2. Aerial photograph (2023) showing Project Site and associated parcels.

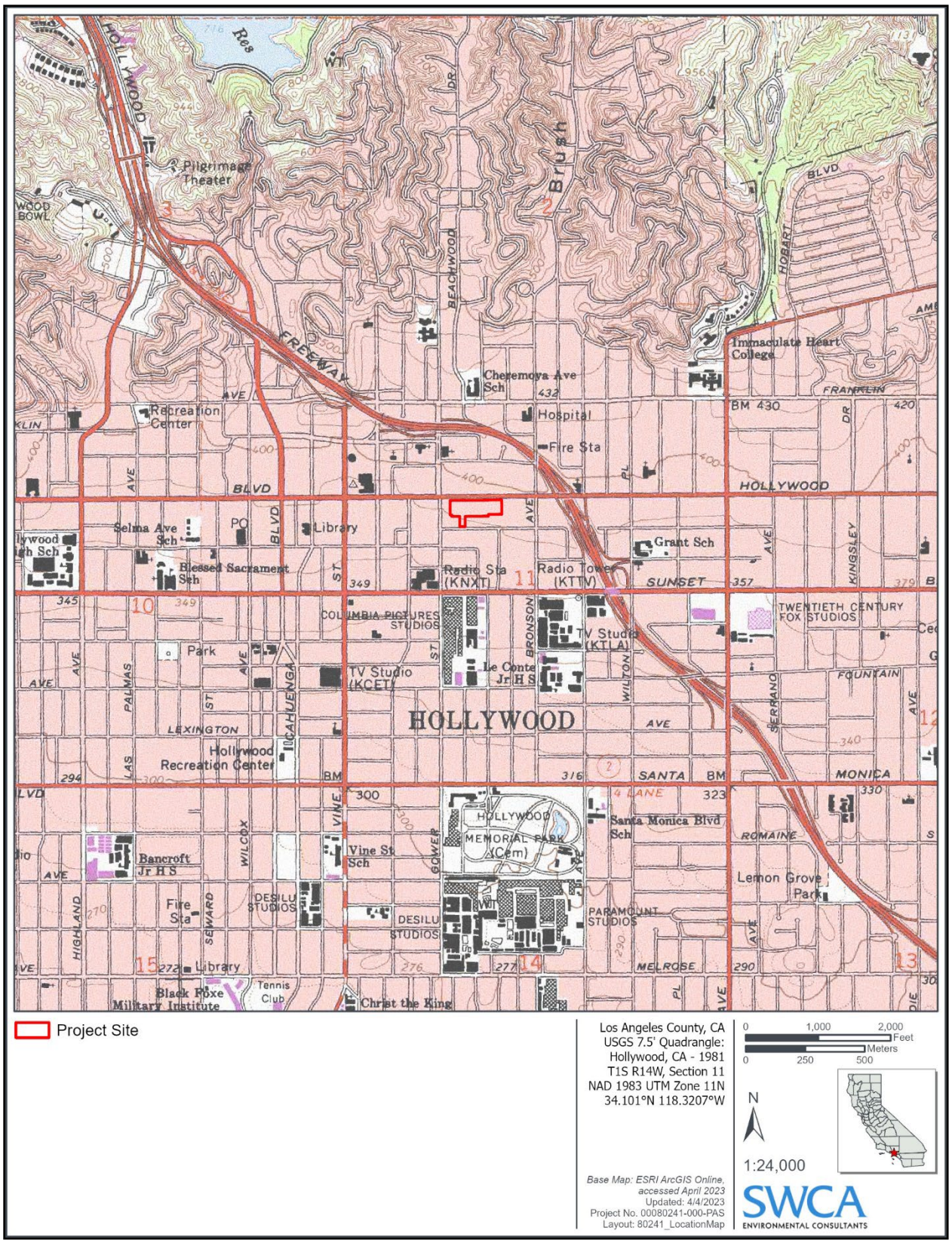

Figure 3. Project Site plotted on a USGS Hollywood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 went into effect on January 1, 2015. The bill amended PRC 5097.94 and added PRC 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. PRC 21074(a) provides an initial set of criteria that define a tribal cultural resource as including but not limited to any of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

   Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

   Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of PRC 5020.1.

2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Subdivision (b) of PRC 21074 adds that a tribal cultural resource may also be a cultural landscape provided it meets the criteria of subdivision (a), so long as the landscape is geographically defined in size and scope. Subdivision (c) of PRC 21074 clarifies that so long as the criteria in subdivision (a) are satisfied, the status as a unique or non-unique archaeological resource is not factored into the determination of whether a resource is a tribal cultural resource.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment," such that effects on tribal cultural resources need to be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds PRC 21080.3.2, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource."

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

California Native American tribes are defined in AB 52 as any Native American tribe in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC, whether or not it is federally recognized. AB 52 specifies that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources. Once an application for a project is completed or a public agency decides to undertake a project, the lead agency has 14 days to formally notify California Native American tribes designated by the NAHC as having traditional and cultural affiliation with a given Project Site and that previously requested in writing to be notified by the lead agency (PRC 21080.3.1(b)(d)). The notification shall include a brief description of the proposed project, the location, contact information for the agency contact, and notice that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation in writing (PRC 21080.3.1(d)). Consultation must be initiated by the lead agency within 30 days of receiving any California Native American tribe's request for consultation. Furthermore, consultation must be initiated prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project (PRC 21080.3.1(b)(e)).

Consistent with the stipulations stated in Senate Bill 18 (Government Code 65352.4), consultation may include a discussion concerning the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of the project's impacts to the tribal cultural resources, and if necessary, project alternatives or the appropriate measures for preservation and mitigation that the California Native American tribe may recommend to the lead agency (PRC 21080.3.2(a)).

The consultation shall be considered concluded under either of the two following conditions: 1) the parties agree to measures mitigating or avoiding a significant effect, if one exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that agreement cannot be reached (PRC 21080.3.2(b)).

Pursuant to Government Code 6254 and 6254.10, and PRC 21082.3(c), information submitted by a California Native American tribe during consultation under AB 52 shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed to the public by the lead agency, project applicant, or the project applicant's agent, unless written permission is given. Exemptions to the confidentiality provisions include any information already publicly available, in lawful possession of the project applicant before being provided by the tribe, independently developed by the project applicant or the applicant's public agent, or lawfully obtained by a third party (PRC 21082.3(c)).

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC 5024.1 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It 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.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Most tribal cultural resources that are archaeological in nature lack identifiable or important association with specific persons or events of regional or national history (Criteria 1 and 2), and/or lack the formal and structural attributes necessary to qualify as eligible under Criterion 3.

A tribal cultural resource that is archaeological in nature may be considered significant (and by extension be considered a tribal cultural resource) if it displays one or more of the following attributes (Office of Historic Resources 1991): chronologically diagnostic, functionally diagnostic, or exotic artifacts; datable materials; definable activity areas; multiple components; faunal or floral remains; archaeological features; notable complexity, size, integrity, time span, or depth; or stratified deposits. Determining the period(s) of occupation at a site provides a context for the types of activities undertaken and may supply a link with other sites and cultural processes in the region. Further, well-defined temporal parameters can help illuminate processes of culture change and continuity in relation to natural environmental factors and interactions with other cultural groups. Finally, chronological controls might provide a link to regionally important research questions and topics of more general theoretical relevance. As a result, the ability to determine the temporal parameters of a site's occupation is critical for a finding of eligibility under Criterion 4 (information potential). A site that cannot be dated is unlikely to possess the quality of significance required for CRHR eligibility. The content of a site provides information regarding its cultural affiliations, temporal periods of use, functionality, and other aspects of its occupation history. The range and variability of artifacts present in the site can allow for reconstruction of changes in diet, social structure, technology, and other aspects of culture.

Treatment of Human Remains

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at California Code of Regulations 15064.5. PRC 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedures shall be observed.

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner:

  1104 North Mission Road
  Los Angeles, California 90033
  (323) 343-0512 (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday) or
  (323) 343-0714 (after hours, Saturday, Sunday, and holidays)

- If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC.
- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American.
- The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- If the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the MLD may request mediation by the NAHC.

METHODS

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On April 10, 2023, SWCA requested a search of the CHRIS at the SCCIC, on the campus of California State University. SWCA received the results on May 2, 2023. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the Project Site for

archaeological resources. The CHRIS records search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list (OHR Directory of Historic Properties Data File), the City HCM list, and the California State Inventory of Historic Resources. A letter from the SCCIC summarizing the results of the records search is provided in Appendix A.

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC is charged with identifying, cataloging, and protecting Native American cultural resources, which includes ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans, and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. The NAHC's inventory of these resources is known as the SLF. In addition, the NAHC maintains a list of tribal contacts affiliated with various geographic regions of California. The contents of the SLF are strictly confidential, and SLF search requests return positive or negative results in addition to a list of tribal contacts with affiliation to the specified location. A letter from the NAHC summarizing the results of the records search is provided in Appendix B.

Archival Research

Concurrent with the confidential CHRIS records search, SWCA reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the Project Site. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials relating to the history and development of the Project Site, including historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, ethnographic reports, and other environmental data. Archival research focused on assessing the general sequence of developments within the Project Site and vicinity during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Sources from the early- to mid-nineteenth century were used to assess the environmental setting before development dramatically increased in the latter years of the nineteenth century, at which point the character of the landscape transitioned from rural open space and large agricultural properties to fully urban and industrial. Low-altitude aerial photographs were used to help assess the setting of the Project Site.

Sources consulted consisted of the following publicly accessible data sources: OHR (SurveyLA); David Historical Map Collection; Early California Cultural Atlas (Native American villages and placenames [Hackel et al. 2015]); Huntington Library Digital Archives; Library of Congress; Los Angeles Public Library Map Collection; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (Sanborn maps); USGS historical topographic maps; University of California, Santa Barbara Digital Library (aerial photographs); and University of Southern California Digital Library.

Tribal Cultural Resource Sensitivity Analysis

Generally, the location of a buried Native American archaeological deposit (i.e., a potential tribal cultural resource) is unpredictable in nature, and direct sampling or testing is required to determine the presence or absence of a buried resource. When testing is not feasible, combining information from different sources allows for a qualitative assessment of the likelihood for a buried tribal cultural resource to be present within a given area, which in this case is the Project Site. Such a qualitative analysis is probabilistic in nature—ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability—which is designated here as low, moderate, and high sensitivity. SWCA's sensitivity assessment essentially combines two variables: indications of intensive use and preservation conditions. This assumes that intensively used areas, for example during temporary or long-term habitation, are more likely to have produced physical evidence of the activities that occurred. Areas that had favorable conditions for intensive use and soil conditions that

are amenable to preserving buried materials are considered to have high sensitivity. Areas lacking these traits are considered to have low sensitivity. Areas with a combination of these traits are generally considered to have moderate sensitivity.

The first variable, intensive use, concerns the link between human behavior and material remains, i.e., whether there are any indications that a given area was the focus of past use such that any material remains or physical evidence (i.e., artifacts and features) associated with those activities would have resulted. For Native American archaeological resources, questions about the environmental setting are particularly important. What was the environmental setting within the period of human occupation in Southern California beginning approximately 13,000 years ago? Based on what is known about past Native American lifeways, was the location favorable for habitation or other types of activities within this time span? For historical (i.e., non-Native American) archaeological resources, information obtained from archival sources can help to characterize the types of activities that occurred within the Project Site.

Indicators of favorable habitability for Native Americans are proximity to natural features (e.g., perennial water source, plant or mineral resource, animal habitat) and other known Native American archaeological sites, flat topography, prominent viewsheds, and relatively dry conditions. Access to permanent sources of fresh water, especially springs or spring-fed streams for inland settings, carried particular significance. Many and perhaps most streams in the Los Angeles Basin are seasonal or at least include substantial portions in which the water does not reach the surface and is primarily contained below ground. Even if the streams themselves did not always provide perennial access to fresh water, stream courses often formed important habitat for plants and animals that were important to Native American subsistence and cultural practices, as did various types of wetland features that formed in patches across the landscape.

Also, as has been reported through oral history, stream courses provided navigable means of travel by foot, which is to say, streams were used as trails and would have been part of a network of travel corridors in the region. Native Americans who foraged for resources in the region would have accessed settlements and areas with natural resources using footpaths and trails. Foraging and other types of activities, including interring human remains, would have occurred intermittently along these routes, some of which would have produced archaeological deposits. Such deposits, typically described as open camps, tend to be characterized by less substantial deposits than what might be expected at a more permanently inhabited settlement or intensively used area. At least some of the primary thoroughfares within the contemporary street grid were likely established along some of these trails. For example, when the Portolá expedition passed through this part of the Los Angeles Basin, they were reportedly guided by Native Americans following along one such trail.

Thus, freshwater sources, stream courses, wetland features, and other areas of concentrated plant and animal communities were all important factors in Native American subsistence foraging practices and patterns in land use and settlement. Accordingly, proximity to any of these natural features is indicative of an area in which activities were more concentrated, and therefore more likely to produce physical evidence. However, within the urbanized setting that characterizes the Project Site and its surroundings, there is little to no direct evidence identified that would allow for a reliable reconstruction of any such trails in a spatially explicit way. Therefore, in the absence of direct archaeological evidence associated with a specific stream, wetland feature, or vegetation community, the influence on Native American archaeological sensitivity is considered generalized at a local scale and is considered alongside other variables where it concerns the potential for archaeological sensitivity.

The second variable, preservation potential, concerns whether the Project Site is conducive to the preservation of any such material remains that may have once been present. Assessing the preservation conditions considers the following types of questions. Is there a potential for shallow or deeply buried deposits? What kinds of land-uses have occurred within the region and have there been any alterations to

the physical setting within the Project Site? What is the age of the sediments and is there evidence of high or low energy deposition or erosion during the period of human occupation? Did the physical alterations result from natural causes, such as flooding or erosion, or from more recent historical land developments, such as mechanical grading? How have any natural or mechanical processes influenced the potential for preserving buried archaeological materials? In other words, is there evidence that physical alterations to the subsurface setting may have eroded, displaced, or otherwise destroyed any potential Native American archaeological resources that may have once been present?

To assess these variables, SWCA considers archaeological, ethnographic, historical, environmental, and other archival data sources. Archaeological site data include those identified in the CHRIS records search and supplemental background research. The CHRIS data are also analyzed in greater detail to identify any sample bias in the identification of sites, which is to say, to what degree the absence of archaeological site information is because no resources were identified or because an archaeological investigation never occurred. For assessing Native American archaeological or tribal cultural resource sensitivity, the information obtained through background research is reviewed to determine whether the general location is described in ethnographic studies and oral histories, and whether the historical ecological conditions of the Project Site area are like the physical setting in which other Native American archaeological sites have been identified. The sensitivity assessment considers proximity to a given feature, such as a previously recorded archaeological site, former village, settlement, placename, or environmental feature; however, there is no universal measure of sensitivity as a function of distance, and there is no consistent depth above or below which buried resources can occur in all circumstances. These variables are assessed on a case-by-case basis and the conclusions incorporate a degree of professional judgment based on industry standards and best practices for archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Site is in the northwestern portion of the Los Angeles Basin, a broad, level plain defined by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills to the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the south. This extensive alluvial wash basin is filled with Quaternary alluvial sediments deposited as unconsolidated material eroded from the surrounding hills. Several major watercourses drain the Los Angeles Basin, including the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers. The Project Site and vicinity are within a fully urbanized setting on an open aspect plain at an elevation of approximately 114 m (375 feet) to 120 m (395 feet) above mean sea level. The Project Site is approximately 8.5 km (5.3 miles) northwest from downtown Los Angeles and approximately 19 km (11.9 miles) northeast of the Pacific Ocean.

The Project Site is situated on a broad alluvial plain gently sloping south and is southeast of the Santa Monica Mountains. During most of the nineteenth century, the Project Site and surrounding parts of the alluvial plain had been used for ranching and agriculture and reflected a rural character. Beginning in the 1880s, urban and suburban growth occurred steadily throughout the Los Angeles Basin but was notably punctuated by extensive real estate booms that continued through the 1920s and after World War II. Though the presence of large oil fields delayed real estate development in some parts of the city, including areas to the south and southwest of the Project Site, by the mid-1920s the Project Site and much of the surrounding vicinity had been developed into built environment that characterizes the present-day setting.

Hydrology

Prior to these major historical transformations of the landscape, the alluvial plain in this part of the Los Angeles Basin was drained by several seasonal streams, some of which included water from several

springs. These stream courses generally flowed south and southwest where they converged with the westernmost portion of what is now Ballona Creek, which has been the primary channel of the Los Angeles River at various times over at least the last several hundred years (Gumprecht 2001). These stream courses, springs, vegetation, and elements of the natural topography are reflected in historic maps produced in the latter parts of the nineteenth century, especially the 1888 irrigation map by W. H. Hall (Figure 4).

Historical maps like those from Hall's irrigation study were incorporated into the Dark et al. (2011) study reconstructing the historical ecology of the Ballona Creek watershed in the northwestern part of the Los Angeles Basin. Dark et al. (2011) used multiple archival sources from the eighteenth and twentieth centuries to produce digital geographic data for former stream courses, springs, and various types of wetland features, which they correlated with different plant and animal communities. The digitized features within the watershed provide a reasonable approximation of the hydrological conditions over at least the past several centuries; however, smaller stream courses and the main channel of larger stream courses are highly dynamic and vary over longer periods of time. Springs, for example, may become active or dormant depending on changes in groundwater levels, which would have varied over a period of thousands of years. Vegetation and animal communities have also shifted, especially in the late Pleistocene to Holocene climatic transition, but across the Holocene period when Native American communities became more established. Therefore, the interpretations based upon the reconstructed historical ecological conditions should not assume that these features have been in the same location for the entire period in which humans have been in North America.

The Project Site is situated north of the Ballona watershed and is not near any type of wetland habitat as indicated by the Dark et al. (2011) study; however, the Project Site is just south of multiple streams which originate in the mountains to the north of the Project Site (Dark et al. 2011) (Figure 5). The extent of the Ballona watershed wetland features appear to exist approximately 1.26 km (0.75 mile) south of the Project site. These same streams and springs are shown in Figure 4, which indicates that multiple springs originated relatively close to the Project Site, approximately between 0.5 and 0.8 km (0.3 and 0.5 mile) north.

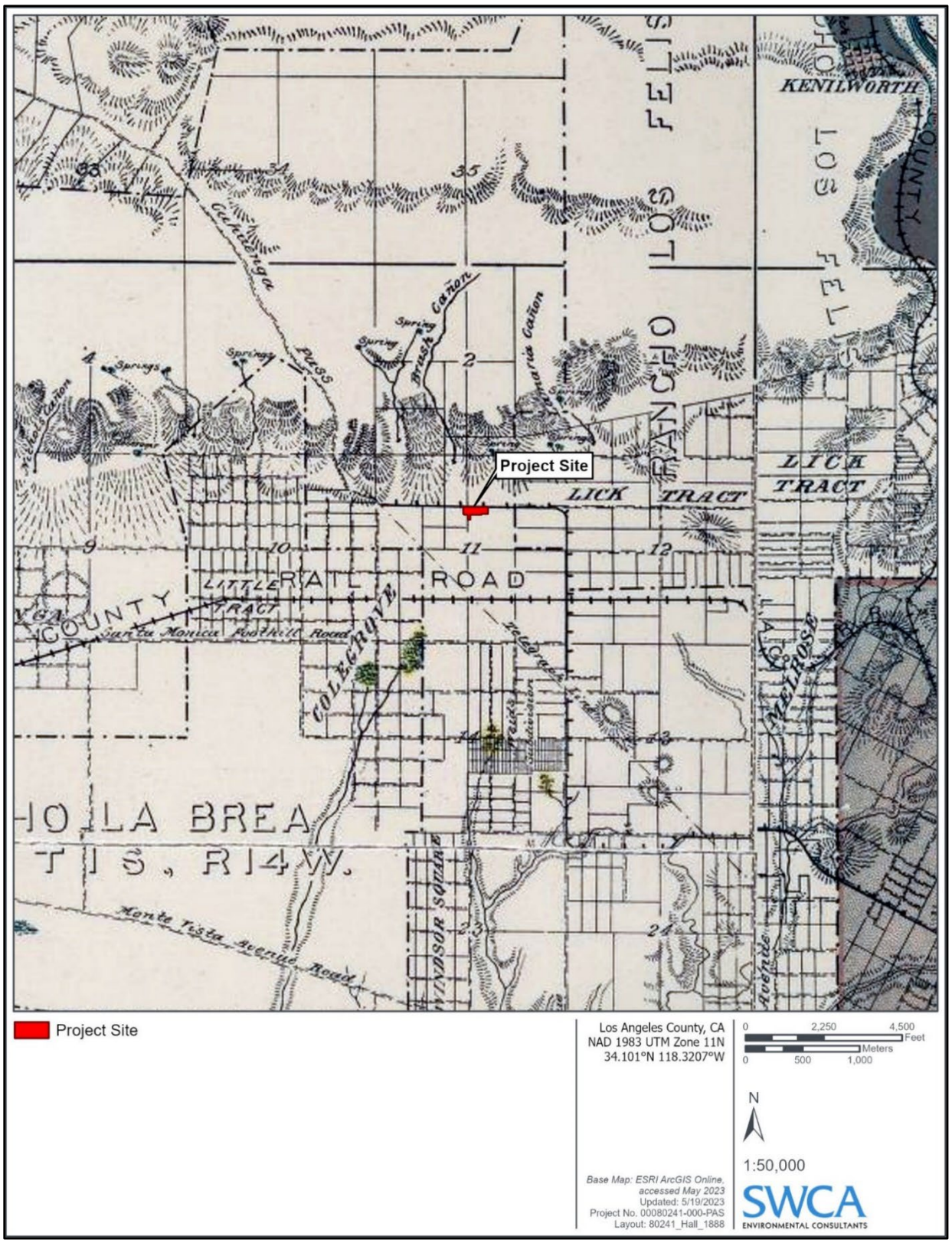

Figure 4. Project Site plotted on Hall's (1888) irrigation map showing natural and artificial water sources. Note the presence of springs mapped in the Santa Monica Mountain foothills to the north. (Source: David Rumsey Map Collection, Image No. 583003.)

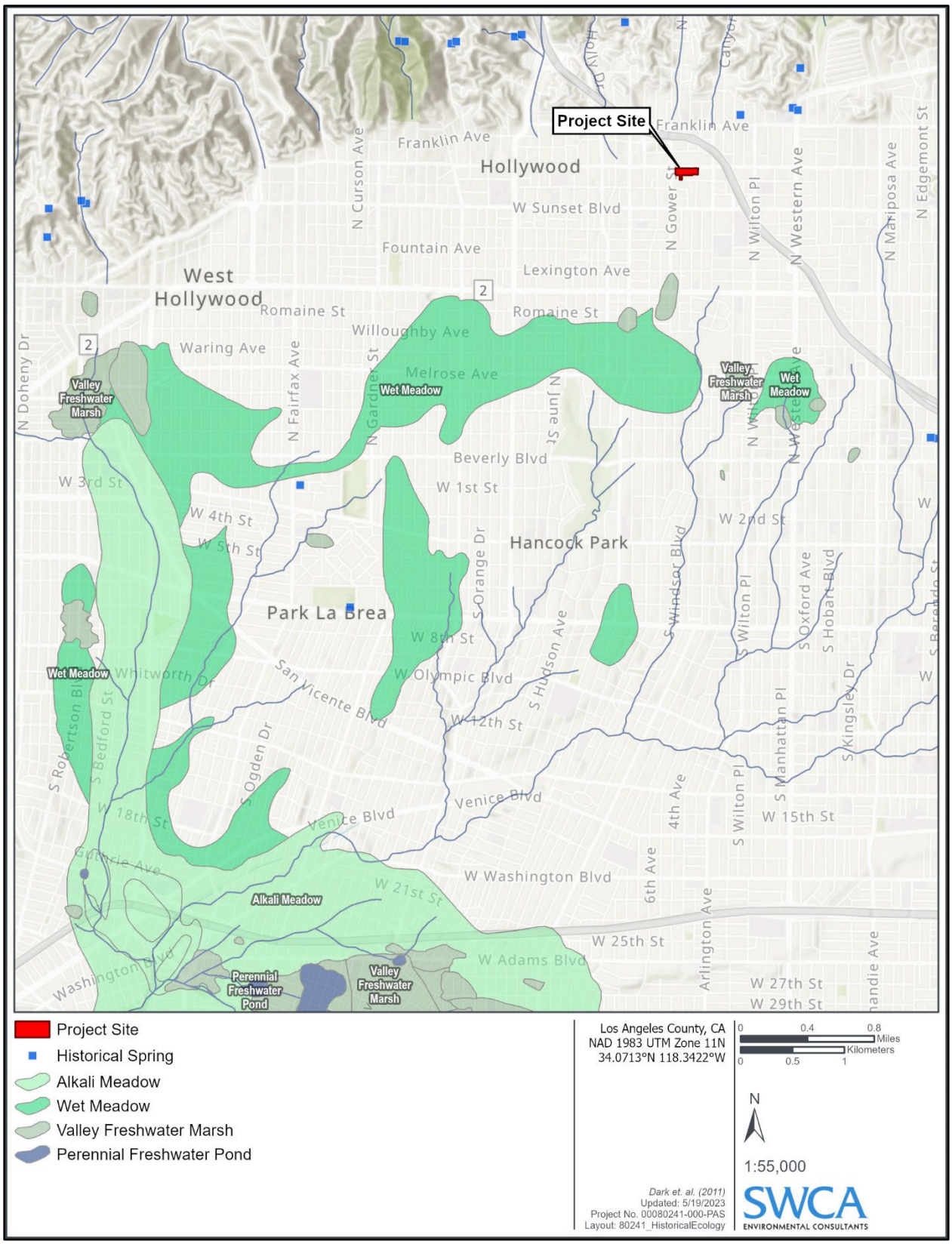

Figure 5. Project Site plotted on the Dark et al. (2011) reconstruction of historical ecology of the Ballona Creek watershed.

Flora and Fauna

Even before the urbanization of the twentieth century, the ecology of the Los Angeles prairie had already undergone a transformation during the preceding century as a result of ranching and agricultural practices that accompanied European settlement (Schiffman 2005). Although there are fewer surviving examples of the pre-settlement ecology in the lower elevations, compared with the surrounding hillsides, various attempts have been made to reconstruct the historical ecology of the Los Angeles Basin.

Schiffman (2005:40) provides a succinct summary of the vegetation structure and species composition for the Los Angeles Basin:

> Most steep hillsides were covered by impenetrably dense evergreen chaparral shrubs such as California lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.) or sparsely shrubby and drought deciduous coastal sage scrub vegetation that included buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), sages (*Salvia* spp.), and sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). In contrast to the shrubby hills and mountain slopes the dense, clayey soils of the flat valleys and plains supported a diverse prairie vegetation of colorful ephemeral wildflowers mixed with grasses and other plants of low stature. In addition, woodlands of walnut (*Juglans californica*) and oak (*Quercus agrifolia* and *Q. lobata*) were found in canyons and on some hillsides, and broad corridors of willow (*Salix* spp.), alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) lined the river floodplains and feeder creeks that dissected the landscape.

In the late nineteenth century, the vegetation across the inland portions of the northwestern Los Angeles Basin consisted of species associated with the coastal sagebrush community (Kuchler 1977). In addition to the species Schiffman (2005) references, those found in the coastal sagebrush unit also include California sandaster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*), Menzies' golden bush (*Isocoma menziesii*), coyotebrush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), fuchsiaflower gooseberry (*Ribes speciosum*), and orange bush monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*). Ethington et al. (2020) prepared a comprehensive study analyzing the historical ecology of the Los Angeles River. Their work collated several of the prior efforts with a regional characterization of "potential natural vegetation" across the Los Angeles River watershed. The resulting spatial data help to reflect the varied nature of the plant communities within the Los Angeles Basin. The Project Site is mapped within a unit confirming the presence of mainly species associated with coastal sagebrush community—coastal sage scrub in the Ethington et al. (2020) schema.

With this mosaic of ecological communities, the area would have provided a very productive environment for past Native American communities, one well suited to a foraging economy with a variety of water birds, small and large mammals, fish, reptiles and amphibians, and edible plant species. In terms of the resources potentially available in closer proximity to the Project Site, Native Americans would have made use of plant species both within the coastal sagebrush community and within the more discrete wetland habitats. The plants found in these zones were used to make a variety of objects or were consumed directly, but also provided habitat for animals that were similarly incorporated into the Native American diet and used to make a variety of objects used in daily life. An exhaustive account of Native American plant use and dietary choices is beyond the scope of this study (see Anderson [2005] for a description of practices by Native Americans groups across California). In brief, those specific to the coastal sagebrush unit included multiple plant species with edible seeds, as well as the pricklypear (*Opuntia* spp.) (McCawley 1996:115). Nearby oak (*Quercus* spp.) and walnut (*Juglans* spp.) woodlands were important areas for acorn gathering, and plant species used in basketry were commonly found in freshwater marshes (Ethington et al. 2020:42).

In addition to the natural resources found within the inland environments, Native American communities in the Los Angeles Basin would have had access to plant, animal, and lithic resources along the coast and surrounding hills and mountains. Descriptions of these ecological conditions and the associated Native American uses of resources found therein is described elsewhere. For example, Lightfoot and Parrish (2009:253–277) provide a summary for coastal and inland settings for Southern California, an overview of the Santa Monica Mountains is included in King's (2011) report, the Ballona region is described in Homburg et al. (2014), and coastal environments are addressed in numerous studies such as those by Byrd and Raab (2007), Erlandson (1994), and Gamble (2008).

Regional Geology

The Project Site is within the Los Angeles Basin between the northernmost portion of the Peninsular Ranges and the south end of the Transverse Ranges. The Project Site is within the northernmost Central Block of the Los Angeles Basin, which includes the low portions of the Los Angeles coastal plain from Beverly Hills to the Downey Plain within central Orange County (Norris and Webb 1990; Yerkes et al. 1965). More specifically, the Central Block is bounded by the Hollywood, Santa Monica, and Whittier faults on the north; the Whittier and Elsinore faults and Elysian and Repetto hills on the east; the San Joaquin Hills and Huntington and Newport mesas on the south; and the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone and Dominguez and Baldwin Hills on the west (Yerkes et al. 1965). Surficial geology in the Project vicinity is characterized by deposits of late Pleistocene old fan deposits, Unit 4 (Qof_4) (Figure 6) (Baron and Fiorelli 2023; Nolasco et al. 2023).

A preliminary geotechnical report was prepared for the Project in May 2023 by Langan Engineering (Baron and Fiorelli 2023). This study included a subsurface investigation which was conducted in February 2022 and consisted of seven borings, which were hand augured to a depth of 1.5 m (5 feet), and then mechanically drilled with hollow stem augurs to depths ranging from 12.6 to 30.9 m (41.5 to 101.5 feet). The results of the subsurface investigations indicated that up to 3.4 m (11 feet) of undocumented fill is present within the Project Site beneath the asphalt pavement. Notably, brick and concrete fragments were identified within the first 1.8 m (6 feet) of fill in two of the seven borings. The fill is described as brown, dark brown, clay or silt with varying amounts of sand or gravel. Underlying the undocumented fill, alluvium was encountered to a maximum depth of 30.9 m (101.5 feet). The alluvium was described as being brown, reddish brown, dark brown, silt or clay with varying amounts of sand and gravel (Baron and Fiorelli 2023).

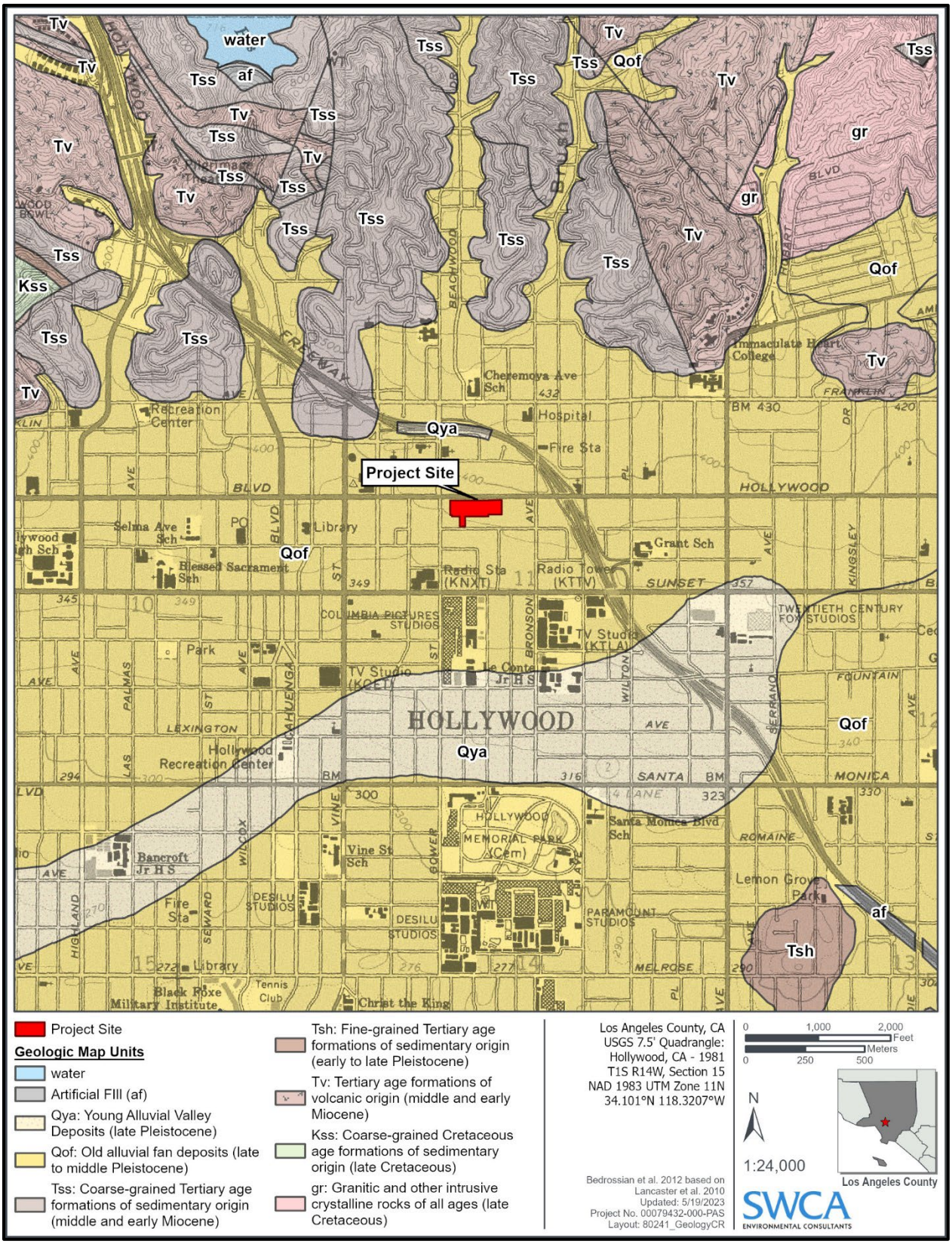

Figure 6. Project Site plotted on the Bedrossian et al. (2012) geological map for the area.

CULTURAL SETTING

Native American Archaeological Record

Over the years, researchers have devised numerous chronological sequences to aid in understanding cultural changes at various scales (regional vs. local patterning) in Southern California, as demonstrated in the archaeological record. The Native American archaeological record for California is generally divided into three broad temporal periods (Paleoindian, Archaic, and Emergent periods; see Fredrickson [1973, 1974, 1994]) that reflect similar cultural characteristics throughout the state and were generally governed by climatic and environmental variables, such as the drying of pluvial lakes at the transition from the Paleoindian to the Lower Archaic Period. Numerous chronological sequences were also devised to characterize cultural changes on a smaller scale, within the subregion of Southern California specifically.

Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis and artifact types, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a chronology of Native American archaeology for the Southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and some inland areas. Wallace's (1955, 1978) chronology for Southern California was composed of four sequential horizons: Horizon I, Early Man; Horizon II, Milling Stone; Horizon III, Intermediate; and Horizon IV, Late Prehistoric (Late Period). Wallace's 1955 synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159) but this situation has been alleviated in the last several decades by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by Southern California researchers (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Consequently, several revisions have been made to Wallace's 1955 synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages, resulting in more refined chronologies and sequences (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994; see also Moratto 1984).

Additional primary syntheses for organizing the Native American archaeological record in California were developed by Warren (1968) and King (1981, 1990), which used the growing archaeological data sets of specific subregions within Southern California to define increasingly localized cultural sequences. Using the concepts of cultural ecology and cultural tradition, Warren (1968) proposed a series of six "traditions." Three of these traditions—the San Dieguito Tradition, Encinitas Tradition, and Campbell Tradition—correlated with Wallace's Horizons I, II, and III. The Chumash Tradition, Takic Tradition (formerly "Shoshonean"), and Yuman Tradition are represented in Wallace's Horizon IV. These ecologically based traditions are applicable to specific regions within Southern California.

More recently, there have been several syntheses of chronologies from before Spanish colonization for Southern California (Byrd and Raab 2007; Sutton 2009; Sutton and Koerper 2009). Extensive mitigation-driven excavations have further refined a local chronology for the Ballona Wetlands area, which integrates data from more than 200 radiocarbon date ranges (Douglass et al. 2016). The Ballona Wetlands area is also in the northwest Los Angeles Basin, several miles southwest of the Project Site, and thus directly relevant to the cultural context for this Project. The Ballona chronology is included alongside the more general Southern California chronologies in Figure 7, which provides a reference point for the primary periods and cultural traditions discussed below along with chronologies denoted by years before present (B.P.) and calendar ages (B.C. and A.D.).[1]

[1] Elsewhere in this report, uncalibrated radiocarbon ages are presented as radiocarbon years B.P., and their calibrated dates are expressed as cal B.P.

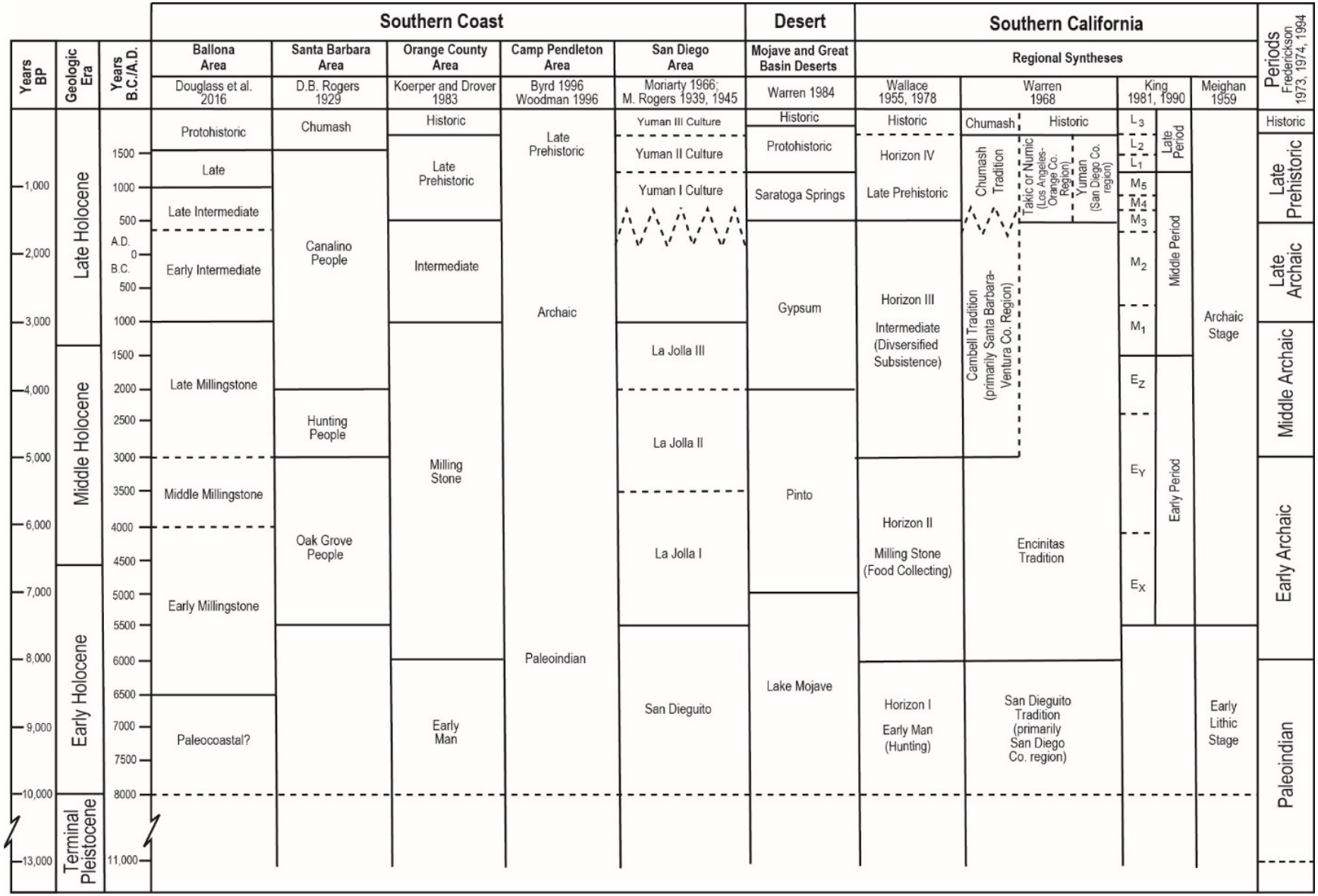

Figure 7. Chronological frameworks for Southern California and Los Angeles Basin cultural traditions and archaeological contexts.

Terminal Pleistocene: Paleoindian/Paleocoastal Tradition

Any discussion of human occupation of coastal areas during the Terminal Pleistocene must be prefaced with an understanding that sea level rise during this period of severely shifting climate inundated many kilometers of shoreline worldwide and along Southern California coastlines specifically, submerging an unknown number of archaeological sites (Reeder-Myers et al. 2015). Therefore, any evidence that we do have of human occupation in what are now coastal settings is likely only a small fraction of what originally existed (Erlandson et al. 2007; Erlandson et al. 2015). Recent studies using offshore core samples have made important progress in reconstructing paleoshorelines and the paleoenvironment of Southern California's Terminal Pleistocene coast (Gusick et al. 2022).

The earliest evidence for human occupation in Southern California is found on the northern Channel Islands, where multiple Terminal Pleistocene sites have been identified and dated in the past couple decades, firmly establishing the presence of early coastal-adapted people in the region (Erlandson and Braje 2008; Erlandson and Colton 1991; Erlandson et al. 1996; Erlandson et al. 2011; Erlandson et al. 2020; Gusick and Erlandson 2019). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). Recent excavations and radiometric dating of multiple archaeological assemblages on San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz islands document Paleoindian technologies, subsistence strategies, and seasonality of site occupation during the latter part of the Terminal Pleistocene (ca. 11,700 B.P.), with similarities to the Western Stemmed Tradition found across much of western North America (Braje et al. 2013; Erlandson 2013; Erlandson and Braje 2008; Erlandson et al. 1987; Erlandson et al. 2011; Erlandson et al. 2020; Jew et al. 2013; Rick et al. 2013).

Finely crafted chipped stone crescents like those recorded on the northern Channel Islands as part of the Paleocoastal toolkit were also found in surficial contexts on San Nicolas Island, suggesting an earlier occupation for the southern Channel Islands as well (Davis et al. 2010). It is possible that similarly early sites were present on the mainland California coast as well; however, the rate and degree of development beginning with Spanish colonization and continuing to the present has likely destroyed most early sites along the California mainland coast. Nevertheless, three fluted points representing the Clovis culture have been found in Southern California mainland coastal areas, including one in Santa Barbara County (Erlandson et al. 1987), one in Los Angeles County near Malibu (Stickel 2000), and one in El Morro Canyon, in what is now Crystal Cove State Park in Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). Additionally, numerous fluted projectile points of the Clovis and Folsom Traditions have been reported from inland contexts in central and Southern California (e.g., Davis 1975; Dillon 2002; Moratto et al. 2011; Riddell and Olsen 1969; Rondeau 2006; Yohe and Gardner 2016).

PALEOCOASTAL OCCUPATION OF THE BALLONA AREA

Two sites, LAN-61 and LAN-63, in the Ballona area are believed to include occupations from this time period based on diagnostic artifacts (crescents and stemmed points) (Lambert 1983; Van Horn 1987). However, recent data recovery excavations and analyses, including numerous radiocarbon dates, failed to provide incontrovertible evidence that people were using this area during the Paleocoastal period (Douglass et al. 2005), although this lack of radiocarbon dates does not necessarily negate the possibility that an earlier occupation occurred and might be uncovered in the future.

Early Holocene (ca. 11,500 to 7000 B.P.)

HORIZON I: EARLY MAN

During the early twentieth century, several sensationalized finds were thought to be evidence of "Early Man" in the Los Angeles Basin; however, subsequent analyses have not held up as hoped. First, in 1914 human remains were found in direct association with extinct Pleistocene fauna at the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) (Merriam 1914). Although early estimates suggested that this find extended up to 34,000 years ago, radiocarbon dating has since shown these remains to have an estimated age range of approximately 9000 to 4450 B.P. (Berger et al. 1971; Payen 1970), with the most recent redating using accelerator mass spectrometry providing a calibrated date range of ca. 10,200 cal B.P. (Fuller et al. 2016), placing this individual at the transition between the Paleoindian/Paleocoastal period and the Millingstone period.

A second early discovery at Angeles Mesa in Baldwin Hills (the Haverty, or Angeles Mesa Site, LAN-171) included partially mineralized skeletal remains of several individuals found in depths up to 7 m (23 feet) below surface (Brooks et al. 1990; Stock 1924). Issues, however, with the various methods used to date these bones remain unresolved and have returned estimated dates of more than 50,000 years ago based on amino acid racemization (Taylor et al. 1985) and radiocarbon date ranges that span 15,900 ± 50 to 3870 ± 350 B.P., representing an unacceptably large margin of error for a single individual (Berger et al. 1971; Brooks et al. 1990). The wide range of dates suggested problems with the methods used in the radiocarbon dating and calibration, especially concerning the use of amino acid racemization (AAR), and subsequent revisions to the estimates found a revised date range of between 7900 and 4050 B.P. (Taylor et al. 1985:137).

There are similar concerns related to the age of remains referred to as "Los Angeles Man"—designated LAN-172 (Lopatin 1940)—which were discovered in a similar depositional context less than 3.2 km (2 miles) from the Haverty Site in 1936 (Brooks et al. 1990; Erlandson et al. 2007:54). The remains at LAN-172 consisted of skull fragments and a broken humerus that were described as having been found in the same stratigraphic setting as mammoth bones, suggesting late Pleistocene antiquity, although neither of the discoveries were conducted as controlled excavation and the mammoth discovery was made approximately 370 m (1,213 feet) away. Subsequent dating using AAR could only yield a date of more than 23,600 B.P. (Berger et al. 1971:47), but revised estimates based on radiocarbon and AAR yielded a more much more recent date of 3560 B.P. (Taylor et al. 1985:137).

Mainland sites attributed to Horizon I generally indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and a greater emphasis on large-game hunting inland. Fundamental elements of lithic tool technology described by Wallace (1955) for this period include numerous scrapers, choppers, chipped and notched crescents, and large blades and points. Wallace (1955) also describes clam shell and bone beads, along with an absence of seed-grinding implements from the site type for this period, Malaga Cove. Several sites in Orange and San Diego Counties contain components that date to between 9,000 and 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998a:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006), and radiocarbon dates from the Goleta Slough area in Santa Barbara County indicate occupations spanning ca. 9300 to 8400 cal B.P. (ca. 7300–6400 B.C.) with a primary subsistence focus on lagoon/bay shellfish (Owen et al. 1964).

HORIZON II: MILLINGSTONE

The Millingstone horizon corresponds to the Early Holocene when rising sea levels continued to encroach on coastlines, although global climate was slowly stabilizing. Set during a warmer and drier climatic

regime than the previous horizon, the Millingstone horizon is characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals, although in coastal areas where archaeological assemblages have been preserved, there is also ample evidence of marine resource use during this time as well (Connolly et al. 1995; Rick et al. 2001). The importance of seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in archaeological assemblages from this period, namely milling stones (metates) and hand stones (manos) (Erlandson 1991, 1994; Moriarty 1966; Warren 1967).
The variety of site types from this period indicate a mobile settlement pattern, and later research indicated that Millingstone horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

Millingstone assemblages are characterized by the extensive use of milling implements (particularly manos and metates) and mullers along with scraper planes, choppers, and core tools and a general lack of finely crafted projectile points, although leaf-shaped points believed to be darts are present. The general lack of faunal remains along with bone and shell tools at some sites dated to this period have led researchers to suggest a stronger reliance of plant food resources (i.e., seeds) with only a minor focus on hunting. Several sites have been described for this horizon throughout Southern California, including Little Sycamore in Ventura, Porter Ranch in San Fernando, and the La Jolla shellmounds in San Diego. Los Angeles County sites with Millingstone components include Malaga Cove (Level 2, LAN-138; Walker 1952), the Tank Site (LAN-1) in Topanga Canyon (Heizer and Lemert 1947; Treganza and Bierman 1958), the La Brea Tar Pits Site (LAN-159; Salls 1986), the Zuma Creek Site (LAN-174; Wallace 1955; see also Ascher 1959), the Sweetwater Mesa Site (LAN-267; King 1967), the Shobhan Paul Site (LAN-958; Porcasi and Porcasi 2002; Salls 1995); and the Parker Mesa site (LAN-215; King 1962). Primary sites with Millingstone components in Orange County include Bolsa Chica (ORA-83; Herring 1961, 1968), ORA-64 (Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1998b), and the Landing Hill Site (Cleland et al. 2007).

Middle Holocene (ca. 7000 to 4000 B.P.)

HORIZON III: INTERMEDIATE

This horizon corresponds with the Middle Holocene and early Late Holocene time periods geologically and marks the point when current shorelines were established in most parts of the world. Consequently, evidence for marine resource use appears to have increased after 5,000 to 6,000 years ago.
The Intermediate horizon is characterized by important changes in almost all aspects of culture, including settlement patterns, economic activities, mortuary practices, and technology (Byrd and Raab 2007). During this period, economic practices shifted toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. An increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites from this horizon along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting, including side-notched projectile points, are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment and signaling a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard-shelled seed resources to the increasing importance of fleshier fruits like the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Bow and arrow technology is first seen toward the end of the Intermediate periods (ca. 1500–1000 B.P.) when it appears to have spread to the Southern California coast from the north and east.

Technological markers described for this horizon consist of basket-hopper mortars, mortars and pestles, diverse and plentiful chipped stone assemblages with greater numbers and a wider variety of projectile point types, and bone and antler tools, which are present to some degree but not in the quantity seen during later phases, along with occasional use of bitumen (asphalt) and steatite (Byrd and Raab 2007;

Johnson 1966; Wallace 1955). Faunal assemblages often include terrestrial mammals representing wild game, along with some marine mammal bones and often high densities of shellfish remains.

The Middle Holocene also marks a time of cultural innovation in the archaeological record of California. Significant cultural developments are seen in the increasing formation of larger settlements, the intensification of long-distance trade networks including distinct cultural spheres throughout western North America, and the elaboration of art and personal aesthetics (e.g., shell and stone pendants and increasing variety of shell bead types and styles) (Erlandson and Glassow 1997; Glassow 1997; Howard and Raab 1993; Jenkins and Erlandson 1996; King 1990; Raab and Howard 2002; Vellanoweth 2001).

There is also evidence suggesting migrations into coastal Southern California by desert peoples from the east during the Intermediate period based on changes in mortuary practices (i.e., cremations), the presence of desert tanged projectile points, and increased numbers of stone as opposed to shell beads. This question has been discussed by several archaeologists (Koerper 1979; Kowta 1961; Kroeber 1925; Moratto 1984; True 1966; Van Horn 1987, 1990) with most suggesting an arrival date of ca. 1500 cal B.P., although some argue for a much earlier migration at around 3500 cal B.P., which coincides with the Millingstone/Intermediate period transition (Sutton 2009). Of course, it is possible, and even likely, that multiple migrations of various scale occurred over the course of hundreds, or thousands, of years.

INTERMEDIATE PERIOD IN THE BALLONA AREA

The Intermediate period in the Ballona area is well documented, with five bluff-top sites containing large middens dated to within this period, in addition to four sites along the creek and one site situated on what was likely a small island in the middle of the lagoon (see Douglass et al. 2016:42 and references therein). There was a pronounced increase in settlement and use of this area during the Intermediate period, which some researchers attribute to the incursion of people from the desert areas to the east based on several new cultural traits. These include an increase in stone beads in funerary contexts in conjunction with an unusual paucity of shell beads in burial features at some sites along with a general lack of shell artifacts, the presence of tanged projectile points associated with desert cultures from this period, and the introduction of cremation, all of which are evident at several sites in the Ballona area with Intermediate components (see discussion in Douglass et al. 2016:42–43). Van Horn and Murray (1985) suggested a cultural tradition unique to the Ballona area based on analysis of the microlithic industry and the presence of desert-type projectile points.

Our understanding of settlement trends in the Ballona area during the Intermediate period is based on detailed analyses from three sites (LAN-63, LAN-64, and LAN-206) that demonstrate a high degree of diversity in subsistence activities suggestive of more permanent occupations (Douglass et al. 2005). Extensive excavations also revealed that intrasite space at some of these bluff-top mesa sites was significantly structured and segregated, indicating the increased sedentary nature of habitation sites during the Intermediate period and a degree of site structure not previously seen in the area. Investigations identified discrete activity areas, including inhumation clusters composed of large numbers of broken or "killed" ground stone artifacts and sometimes large numbers of mostly stone beads along with fragmentary cremated human bone, suggesting discrete burial locales for various families or social groups, specific plant procurement and plant processing areas, communal refuse areas, and demarcated ritual spaces (Altschul et al. 2007; Douglass et al. 2005; see also Douglass et al. 2016). Data from extensive data recovery excavations at LAN-63 distinguish this site as containing more evidence of highly structured use areas and ritual activity than any other contemporaneous site; however, it is possible that this is a factor of sampling bias in that this site underwent larger scale data recovery and was entirely exposed due to planned development (Douglass et al. 2005; Douglass et al. 2016). Although there were earlier debates, current information indicates that settlement along the lagoon and creek, as well as on top

of the bluff, was contemporaneous, with occupants of all sites performing similar activities and some sites representing specialized food-collecting and processing locales (Douglass et al. 2016).

Late Holocene (ca. 3000 B.P. to Spanish Colonization)

HORIZON IV: LATE PREHISTORIC

The Late Prehistoric period extended from the end of the Intermediate period (ca. A.D. 500) until Spanish colonization, marked by the Cabrillo expedition in A.D. 1542. This period is characterized by extensive population growth and a large increase in the number and types of sites along the Southern California coast. During this period, there was a significant increase in the population of Native peoples in Southern California accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223), particularly at the mouths of large mainland coastal canyons and drainages with year-round water supplies (McLendon and Johnson 1999). Large populations, and in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round, although the populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally. The development of social differentiation is indicated during this period by the complexity of site layouts with numerous complex features and the highly variable nature of mortuary treatments and burial grounds (Byrd and Raab 2007).

During the Late Prehistoric, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in terrestrial and marine mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric horizon, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely flaked projectile points suggests increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Steatite cooking vessels and containers are also present in sites from this time, and there is an increased presence of composite bone gorges and circular shell fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments such as beads made from shell, bone, and stone. Olivella shell bead styles include a variety of wall and callus beads in addition to the previous spire-lopped, and cup beads. There was also an increased use of asphaltum, or bitumen, for waterproofing basketry and caulking canoes and as an adhesive.

Technological markers of this horizon include the increased use of the bow and arrow, stemless points with concave or convex bases, steatite containers, widespread use of asphaltum as adhesive, and increased abundance and types of bone tools, as well as shell, bone, and stone ornaments (Byrd and Raab 2007; Wallace 1955). Wallace (1955) also describes notable distinctions between northern and southern groups during this period, including less pottery north of Orange County, where steatite vessels were more prevalent, and the presence of portable mortars and pestles and basket-hopper slabs in the north with bedrock mortars and milling stones being more prevalent in the San Diego area.

By A.D. 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were being used at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1961). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that ceramic technology was not well developed, or that occupants were trading with neighboring groups to the south and east for ceramics. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that was caulked with bitumen (asphaltum) and functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between A.D. 500 and European colonization, which occurred as early as 1542, is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash/Canaliño (Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). The seemingly abrupt introduction of cremation, pottery, and small

triangular arrow points (Cottonwood Triangular points) in parts of modern-day Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period is thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions within the past few thousand years. Modern Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this time (see discussion in Byrd and Raab 2007).

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD IN THE BALLONA AREA

Settlement patterns in the Ballona area are in stark contrast to the rest of Southern California in that, rather than an increase in the number of sites occupied during the Late Period, there was a sharp decline in the number of sites that were occupied during this time (Douglass et al. 2016). Only five sites in the Ballona area contain evidence of Late Prehistoric period occupation, with three sites along the edge of the wetlands (LAN-47, LAN-62, and LAN-211) containing evidence of more consistent but likely seasonal occupations during this time and two sites on the adjacent bluffs (LAN-61 and LAN-63) that contain isolated and ephemeral evidence of use during the Late Prehistoric period evidenced by the presence of diagnostic Canaliño and Cottonwood Triangular points (Douglass et al. 2005; Douglass et al. 2016; Hull and Douglass 2005). Faunal data from LAN-47 indicate people were primarily subsisting on plant and animal resources found in the adjacent salt marsh environments, including shellfish, waterfowl, fish that inhabit brackish environments, and small mammals, along with a variety of berries and seeds (Altschul et al. 1992). This site has been interpreted as representing a series of temporary camps along the edge of the lagoon at various times during the year depending on when different resources were available. Lithic technology during this period ranged broadly from finely crafted points to expediently produced flaked tools that were manufactured from an equally broad range of lithic materials.

Deposits from LAN-67 and LAN-211 were more disturbed than others assessed by Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), in the Ballona area but excavations at LAN-62 revealed the development of a specified burial area. Interments appear to have been placed in a more scattered and unorganized manner during previous occupations in the Ballona area. However, during Late Prehistoric period occupations of LAN-62, people began concentrating burials within a specified part of the midden (demarcated as Locus A/B) beginning a cultural practice that continued during subsequent Mission period occupations when the burial space was further restricted and confined to an even smaller area.

Climatic reconstruction for the area suggests a return to drier conditions by around 1,000 years ago (Wigand 2005). It appears that the Los Angeles River may have shifted its course away from Ballona during this time as well, further lessening the freshwater input to the lagoon and likely resulting in an expansion of the salt marshes. These localized deteriorating terrestrial conditions likely prompted the shift in settlement as people directed their focus to the more reliable salt marsh resources (Altschul et al. 2007).

Gabrielino Ethnography

The Project Site is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:Plate 57). Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tatataviam/Alliklik to the north, the Serrano to the east, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south (Figure 8). The interaction between the Gabrielino and many of their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade was regularly documented in ethnographic accounts. The name “Gabrielino” (also spelled Gabrieleno and Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were associated with Mission San Gabriel, whereas those who were associated with the nearby Mission San Fernando were referred to as Fernandeño. In the Mission and Rancho Periods, Mission San Gabriel included Natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla.

Figure 8. Native American tribal territories.

There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222). Instead, it appears that people identified themselves as inhabitants of a specific community with locational suffixes. For example, a resident of Yaanga was called a Yabit, which Johnston likened to the way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker (Johnston 1962:10). Native words suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v) (Merriam 1955:7–86) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno) (Heizer 1968:105), and many present-day descendants have taken on their preferred group name. The term Gabrielino is used in the remainder of this report to designate native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Gabrielino subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the people used resources in mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the Early Intermediate period). Inhabitants supplemented acorns with the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

The Gabrielino used a variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7). Gabrielino people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammer stones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels including soapstone bowls and Catalina Island steatite was used to carve ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish colonization, the basis of Gabrielino religious life was the ceremonies and rituals connected with the figure of Chinigchinich, who was the last in a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions and taught the people how to dance as a form of religious practice. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The origins of the practices connected to Chinigchinich are somewhat unclear as it seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Gabrielino were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Remains were buried in distinct burial areas, either directly associated with villages or without apparent village association (Altschul et al. 2007). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wooden tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Dakin 1978:234–365; Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165).

For more than 2,500 years, the Gabrielino and their predecessors practiced the kotuumot kehaay, or mourning ceremony, an important community ritual by which the living assisted the soul of the deceased on its journey to the land of the dead (Hull 2011, 2012; Hull et al. 2013). It was not only an act of loving

remembrance—the Gabrielino believed that the spirits of the deceased were dangerous and must be treated properly lest they molest the living (Boscana 1978). Observed every 1 to 4 years to commemorate those who had died since the previous iteration, the 8-day mourning ceremony was either conducted in late summer or in the same month as the person to be honored had died. The ceremony included four primary rites: ritual clothes washing, clothes burning, image burning, and a distribution of the property of the dead. It took place within an approximately 5-m-diameter circular brush enclosure called a yovaar, which was decorated with poles at cardinal directions topped with figures, or around an approximately 12- to 15-m-tall (40 to 50-foot-tall) central kotuumut pole that was painted in various colors representing body parts and erected in a pit in the ground surrounded by offerings of food, clothing, baskets, beads, and money. It included a hosted feast, paid dancers, and the ritual destruction and burial of valuable goods (McCawley 1996:161–165; Merriam 1955).

Hugo Reid, a Scottish immigrant married to a Gabrielino woman and owner of San Gabriel Mission in the 1840s, described the post-burial treatment of grave goods by the Gabrielino in his 1852 letters:

> When a person died, all the kin collected to lament and mourn his or her loss. After lamenting a while a mourning dirge was sung. If the deceased were the head of the family, or a favorite son, the hut in which he died was burned up, as likewise all of his personal effects, reserving only some article or another, or a lock of hair. This reservation was not as a memento of the deceased, but to make a feast with on some future occasion, generally after the first harvest of seeds and berries. (Dakin 1978:235)

Discussing the culmination of the ceremony itself, Reid continued:

> On the eighth day the…old women were employed to make more food than usual, and when the sun was in its zenith, it was distributed, not only among the actors, but to the spectators likewise. After eating, a deep hole was dug, and a fire kindled in it, when the articles reserved at the death of relatives were committed to the flames; at the same time, baskets, money, and seeds were thrown to the spectators, as in the marriage ceremony. During the burning process, one of the seers, reciting mystical words, kept stirring up the fire to ensure the total destruction of the things. The hole was then filled up with earth and well trodden down. The feast was over. (Dakin 1978:242–243)

This mourning ceremony has deep roots in Southern California, predating the period of Spanish colonization (1769–1834) by at least 2,000 years (Hull et al. 2013). It was also reportedly practiced in mid-nineteenth century Gabrielino communities in San Fernando, Piru, and Saticoy (Blackburn 1976:232), in neighboring Luiseño- and Cahuilla-speaking regions, including the greater Los Angeles area (Dietler et al. 2018; Morris et al. 2016).

Continuity After Colonization

The traditional way of life for Indigenous people was dramatically altered by the Spanish mission system and later Mexican and American settlement in this part of Southern California. The dissolution of cultural practices alienated Native Americans from their traditional subsistence patterns, social customs, and marriage networks. European diseases, against which they had no immunity, reached epidemic proportions, and Gabrielino populations were rapidly decimated (Johnson 1987). The increase in agriculture and the spread of grazing livestock into their collecting and hunting areas made maintaining traditional lifeways increasingly difficult. Although many Gabrielino were eventually subsumed by the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional existence and escaped into the interior regions of the state, where they survived as refugees living with other tribes.

Many researchers have brought attention to the role of Native American labor in developing and sustaining colonial settlements by providing crucial services and highly skilled roles across multiple types of industry (Akins and Bauer 2021; Anderson 2005:81–82; Hackel 1998, 2005:272 – 320; Phillips 2010; Silliman 2001).

> The involvement of Native American groups in any of the standard colonial institutions in the Americas—missions, ranchos, trade outposts, presidios, forts, and secular towns—revolved around labor, even in contexts of frequent interethnic marriage. Sometimes colonial groups forced labor on native societies; other times, indigenous peoples found colonial labor opportunistic and capitalized on it. In either case, labor constituted one of the primary and most influential interpersonal and intercultural relations in pluralistic colonial communities. (Silliman 2001:379–384)

Gabrielino acquired equestrian skills used in herding, corralling, and branding cattle, and they routinely conducted the work of killing and skinning livestock. They demonstrated an aptitude for the engineering needed to create irrigation systems—finding grades, laying out ditches, and managing watering regimes. Irrigation was crucial for supplying domestic supplies and agriculture, especially wine making, which also relied on Gabrielino to plant the grapevines. Native women and children provided crucial household chores within the ranchos across the Los Angeles Basin: "Most of those (Indians) who left the missions remained close by, often in their traditional tribal homeland, and worked on ranchos" (Akins and Bauer 2021:112).

During the early American Period, Native Americans found work in citrus groves and other large-scale agricultural operations. During the twentieth century, Native Americans affiliated with tribes from outside the region increasingly came to Los Angeles, some out of necessity or in pursuit of new opportunities, and others because of the federal government's termination and relocation policies (Akins and Bauer 2021:266). Native American workers made important contributions to several of the industries important such as aviation and film during the early and middle parts of the twentieth century.

Although the contribution of Native American labor is clearly critical to an account of local history, Phillips offers an important consideration in terms of the motivation for taking this perspective.

> By examining how Indians adjusted to the new work regime and by describing how many became efficient workers, the focus remains on Indians themselves. Recognizing adaptation and efficiency, however, is far different from approving the system in which they were achieved…. The missions radically altered Indian culture, but they did not destroy Indian people. Even secularization—the systematic breakup of the mission system in the 1830s—was not designed to destroy Indians. In fact, Indians played an important role in this crucial event in California history, a role downplayed by some historians. (Phillips 2010:17–19)

It is estimated that several thousand Gabrielino descendants currently live in the Los Angeles area, although no reservation or rancherias were ever set aside and tribal organizations have not been federally recognized (Bean 1995). Gabrielino descendants are represented by the following tribal organizations who actively strive to maintain their cultural legacy: Gabrielino-Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Gabrielino-Tongva Indian Tribe, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, and the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.

Locating Former Native American Settlements

In general, it has proven difficult to establish the precise location of Native American settlements occupied immediately preceding and following Spanish arrival in California approximately 250 years ago (McCawley 1996:31–32). Many of the settlements and so-called villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations, at

which point Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. McCawley quotes Kroeber (1925:616) in his remarks on the subject, writing that "the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations 'passed away 50 years ago'" (McCawley 1996:32).

Several factors have confounded efforts at locating former Native American settlements. Firstly, many settlements were recorded with alternative names and spellings. Second, there have been conflicting reports on the meaning and locational reference of the placenames. In addition to differences in the interpretation of a given word, some of the placenames refer to a site using relatively vague terms that could fit several possible locations, or the word may reference a natural feature that no longer exists such as a type of plant that once grew in an area now fully urbanized. Third and perhaps most importantly, Native American placenames recorded in historic records and reported in oral histories did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location, which is how the term "village" is commonly understood today. Instead, in at least some cases, the settlements were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features that were subject to change over generations (Ciolek-Torello and Garraty 2016; Johnston 1962:122). Furthermore, the criteria for what constitutes a village site has been especially lacking in consistency and specificity, even within a strictly academic context (see summary by Ciolek-Torello and Garraty [2016:69]). Much of the debate in this regard concerns whether sites were occupied on a permanent or temporary basis, and archaeological data do not always provide unequivocal evidence to make a reliable classification for a given site.

Still, within the range of terms put forth to characterize different types of Native American settlements, there are conventions and core insights shared among scholars. Prehistoric sites in coastal California, for example, are commonly referenced in archaeological sources as residential sites, habitation sites, and seasonal camps, whereas the term village is more often used to reference Mission period settlements such as the Chumash site of Humaliwo, Helo', and Muwu, or Luiseño sites such as Topomai (Ciolek-Torello and Garraty 2016:69). These Spanish and Mexican period sites are also sometimes referred to as rancherias—a term with connotations for a more permanent settlement and often used synonymously with village. The convention was established by Hugo Reid in 1852 who published the first list of Native American placenames in the Los Angeles area, which was by no means comprehensive (Stoll et al. 2016:387–389). The more generic terms of settlement and site will be used in this report and refer to places where Native American communities were once gathered. Native American sites may also refer to locations where archaeological materials, including human remains, have been discovered. Such locations may consist of one or more known tribal cultural resources or a general area in which a tribal cultural resource could exist.

Native American Communities in Los Angeles

The villages or placenames described in ethnographic literature that are nearest to the Project Site include Geveronga, Maawnga, and Yaanga to the east-southeast in the downtown Los Angeles area, Kuruvungna to the west-southwest near Santa Monica, and Guaspet (also named Waachnga) in the Ballona area near Marina del Rey to the southwest (Figure 9). Additionally, the settlement of Kawenga is hypothesized to have been on the north-facing side of the Santa Monica Mountains at the terminus of what is known as the Cahuenga Pass, so-named for the Native American settlement. Other notable sites that have archaeological components from the region have been recorded at the Fern Dell recreation area (LAN-196) to the northwest, the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) to the southwest, as well as several sites along Ballona Creek and around the Baldwin Hills to the southwest. As depicted in Figure 9, the Project Site is situated somewhat equidistant from the three nearest named Native American settlements, Kawenga, Maawnga (which has two proposed locations), and Geveronga. These settlements are estimated to have been between 5.73 and 7.97 km (3.60 and 5 miles) away from the Project Site.

Figure 9. Native American village sites, placenames, and sites described in ethnographic literature.

FERN DELL (LAN-1096, HCM NO. 112)

The site recorded in the Fern Dell (also spelled Ferndell) recreation area is listed in the CHRIS as LAN-1096 and was designated as HCM No. 112 by the OHR in 1973. The Fern Dell recreation area consists of a narrow trail situated at the south end of Griffith Park, at the base of the Santa Monica Mountains, approximately 1.61 km (1 mile) northeast of the Project Site. The trail is landscaped with imported plants—most notably multiple species of fern—and an artificially constructed landscape with water and rock features. Construction of Fern Dell began in 1914 under the direction of City Park Superintendent Frank Shearer. In the 1920s, Fern Dell became a popular destination for tourists, especially wellness seekers among whom rumors circulated about the spring water having special healing properties, giving the impression of the place as a kind of natural spa (*Los Angeles Times* 1935). Additional construction occurred in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps and intermittent efforts were made to restore portions of the setting beginning in the 1980s, which have continued to the present day.

A commemorative plaque was placed at the recreation area and identifies the location as a Gabrielino Indian site associated with a natural spring and refers to the area as "Mocohuenga Canyon." Very similar wording was included on a sign placed in Fern Dell in the 1930s and was also repeated in newspaper articles as early as 1935. Each of these descriptions refer to the place by this name, claiming that "Moco" referred to the "council-ground mound" or "post and council grounds," and Coheunga or Cahuenga as the name of the tribal leader for the area (*Los Angeles Times* 1935). The original sign is no longer present and the City has since placed a commemorative bronze plaque at the southern entrance to the recreational trail.

The site record on file with the SCCIC only contains a generic account of the site that was included in the HCM designation, which describes a "Gabrielino Indian Site." The list of the HCMs prepared by the Cultural Heritage Board includes the following description: "archaeological surveys discovered sites of villages at the mouth of Fern Dell Canyon leaving no doubt that fairly large settlement existed at this point and at others which received water from canyons leading from the Hollywood Hills." This text is taken verbatim from Bernice Johnston in a 1957 article for The Masterkey (Johnston 1957:17), which was also republished in her 1962 book, California's Gabrielino Indians (Johnston 1962). Beyond mentioning the lack of any known traditional Native American names used to describe the Hollywood area, Johnston does not provide any additional context or details on the site.

Aside from the minimal information repeated on the former sign, HCM list, and newspaper articles, there are no other sources describing what artifacts were identified, when and where they were found, or where they may be currently located. When the recreation area was being developed in the early part of the twentieth century, the field of archaeology was not well established and regulations related to the archaeological resources on state and city owned lands were not in place; therefore, it is conceivable that artifacts were identified during the landscaping and groundwork but were never subjected to scientific study or curation. In addition to the lack of information concerning the archaeological contents of the site, there is also no means of assessing whether "Mocohuenga" is a legitimate Gabrielino placename. The early newspaper articles describing Fern Dell commonly reference "Indian legends" and other indications that the name may be the product of American folklore and romanticizing more than Gabrielino ethnography, although it is also possible that there are elements of both reflected in the description and that the source of the oral history was never documented.

Despite the potentially apocryphal association with the Gabrielino, there is no doubt about the existence of a perennial spring, one of several in the south-facing foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains (see Figure 5). And given that several Native American archaeological sites have been identified in similar settings in the foothills near springs, it is plausible that the claim about artifacts having been discovered is a truthful account. Singer (1982:2) essentially reached the same conclusion in his assessment of

archaeological site sensitivity as part of an archaeological survey conducted of Fern Dell and the surrounding foothills. Although there is no way to determine whether the objects were misidentified as human artifacts (i.e., the result of past Native American activity), there is no reason to believe the existence of something believed to be Native American in origin was identified before the 1930s, and that this is the reason why Fern Dell came to be known as a Gabrielino placename. At a minimum, the boundary for LAN-1096 that is recorded in the CHRIS represents an area of sensitivity for buried Native American archaeological components and is a site that may be considered a sacred place by contemporary Gabrielino communities.

LA BREA, KURUVUNGNA, BALLONA, AND LAS CIENEGAS

Among the other notable sites identified in the region are the natural asphaltum seeps now referred to as the La Brea Tar Pits, approximately 5.32 km (3.3 miles) southwest of the Project Site. The tar seeps here are known to have been an important terrestrial asphaltum source used by Native Americans, who also acquired tar from marine sources. Human remains found at the La Brea Tar Pits site suggest it was known to Native Americans more than 10,000 years ago. The asphaltum (tar, also known as bitumen) from the La Brea Tar Pits locality was used by Native Americans for toolmaking and waterproofing baskets and watercraft, among many other uses (Heizer and Treganza 1972:332–333; Hodgson 2003).

Kuruvungna is a site within the campus of present-day University High School, 14.24 km (8.8 miles) west of the Project Site. There is a natural spring here, which is why the site is also known as Kuruvungna Springs, among many other historical names given. Kuruvungna is recognized as a sacred site for local Native American tribes, a historical point of interest, California Historical Landmark No. 522, and includes an archaeological component designated in the CHRIS as LAN-382/H that contains a variety of artifact types, as well as human remains that were identified in 1975 and described simply as a post-cranial skeleton, presumed to be from the Late Period (Messick and Greenwood 2006:13). The springs were an important natural resource to generations of Native Americans before Spanish colonization. In their account of tribal history for the Los Angeles area, Akins and Bauer (2021:264) point out that the location of Kuruvungna—on the periphery of encroaching Spanish and Mexican period ranchos—made it an increasingly important location as a community center for indigenous communities during the nineteenth century. A few of these pools are still present and are an important part of the cultural center constructed here in the 1990s by the Gabrielino community, which remains actively used for education, ceremonial events, and various types of gatherings.

Both the La Brea Tar Pits and Kuruvungna Springs are distinguished for the natural resources they provided to ancestral Native Americans. These two localities, along with the village of Yaanga, also share the distinction of having been described in the diaries of members from the Portolá party when they passed through the area in 1769. Captain Gaspar de Portolá's expedition across the Los Angeles Basin followed a route from nearby Gabrielino settlements to the asphaltum source and then to Kuruvungna Springs (Seaman 1914). The path leading them west from Yaanga—a major Native American settlement in what is now downtown Los Angeles—followed what most researchers assume were trails and footpaths that had been actively used by generations of Native American communities. The alignment for portions of what is now Wilshire Boulevard is believed to have originated from these same paths. Portions of this same route would later become part of the major travel corridor established between the missions, pueblos, and other settlements created during Spanish colonization, which was memorialized in the early twentieth century as "El Camino Real."

The northwestern part of the Los Angeles Basin is also notable for the water features once present here. These included perennial springs and several types of wetland features along Ballona Creek (formerly the Los Angeles River) and tributaries to the south and southwest of the Project Site. The area near the north end of the Baldwin Hills, where the tributaries converged into the primary drainage channel, sustained

highly saturated soils described by the Spanish as "las cienegas," which is the origin of the contemporary placename of Las Cienegas. Numerous Native American archaeological sites have been identified in the periphery of the former wetlands here, approximately 9.56 km (6 miles) south-southwest of the Project Site. As mentioned above, the Haverty Site (LAN-171) and Los Angeles Man (LAN-172) were both identified in this area north of the Baldwin Hills.

Downstream and southwest from the Las Cienegas area is the Ballona wetlands and a settlement named Guaspet (alternately referred to in Spanish Mission registers as Guaspet, Guasna, Guashna, Guachpet, Guashpet). Guaspet is described in historical and ethnographic sources, and along with the complex of sites in the Ballona region, was the subject of rigorous study by SRI beginning in 1989. The results of SRI's decades-long study are summarized in a volume by Douglass et al. (2016). Their work carefully distinguishes the extensive Native American archaeological sites, which consist of various types of settlements occupied over thousands of years, and the Native American community in the Ballona area known as Guaspet, which was referenced in Spanish-period mission records. Although some debate may still exist, all accounts of Guaspet point to an area either on the bluffs to the south of Ballona Creek or in the lowlands near the creek (Douglass et al. 2016:416; McCawley 1996:61–63), approximately 17.32 km (11 miles) southwest of the Project Site. Based upon the archaeological and ethnographic data compiled by SRI, it is clear the Ballona area—composed of the wetland, creek, bluffs, and beach—was important to Native American lifeways in the past. The area remains important to contemporary Gabrielino descendants.

KAWENGA

Among the many Native American settlements in the San Fernando Valley, the site of Kawenga was among the more prominent (Ciolek-Torello et al. 2010:23–25; Heizer 1968:8; Johnston 1962:10; Northwest Economic Associates and King 2004:95, 106–108). Alternative spellings for the site from mission registers and ethnographic accounts include Kaweenga, Kawengna, Kawengnavit, Kawepet, Cabuenga, and Cabuepet. The Hispanicized version of Kawenga is the modern placename of Cahuenga. Kawenga is translated as "Place of the Mountain," most likely a reference to what is now known as Cahuenga Peak (Johnston 1962:10). The site is recorded as having a historical association with Rancho Cahuenga, which helps to approximate the settlement's location. McCawley (1996:40) cited the village site as having been in what is now Universal City, but others have noted that he "has probably confused the tract of land called Cahuenga, which is located in the center of Rancho Providencia in the modern city of Burbank, with the Campo de Cahuenga (Cahuenga House), which is located at the foot of Cahuenga Pass" (Ciolek-Torello et al. 2010:23). These estimates place Kawenga approximately 5.73 km (3.60 miles) northwest of the Project Site.

Ciolek-Torello et al. (2010) surmise that Kawenga, like other Native American settlements, was likely a composite of many smaller settlements (or rancherias) in a general area rather than being one settlement (Ciolek-Torello et al. 2010:23). They note the strategic location of the area along the south bank of the Los Angeles River and between the foothills to the south and basin to the north. The San Gabriel and San Fernando missions recorded hundreds of Native Americans who identified as having come from Kawenga. Little else is known about Kawenga, including where it was located, although work at the Campo de Cahuenga has at least confirmed that there is no evidence for an eighteenth century or earlier Native American settlement in that locality. The adobe at Campo de Cahuenga was built between 1797 and 1833 and is depicted on several land grant maps produced in the mid-nineteenth century.

YAANGA AND RANCHERIAS IN DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

Yaanga is among the major Native American communities encountered by the Portolá party when they passed through the Los Angeles Basin in 1769, and was perhaps the largest Gabrielino settlement within

the Los Angeles Basin. Compared with Yaanga, much less is known about the two other nearby settlements known as Geveronga and Maawnga. Geveronga was recorded as a place of origin in Mission San Gabriel records which identify 31 people as having come from there between 1788 and 1809 (McCawley 1996:57). Ethnographic accounts describe the location of the settlement as immediately adjoining the Pueblo of Los Angeles to the east, but no physical evidence of its location has ever been identified. The approximate location for Geveronga is 7.97 km (5 miles) southeast of the Project Site.

Maawnga was apparently a small settlement somewhere within Rancho Los Feliz. Alternative spellings for Maawnga include Maugna, Moonga, Moomga, Momonga, Maugna, Mau, and Mauga (McCawley 1996:55). Baptismal records from San Fernando Mission record four people from Maawnga. Reid's (1852:8) historical account describes the village site of Maawnga within the 16-km^2 (10-square-mile) area of Rancho Los Feliz (McCawley 1996:55), in what is now portions of Hollywood, Los Feliz, Griffith Park, and Elysian Park. Other references to the settlement's location cite J.P. Harrington's historical informant, who recalled that it was where the first Jewish cemetery was established (Johnston 1962:57). Citing research of Marco Hellman, Johnston (1962:57) places Maawnga within Elysian Park on Chavez Road at a police department pistol range (see also Dillon 1994:23). The two proposed locations for Maawnga are 5.72 and 7.45 km (3.55 and 4.60 miles) north and east, respectively, from the Project Site.

Yaanga is referenced in mission registers and ethnographic accounts that incorporate the alternative spellings of Yang-na, Yangna, and Yabit. The location of Yaanga has long been considered synonymous with that of Los Angeles, first as the Spanish pueblo, then the town and city. Historians and archaeologists have presented multiple possible locations for Yaanga, such as the general area of the plaza and church, around which Los Angeles developed, which is approximately 9.14 km (5.68 miles) southeast of the Project Site. However, like the pueblo itself, it is likely that the village was relocated from time to time due to major shifts of the Los Angeles River during years of intense flooding. Dillon (1994) presented an exhaustive review of the potential locations, most within several blocks of the pueblo plaza. Johnston concluded that "in all probability *Yangna* lay scattered in a fairly wide zone along the whole arc [from the base of Fort Moore Hill to Union Station], and its bailiwick included as well seed-gathering grounds and oak groves where seasonal camps were set up" (Johnston 1962:122).

Aside from the ethnographic evidence suggesting the location of these villages, little direct, indisputable archaeological evidence for the location of either village has been produced to date. Archaeological materials reportedly were unearthed during the construction of Union Station in 1939, and "considerably more" in 1970 during the rebuilding of the Bella Union Hotel on the 300 block of North Main Street, 8.9 km (5.53 mile) southeast of the Project Site (Johnston 1962:121; Robinson 1979:12). The preponderance of available evidence indicates that there were one or more early historic period Native American communities west of the Los Angeles River near the original plaza site. This assumption is supported through several lines of ethnographic evidence, including the expedition journal of Fr. Juan Crespí and engineer Miguel Costansó, both of whom were associated with the 1769 Portolá expedition. The notes from these sources indicate the village was between 2 and 2.4 km (1.3 and 1.5 miles) west-southwest from the Los Angeles River on high-level ground. The Pueblo of Los Angeles was documented to have been founded directly adjacent to this village. The location of Yaanga was also referenced by long-time Los Angeles resident Narciso Botello and Gabrielino consultant José María Zalvidea, who indicated that Yaanga was originally adjacent to the original site of the Los Angeles Plaza (Morris et al. 2016:112).

During construction of the Metropolitan Water District headquarters building in the mid-1990s, an archaeological site (LAN-1575/H) was identified which included a substantial Native American component composed of artifacts and primary interments and cremation reburials. The archaeological investigation by Applied Earthworks found evidence of occupation that both predated and overlapped the Spanish historic period, but ultimately the researchers could not reach a definitive conclusion as to

whether portions of the site represented the material remains of Yaanga (Goldberg et al. 1999:151–159). In 2019, during construction of Metro's Patsaouras Bus Plaza Station, which was partly within the boundary of LAN-1575/H, new site components were identified that included Native American human remains and artifacts, as well as historic period deposits (i.e., not affiliated with Native Americans). The new site components are consistent with the types and ages identified in LAN-1575/H. Some of these new discoveries were identified within the boundary designated for LAN-1575/H, but the majority extend east along Highway 101 and Interstate 10.

After the Pueblo of Los Angeles was established in 1781, Yaanga faced many new challenges because of its proximity to the new Spanish settlement. The last recorded birth at Yaanga is believed to have been in 1813, after which the settlement was forced to relocate south of the original site (Morris et al. 2016:97). This new settlement, known by the Angelenos as Ranchería de los Poblanos, is believed to have been at the intersection of Los Angeles Street and 1st Street (Morris et al. 2016:96–97). Ranchería de los Poblanos was the first of at least five forced relocations of Native Americans between 1836 and 1847 (Phillips 2010:185). City records from the time typically referred to these sites as rancherias.

Although most of the natural landscape features that would have characterized Yaanga and its surroundings are no longer present and the precise location of the settlement remains an open question, the general location still retains its association with Yaanga and is considered an important place by contemporary Gabrielino groups. The proximity of Yaanga to a massive sycamore tree known as El Aliso is also commonly cited and often referred to synonymously with that of Yaanga. The tree is visible in early photographs and plotted on plat maps showing the vineyard and winery established by Louis Vignes. A memorial plaque was recently placed to commemorate Yaanga and its location—on the north side of Commercial Street near the intersection with Vignes Street. The location was chosen based on proximity to the place where El Aliso had once grown, which was in what is now in the channel excavated for the Hollywood Freeway.

Historic Overview

Discussion of the historical context for the Project Site is provided in a separate technical report prepared for the Project by SWCA (Millington and Nicolay 2023). Specifically, the report provides a generalized summary of the Mission and Rancho Periods (1769–1848) and the American Period (1848–present), including development of Los Angeles, Rancho La Brea, and the history of Hollywood. The Archival Research below focuses specifically on late nineteenth and twentieth century land uses within the Project Site as a means of providing historical context for the alterations that have occurred to the physical setting, which influences the potential for a tribal cultural resource to be preserved below the surface.

RESULTS

CHRIS Records Search

Previously Conducted Studies

SWCA received the results of the CHRIS records search from the SCCIC on May 2, 2023. Results of the records search indicate that 28 cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the Project Site (Table 1). Only one of the previous studies (LA-11797) is mapped within a portion of the Project Site and was a historic resources survey report prepared in February 2010 by Chattel Architecture, Planning, and Preservation for the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area, which addressed historical resources in the area and not archaeological or tribal cultural resources.

Table 1. Studies Conducted within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) Radius of the Project Site

Report Number	Title	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to Project Site
LA-01578	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Anonymous: Westec Services, Inc.	1983	Outside
LA-02451	Cultural Resources Survey Report 5800 Sunset Boulevard Hollywood, California	Tartaglia, Louis J.: Tartaglia Archaeological Consulting	1991	Outside
LA-03496	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	Anonymous: Unknown affiliation	n.d.	Outside
LA-04909	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	Atchley, Sara M.: Jones & Stokes	2000	Outside
LA-05095	Descriptive and Historical Date Photographic Record, and Floor Plans Pertaining to the "TAV Celebrity Theater" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A.: McKenna et al.	1999	Outside
LA-05348	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number La_056_a, County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, Curt: LSA Associates, Inc.	2000	Outside
LA-06157	Historic Structure Assessment Report for the Proposed New Fire Station No. 82	Rachlin, Michael: Rachlin Architects	2002	Outside
LA-06447	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Evaluation of Sprint Pcs Wireless Communications Facility La54xc706a (Astro), 1975 N. Beachwood Drive, Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Van Horn, David M., and Wayne Bonner: Michael Brandman Associates	2001	Outside
LA-06811	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 234-01 Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Harper, Caprice D.: LSA Associates, Inc.	2003	Outside
LA-07377	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La40xc876e (smoke) 1522 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Taniguchi, Christeen: Michael Brandman Associates	2003	Outside
LA-07562	Additional Information for DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Greenwood, Roberta S.: Greenwood and Associates	1987	Outside
LA-07565	Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5	Anonymous: Greenwood and Associates	1987	Outside
LA-07566	Technical Report DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Hatheway, Roger G., and Kevin J. Peter: Greenwood and Associates	1987	Outside
LA-07992	Results of an Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program at the Site of the "TA Celebrity Theater" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2002	Outside
LA-08007	Indirect Ape Historic Architectural Assessment Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La40xc876e (smoke) 1522 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne H., and Christeen Taniguchi: Michael Brandman Associates	2004	Outside
LA-08020	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study	Anonymous: Southern California Rapid Transit District	1987	Outside

Report Number	Title	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to Project Site
LA-08251	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	Gust, Sherri, and Heather Puckett: Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	2004	Outside
LA-08305	1514-1544 North St. Andrews Place	Cameron, David G.: David G. Cameron	1987	Outside
LA-09405	Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site (ESS Storage), Located At 1860 Vine St., Los Angeles, California 90028	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2008	Within
LA-09546	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11691A (Music Box), 6122 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Bonner, Wayne H., and Kathleen A. Crawford: Michael Brandman Associates	2008	Outside
LA-10149	Finding of no adverse effect: US 101 from Alameda Street Underpass to Barham Boulevard Overcrossing	Stewart, Noah M.: Caltrans District 7	2009	Outside
LA-10264	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS6668A / LA54XC706 (Astro), 1975 North Beachwood Dr., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.	Bonner, Wayne: Michael Brandman Associates	2010	Outside
LA-10276	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR535 (101 Freeway / Sunset Blvd), 1522 North Van Ness Ave., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.	Bonner, Wayne H., and Kathleen A. Crawford: Michael Brandman Associates	2009	Outside
LA-10507	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Anonymous: Westec Services, Inc.	1983	Outside
LA-10915	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11691-C (ATT Gower Switch), 1429 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne: Michael Brandman Associates	2010	Outside
LA-11783	Supplemental Finding of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in L.A. County on Highway 101	Stewart, Noah, and Allison Noah: Caltrans	2012	Outside
LA-11797	Historic Resources Survey Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area	Chattel, Robert: Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation	2010	Within
LA-12017	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11061C (Carlton Way Apartment), 5738 Carlton Way, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne: Michael Brandman Associates	2012	Outside

Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

The CHRIS records search identified one historical archaeological resource and no resources affiliated with Native Americans within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the Project Site. The nearest Native American archaeological site to the Project Site is LAN-1096 (Fern Dell recreation area), which is described above (see Native American Communities in Los Angeles). The archaeological site at the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) is the next closest site with Native American archaeological components, which is more than 1.6 km (1 mile) to the southwest. Aside from these two sites, very few Native American archaeological sites are recorded in the Hollywood area or adjacent neighborhoods in this part of the Los Angeles Basin.

Sacred Lands File Search

On April 18, 2023, the NAHC submitted the results of an SLF search in response to SWCA's request; the results are provided as an attachment (Appendix B). The results of the SLF were negative. In the response letter, the NAHC noted that the lack of recorded sites does not indicate the absence of tribal cultural resources within the Project Site, and that the CHRIS and SLF are not exhaustive. The NAHC's response to SWCA's request included a list of nine Native American contacts representing seven tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project Site study area and recommended they be contacted to confirm whether they have information about potential resources. These contacts and their affiliated tribal organizations are listed in Table 3. All tribal outreach and consultation conducted for the Project will be implemented by the City pursuant to the provisions of PRC 21082.3.1 and 21082.3.2. The SLF results letters are in Appendix B.

Table 2. NAHC's Native American Contact List Included with the SLF Results

Name, Title	Affiliation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrieleno-Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator	Gabrieleno-Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Charles Alvarez	Gabrieleno-Tongva Tribe
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

Tribal Consultation

Pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1, as lead CEQA agency, the City is required to send written notification to California Native American tribes who have requested to be notified and are included on the City's AB 52 Notification List. The notifications include basic information about the proposed Project and provide the opportunity to conduct government-to-government consultation if the Native American tribe replies and requests consultation.

As of the date of this report, one response has been received requesting consultation, which was from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (hereafter referred to as the Kizh Nation). On May 15, 2023, an administrative specialist with the Kizh Nation emailed a response to the City's notification letter. At the tribe's request, the consultation took place exclusively through written correspondence. The email summarizes regulations related to the provisions of AB 52 and presents information that the Kizh Nation use to support their conclusion: there is high sensitivity for a tribal cultural resource and a potential for impacts from the Project is likely. The email summarizes regulations related to the provisions of AB 52 and presents information that the Kizh Nation use to support their conclusion: there is high sensitivity for a tribal cultural resource and a potential for impacts from the Project is likely. Specifically, the email describes traditional cultural practices and historical background, which incorporates analysis of specific documents that were included as attachments in the email. Additional documents attached to the email were not explicitly cited in the text but appear to be put forward as evidence to supplement the description and support the conclusion of their sensitivity assessment and impact analysis. Because of the potential

for a tribal cultural resource to be present, the Kizh Nation proposes three measures (TCR-1 through TCR-3) to mitigate potentially adverse impacts.

SWCA reviewed the information submitted during tribal consultation to assist the City in determining whether substantial information exists for a tribal cultural resource, and thereby inform the analysis of potential for impacts and, if necessary, ensure that appropriate means of mitigation and treatment have been requested by tribal parties or otherwise put forward. Because the content includes information considered confidential as defined in PRC Section 20182.3(c), the details of SWCA's review are in a confidential attachment (Attachment C) and only a generalized summary of the results are included in this section. While some of the content submitted during the consultation includes sources that are already publicly available, substantial portions are confidential and are retained as part of the confidential record in Attachment C, which is excluded from publicly circulated drafts of this memorandum.

After considering all materials submitted as part of tribal consultation to-date, SWCA finds that **there is not sufficient evidence for a known tribal cultural resource within the Project Site**. The information contained in the documents is limited to a regional focus—the Los Angeles Basin and traditional Gabrielino territory—that lacks adequate detail and analysis of the Project Site. The information on the Native American land-uses and traditional practices helps to convey that previously unidentified resources can occur essentially anywhere within the Los Angeles Basin; however, given the level of mechanical alterations that have occurred to sediments within the Project Site and the age of the naturally deposited sediments beneath the altered surface stratum, there is no evidence identified to-date suggesting there is an increased likelihood for a such a resource to be preserved within the Project Site, at least to the degree a tribal monitor would be required to ensure any potentially significant impacts are avoided or reduced. Overall, SWCA finds that further evidence is needed to link the contextual information submitted during the consultation with the existing conditions of the Project Site to substantiate the claim that a tribal cultural resource is present or highly likely to be preserved below the surface, such that the requested mitigation measures are necessary.

It should be noted that in the Kizh Nation's email, they recognize that their interpretation of the tribal cultural resource sensitivity may be altered if there is information presented demonstrating that the soils within the Project Site have been removed and replaced. The information regarding the historical development of the Project Site, soils data from the geotechnical and paleontological reports, and this memorandum should be relayed to Kizh Nation so that they can appropriately account for this information in their recommendations.

Archival Research

The land-use history for the Project Site is described below and was ascertained through a review of historic maps and aerial photographs. For reference, the Project Site is composed of nine lots south of Hollywood Boulevard (Hollywood Lot) and one adjoining lot along Carlton Way between Bronson Avenue to the east and Gower Street to the west (Carlton Lot). The land composing the Project Site was originally subdivided as part of two tracts—Mount View Tract and the Brokaw Tract both established in 1902 (Architectural Resources Group [ARG] 2023:13). The existing structures on the Hollywood Lot consist of the Toyota of Hollywood car dealership. The Carlton Lot contains surface parking for the Toyota of Hollywood car dealership.

Map and Aerial Photograph Review (1870s to Present)

During the mid- to late nineteenth century, the Project Site remained undeveloped open space between the northeastern boundary of Rancho La Brea and the southwestern boundary of Rancho Los Feliz. Late nineteenth century and early twentieth century topographic maps show several small south-flowing

streams mapped within the foothills of the Santa Monica mountains, between 0.5 and 0.8 km (0.3 and 0.5 mile) north of the Project Site. These streams appear to have been intermittent and ephemeral, i.e., they only contained water for short periods of time during the wet season, and they correspond to what is seen on irrigation maps discussed previously in this report (see Environmental Setting section). These maps also show several wetland features and south-flowing streams south of the Project Site running generally toward what is now Ballona Creek. Plat maps from 1866 and 1871 depict the Project Site on the unsurveyed land between Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz (Figure 10 and Figure 11), southwest northwest of a cactus patch noted on both plat maps. An 1877 plat map depicts the Project Site and surrounding area at a time when many lots were being sold and subdivided. This map indicates that the Project Site was still vacant, unsubdivided land at this time (Figure 12).

In the early twentieth century, the Project Site was occupied primarily with single-family residential developments that were oriented toward Hollywood Boulevard, known at the time as Prospect Avenue (ARG 2023). These developments can be seen on the first Sanborn map of the Project Site, which dates to 1906 (Figure 13). As shown on this map, the Hollywood Lot contained multiple single-family developments, some with smaller ancillary buildings in the backyard area which may have functioned as sheds, garages, or smaller residences. Additionally, the Mountain View Inn also existed within the Hollywood Lot. Within the Carlton Lot, one single-family domestic residence is present. The Sanborn map from 1913 shows the Project Site in much the same state as the previous map, although the residence within the Carlton Lot appears to have been expanded (see Figure 13).

By the 1920s, Hollywood Boulevard had experienced a transformation from its primarily residential beginnings into a commercial center (ARG 2023:13). At this time most of the blocks along Hollywood Boulevard contained smaller storefronts on the interior of the block and larger, impressive buildings at the corners (ARG 2023:13). Sanborn maps from 1919 and 1950 show the dramatic shift that occurred within the Project Site. In 1919, the Project Site still consisted primarily of residential developments, though smaller stores began popping up along Hollywood Boulevard. These stores did not replace the earlier developments but were developed adjacent to them (Figure 14). However, by 1950 many of the original houses that had existed within the Hollywood Lot had been replaced (see Figure 14). The house within the Carlton lot is still visible on the Sanborn map from 1950. The largest development visible on the 1950 Sanborn map is at the western edge of the Hollywood Lot and consisted of the development of Hollywood Ford, which sold and serviced cars (ARG 2023:14). By 1955, only one of the original houses within the Hollywood Lot was present, and the house within the Carlton Lot was also present. The rest of the Project Site had been effectively transitioned to commercial uses.

Aerial photographs from the early and mid-twentieth century provide more clarity regarding the development of the Project Site. The 1927 and 1928 aerial photographs show the Project Site almost completely developed primarily with small properties which appear to be either small storefronts, domestic residences, or multifamily residences (Figure 15). The next aerial photograph dates to 1941 and indicates that many of the smaller developments within the Hollywood Lot had been demolished and replaced with larger commercial developments. These developments correspond with what can be seen on the 1950 and 1955 Sanborn maps. The next aerial photograph dates to 1971 and depicts the site in its current state. Between 1955 and 1971, the Project Site became the headquarters for Toyota Moto Sales USA, Inc., initially as a modest storefront at 6032 Hollywood Boulevard (see Figure 15). By 1970 the company demolished all existing buildings between 6000 and 6048 Hollywood Boulevard and built the extant buildings (HRG 2023:15–16).

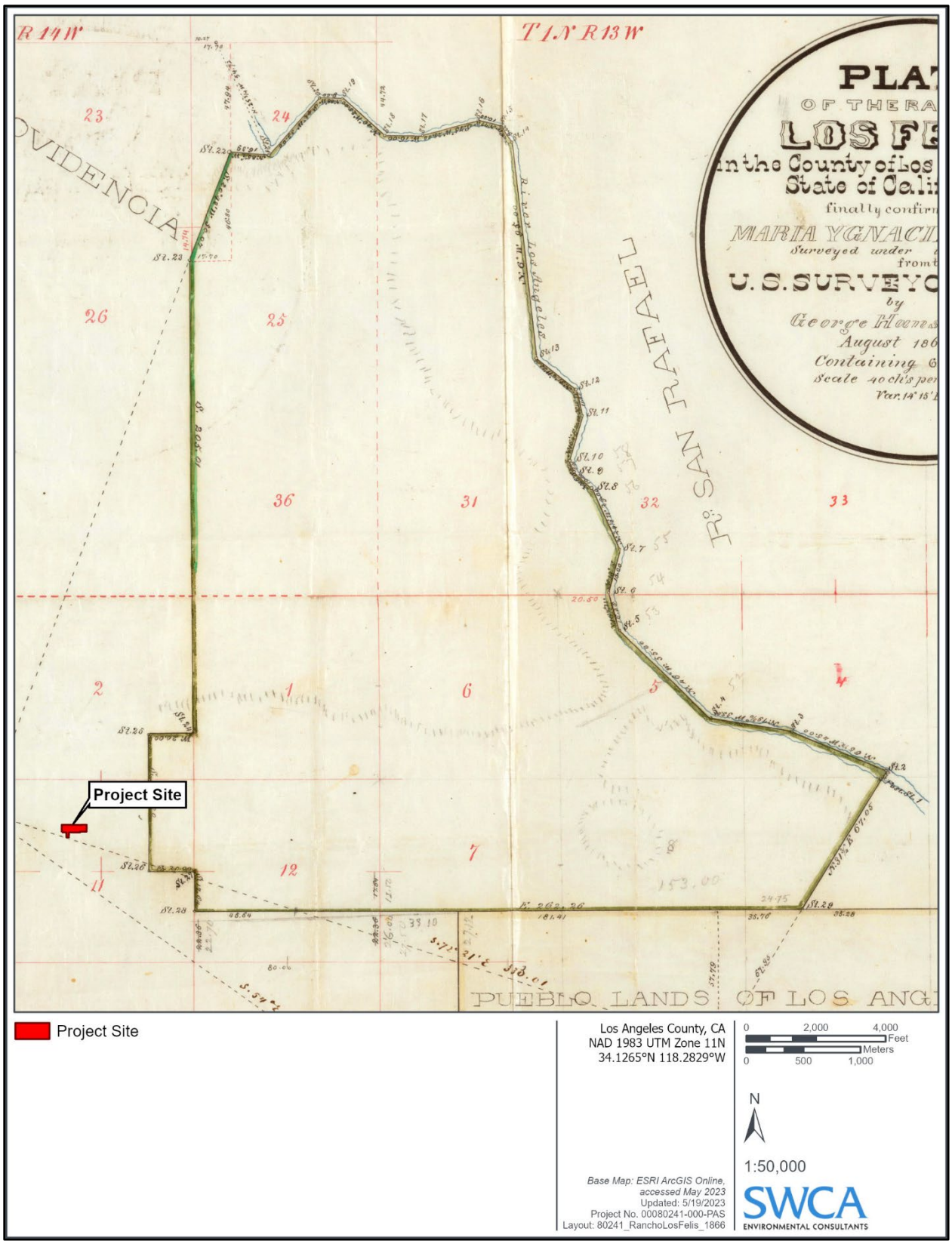

Figure 10**. Project Site plotted on an 1866 plat map for Rancho Los Feliz. (Source: Huntington Map Library, Unique identifier 313856)**

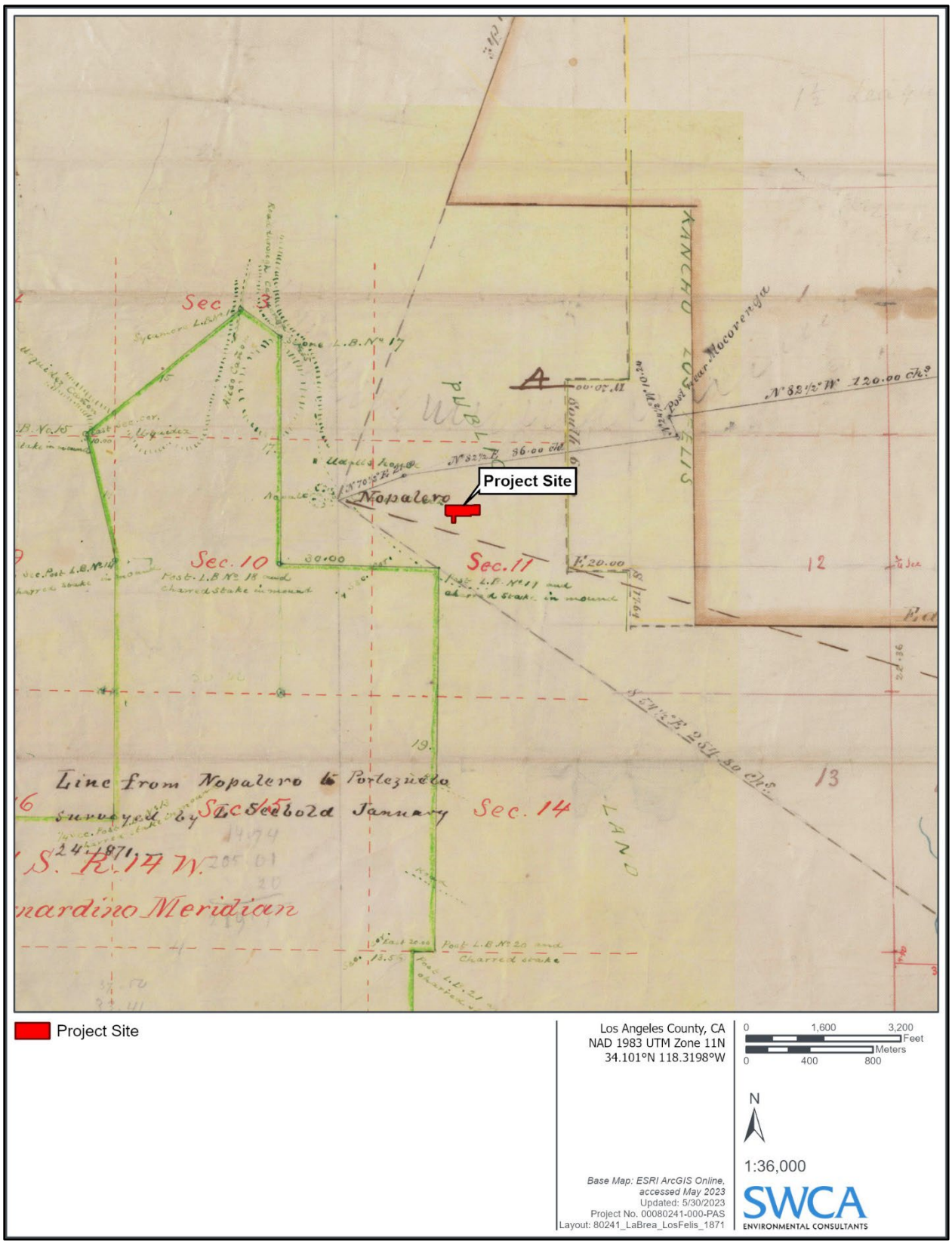

Figure 11. Project Site plotted on a composite of the 1871 plat maps for Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz. (Source: Huntington Map Library, Unique identifiers 313856 and 313854)

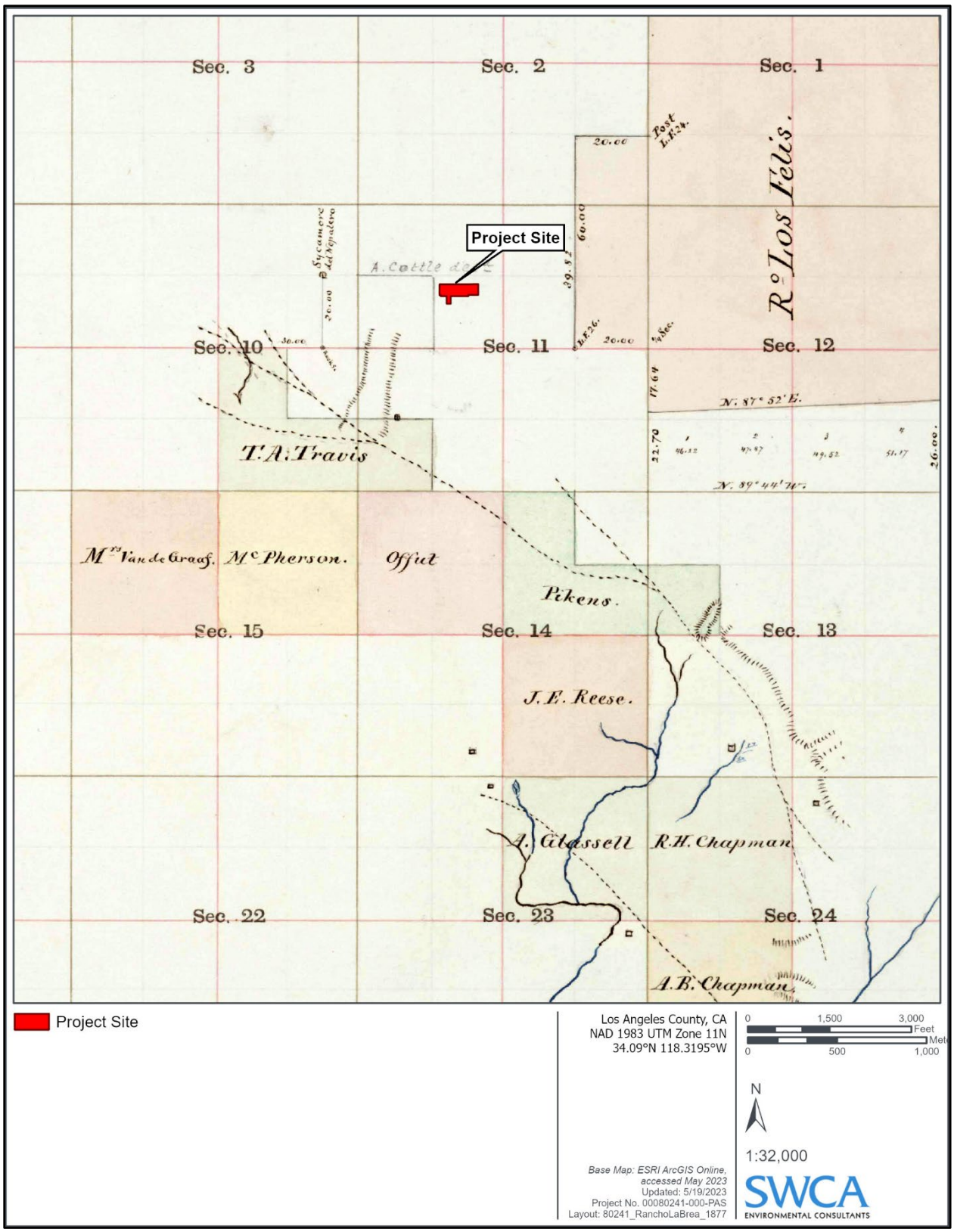

Figure 12. Project Site plotted on an 1877 plat map indicating landowners for various properties and showing some unimproved roads (dashed lines), streams (solid blue lines), and landforms (hatched contours). (Source: Huntington Library, Unique Identifier 312832)

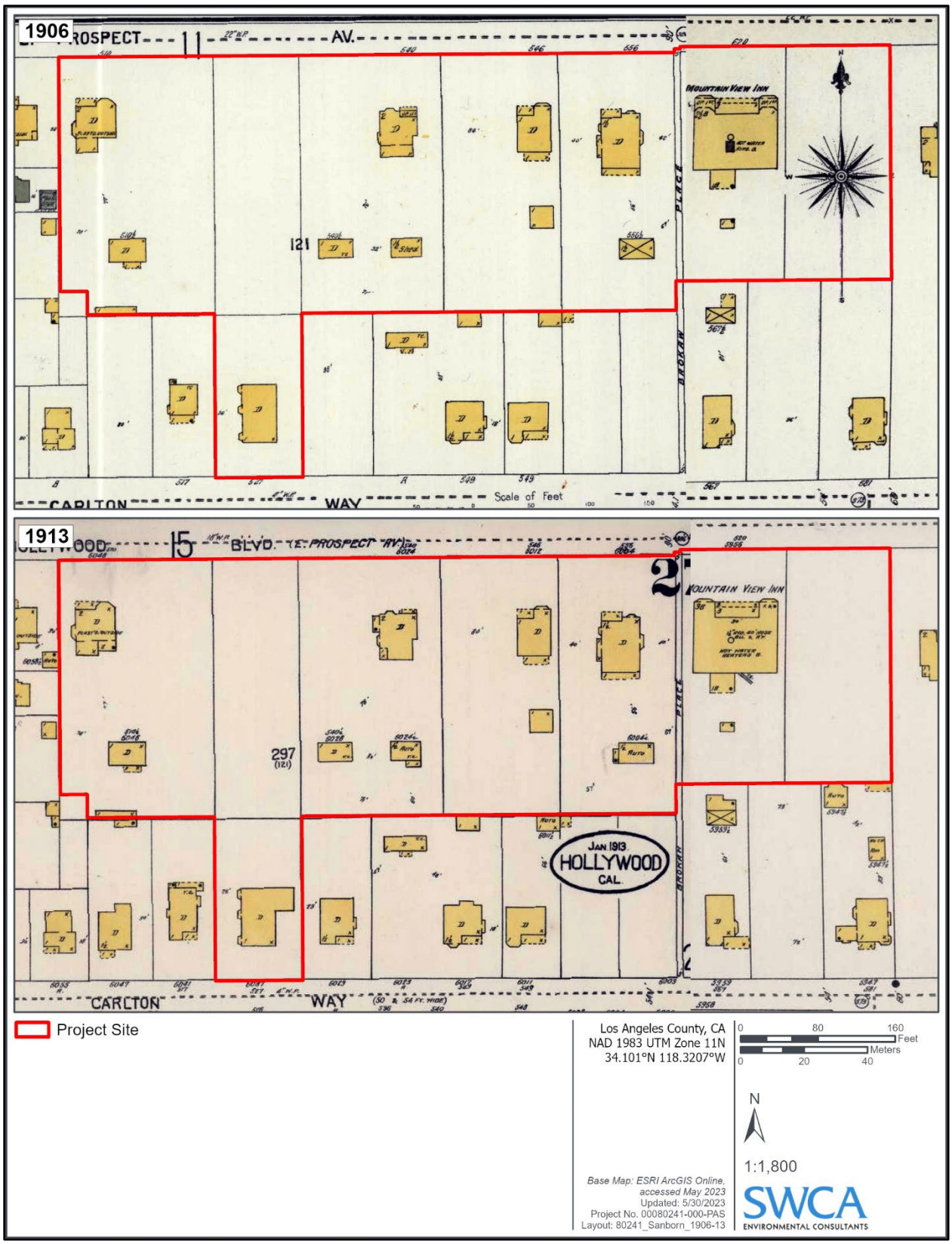

Figure 13. Project Site depicted on Sanborn map, Hollywood, 1906 (top) and 1913 (bottom).

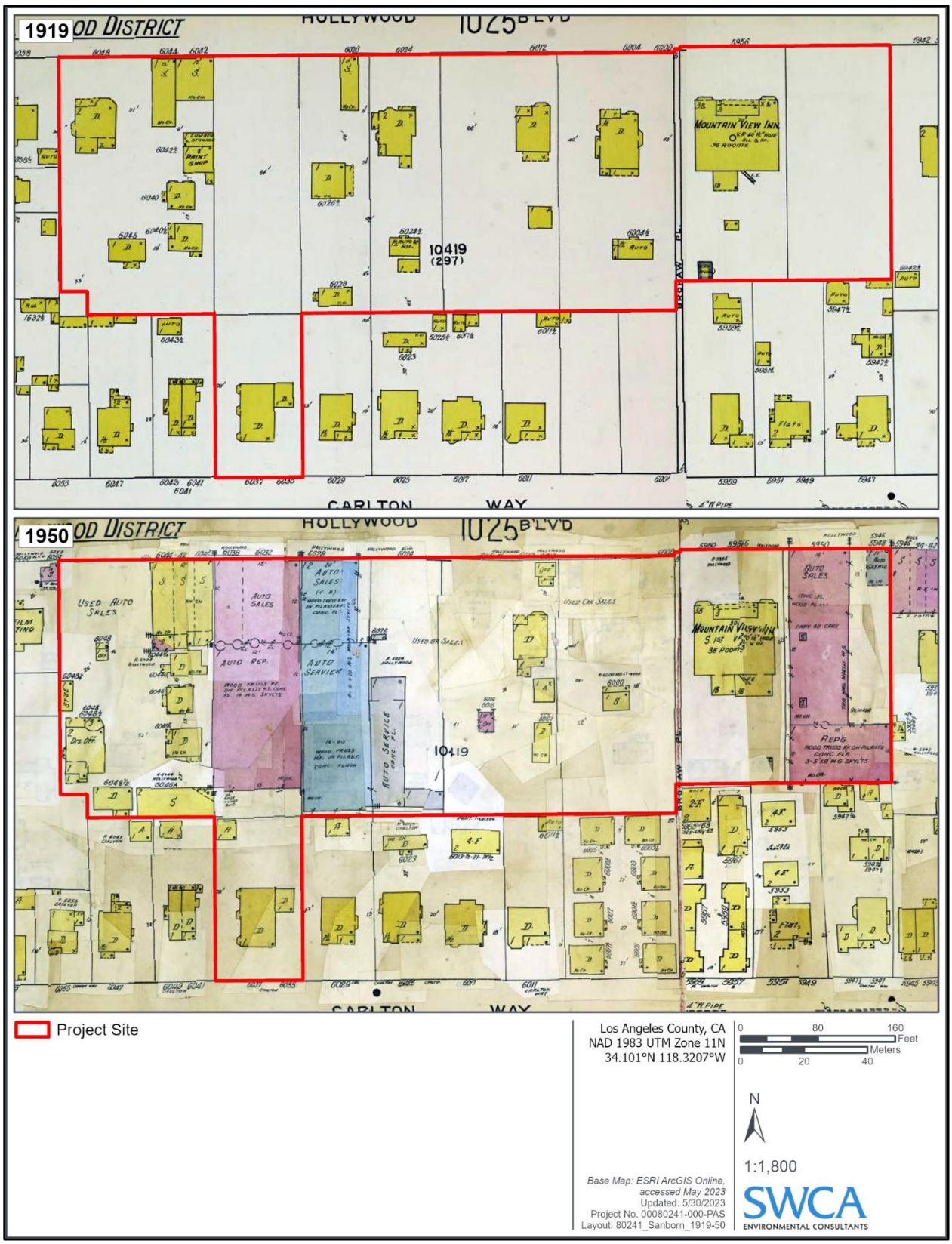

Figure 14. Project Site depicted on Sanborn map, Los Angeles, 1919 (top) and 1950 (bottom).

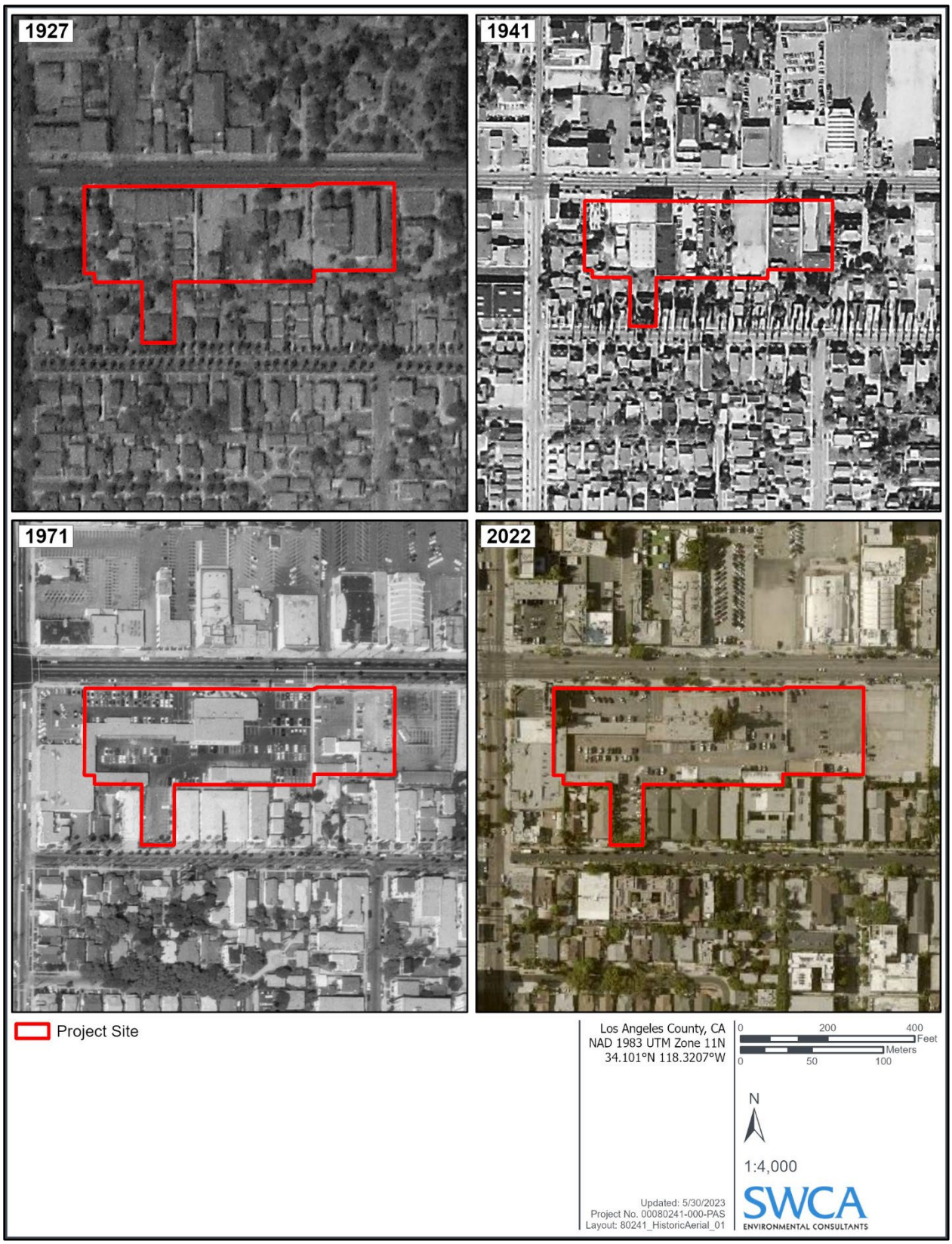

Figure 15. Project Site depicted on aerial photographs from 1927, 1941, 1971, and 2022.

Tribal Cultural Resource Sensitivity Analysis

SWCA's review of ethnographic literature and regional archaeological information identified several Native American placenames and sites in the vicinity of the Project Site, ranging from 1.61 to 17.32 km (1 to 11 miles) from the Project Site. These include named settlements such as Geveronga, Maawnga, and Yaanga to the east-southeast in the downtown Los Angeles area, Kuruvungna and Guaspet in the Ballona area to the southwest, and Kawenga to the northwest. The nearest of these settlements is Kawenga, which is 5.73 km (3.60 miles) northwest of the Project Site. Other notable sites that have archaeological components in the region have been recorded at the Fern Dell recreation area (LAN-196) to the northeast, the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) to the southwest, as well as several sites in and along Ballona Creek and around the Baldwin Hills to the southwest.

LAN-196, the site recorded at Fern Dell recreation area 1.61 km (1 mile) to the northeast, is the nearest archaeological site to the Project Site that was at least reported to contain a Native American component, although the materials were never described in detail and their whereabouts are unknown. The Native American archaeological site with confirmed components that is closest to the Project Site comes from the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H), which is approximately 5.32 km (3.30 miles) southwest. The La Brea Tar Pits was an important terrestrial source of asphaltum for Native Americans in the region. The Native American sites identified in SWCA's regional background research help to convey basic regional patterns of settlement and use that show concentrations near permanent water sources and near but peripheral to areas that were subject to substantial inundation or topography that is too steep.

Although the material components of the site at Fern Dell recreation area (LAN-196) cannot be confirmed and there is no record of the source for the Gabrielino place name that was ascribed to it in the 1930s, the presence of a spring and its topographic setting are both typical of places likely to have been used by Native Americans for at least temporary habitation and seasonal visitation. Several springs have been documented at a similar elevation contour within the southern flank of the Santa Monica Mountains and would have provided important resources used by Native Americans, indicating the foothills and especially the toeslopes are areas of more focused activity.

The Native American sites identified in SWCA's regional background research helps to convey basic regional patterns of settlement and use that show concentrations near permanent water sources and near but outside areas subject to substantial inundation or topography that is too steep. At distances ranging from 1.61 to 17.32 km (1 to 11 miles) away, these sites are too far away to suggest any material components are likely to occur as a buried deposit within the Project Site, which is situated in open space somewhat equidistant to several of the mentioned Native American settlements and sites.

The Project Site is not within or directly adjacent to any known natural resources; however, several wetland features that are part of the northern extent of the Ballona watershed would have been to the south of the Project Site and multiple streams and springs are noted to the north of the Project Site. The former streams in this area provided drainage for water discharged from the Santa Monica Mountains and form tributaries of Ballona Creek or the Los Angeles River when it followed its western course. There is a concentration of Native American archaeological sites recorded near wetland features formed along the northeast side of the Baldwin Hills, as well as sites along Ballona Creek and in the areas surrounding the Ballona Wetlands, near the Gabrielino settlement known as Guaspet. By contrast to these sites identified in these downstream areas, the site at the La Brea Tar Pits and Fern Dell recreation area are the only two Native American archaeological sites that have been recorded upstream and within the alluvial plain at the base of the Santa Monica Mountains, which includes the Hollywood area and Project Site.

SWCA considered the physical setting of the site to help assess the potential for the preservation of any Native American archaeological resources that may have once been present as a buried deposit. This

assessment considers regional and site-specific historical land uses. The Project Site was in an area between Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz and was used in the Mission and American periods as open range for grazing cattle and sheep. No evidence was identified indicating that there were ranch houses or settlements associated with the operation of a specific ranch in the Project Site from this period. The tracts that established the current parcels and street grid were surveyed by 1902 and slowly developed within the first two decades of the twentieth century. The Project Site was primarily devoted to residential uses for the first two decades of the twentieth century, after which the Hollywood Lot became occupied by primarily commercial developments while the Carlton Lot continued to contain the original house. By 1971, the entire Project Site was razed and redeveloped into the extant Toyota of Hollywood car dealership.

Based on regional geologic mapping, the subsurface environment of the Project Site appears to be characterized by alluvium and fan deposits formed in the late Pleistocene age, meaning mostly before Native Americans are documented to have been present in North America. This suggests that any Native American activities that occurred on these surfaces and produced physical remains are, in general, more likely to occur as shallowly buried deposits, and are more vulnerable to mechanical alterations. Geotechnical testing conducted within the Project Site indicated that the first 3.4 m (11 feet) of the soils within the Project Site are made up of fill, which is likely associated with the historical development of the Project Site.

The record of historical land uses in the Project Site, coupled with the data from the Geotechnical Report, suggests that the native surficial sediments have been almost totally altered by historical developments, indicated by the presence of 11 feet of fill within the Project Site. The fill sediments cap the naturally deposited sediments beneath and have likely replaced, either partially or fully, the Pleistocene-age deposits that once formed the surface. It has been demonstrated at some sites in the greater Los Angeles area that Native American artifacts can be preserved and recovered from within sediments designated as fill, but in the most often cited examples this occurs when there is an underlying deposit preserved within the naturally deposited sediments. Given that the surface of the Project Site has been completely developed, Native American archaeological deposits that may have once been on the surface or shallowly buried are less likely to have been preserved, and if they are, they would be identified as isolated objects that have been moved from their original locations. Based strictly on the age of sedimentary deposits in the underlying sediments that are described by regional geologic mapping, a deeply buried Native American archaeological site is very unlikely to be present in the older Pleistocene sedimentary units.

SWCA reviewed documents submitted by the Kizh Nation during consultation with the City pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3. No evidence was identified that was not otherwise considered in SWCA's analysis regarding the existence of a known tribal cultural resource within the Project Site or the increased likelihood for an as-yet unidentified tribal cultural resources being preserved within the Project Site.

To summarize, no evidence was identified to suggest the Project Site was the focus of intensive use by Native Americans such that any substantial deposits would be likely to have been present. Historical maps and ecological reconstructions indicate that natural resources important to Native American communities were once in the general vicinity of the Project Site, but the Project Site is not close enough to these resources to result in an increased sensitivity for tribal cultural resources or Native American archaeological resources. There have clearly been alterations to the physical setting from developments beginning in the early twentieth century within the Project Site and these alterations are visible in the subsurface sediments within the Project Site. The Project Site contains up to 11 feet of fill underlain by alluvium dating to the late Pleistocene, both of which are sediments that are unlikely to yield either Native American archaeological resources or tribal cultural resources. It has been demonstrated at various sites throughout the Los Angeles Basin that buried Native American objects can be preserved below historically modified surfaces and may even be recovered from within those modified surficial sediments,

so the potential for a tribal cultural resource or archaeological resource cannot be completely ruled out. However, the lack of any evidence suggesting the Project Site was intensively used by Native American peoples, coupled with the known poor preservation conditions caused by the historical development of the Project Site throughout the twentieth century, indicates that the Native American archaeological sensitivity within the Project Site is low. Accordingly, SWCA finds the Project Site has **low sensitivity for tribal cultural resources**.

Discussion of Resources Significance

To the degree that a buried tribal cultural resource is defined based on its eligibility for the CRHR, this eligibility is typically established based on satisfying Criterion 4, which requires that the resource yield or be likely to yield information important in Native American history (PRC 5024.1(c)(4)). For a Native American object, feature, or site to satisfy Criterion 4 of the CRHR, it must possess sufficient integrity such that the important information can be conveyed. The National Register criteria distinguish seven qualities of integrity and the National Park Service has issued guidelines for evaluating the NRHP eligibility of an archaeological property with considerations given to the aspects of integrity (Little et al. 2000). These federal guidelines are an appropriate substitute for evaluating CRHR eligibility in the absence of state-specific guidance from the California Office of Historic Preservation. Criterion 4 in the CRHR is essentially equivalent to Criterion D in the NRHP, which collectively are contingent on the *information* potential of a resource. For resources evaluated under Criterion 1 of the CRHR (or Criterion D of the NRHP), the integrity in the location, design, materials, and association are especially critical (Little et al. 2000:35–38). This is because the ability to yield the important information requires knowing the geographic origin of the resource on a landscape (location) and the spatial relationship of the resource's components to one another (design and association), and it requires that the physical condition of the material components themselves be intact enough to allow for a meaningful analysis to be conducted (materials).

Resources that are deposited within naturally deposited sediments have a greater potential of retaining their integrity, hence there is a greater likelihood of a tribal cultural resource being designated as such if the resource is identified within naturally deposited sediment. This is not to say that all naturally deposited sediments have a high likelihood of containing a tribal cultural resource, only that a potential tribal cultural resource is more likely to be found eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4 if it is identified within naturally deposited sediments. This also does not preclude resources identified within sediments that have been mechanically altered—so-called fill soils—from being able to satisfy Criterion 4 of the CRHR, only that they are typically less likely to do so.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The Project Site is fully paved or otherwise developed with buildings and structures. Confirming the presence or absence of a buried tribal cultural resource in the Project Site would require obtaining a reasonable test sample of the subsurface conditions from across the sediments capable of containing a buried tribal cultural resource. Under the current conditions, such a testing effort poses unreasonable logistical and economic constraints that make it infeasible to conduct for purposes of analyzing the potential for impacts to a tribal cultural under CEQA. Given these constraints, the potential for a buried tribal cultural resource was assessed by SWCA for the Project Site based on available evidence obtained through a review of ethnographic and academic literature, historical land uses, and regional geology.

SWCA's review included a search of the CHRIS and SLF that returned negative results for any previously recorded sites or resources that may be a tribal cultural resource. Supplemental analysis indicated that the nearest previously recorded archaeological site with confirmed Native American

components is located 5.73 km (3.60 miles) northwest of the Project Site, which is too far away to suggest that any directly associated material components may be preserved within the Project Site. SWCA's assessment found that the Project Site has a low likelihood for a tribal cultural resource that is archaeological in nature to be preserved beneath the Project Site.

CRHR eligibility for a buried Native American object, feature, or site is typically established under Criterion 4. For a resource that is eligible for listing on the CRHR to be considered a tribal cultural resource, PRC 21074(a)(1) stipulates that it must first have cultural value to a California Native American tribe. In other words, CRHR eligibility is a necessary but not sufficient criterion for a resource to be defined as a tribal cultural resource. For the purposes of designating a tribal cultural resource, PRC 21074(a)(2) gives lead agencies discretion in determining whether a resource is significant based on the CRHR criteria, when the determination is supported by substantial evidence.

SWCA assessed the potential for an as-yet unidentified tribal cultural resource that is archaeological in nature to be preserved as a buried deposit within the Project Site and found that the sensitivity to be low. The mechanical processes that have occurred during the twentieth century during the cycles of construction and demolition within the Project Site, which produced the fill soils, are not conducive to the preservation of Native American objects, sites, and features. The naturally deposited alluvial sediments beneath the fill also has a low probability of containing any physical evidence of past Native American activities.

The City received one request for consultation from the Kizh Nation in response to the notification letters sent pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1. The Kizh Nation stated in their email correspondence that there is a high likelihood of a tribal cultural resource to occur given the subsurface because of the proximity to certain features of the natural landscape and historical transportation network. SWCA reviewed the results of consultation including all documentation provided by the Kizh Nation and found insufficient evidence to indicate the presence of either a known or new tribal cultural resource within the Project Site.

The Project would include the development of two residential buildings, one commercial building, 11 townhome-style structures, and upwards of three levels of subterranean parking. The construction would require excavation within the Project Site up to a maximum estimated depth of 12.2 m (40 feet). While the Project will include excavation for the below-grade parking structure, the naturally deposited sediments from the alluvium and fan deposits have been mechanically altered by previous development of the land, and are now designated as fill, extending at least 3.4 m (11 feet) below ground surface. Encountering tribal cultural resources that are archaeological in nature within these fill sediments is unlikely. Given these observations, the fact that a tribal cultural resource has not been previously identified within the Project Site, and the evidence that indicates a low probability for a previously unidentified tribal cultural resource within the Project Site, SWCA finds that **impacts to tribal cultural resources from the Project will be less than significant.**

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

However unlikely, if a potential tribal cultural resource (i.e., Native American artifacts, objects, cultural items, or site) were identified in the Project Site during ground-disturbing activities, they would require evaluation and treatment to determine whether they met the criteria to be a tribal cultural resource, in addition to being assessed as an archaeological resource. Based on a strictly scientific evaluation, any such materials identified within the fill soils are less likely to meet the significance criteria necessary for listing on the CRHR, whereas any components identified within the underlying alluvium are more likely to be a tribal cultural resource on this basis. Regardless of the type of soils in which a Native American artifact or object were identified, any discovery would require assessment by a California Native

American tribe to determine whether they have cultural value and meet the definition of a tribal cultural resource.

To ensure that such tribal cultural resource discoveries are evaluated and treated appropriately, SWCA recommends the City impose their standard condition of approval for the inadvertent discovery of a tribal cultural resource. This will ensure there is a means by which the cultural value of a discovery to a California Native American tribe is considered in the evaluation. SWCA recommends that the Kizh Nation be identified as the tribal party responsible for carrying out the actions described in the condition of approval if there is a tribal cultural resource discovered during the Project. **Imposing the City's standard condition of approval to address any inadvertent discoveries will ensure that the potential for impacts to a tribal cultural resource under CEQA is clearly less than significant.**

In their correspondence with City Planning during tribal consultation, the Kizh Nation noted that they had not reviewed any information on site history and soils to assess the degree to which sediments had been imported or exported during past developments within the Project Site. This information is contained within portions of this report, the geotechnical investigation, and SWCA's technical reports addressing archaeological and paleontological resources. SWCA recommends providing copies of these reports to the Kizh Nation.

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APPENDIX A

California Historical Resources Information System
Records Search Results

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

5/2/2023 Records Search File No.: 24687.10861

Erica Nicolay
SWCA Environmental Consultants
320 N Halstead St.
Pasadena, CA 91107

Re: Record Search Results for the 6000 Hollywood Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area(s) referenced above, located on the Hollywood, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of archaeological resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ custom GIS maps ☒ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Archaeological resources within project area: 0	None
Archaeological resources within ½-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 1	LA-11797
Reports within ½-mile radius: 27	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2022: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2022: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
San Bernardino Historical Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02

Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Isabela Kott
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Enclosures:
(X) GIS Shapefiles – 29 shapes
(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 1 line
(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 28 lines
(X) Resource Record Copies – (archaeological only) 6 pages
(X) Report Copies – (project area only) 153 pages

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission
Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

April 18, 2023

Erica Nicolay
SWCA Environmental Consultants

Via Email to: erica.nicolay@swca.com

Re: 6000 Hollywood Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Nicolay:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/18/2023

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (844) 390 - 0787
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

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

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 6000 Hollywood Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX C

Tribal Consultation Summary and Review

CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

This appendix contains confidential information submitted by a California Native American tribe during consultation that is considered in the environmental review but is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21082.3(c).

This confidential report is on file with the Department of City Planning.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

CAROLINE CHOE
VICE-PRESIDENT

HELEN CAMPBELL
JENNA HORNSTOCK
HELEN LEUNG
YVETTE LOPEZ-LEDESMA
KAREN MACK
DANA M. PERLMAN
RENEE DAKE WILSON

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1271

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

AB 52 Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List

October 24, 2022

Note: The following list of Native American tribes have requested that the City of Los Angeles, as lead agency, provide, in writing, notification to the tribe of projects in the tribe's area of traditional and cultural affiliation. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (b)). This list is updated with current tribal contact information from the California State Native American Heritage Commission, as of 10/24/2022.

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

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Miguel Luna, THCP Director
1019 Second Street, Ste. 1
San Fernando, CA 91340
Phone: (818) 837-0794
Email: miguel.luna@tataviam-nsn.us

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone: (951) 654-5544
Email: ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

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

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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HELEN LEUNG
KAREN MACK
DANA M. PERLMAN
ELIZABETH ZAMORA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

KAREN BASS
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EXECUTIVE OFFICES
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
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VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

April 25, 2023

CASE No.: ENV-2022-6688-EIR
Project Address: 5950 West Hollywood Boulevard, 5960 West Hollywood Boulevard, 5962 West Hollywood Boulevard, 6000 West Hollywood Boulevard, 6004 West Hollywood Boulevard, 6010 West Hollywood Boulevard, 6016 West Hollywood Boulevard, 6020 West Hollywood Boulevard, 6024 West Hollywood Boulevard, 6024½ West Hollywood Boulevard, 6030 West Hollywood Boulevard, 6038 West Hollywood Boulevard, 6044 West Hollywood Boulevard, 6048 West Hollywood Boulevard, and 6037 West Carlton Way, Los Angeles, CA 90028
Community Plan: Hollywood

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

The 6000 Hollywood Boulevard Project (Project) is a new mixed-use development proposed on a 163,327-square-foot (3.75-acre) site comprised of nine lots south of Hollywood Boulevard (Hollywood Lot) and one adjoining lot along Carlton Way between Bronson Avenue to the east and Gower Street to the west (Carlton Lot). The Hollywood Lot is currently developed as an automotive dealership for Toyota, and includes a showroom, parts storage structure, auto repair facility with five service bays, and surface parking. The existing structures on the Hollywood Lot total approximately 31,833 square feet. The Carlton Lot contains surface parking. The Hollywood Lot and the Carlton Lot are collectively referred to herein as the Project Site. The Project Site is located in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles (City).

The Project would include 342,643 square feet of residential uses (350 units), 136,000 square feet of commercial office uses, and 22,542 square feet of commercial uses, including 18,004 square feet of retail, 4,038 square feet of restaurant uses, and 500 square feet of support uses. The Project would remove 31,833 square feet of existing commercial uses and parking. The proposed uses would be provided within a 35-story residential building, a six-story office building, and 11 townhome style structures, which would all be atop a parking podium and be located along Hollywood Boulevard. An additional 46 residential units would be provided within a four-story residential building located along Carlton Way. The Project would include a total of 894 parking spaces within three subterranean parking levels that would extend to a maximum depth of 30 feet. The Project would include a total of 42,602 square feet of open space, including 23,526 square feet of publicly accessible privately owned open space and

19,076 square feet of private open space. Upon completion, the Project would comprise a total floor area of 501,185 square feet with an overall FAR of 3.08:1.

Per Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), you have the right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. You have 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that you wish to consult on this project. Please provide your contact information and send your request via U.S. mail and/or email to:

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Bob Babajian
221 North Figueroa Street, Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: bob.babajian@lacity.org

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Bob Babajian
Major Projects

Attachments:
Project Location Map
Aerial View of Project Site and Vicinity