Appendix IS-3

Archaeological Resources Assessment

Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Sunset Las Palmas Project, Los Angeles, California

FEBRUARY 2024

PREPARED FOR

Sunset Las Palmas Entertainment Properties, LLC

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE SUNSET LAS PALMAS PROJECT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: Sunset Las Palmas Entertainment Properties, LLC, retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological resources assessment for the Sunset Las Palmas Studios Enhancement Project, which includes the development of new studio-related uses within the existing Sunset Las Palmas Studios Lower Lot (Lower Lot, Project Site) in the Hollywood neighborhood of Los Angeles, California (Project). The Project proposes to construct one new four-story building with two levels of subterranean parking, four sound stages, and a utility pad which will house a generator and other necessary equipment on the southeastern corner of West Romaine Street and Las Palmas Avenue. The Project would remove all existing uses on the Project Site for the development of new studio-related production support uses and four sound stages comprising a total of 129,783 square feet of floor area. The following study was conducted to analyze the Project's potential impacts on any archaeological resources that may be located in the Project Site pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. The City of Los Angeles (City) Department of City Planning (City Planning) is the lead CEQA agency.

This study pertains only to archaeological resources and distinguishes different resource types based on their cultural and temporal affiliations, referred to here as Native American and historical archaeological resources. Any Native American archaeological resource may also be a tribal cultural resource as defined under PRC Section 21074. This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of archaeological resources within the Project Site.

Dates of Investigation: SWCA requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and list of Native American contacts from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC emailed a response on December 21, 2023, indicating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. The NAHC also provided a contact list of eleven Native American contacts representing seven tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project Site. SWCA reviewed the results of a CHRIS records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The records search which was completed by SWCA on April 3, 2023provided adequate means of contextualizing the archaeological setting of the Project Site as it encompassed the entirety of the Project Site and a sufficient radius.

Summary of Findings: There are no known archaeological resources recorded on the Project Site. The SLF results were also negative. The nearest named Native American villages and settlements described in ethnographic sources is the village of Kaweenga, approximately 6.1 kilometers (km) (3.8 miles) north-northwest of the Project Site. The nearest known and notable archaeological site to the Project Site is the La Brea Tar Pits. The La Brea Tar Pits, located 3.35 km (2.1 miles) southwest of the Project Site, served as an important source of asphaltum for Native Americans dating back at least 9,000 years. Other unnamed Native American settlements have been documented between 7.6 and 15.4 km (4.7 and 9.6 miles) southwest of the Project Site along the former course of the Los Angeles River (now Ballona Creek) and several wetland features that once existed in the Las Cienegas area. Maps from the late nineteenth century indicate that the Project Site overlaps what once was wet meadow, and two pockets of valley freshwater marsh are mapped between approximately 0.8 and 1.3 km (0.5 and 0.8 miles) to the east of the Project Site. These habitats provided potential sources of food, water, and other materials used in the construction of various objects that were part of Native American material culture.

During the nineteenth century, the Project Site remained an undeveloped open space in the northern portion of Rancho La Brea, a Mexican land grant. Beginning in the early twentieth century the land began

to be subdivided, and within the first few decades of the twentieth century, the Project Site had begun to be developed with a row of houses along the southern border of the Project Site facing Barton Way. The remainder of the Project Site was not developed until the 1940s. From the 1940s onwards the development of the Project Site resulted in the grading of the previously undeveloped portions of the site and the construction of the extant buildings. By the 1970s the row of houses along Barton Way were demolished to make way for an at-grade parking lot which was eventually demolished and replaced with the extant parking structure.

There have been alterations to the physical setting from developments beginning in the early twentieth century that are identifiable in geotechnical borings as a stratum of fill. The preservation conditions for Native American archaeological materials are poor within the fill stratum. Geotechnical borings also identified substrata composed of naturally deposited alluvial sediments underneath the fill (Varela 2024). These sediments appear to be associated with natural depositional patterns occurring as a result of streams and flooding activities that occurred within the Project Site. Such materials have a low likelihood of containing Native American archaeological resources because the sediments were deposited as a result of streams and periodic flooding within the Project Site that make it both less likely for continuous Native American activities to have occurred such that more substantial physical remains could have accumulated in the first place, and less likely that any such materials would have been preserved as a buried deposit. At a certain depth the naturally deposited sediments will become too old to contain artifacts, and thus no longer have any archaeological sensitivity. SWCA could not identify a definitive marker for this Project Site in the sediment profiles, but the sediments where Native American archaeological resources could be discovered is not likely to extend beyond 1.5 meters (about 5 feet). Based on these considerations, SWCA finds overall that the Project Site has **low sensitivity for Native American archaeological resources**.

Residential developments fronting Barton Avenue were present in the Project Site beginning in the early 1920s. The demolition of these houses in the late 1960s and then the construction of the extant parking structure in the 2010s likely destroyed any historical archaeological deposits associated with the residential uses that might have existed in the Project Site. Due to the lack of development in the remainder of the Project Site until the mid-twentieth century, it is unlikely that historic archaeological deposits existed there. Furthermore, the grading that occurred in this area of the Project Site beginning in the 1940s would have impacted or destroyed any deposits that might have existed. Therefore, SWCA finds the Project Site has **low sensitivity for historical archaeological resources.**

Conclusion: The depth of excavation for the Project is assumed to extend to at least 7.6 meters (25 feet) in the location where the two-story subterranean parking structure would be located and is expected to extend to a depth of at most 1.5 meters (5 feet) elsewhere. This would require excavating the underlying alluvial sediments and removing the overlying fill. No previously recorded archaeological resources were identified at the Project Site, and the potential for encountering unidentified archaeological resources within the Project Site during construction is found to be low based on the findings summarized above. Accordingly, SWCA finds that **the potential for impacts to archaeological resources or human remains interred outside of formal cemetery is less than significant**.

While unlikely, there is the potential for the unanticipated or inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. Thus, construction at the Project Site would adhere to applicable regulatory compliance measures intended to reduce and avoid impacts to archeological resources or human remains in the event of a discovery during grading, excavation, or other soil-disturbing activities within the Project Site. To ensure the potential for impacts is clearly less than significant, SWCA recommends two provisions that address the unanticipated and inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources and human remains.

Disposition of Data: This archaeological resource assessment report will be on file with SWCA's Pasadena Office City Planning, and the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton.

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INTRODUCTION

Sunset Las Palmas Entertainment Properties, LLC, retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological resources assessment for the Sunset Las Palmas Studios Enhancement Project, which includes the development of new studio-related uses within the existing Sunset Las Palmas Studios Lower Lot (Lower Lot, Project Site) in the Hollywood neighborhood of Los Angeles, California (Project). The following study was conducted to analyze the Project's potential impacts on any archaeological resources that may be located in the Project Site pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. The City of Los Angeles (City) Department of City Planning (City Planning) is the lead CEQA agency.

This study pertains only to archaeological resources and distinguishes different types of archaeological sites based on cultural and temporal affiliations, referred to here as Native American and historical archaeological resources.[1] 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, but tribal cultural resources are not assessed as such in this study. The Project's impact to tribal cultural resources is analyzed by SWCA in a separate study (Nicolay and Millington 2024). This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), 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 to be present within the Project Site.

SWCA Archaeologist Erica Nicolay, M.A. prepared this report and Senior Archaeologist Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) acted as Principal Investigator. Copies of this report are on file with SWCA's Pasadena Office and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project proposes to construct one new four-story building with two levels of subterranean parking, four sound stages, and a utility pad which will house a generator and other necessary equipment on the southeastern corner of West Romaine Street and Las Palmas Avenue. The Project would remove all existing uses on the Project Site for the development of new studio-related production support uses and four sound stages comprising a total of 129,783 square feet of floor area. The Project Site is bound by Romaine Street on the north, North Las Palmas Avenue on the west, Barton Avenue on the south, and existing developments on the east (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The new building would be located along Romaine Street and Las Palmas Avenue, while the four sound stages would be situated in the center and along the south portion of the Project Site. The Project Site encompasses assessor's parcel number (APN) 5532-014-039. The Project Site is in Section 15, Township 1 South, Range 14 West, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Hollywood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 3).

[1] For purposes of this report, the terms "archaeological resource" and "archaeological site" will be used synonymously; however, any such references are categorically distinct from a "unique archaeological resource" or "historical resources," as defined under CEQA, and should not be used interchangeably. A Native American archaeological resource or site is defined here to mean there is a component associated with Native American behavior or activity from any time, whereas a historical archaeological resource or site is defined to mean there is a component that is the result of behavior or activities of a non-Native American population, which began in the late seventeenth century with Spanish colonization.

Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

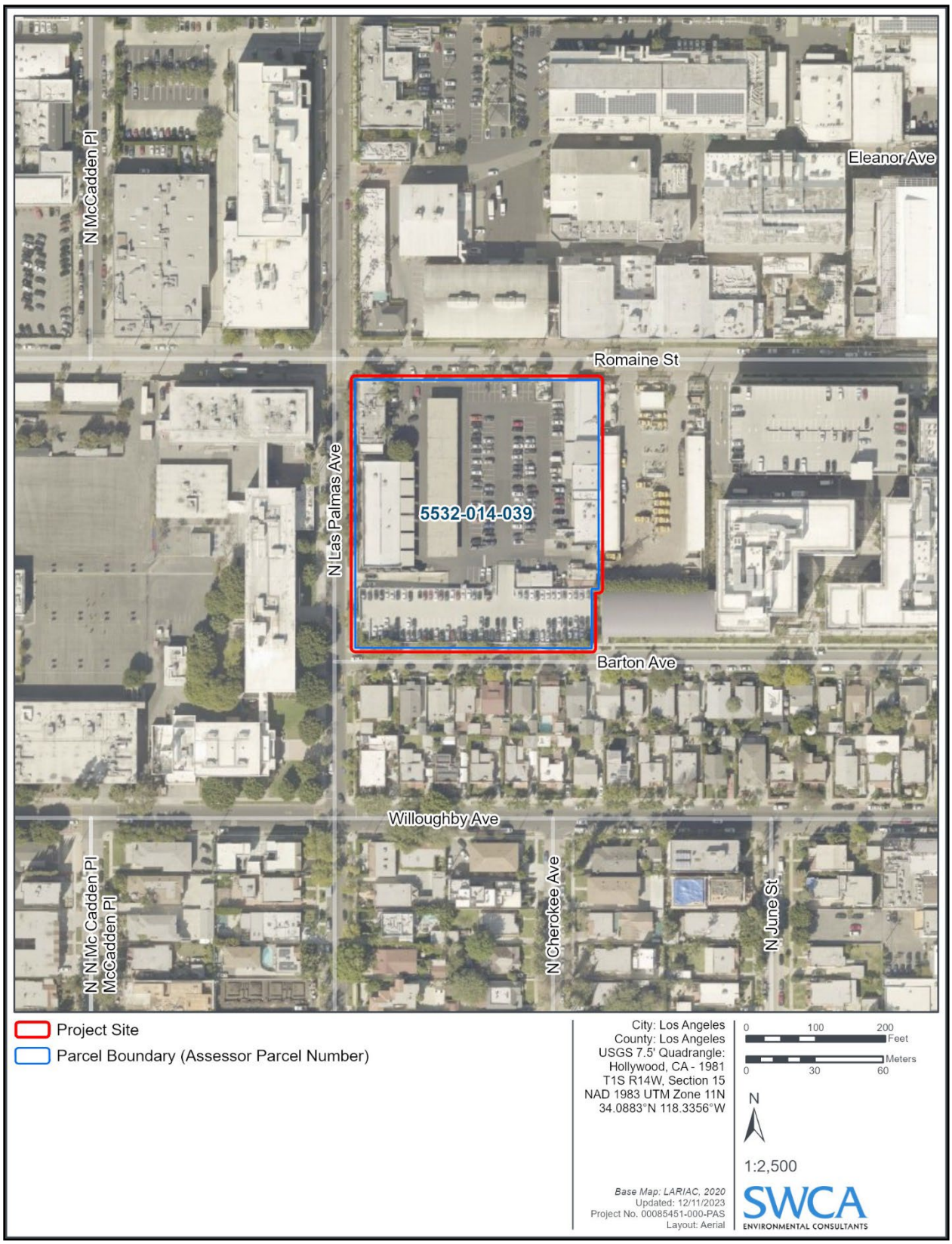

Figure 2. Aerial photograph (2020) of the Project Site and surrounding streets.

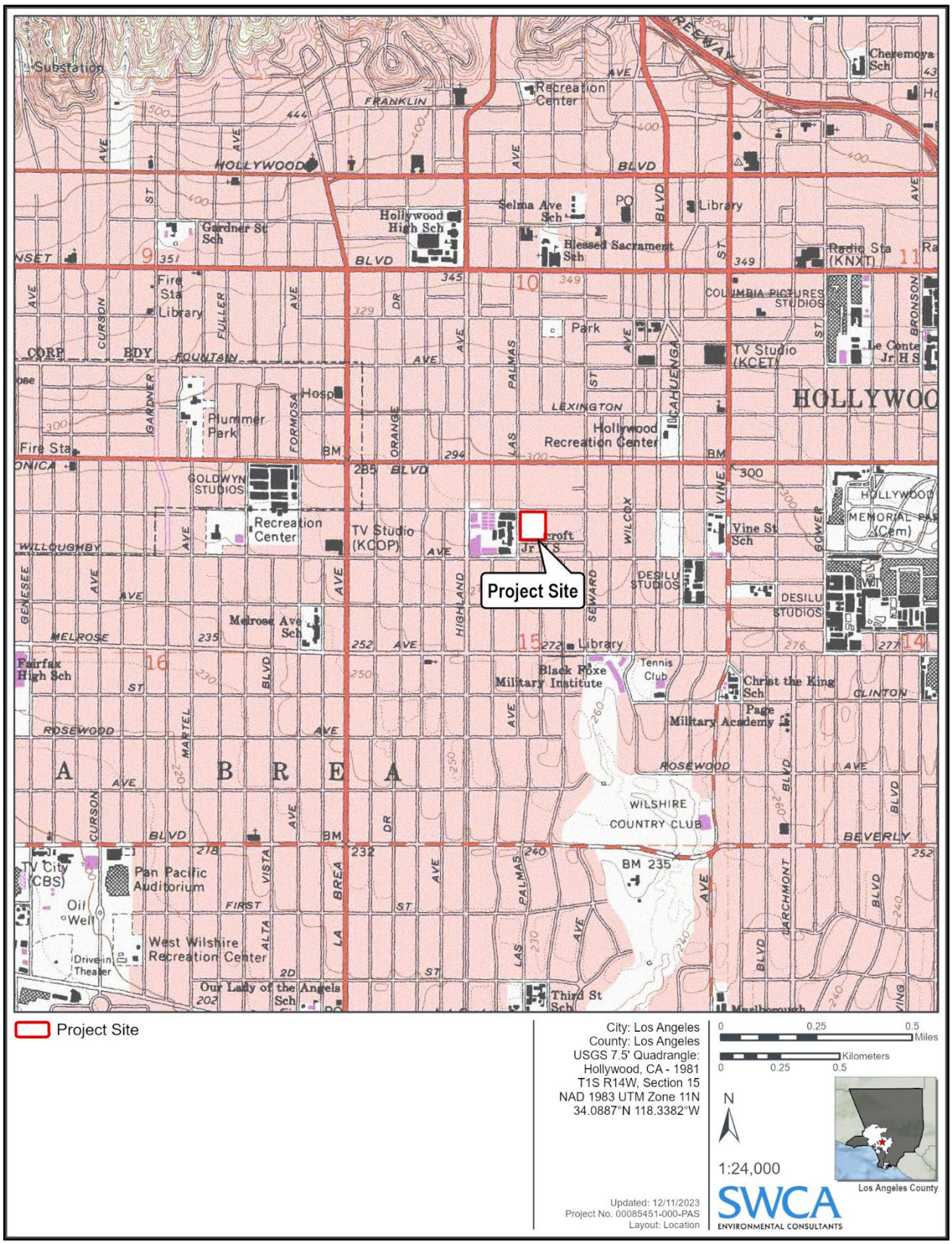

Figure 3. Project Site plotted on the USGS Hollywood (1981), California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

The California Office of Historic Preservation, a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, performs certain duties described in the California PRC and maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification, and mitigation if necessary, of substantial adverse impacts (as particularly defined in CEQA) that may affect the significance of eligible historical and archaeological resources. The significance of an archaeological resource is evaluated by determining if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR or as a unique archaeological resource. A significant archaeological resource under CEQA is considered a historical resource. Historical resources also include buildings, structures, and objects that form part of the built environment, which is not analyzed in this study.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely affected by a proposed project (PRC Sections 21083.2, 21084.1). Under PRC Section 21083.2, the lead agency shall determine whether the project may have a significant effect on archeological resources. Under PRC Section 21084.1, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.1). Determining whether a proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made as to whether there are historical and/or archeological resources on or in the Project Site or in the area adjacent to the Project Site that could be adversely affected by development of the proposed project. Second, if historical resources are present, the proposed project's effects on such resources must be analyzed to determine if they would cause a "substantial adverse change in the significance" of the resource.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are:

- A resource listed in, or formally determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC 5024.1, 14 CCR 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or identified as significant in a historic resources survey by meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g).
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4852).

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 (as defined above) does not meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, or is not included in a local register or survey, shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC Section 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[b]).

Substantial Adverse Change and Indirect Impacts to Historical Resources

CEQA Guidelines specify that a "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5). Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes "those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion" or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local register.
In addition, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, the "direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects."

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 Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the 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 Section 5024.1(i), 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. Although all sites are evaluated according to all four of the CRHR criteria, the eligibility for archaeological resources is typically considered under Criterion 4. Most prehistoric archaeological sites 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.

An archaeological site may be considered significant if it displays one or more of the following attributes (Office of Historic Resources [OHR] 1991): chronologically diagnostic, functionally diagnostic, or exotic artifacts; datable materials; definable activity areas; multiple components; faunal or floral remains; archaeological or architectural 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 well 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 or be considered a unique archaeological resource. The content of an archaeological 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 ethnic affiliation, diet, social structure, economics, technology, industrial change, and other aspects of culture.

UNIQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

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

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 Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Section 15064.5; PRC Section 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.

Local Regulations

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City's *General Plan Conservation Element* (Conservation Element), Chapter II, Section 3, defers to the State CEQA Guidelines with regard to the identification, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to archaeological resources. The Conservation Element recognizes that the City has the primary responsibility to protect significant archaeological resources and states the following:

> If it is determined that a development project may disrupt or damage such a site, the project is required to provide mitigation measures to protect the site or enable study and documentation of the site, including funding of the study by the applicant. The city's environmental guidelines require the applicant to secure services of a bona fide archaeologist to monitor excavations or other subsurface activities associated with a development project in which all or a portion is deemed to be of archaeological significance. Discovery of archaeological materials may temporarily halt the project until the site has been assessed, potential impacts evaluated and, if deemed appropriate, the resources protected, documented and/or removed. (page II-3)

The Conservation Element gives the following objective and policy for archaeological and paleontological resources:

- **Objective:** protect the city's archaeological and paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research and/or educational purposes.
- **Policy:** continue to identify and protect significant archaeological and paleontological sites and/or resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition or property modification activities.

METHODS

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

SWCA reviewed the results of a CHRIS search received on April 3, 2023, from staff at the SCCIC, located at the campus of California State University (SCCIC Records Search File No. 24650.10796). The search included any records of previously recorded archaeological resources and cultural resource studies. These results provided the necessary information needed to contextualize the archaeological record in the Project vicinity because of the recency of the search as well as the area covered, which includes the Project Site and large enough radius around the Project Site to help characterize the setting and inform the analysis of archaeological sensitivity analysis and potential for impacts. Having reviewed the existing information, SWCA determined that further search of the CHRIS was not necessary. 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 Historic Cultural Monument (HCM) list, and the California State Inventory of Historic Resources.

The prior CHRIS search fully encompassed the current Project Site and provided an adequate geographic sample of previously recorded resources and prior studies needed from the surrounding area, including an approximately 600-foot (0.15-mile) radius around the Project Site, plus additional areas to the east, north, and south. The prior records search results were negative for archaeological resources. These results were further supplemented with archival site data obtained by SWCA that confirmed the absence of any archaeological resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site. The resulting compilation of CHRIS records omits any previous studies conducted within the western portion of a 0.5-mile-radius area otherwise used to review CHRIS records; however, this omission is inconsequential to the results of the study and is noted to clarify the discrepancy where the search radius is otherwise reported here for brevity as 0.5 mile.

The CHRIS assigns 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.

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 the 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.

Archival Research

Concurrent with the confidential CHRIS records search, SWCA reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the analysis of archaeological resources that could be preserved below ground within the Project Site. This 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 Historic period. 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 included 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.

Archaeological Sensitivity Methodology

Generally, the location of an archaeological deposit is unpredictable in nature; however, combining information from different sources can allow for a qualitative assessment of the potential for an archaeological resource to be present in a given area. Accordingly, sensitivity assessments are qualitative or probabilistic in nature—ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability—which is designated here as low, moderate, and high sensitivity. The sensitivity assessment essentially combines two variables: indications of intensive use and preservation conditions. For areas in which there is a favorable setting for habitation or use, soil conditions capable of preserving buried material, and little to no disturbances, the sensitivity is high. Areas lacking these traits are considered to have low sensitivity. Areas with a combination of these traits are generally considered to have moderate sensitivity.

SWCA's sensitivity assessment considered the potential for archaeological components associated with Native American populations separately from those of non-Native American populations, which began with Spanish colonization. The first variable considered 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, 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 where water does not reach the surface and primarily remains 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.

Because historical archaeological resources can commonly be assessed using archival materials that are more easily tied to a specific geography, assessing the sensitivity is typically more explicit and precise than it is for Native American archaeological resources. Typical indicators of historical archaeological sensitivity include the following: presence of bricks, glass, and/or building materials in geotechnical bores; historically, documented occupation of a property, especially from before trash and sewer services were established; and multiple episodes of construction and demolition of historical structures.

The next consideration given is 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 and historical land uses? Did the physical alterations result from natural causes, such as flooding or erosion, or from more recent historical land developments, such as mechanical grading, and how have these processes influenced the potential for preserving buried materials? In other words, is there evidence that physical alterations to the subsurface setting may have eroded, displaced, or otherwise destroyed any potential archaeological resources that may have once been present?

In Southern California, the late Pleistocene began around 126,000 years ago and ended around 11,500 years ago, which was followed by the Holocene age. The earliest evidence for Native Americans in the Los Angeles area dates to around 12,000 years ago from a site on the Channel Islands, and about 9,000 years ago for sites in the Los Angeles Basin (La Brea Tar Pits). Thus, buried Native American archaeological sites in the region are possible only in the sedimentary units formed during or after the very latest part of the Pleistocene, and are otherwise found almost exclusively within Holocene-age deposits. By extension, where sediments formed in the Holocene or latest part of the Pleistocene have been removed, either through natural processes of erosion or historical land development, there is no possibility for a buried Native American archaeological deposit because the more deeply buried sediments would pre-date the arrival of humans in the region. Where sediments from different time periods have become intermixed, it is possible to have archaeological deposits in a secondary deposit, e.g., within fill. Where there are variations in the horizontal and vertical extent of the erosion and deposition, then a given area may include portions that lack any potential for a buried site and other areas that include a range of potentials.

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 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 are much 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 northwest 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 86.3 meters (283 feet) to 88.1 meters (289 feet) above mean sea level. The Project Site is located approximately 8.2 kilometers (km) (5.1 miles) northwest from downtown Los Angeles and approximately 17.2 km (10.7 miles) northeast of the Pacific Ocean.

The Project Site is situated on a broad alluvial plain gently sloping south and is located 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 the 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 upon 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 in the northwestern part of the Ballona watershed and is situated within a wet meadow as mapped by Dark et al. (2011) (Figure 5). The Project Site overlaps the area mapped as wet meadow and is approximately 0.79 km (0.5 mile) west of pockets of valley freshwater marsh. The nearby streams and wetland features are part of a larger pattern that Dark et al. (2011:20) observed in which there is "a band of wetland habitat that transitions into the La Cienega system to the south." They continue, "Valley freshwater marsh transitions into wet meadow, which in turn becomes a huge swatch of alkali meadow. This area is depicted in detail on historical topographic maps, the Hall irrigation maps, and a diseño of this area" (Dark et al. 2011:20). The diseño (map) drawn for Rancho La Brea is shown in Figure 6. The diseño defines the northern rancho boundary by a line of mountains—the southern margin of the Santa Monica Mountains—with three canyons or drainages marked by stands of laurels ("laureles" in the map), alder, and sycamores ("alisos" in the map). Part of the "band" of wetland features described by Dark et al. (2011) is circled in red on Figure 6. The map is drawn to a relative scale and is not geographically precise. The Project Site would be situated somewhere in the right side of the circled area.

The Project Site is situated to the west of the "band" of wetland habitat. Figure 4 shows some of the stream and two unlabeled areas of greenery to the east, approximately 0.79 and 1.28 km (0.5 and 0.79 mile) away from the Project Site, which are mapped as part of the valley freshwater marsh by Dark et al. (2011). Figure 4 and Figure 5 show multiple streams beginning within the foothills of the mountains to the north of the Project Site and running south-southeast. The streams nearest the Project Site are mapped as originating from within the alluvial plain, in the area directly to the south and east of the Project Site, which flowed south, in some places converging with other streams, and discharging into Ballona Creek, or what at various times in the past would have been the Los Angeles River.

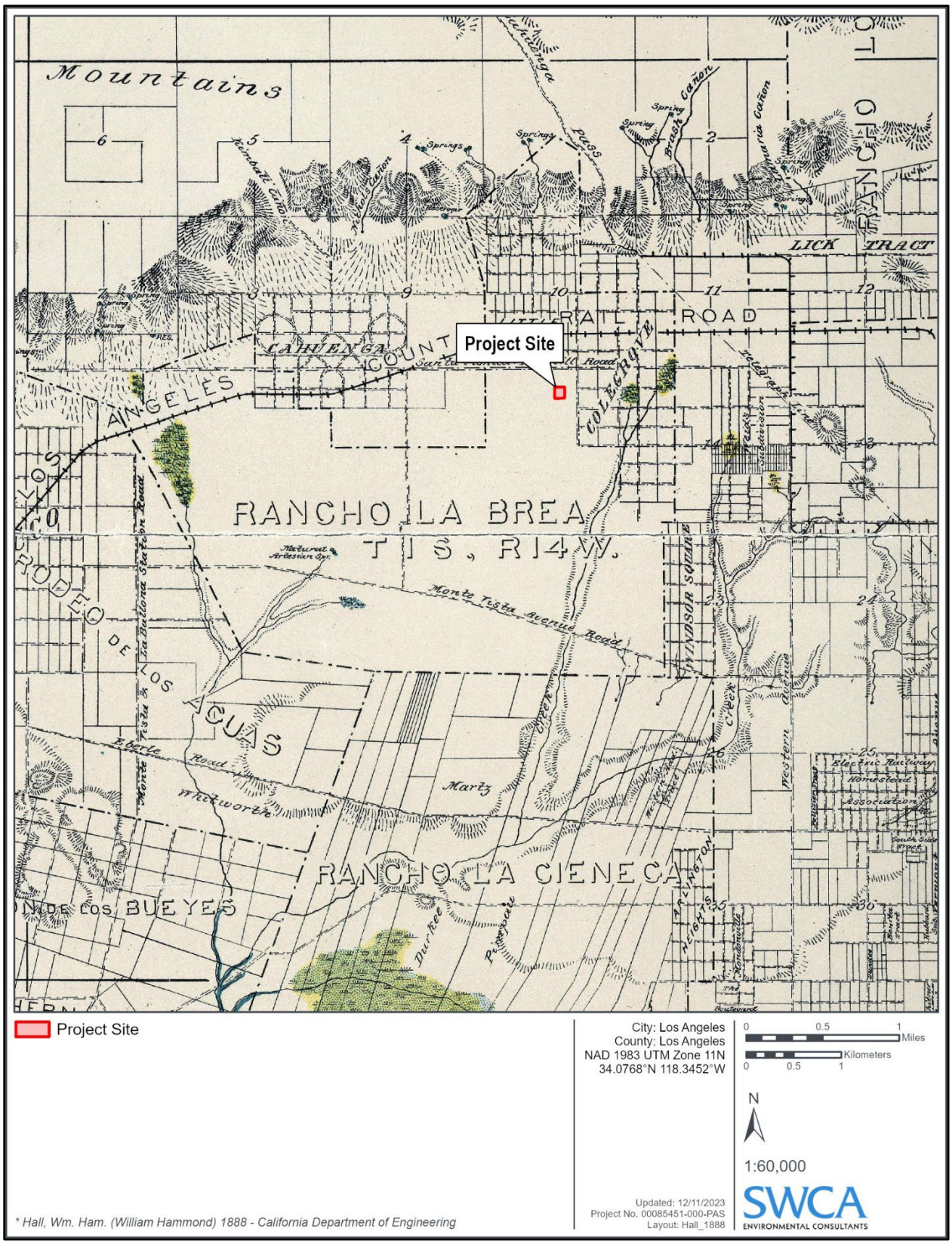

Figure 4. Project Site plotted on Hall's (1888) irrigation map showing natural and artificial water sources (Source: David Rumsey Map Collection, Image No. 583003).

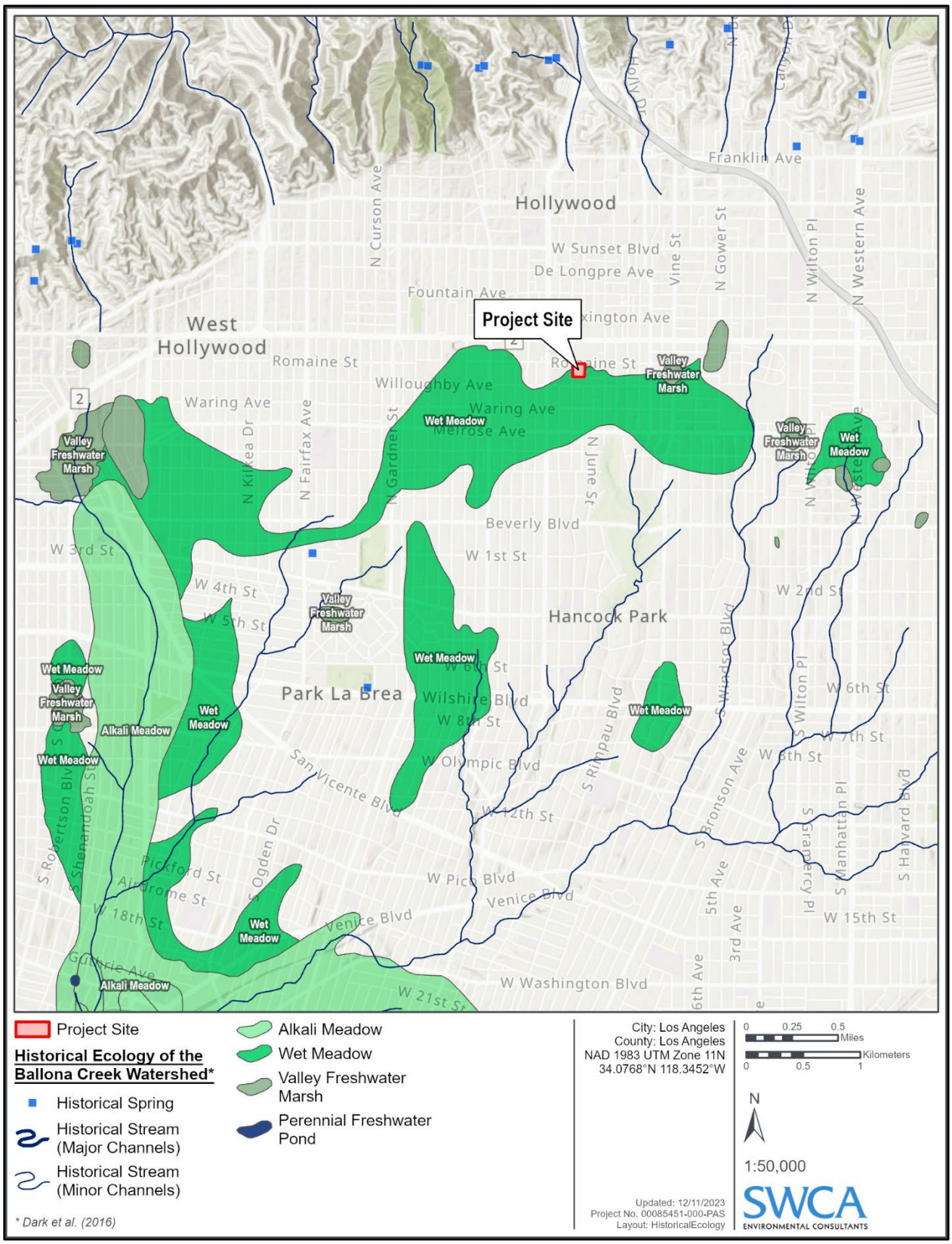

Figure 5. Project Site plotted on the Dark et al. (2011) reconstruction of historical ecology of the Ballona Creek watershed.

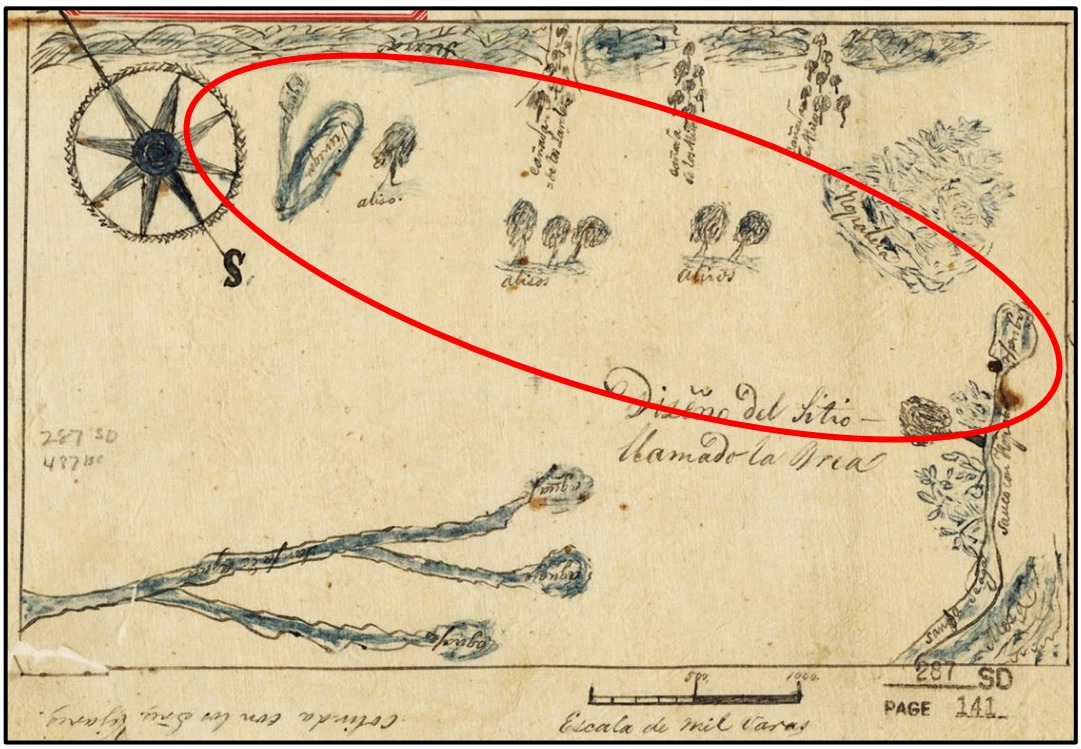

Figure 6. Map associated with the Spanish-period land grant, "Diseño del Sitio Llamada La Brea," ("Map of the Site Named La Brea"), hand-copied from the original that was made in the 1840s (Source: University of California–Berkeley, Bancroft Library).

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). While 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 (*Arternisia 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 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 helps 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.

Dark et al. (2011: 21–22) list some of the types of plants associated with the localized wetland features they mapped in the Ballona watershed and include the following among the notable species: marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle* verticillata), water parsley (*Oenanthe samentosa*), seaside heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*), chairmaker's bulrush (*Schoenoplectus americanus*), prairie bulrush (*Scirpus maritimus*), marsh milkvetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus*), swollen duckweed (*Lemna gibba*), common duckweed (*Lemna minor*), floating primrose-willow (*Ludwigia peploides*), curlytop knotweed (*Polygonum lapathifolium*), silverweed cinquefoil (*Potentilla anserine*), yerba mansa (*Anemopsis californica*), and seep monkeyflower (*Mimulus guttatus*).

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 prickly-pear cactus (McCawley 1996:115). Nearby oak and walnut 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 are contained 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 and Local Soils

The Project Site is in the northernmost portion of the Peninsular Ranges and the south end of the Transverse Range. Specifically, the Project Site is within the northernmost Central Block of the Los Angeles Basin, which 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 Site and vicinity (Figure 7) is characterized by a unit designated as Young alluvium (Qya), which formed in the late Pleistocene to Holocene (Bedrossian et al. 2012; Campbell et al. 2014; Yerkes and Campbell 2005). To the north and south of the Project Site, surficial geology is characterized by Old fan deposits (Qof), also referred to as Older alluvium, which was formed during the middle to late Pleistocene (Bedrossian et al. 2012; Campbell et al. 2014; Yerkes and Campbell 2005). More recent work has defined subunits for both the Qof and Qya units based on estimates of relative age and finer-grained geomorphological and compositional characteristics (Bedrossian et al. 2012; Campbell et al. 2014). In general, the Qof unit is composed of sedimentary deposits that were formed as alluvial fans and include subunits that predate the Qya unit, although there is overlap in the ages during the late Pleistocene, whereas the Qya unit is composed of sediments that were deposited by streams within their channels and floodplains and comprise subunits that post-date those of the Qof unit.

Geotechnologies, Inc. (Geotechnologies) conducted a preliminary geotechnical investigation of the Project Site in December 2020 (Varela 2024). Their investigation included one exploratory boring to a depth of 50 feet. The results indicate that beneath the pavement there is a stratum of fill extending approximately 0.9 meters (3 feet) deep. Beneath the fill are naturally deposited alluvial sediments that extended to the bottom of the exploratory borings at a depth of 15.24 meters (50 feet). The fill was described as a mixture of fine grained dark brown clay, silt, and sand. The underlying alluvial substrata consist of interlayered mixtures of sand silt and clay that are yellowish brown, dark brown and dark gray in color. The darker colored and clayey sediments identified beneath the fill likely have high organic content and appear to represent lower energy stream action, which is broadly consistent with the wet meadow wetland features designated in the historical ecological reconstructions for the Ballona watershed (Dark et al. 2011). More detailed consideration of sediments in the Project Site are set forth in the Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis section below.

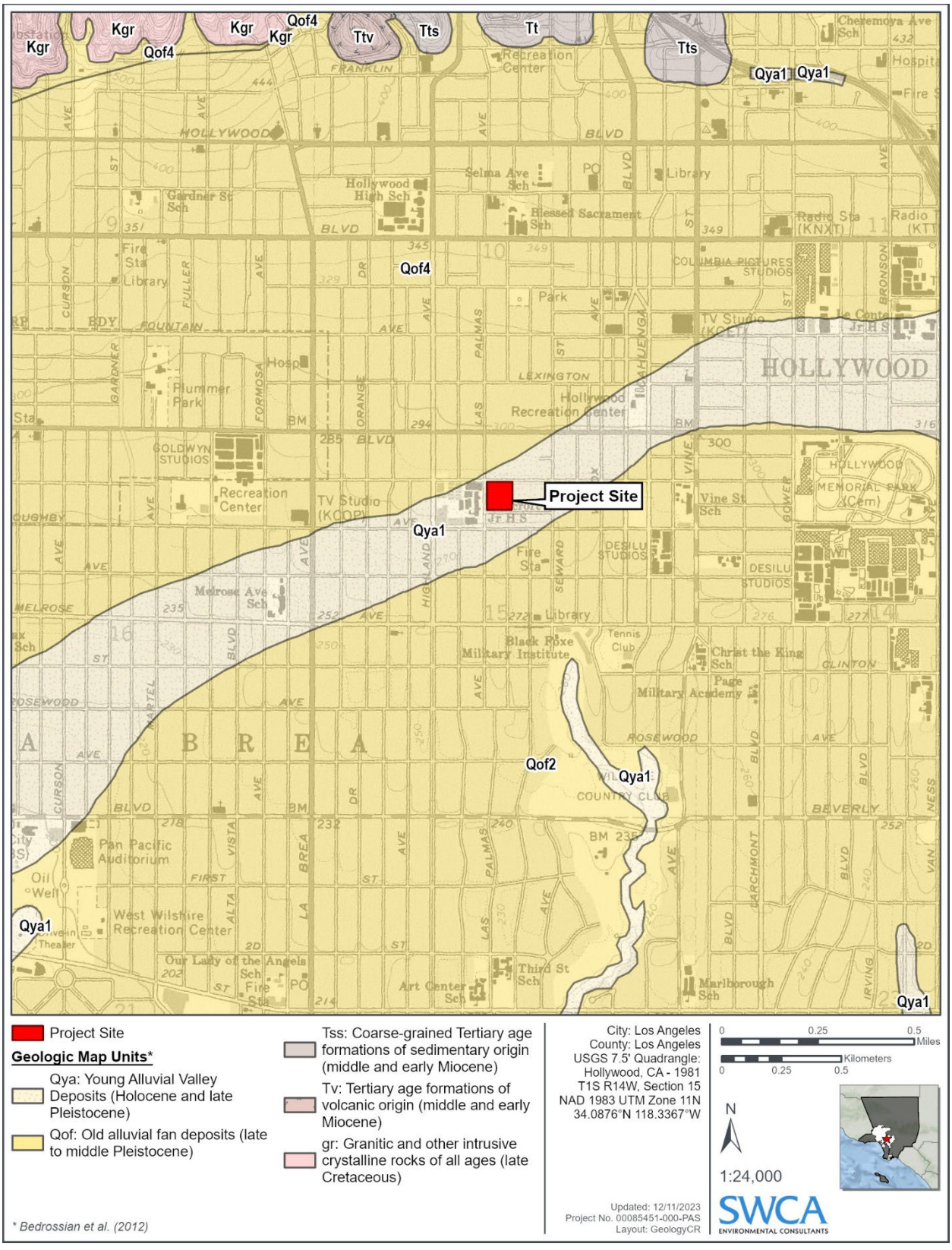

Figure 7. Project Site plotted on the Bedrossian et al. (2012) geological map for the area. The labels designate subunits of the primary geological formations represented in the symbology.

CULTURAL SETTING

Native American Archaeological Record

Over the years, researchers have devised numerous prehistoric chronological sequences to aid in understanding cultural changes at various scales (regional vs. local patterning) in southern California. California prehistory 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 prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and some inland areas. Wallace's prehistoric 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). Although Wallace's 1955 synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers in the last several decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Given this, several revisions were subsequently 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 southern California prehistory were developed by Warren (1968) and King (1981, 1990), which utilized the growing archaeological datasets 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 prehistoric traditions. Three of these traditions, the San Dieguito Tradition, Encinitas Tradition, and Campbell Tradition, correlated with Wallace's Horizons I, II, and III; and 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 pre-contact chronologies for southern California (Byrd and Raab 2007; Sutton 2009; Sutton and Koerper 2009), and extensive mitigation-driven excavations have further refined a local chronology for the Ballona Wetlands area (Douglass et al. 2016), which is several miles southwest of the Project Site. As the nearest available localized pre-contact chronology for the Project Site, the Ballona area chronology, which is based on more than 200 radiocarbon date ranges, is directly relevant to the cultural context for this Project and included here alongside the more general southern California chronologies for comparative purposes. Figure 8 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.).[2]

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

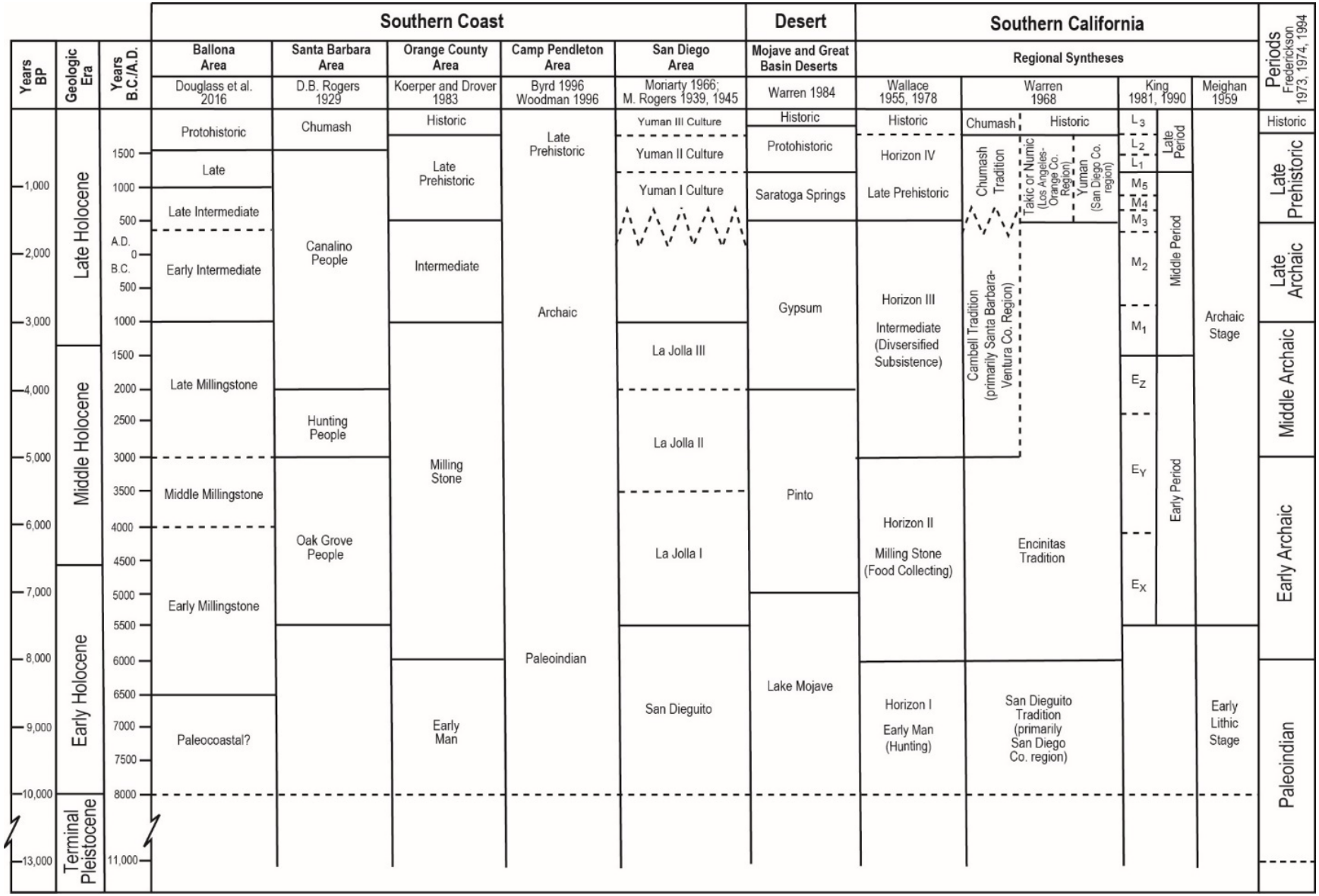

Figure 8. Chronological frameworks for Southern California cultural traditions and archaeological contexts.

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 kms 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 (~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 (~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 (AMS) providing a calibrated date range of ~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 meters (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 (~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 approximately 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 located 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 (~3000 B.P. to Spanish Colonization)

HORIZON IV: LATE PREHISTORIC

The Late Prehistoric period extended from the end of the Intermediate period (~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 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 located 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 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 9). 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 9. Native American tribal territories.

There is little evidence that the 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 (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 utilized 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 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 contact, the basis of Gabrielino religious life was the Chinigchinich religion, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions and taught the people how to dance as a form of religious practice. Chinigchinich origins 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 (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 a 5-yard-diameter circular brush enclosure called a yovaar, which was decorated with poles at cardinal directions topped with figures, or around a 12- to 15-meter-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 Spanish period (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 Indigenous culture alienated them 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 declined (Johnson 1987). The increase in agriculture and the spread of grazing livestock into their collecting and hunting areas made maintaining traditional lifeways increasingly difficult.

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 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 during the early and middle parts of the twentieth century, such as aviation and film.

While 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, though 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/Waachnga in the Ballona area near Marina del Rey to the southwest (Figure 10). Additionally, the settlement of Kaweenga is hypothesized to have been located 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-1096) 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 10, the Project Site is situated somewhat equidistant from the three nearest named Native American sites, including Kaweenga, Maawnga (which has two proposed locations), and Geveronga. These sites are between 7.41 to 8.54 km (4.61 to 5.31 miles) away.

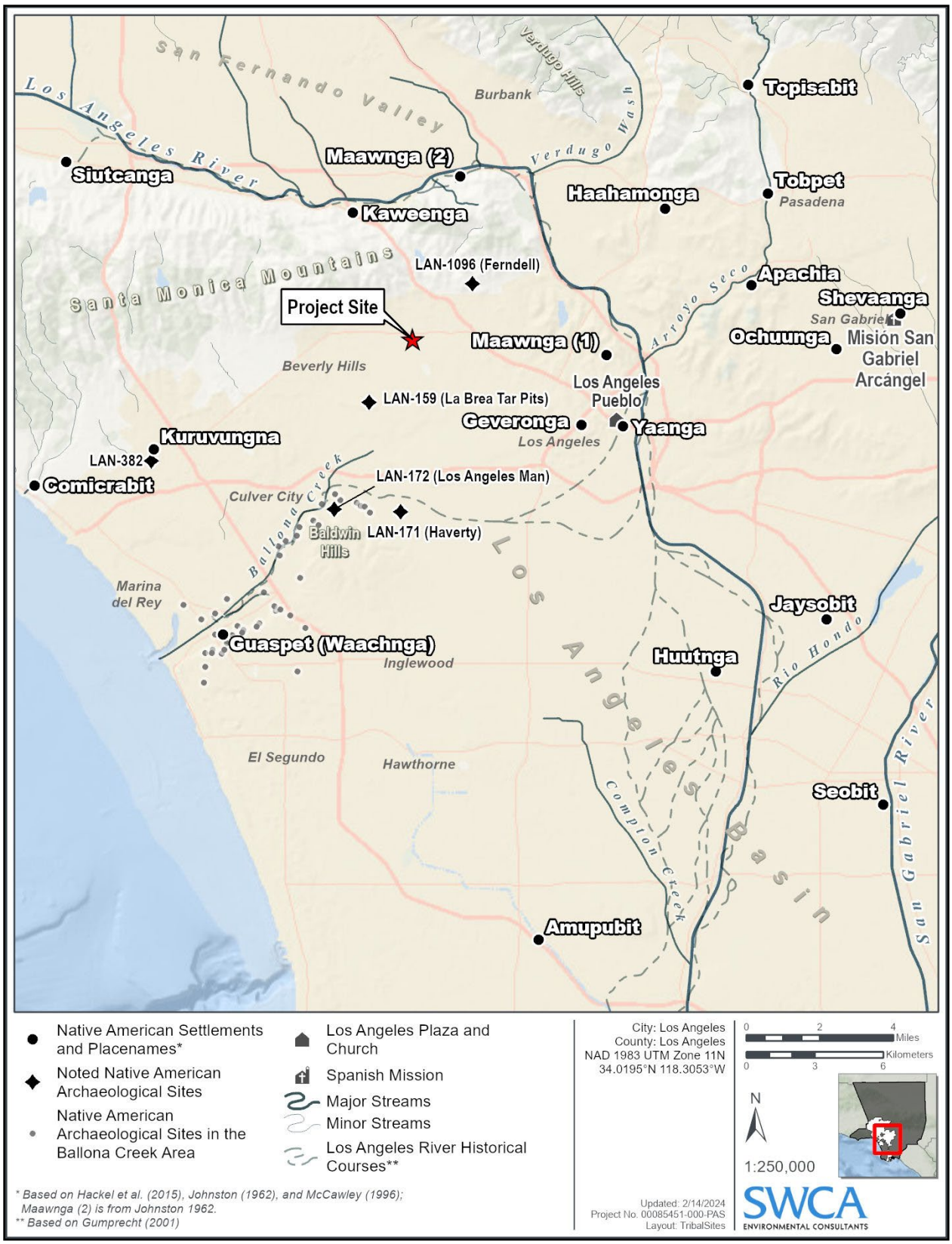

Figure 10. Native American village sites, placenames, and sites described in ethnographic literature.

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 3.58 km (2.22 miles) 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 an actual 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 unclear 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). Additionally, 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 accurate . 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 mis-identified 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 3.35 km (2.08 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 located within the campus of present-day University High School, 12.41 km (7.71 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, CHL (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 Jr. (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 located 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 8 km (5 miles) 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 prehistoric archaeological sites, which consist of various types of settlements occupied over thousands of years, and the Native American community in the Ballona area that was referenced in Spanish-period mission records. While 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 15.38 km (9.55 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.

With this notable exception of the Baldwin Hills area, within the northwestern Los Angeles Basin—the area spanning Hollywood to the east part of Santa Monica—there have been no other Native American archaeological sites found that are not also directly adjacent to a spring. There are multiple interpretations for the absence of sites, and it is likely a combination of them all that explains this geographic gap in the archaeological record. This could be an indication that these areas were not intensively used by Native Americans while foraging in the area. The activities that occurred in this area may have not involved the use of durable (in contrast to perishable) materials that become preserved. The material remains left were either deposited on the surface or only shallowly buried, making them vulnerable to natural processes of erosion, especially during high-energy flood events, as well as agricultural and urban development, which either destroyed or so altered their composition that archaeologists never had an opportunity to record them. In general, where the land developments occurred before any amateur or professional archaeological survey could be conducted, there would never have been an opportunity for any sites to be recorded or otherwise noted as having once been present.

Lastly, some of the archaeological components may have become so deeply buried that they have simply not been identified during nineteenth and twentieth century land developments, and otherwise remain preserved. This last consideration—more deeply buried archaeological deposits preserved beneath existing urban developments—is increasingly less likely to explain the lack of Native American sites in this part of the Los Angeles Basin. This is because even with the contemporary environmental review policies, regulations put in place that require notification of archaeological discovery, and archaeological monitoring occurring more often during construction, there have still not been any Native American archaeological sites found in this part of the Los Angeles Basin.

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 8.31 km (5.16 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). Reid's (1852:8) historical account describes the village site of Maawnga within the 16-square-km (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 7.41 and 8.53 km (4.61 and 5.31 miles) northeast 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 9.99 km (6.21 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, south of Union Station (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. 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 located 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 located 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.

While 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.

Kaweenga

Among the many Native American settlements in the San Fernando, the site of Kaweenga was prominent (Ciolek-Torrello 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 Kawenga, Kawengna, Kawengnavit, Kawepet, Cabuenga, and Cabuepet. The Hispanicized version of Kaweenga is the modern placename of Cahuenga. Kaweenga means “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 located 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-Torrello et al. 2010:23). These estimates place Kaweenga approximately 6.13 km (3.81 miles) north-northwest of the Project Site.

Ciolek-Torrello and colleagues surmise that Kaweenga, like other Native American settlements, was likely a composite of many smaller settlements (or rancherias) located in a general area rather than being one settlement (Ciolek-Torrello 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 Kaweenga. Little else is known about Kaweenga, 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.

Mission and Rancho Period (1769 to 1848)

Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Mission period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego by the Spanish and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed

between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican era of governance within California, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States.

The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of the Mission period in California history. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July 1769, while Portolá was exploring Southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Juan Crespí, a member of the expedition, named the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Fr. Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Engelhardt 1927). In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles ("the Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels"). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles ("City of Angels").

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

Extensive land grants were established in the interior while California was under the control of the Mexican government, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. The Project Site is within the original boundaries of Rancho La Brea, which was granted to Antonio Jose Rocha in 1828 (Seaman 1914).

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. This was largely the case for Rancho La Brea, which was situated in the vast, open space between Los Angeles and the Pacific Ocean. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the East and other areas in the United States and Mexico.

American Period (1848 to Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States began at the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican–American War officially ended with

the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California and much of the present-day Southwest, ushering California into its American period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848; with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides, but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 1941).

On April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican–American War ended and five months prior to California's achieving statehood, Los Angeles was officially incorporated as an American city. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued steadily throughout the Early American period. Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California's acquiring official statehood in the United States. At that time, the city was bordered on the north by the Los Felis and the San Rafael Land Grants and on the south by the San Antonio Luge Land Grant. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

Ranching retained its importance through the mid-nineteenth century, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, the county had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944:7). Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center, and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944). By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland personified the city's efforts for a stable water supply (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997). By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 386-km (240-mile) aqueduct that brought the valley's water to the city (Nadeau 1997).

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

Los Angeles: From Pueblo to City

On September 4, 1781, 44 settlers from Sonora, Mexico, accompanied by the governor, soldiers, mission priests, and several Native Americans, arrived at a site along the Rio de Porciúncula (later renamed the Los Angeles River), which was officially declared El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de

Porciúncula, or the Town of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciúncula (Robinson 1979:238; Ríos-Bustamante 1992; Weber 1980). The site chosen for the new pueblo was elevated on a broad terrace 0.8 km (0.5 mile) west of the river (Gumprecht 2001). By 1786, the area's abundant resources allowed the pueblo to attain self-sufficiency, and funding by the Spanish government ceased.

Efforts to develop ecclesiastical property in the pueblo began as early as 1784 with the construction of a small chapel northwest of the plaza. Though little is known about this building, it was located at the pueblo's original central square near the corner of present-day Cesar Chavez Avenue and North Broadway (Newcomb 1980:67–68; Owen 1960:7). Following continued flooding, however, the pueblo was relocated to its current location on higher ground, and the new town plaza soon emerged.

Alta California became a state in 1821, and the town slowly grew as the removal of economic restrictions attracted settlers to Los Angeles. The population continued to expand throughout the Mexican period and on April 4, 1850, the city of Los Angeles was formally incorporated. As previously mentioned, Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center in the early American period and the transition of many former rancho lands to agriculture, as well as the development of citriculture in the late 1800s, further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). As also previously mentioned, the development of agriculture in the region coupled with key infrastructure expansions at the time helped usher in the real estate boom of the 1880s in Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

Newcomers poured into the city, nearly doubling the population between 1870 and 1880, resulting in an increased demand for public transportation options. As the city neared the end of the nineteenth century, numerous privately owned passenger rail lines were in place. Though early lines were horse and mule drawn, they were soon replaced by cable cars in the early 1880s, and by electric cars in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Many of these early lines were subsequently consolidated into Henry E. Huntington's Los Angeles Railway Company (LARy) in 1898, which reconstructed and expanded the system into the twentieth century and became the main streetcar system for central Los Angeles, identified by their iconic "yellow cars." During this period, Huntington also developed the much larger Pacific Electric system (also known as the "red cars") to serve the greater Los Angeles area. Just as the horse-and-buggy street cars were replaced by electric cars along the same routes, gas-powered buses (coaches) eventually served former yellow car routes. Both the red cars and LARy served Los Angeles until they were eventually discontinued in the early 1960s.

Los Angeles continued to grow outward from the city core in the twentieth century in part due to the discovery of oil and its strategic location as a wartime port. The military presence led to the growth in the aviation and eventually aerospace industries in the city and region. Hollywood became the entertainment capital of the world through the presence of the film and television industries and continues to tenuously maintain that position. With nearly 4 million residents, Los Angeles is the second largest city in the United States (by population), and it remains a city with worldwide influence that continues to struggle with its population's growth and needs.

RANCHO LA BREA

The Project Site is in the northern extent of the former Rancho La Brea—originally a Spanish period land grant of one-square league (4,444.4 acres) given to Antonio Jose Rocha in 1828 (Seaman 1914). The rancho is situated in the vast open space between Los Angeles and the Pacific Ocean, which area included very few landmarks amidst the agricultural fields and lands used for grazing cattle and sheep (Figure 11). Rancho La Brea bordered Rancho Las Cienegas and Rancho Los Rodeos to the south and west, respectively. In his memoir, merchant Harris Newmark describes the surroundings in 1854 as "one huge field, practically unimproved and undeveloped," extending from Spring Street to the coast

(Newmark 1930:112). As a ranch property, Rancho La Brea derives its name from the association with the swampy asphaltum source (brea in Spanish), now world-famous as a paleontological site.

The land grant to Rocha was unique in that he was not a Mexican citizen but a Portuguese immigrant who had deserted an English schooner after stopping in Monterey, California, before making his way south (Torrence 1977: 8). Only by forming a partnership with one Nemesio Dominguez were they able to get Rancho La Brea, giving Rancho La Brea the distinction of being the first land granted to a foreigner (Bertao and Dias 1987). The provisions of the grant allowed pueblos citizens to carry away as much tar as they needed for water-proofing their adobe houses (Torrence 1977:9). Rocha, meanwhile, who had become a Los Angeles pueblo resident and at no point lived on the rancho, filled Rancho La Brea with his cattle and horses and constructed corrals and a small shack for the herdsmen (Torrence 1977:9–10). Even as a Spanish- and Mexican-era rancho, public access to the asphaltum seeps and grazing within the Rancho La Brea boundaries was consistently maintained, and in the case of the former, land grants often included stipulations recognizing the asphaltum as a public resource (Torrence 1977:9).

The land ownership history of Rancho La Brea in the early American Period is a complicated one. After Rocha's death in 1837, his widow and then their heirs all attempted to acquire the land rights. This became even more drawn out after the Rocha family submitted their petition for the entirety of Rancho La Brea to the U.S. Land Commission in 1852. That action initiated a legal process that would take close to 20 years to resolve, and involved numerous claims, appeals, unfiled grand deeds, quit claim deeds, informal agreements, and exchanges among multiple parties. After being rejected in 1860, the Rocha heirs each deeded their shares of the rancho, many of whom in turn re-sold to other buyers, and the patent to Rancho La Brea was issued to John and Henry Hancock on April 15, 1873, which was signed by the U.S. President, Ulysses S. Grant (Torrence 1977:14). John Hancock had retained Cornelius Cole, a U.S. Senator, as his lawyer to oversee the entitlement process, for which Cole ended up with a 483-acre property which became known as Colegrove. Colegrove, which was subdivided in 1893, included the area bounded by Sunset Boulevard on the north, Seward Street on the West, Beverly Boulevard on the south, and Gower Street on the east. (Torrence 1977).

During the 1880s, the northern parts of Rancho La Brea began to see a development boom, spurred by the subdivision of tracts and the facilitation of better transportation in the area. As the northern portions of Rancho La Brea were sold to eager real estate investors, who in turn subdivided and improved the land, the area became very desirable for settlement and eventually led to the development of what is now Hollywood (Torrence 1977:22).

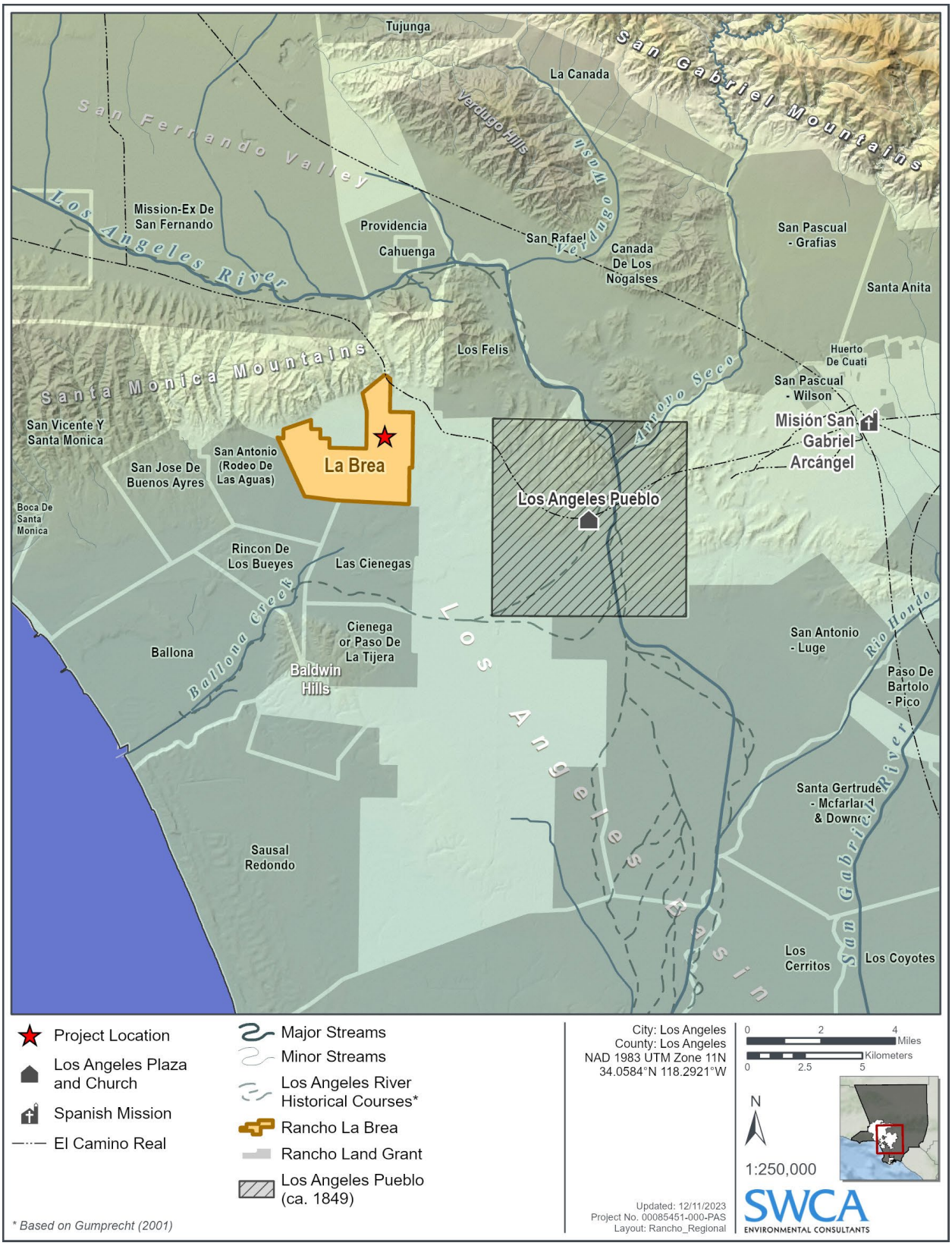

Figure 11. Project Site shown within Rancho La Brea.

COLEGROVE AND HOLLYWOOD

Colegrove

The Project Site is located just west of the community of Colegrove which was subdivided in 1893 by Cornelius Cole (Torrence 1977). The area, which was located south of the growing community of Hollywood, was situated between Sunset Boulevard to the north, Seward Street to the west, Beverly Boulevard to the south, and Gower Street to the east. By 1907, the Los Angeles Pacific Railway had reached Colegrove, to connect the growing community to Los Angeles. The town thrived in the early years of the twentieth century, largely thanks to the local citriculture industry. In 1906 alone, there were over 17 million lemons shipped from Colegrove to locations outside of California. Unlike their northern neighbors, the residents of Colegrove did not initially vote for incorporation. Eventually, however, the promise of Owens Valley water and access to the outfall sewer and reliable fire protection swayed the residents of Colegrove, who voted in 1909 for annexation into the City (Masters 2013; Torrence 1979). Once the Colegrove Addition was added to the City, the Colegrove area's unique character and identity began to be to be subsumed by Hollywood—its larger and flashier northern neighbor—and by the 1920s, the area was simply considered the southern portion of Hollywood (Masters 2013).

Hollywood

The Project Site is in Hollywood. Hollywood includes portions of what was originally Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz. Throughout the nineteenth century the area was largely used for agricultural purposes and the farmers who lived there experimented with many different types of fruits, vegetables, and flowers (Historic Resources Group [HRG] 2011:6). At the turn of the century, the area began to see a growth in development, particularly from subdivision for commercial and residential properties (HRG 2011:6; Torrence 1977:22). These improvements were part of the more regional real estate boom occurring in the late nineteenth century, the local effects of which included the creation of multiple streetcar lines. Beginning around 1900, a streetcar line ran along Hollywood Boulevard with subsequent lines being established along much of what are now the area's major thoroughfares, including Melrose Avenue, La Brea Avenue, Santa Monica Boulevard, Highland Avenue, Vine Street, Western Avenue, Vermont Avenue, Virgil/Hillhurst Avenues, Kenmore Avenue, Fountain Avenue, Talmadge Street, Hyperion Avenue, Los Feliz Boulevard, and Beachwood Drive (HRG 2011:6).

Hollywood was incorporated as its own city in 1903 that was bound by the Hollywood Hills to the north, Fountain Avenue to the south, Crescent Heights Boulevard to the west, and Mariposa Street to the east. Many residents wanted Hollywood to be annexed by the City; however, the initial lack of a common boundary prevented this from happening. In 1910, a common boundary was established and the City voted 409 to 18 in favor of consolidation (HRG 2011:6; Prosser 2016:56–57).

The most important factor that led to the development of Hollywood is the entertainment industry. Film production first began in the area in 1911 and quickly became an important economic driver in the area, growing as the public's interest and desire for motion pictures also grew. By 1919, the City established industrial zones specifically for filming; however, the area also became well known as a center for radio, television, and record production (HRG 2011:7). During the 1910s, 20s, and 30s Hollywood experienced a period of massive growth and attracted immigrants from all over the world. Notably, after World War II, the area was also a refuge for European migrants escaping the war (HRG 2011:7). As with most parts of the county in the post-war period, Hollywood saw a dramatic increase in residential development in the years after the war (HRG 2011:8).

Hollywood in the second half of the twentieth century saw an initial decline as the entertainment industry began moving to other parts of the city and the area became more known for tourism. This decline

reached its peak in the 1980s when the City established the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Site to help boost the area with more development and hoped to preserve the historic core. The investment in the area was successful, and by the beginning of the 2000s until today, the area has seen much more development, particularly of the red line, large, mixed-use projects, and the adaptive reuse of historic buildings (HRG 2011:9).

RESULTS

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

Previously Conducted Studies

No previous archaeological studies have been conducted within the Project Site. The CHRIS records reviewed here indicate that nine cultural resources studies have been conducted near the Project Site (Table 1). Of the nine studies identified, one of the study areas (LA-09807) is mapped outside but adjacent to the eastern border of the Project Site. LA-09807 is a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the property at 959 Seward Street. The EIR determined that the 959 Seward Street project would not have significant impacts to cultural resources and did not include a separate cultural resources report. In support of the draft EIR, a records search was conducted which indicated that no cultural resources had been recorded within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the 959 Seward Street project. A map showing the location of previously recorded sites that were identified from the CHRIS is included in Appendix A.

Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies*

Report Number	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to Project Site
LA-03525	UCAS-092 Route 2 Freeway Los Angeles County West, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills	Chartkoff, Kerry and Joe Chartkoff (UCAS)	1966	Outside
LA-05081	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 650-02, County of Los Angeles, CA	Lapin, Philippe (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2000	Outside
LA-06527	Records Search Results for Nextel Telecommunications Facility CA6522H (the Fountain Site), Located at 6665 Santa Monica Blvd. in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne H. (Michael Brandman Associates)	2001	Outside
LA-09807	Draft Environmental Impact Report- Hollywood Community Plan Area, 959 Seward St.	Christopher A. Joseph (Christopher A. Joseph & Associates)	2008	Borders the Project Site on the eastern boundary
LA-10760	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hollywood/La Kretz Customer Service Center Project, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Maxon, Patrick (BonTerra Consulting)	2010	Outside
LA-11285	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey – Clear Wireless, LLC Site CA-LOS4743B, 6311 Romaine Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90038	Loftus, Shannon (ACE Environmental, LLC)	2010	Outside

Report Number	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to Project Site
LA-11472	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report: For the United States Post Office, Los Angeles Wilcox Station, 6457 Santa Monica Blvd. Los Angeles, California 90038	Akeh, Roman (Baytek Engineering)	2011	Outside
LA-11797	Historic Resources Survey Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area	Chattel, Robert (Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation)	2010	Outside
LA-13181	Historic Resource Evaluation Letter for 836, 836½, and 838 N. McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Davis, Shannon (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	2016	Outside

* The westernmost portion of the 0.5-mile-radius area was omitted for the current search of prior studies (see above, Methods).

Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

The CHRIS records search did not identify any previously documented archaeological resources within the Project Site or a 0.5-mile radius. The closest Native American archaeological site to the Project Site is LAN-1096 (Fern Dell), which is described earlier in the Native American Communities in Los Angeles section of this report. The archaeological site at the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) is the next closest Native American archaeological site. Both sites are more than 1.6 km (1 mile) from the Project Site. Aside from these two sites, very few Native American archaeological sites have been recorded in the Hollywood area or adjacent neighborhoods in this part of the Los Angeles Basin.

The historical archaeological sites recorded closest to the Project Site include three sites recorded between 1.5 and 2.9 km (0.9 and 1.8 miles) from the Project Site to the north and northeast. All three sites were composed of historical refuse dating between the late eighteenth and middle twentieth centuries that were identified below ground during construction monitoring. Some of the refuse was documented as having been found in a concentration that was likely a residential trash pit, and some materials were more loosely scattered, and residential items were intermixed with more utilitarian items like building materials. One of the sites also included the remnants of various structures such as a cellar, septic tanks, and wall segment of a former building. The residential materials included items such as food and beverage containers, eating and drinking vessels, flowerpots, cosmetic containers, and animal bones. Building materials included items like bricks, tile, and poured concrete. Historical archaeological components were found beneath areas that had been developed with paved lots or buildings. Some materials were recorded directly beneath paved surfaces and others extended to depths of approximately 1 to 2 meters (3 to 7 feet) below surface. While none of these sites was identified in this records search, they are mentioned here because they are representative of the types of historical archaeological sites commonly found in the Los Angeles Basin.

Sacred Lands File Search

On December 21, 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 eleven 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 inquire if they have information about potential resources. These contacts and their affiliated tribal organizations are listed in Table 2. 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 included 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
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	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
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	Gabrieleno-Tongva Tribe
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

Tribal Consultation

Pursuant to PRC Section 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 Assembly Bill (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. The notification process is currently ongoing. No information pertaining to or derived from the tribal consultation process has been considered in this analysis. As previously indicated, SWCA has prepared a separate tribal cultural resources report, which will also be included as part of the Draft EIR prepared for the Project.

Archival Research

The Project Site is designated by a single parcel (APN 5532-014-039) and was originally surveyed as part of Tract 215, which was established in 1908. In the original tract map, the area between La Brea Avenue, Seward Avenue, Santa Monica Boulevard (at the time noted as an Avenue), and Melrose Avenue (at the time terminating at Seward Avenue) remained one contiguous plot that had not been subdivided (Figure 12). Additionally, neither Romaine Street nor Las Palmas Avenue were present on the map. In 1921, the area between Las Palmas Avenue and Seward Avenue was subdivided into 21 lots, eight of which are within the Project Site (Figure 13). The land-use history for the Project Site is described below and is based on a review of historical maps and aerial photographs.

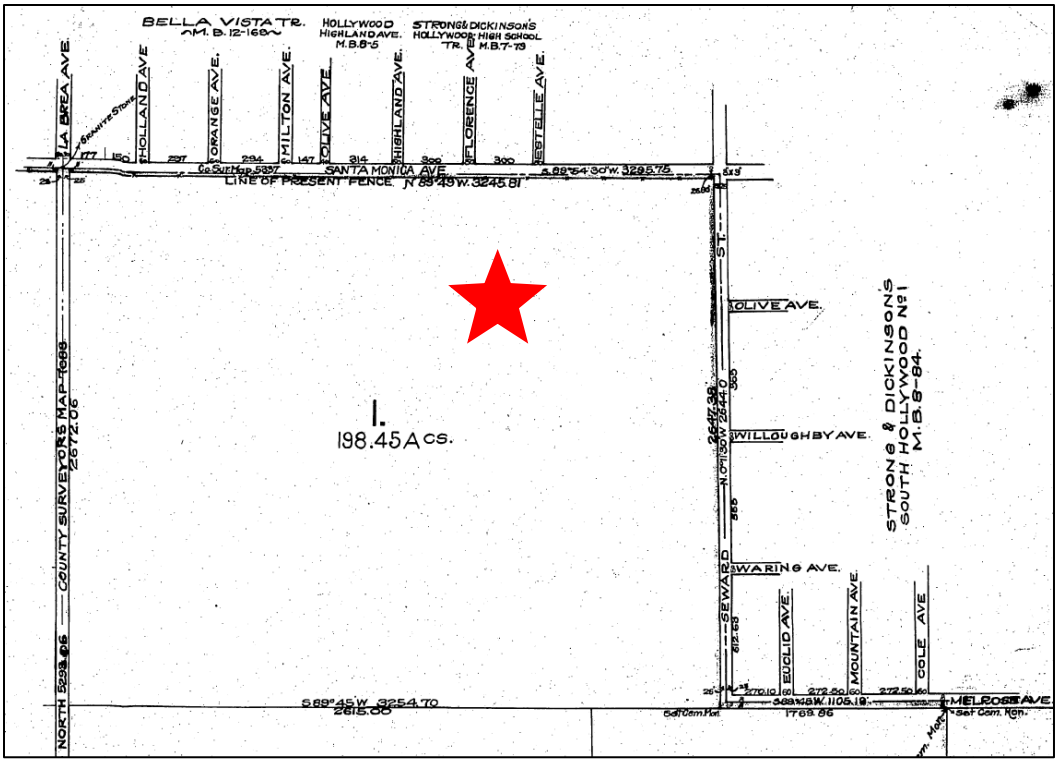

Figure 12. Original tract map encompassing the Project Site; note that the area at this time remained unsubdivided. The Project Site is southeast of the intersection of Santa Monica Boulevard and Highland Avenue, indicated by a star.

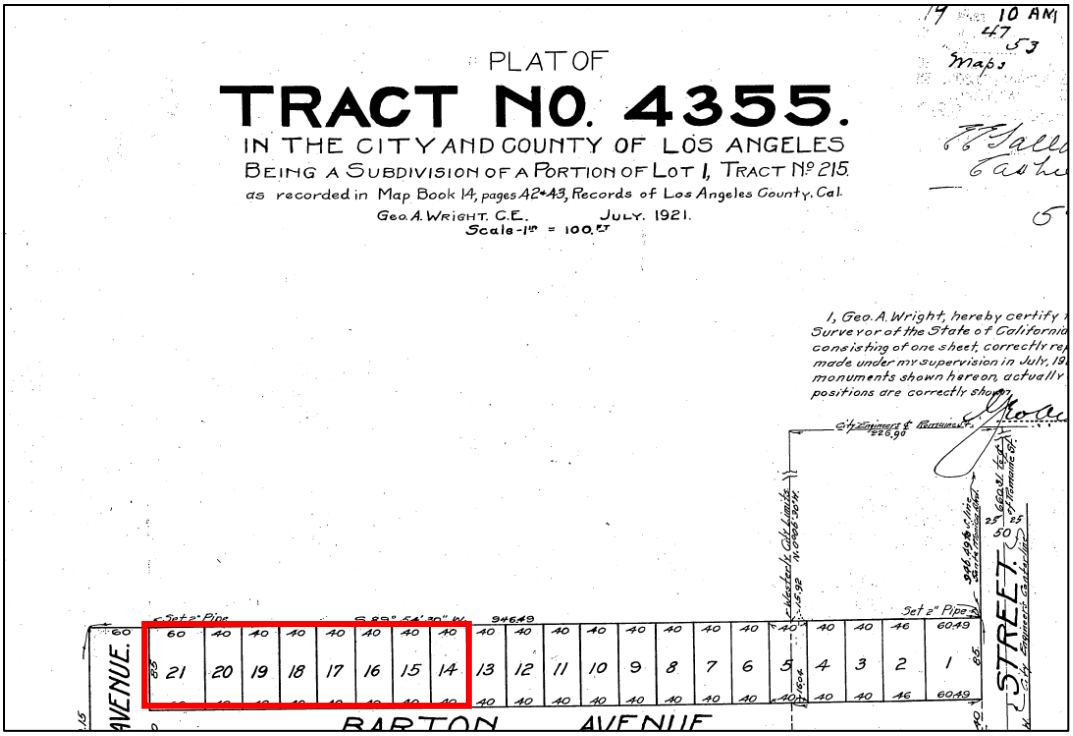

Figure 13. 1921 tract map encompassing a portion of the Project Site (indicated by the red rectangle).

Historical Map and Aerial Research

Late nineteenth century and early twentieth century topographic maps show several small south-flowing streams running south from the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains west of the Project Site. The nearest stream is approximately 1.50 km (0.93 miles) west 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 south-flowing streams south of the Project Site running generally toward what is now Ballona Creek.

During the nineteenth century, the Project Site remained undeveloped open space within the northern portion of Rancho La Brea. Maps from 1871 and 1877 depict the location of the Project Site as neither developed nor subdivided, and the 1877 map provides additional detail that the land was owned by one Mrs. Van de Graaff (Figure 14). A partition map prepared by Bruce Torrence shows how the land of Rancho La Brea was divided after the lengthy court proceedings to determine ownership (Torrence 1977:20). This map indicates that the land where the Project Site is located belonged to Henry Hancock, while a map from 1898 indicates that the land had passed to the hands of his wife Ida after his death (Figure 15).

In the early twentieth century, the area surrounding the Project Site was characterized by small, sparsely situated, residential developments as shown on topographic maps from this time. By 1921, topographic maps indicate that the area had experienced a substantial increase in development, including some developments within the Project Site. This corresponds with when the southern portion of the Project Site was subdivided as indicated by the tract map prepared in that year. The first Sanborn map for the area dates to 1926 and indicates that the Project Site was largely undeveloped except for a row of houses along Barton Way (Figure 16). The next Sanborn map prepared for the Project Site dates to 1950 and indicates that the previously undeveloped portion of the Project Site was being used as a maintenance yard for the City of Los Angeles (see Figure 16).

Historic aerials provide additional context related to the development of the Project Site. Historic aerials from the 1920s and 1930s; show the Project Site as a large undeveloped lot directly north of a row of eight houses, corresponding to both the Tract Map and the Sanborn Map prepared around this time (see Figure 16). Historic aerials from 1941 indicate that the previously undeveloped portion of the Project Site was in the process of being developed at this time. The initial development of the Project Site consisted of a few warehouse-like structures as well as parking areas (see Figure 16). Between 1952 and 1962 one of the storage structures was demolished and replaced with a larger parking lot. Aerials indicate that by 1973 the eight houses that existed along the southern boundary of the Project Site were demolished and replaced with an at-grade parking area (Figure 17). Historic aerials from the early 1990s and 2000s (Figure 18) do not show any further changes to the Project Site; however, building records from the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety indicate that the at-grade parking area along the southern border of the Project Site was demolished and replaced with the extant two-story parking garage around 2013.

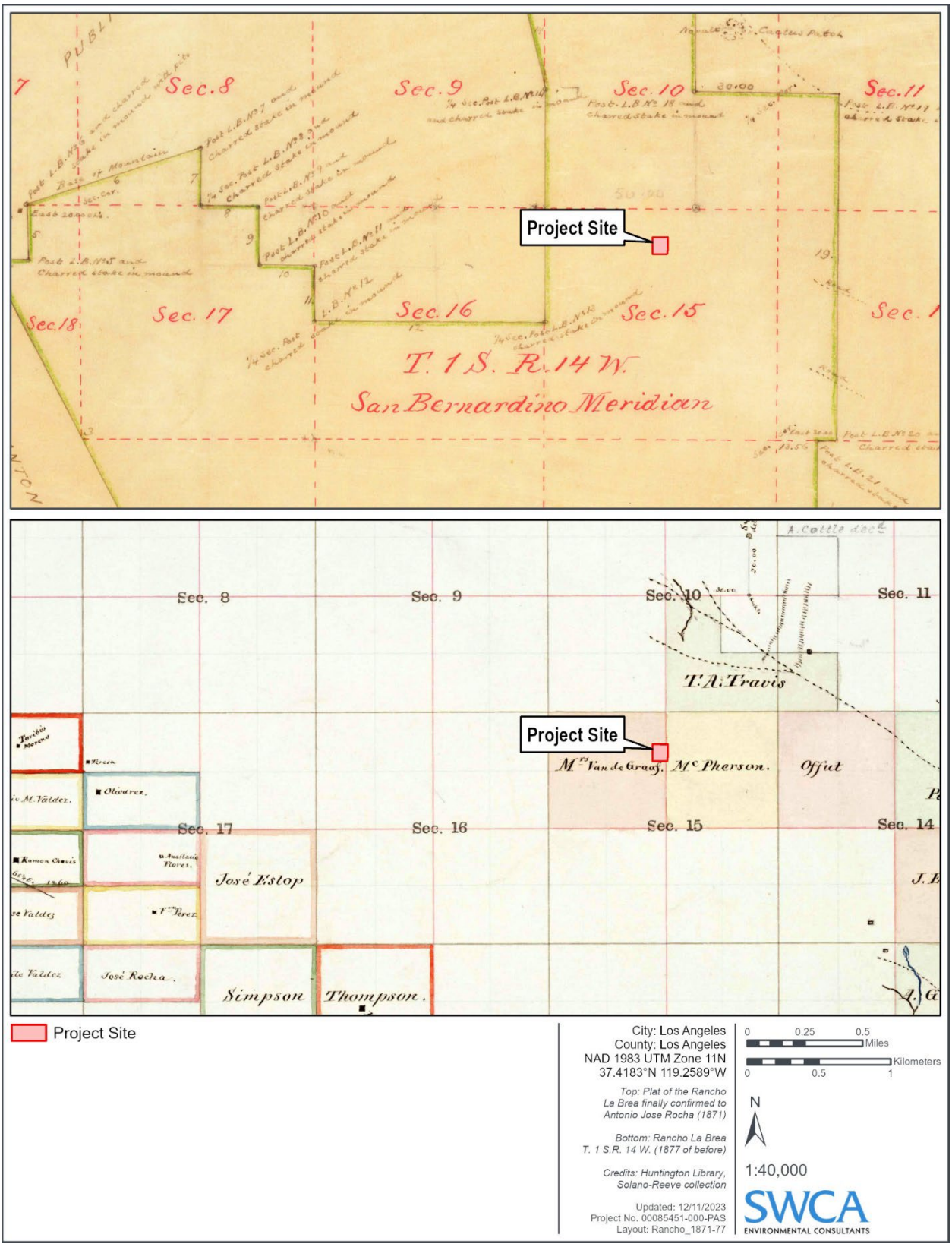

Figure 14. Project Site plotted on plat maps for Rancho La Brea from 1871 (top) and 1877 (bottom) (Source: Huntington Library, unique identifiers 313830 and 312832).

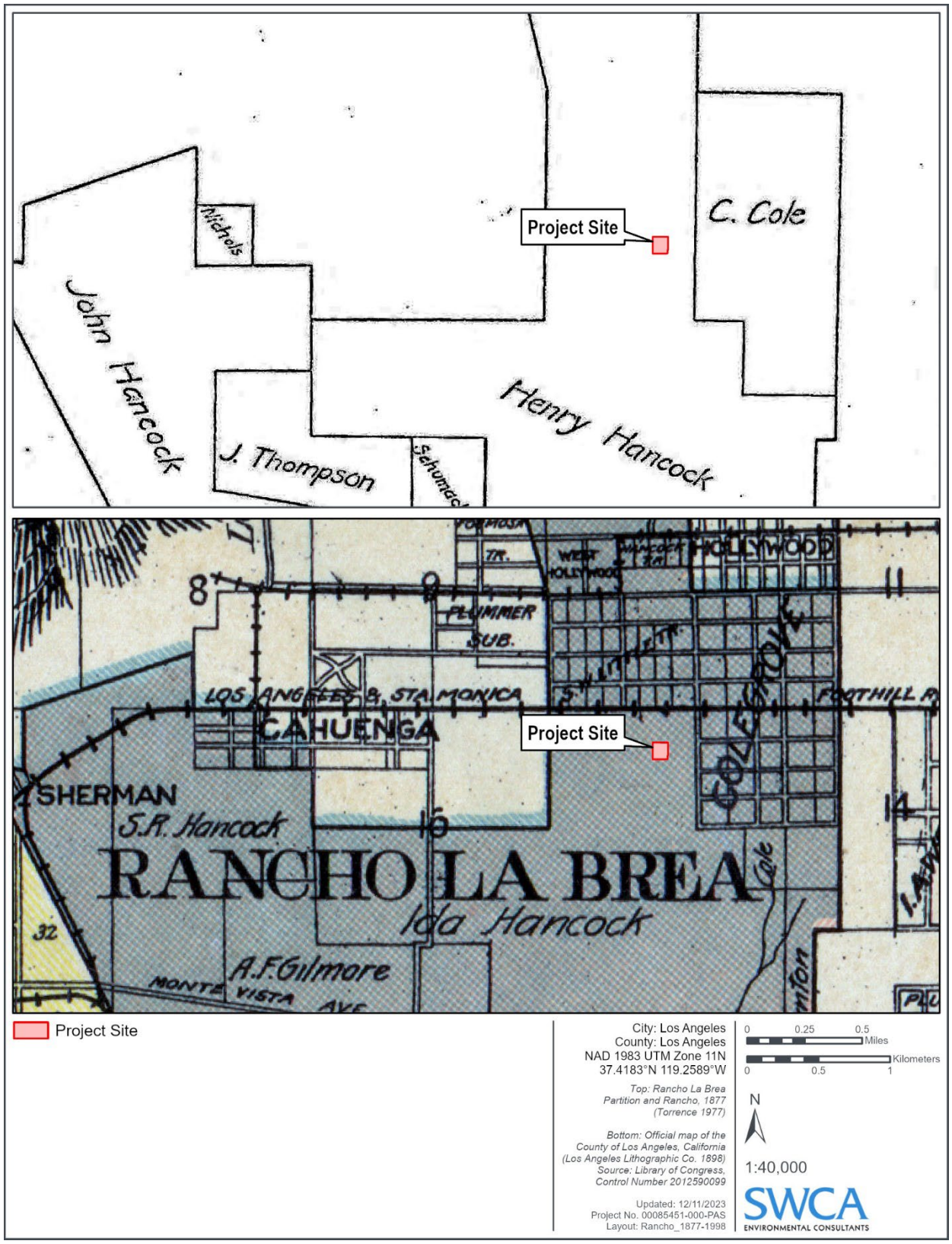

Figure 15. Project Site plotted on a map of Rancho La Brea showing the landowners as a result of the 1877 Supreme Court Case (top) and Project Site shown on an 1898 map of County of Los Angeles (Source: Torrence 1977 and Library of Congress, Control # 2012590099).

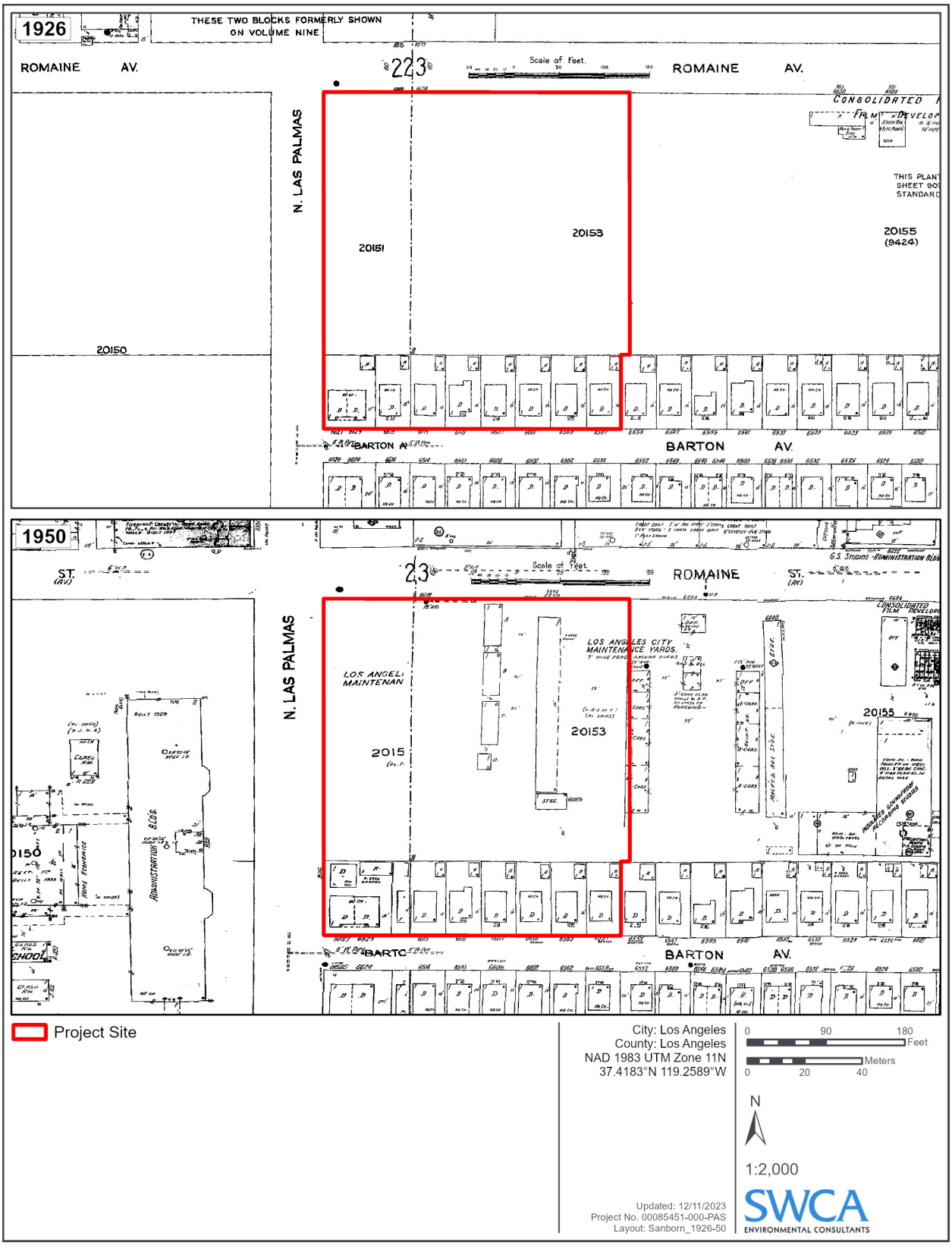

Figure 16. Project Site depicted on the 1926 (top) and 1950 (bottom) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

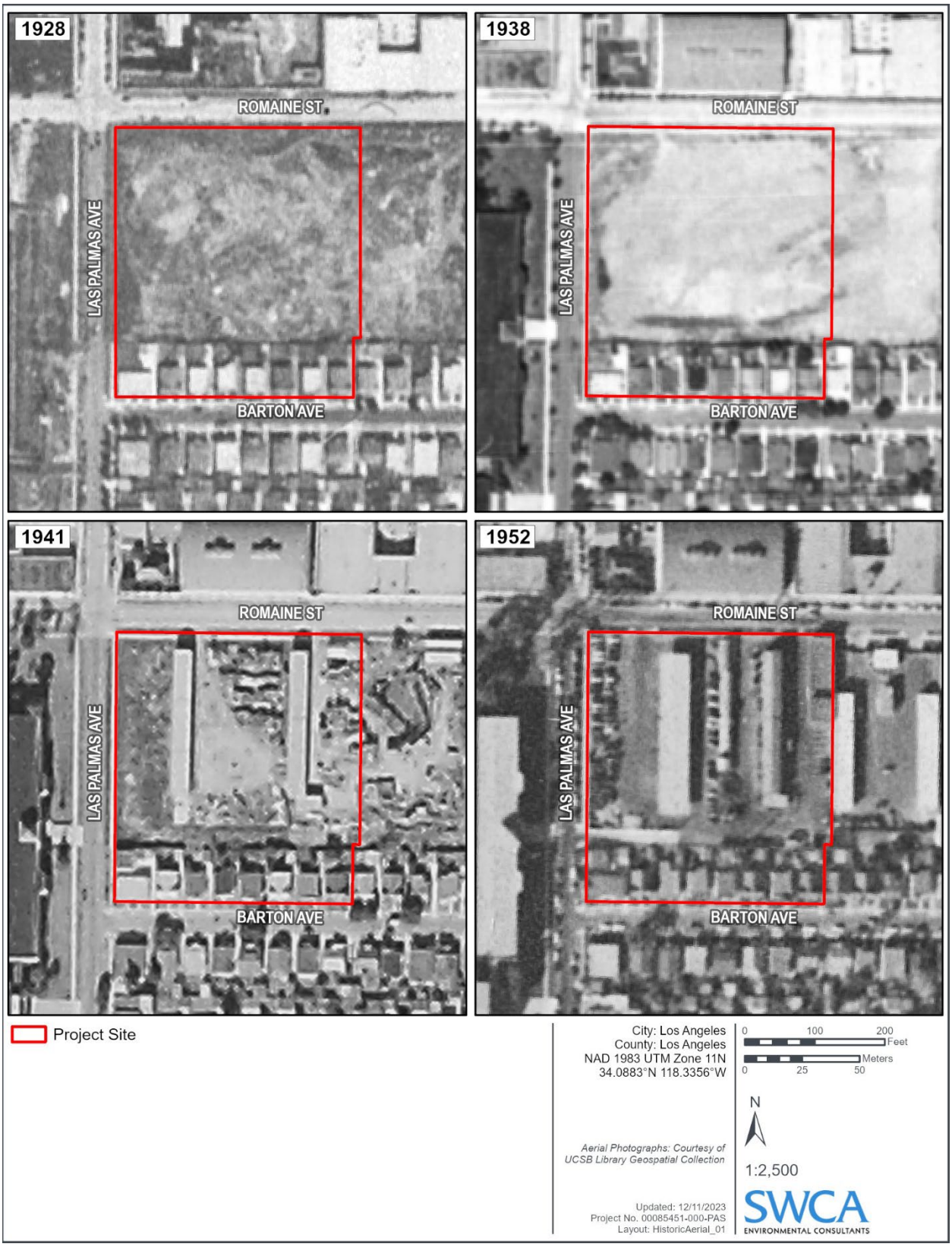

Figure 17. Project Site depicted on historic aerials from 1928, 1938, 1941, and 1952.

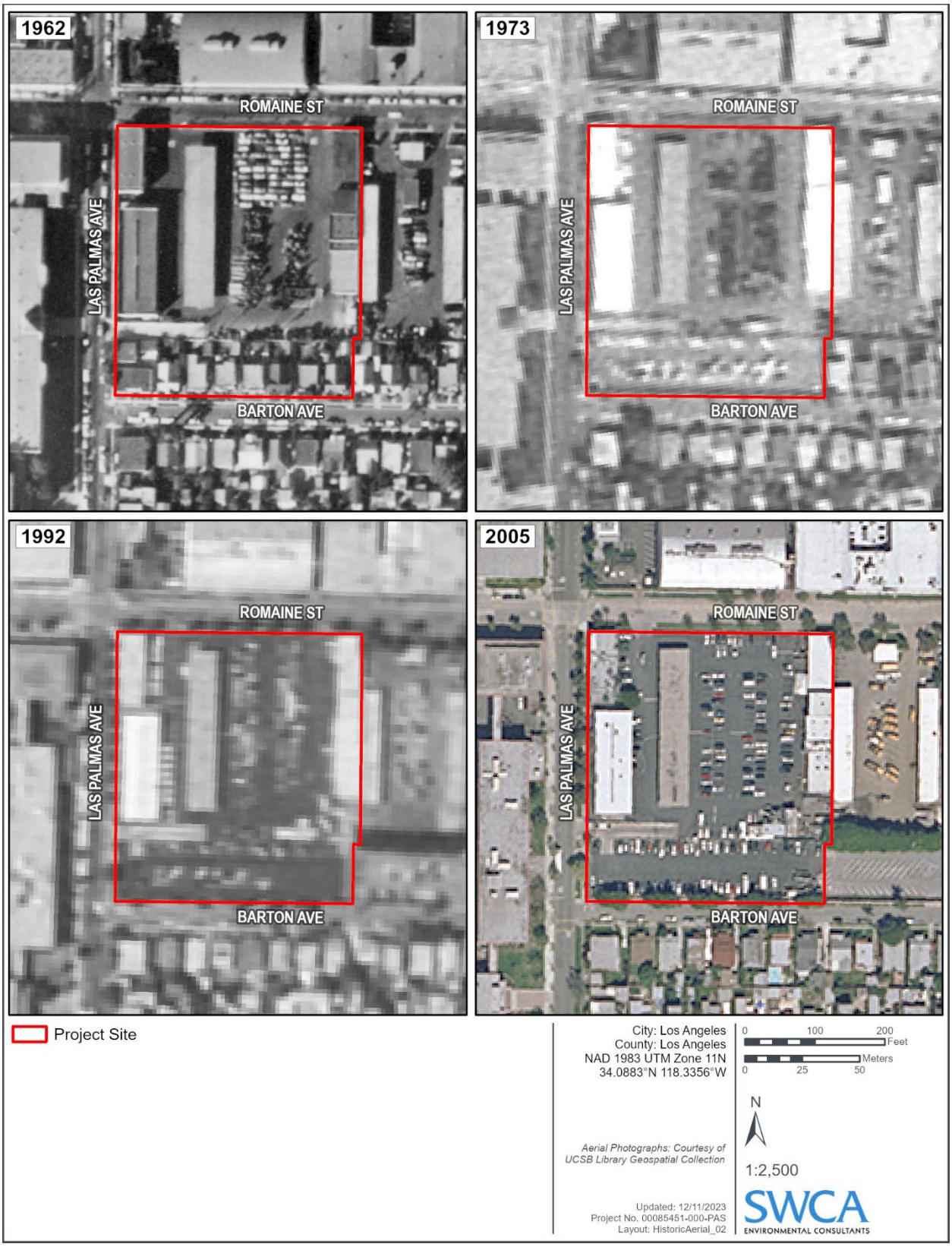

Figure 18. Project Site depicted on historic aerials from 1962, 1973, 1992, and 2005 (from top left).

Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis

Native American Archaeological Sensitivity

As discussed above, SWCA's analysis included a review of the CHRIS records search results, SLF results, ethnographic literature, and regional archaeological site data. The SLF and CHRIS results both returned negative results for any Native American sites. SWCA identified several Native American placenames and sites in the region, ranging from 3.35 to 15.38 km (2.08 to 9.55 miles) when measured in straight-line distances from the Project Site (see Figure 10). These include the following named settlements: 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 Kaweenga to the north-northwest. The closest of these Gabrielino settlements is Kaweenga, which is estimated to have been located 6.13 km (3.81 miles) north-northwest of the Project Site. The nearest archaeological sites with Native American components include the following: LAN-1096, reportedly found in the Fern Dell recreation area 3.58 km (2.22 miles) to the northeast; LAN-159/H, recorded at the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H) 3.35 km (2.08 miles) to the southwest; and a complex of sites recorded along Ballona Creek and around the Baldwin Hills more than 8 km (5 miles) to the southwest. The Project Site is situated in open space somewhat equidistant to the nearest of these settlements and sites, none of which are near enough to indicate there could be additional associated material components preserved as a buried deposit within the Project Site. Nonetheless, the Native American sites identified in SWCA's background research help to convey basic regional patterns of settlement and land use, which generally reflect concentrations near permanent water sources and near, but peripheral to, areas that were subject to substantial inundation and topography that is too steep.

LAN-1096—the site recorded at Fern Dell—is the nearest archaeological site to the Project Site that was identified in the CHRIS as containing a Native American component. The artifacts identified here in the 1930s were never described or otherwise subject to archaeological analysis and their whereabouts are currently unknown. This poses a significant limitation on the scientific value for the site, not only for understanding the activities that took place there, but also in terms of its more limited ability to inform our understanding of Native American activities in this part of the Los Angeles Basin, and how this might have changed over different intervals of time. Even if the use of this location was only temporary, which is a reasonable conjecture, the fact that these materials were found next to a freshwater spring, at least emphasizes the importance of natural resources in general, and freshwater springs in particular, to past generations of Native Americans foraging in this region.

The spring at Fern Dell is one of several that have been documented along a similar elevation contour within the southern foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains (see Figure 4 and Figure 5). This suggests that, on average, there should be a greater likelihood of encountering Native American archaeological materials around springs in the foothills compared to the interior portions of the basin where the Project Site is situated. In this physiographic context, the basin interior refers to the alluvial plain formed south of the Santa Monica Mountains and north of Ballona Creek and former western course of the Los Angeles River. Within this basin there have been only two archaeological sites found that contain evidence of Native American activities, both of which were found next to freshwater springs: Kuruvungna Springs (LAN-382) and the La Brea Tar Pits (LAN-159/H). The La Brea Tar Pits is known primarily as an asphaltum source, which often mixed with the spring water, and provides further evidence that Native American activities were focused in areas where natural resources were concentrated. LAN-159/H is also the closest Native American archaeological site to the Project Site that has a Native American artifact assemblage that has been archaeologically recorded. Elsewhere in the northwestern Los Angeles Basin, Native American archaeological sites are strongly correlated with springs, large streams courses, and the ocean shoreline.

There is no evidence of a spring ever having been in the Project Site, so in terms of archaeological sensitivity based on this one parameter alone, the potential for a buried resource must be considered lower than what it would be for an area in or directly adjacent to a spring. However, there are other environmental indicators that suggest Native American land uses could have been slightly more concentrated in the Project Site. This environmental data is derived from reconstructions of the ecological conditions within the Ballona watershed, which mapped wetland features in portions of the Project Site and nearby. The Project Site is mapped within a wet meadow and to the east of two areas mapped as valley freshwater marsh (see Figure 5). Each type of wetland feature would have been present in approximately these locations at least during the eighteenth century, although they could have been present for several centuries prior. These wetland features may not have had above-ground springs and thereby served as a perennial source of freshwater, but they would have provided favorable habitat for certain plants and animals used by Native Americans, thereby increasing the likelihood of foraging activities being focused either directly within these areas, or more likely, in the comparatively drier margins immediately surrounding them.

In addition to the wet meadow and freshwater marsh, there are other types of wetland features and several former stream courses that composed the historical Ballona watershed. These streams and wetland features were primarily to the south and southwest 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 and the Los Angeles River when it followed its western course. As described above, there is a concentration of Native American archaeological sites recorded near wetland features (for which Las Cienegas is named) that formed along the northeast side of the Baldwin Hills, as well as sites along Ballona Creek, surrounding the Ballona Wetlands, and near the Gabrielino settlement known as Guaspet (see Figure 10). Notably, the concentration of Native American archaeological sites in the Ballona-Baldwin Hills are all characterized as having one or more of the following locational traits: near the ocean shoreline, adjacent to a coastal wetland (Ballona Wetlands), at the confluence of multiple streams, near a freshwater spring, and on an elevated landform that provided visibility. By comparison, the Project Site has only one such trait—proximity to wetland features—that is positively correlated with the presence of Native American archaeological sites. Therefore, while the proximity to natural resources associated with the wetland features is interpreted as having some positive correlation with archaeological sensitivity, this effect is moderated by the lack of other environmental attributes. Furthermore, the proximity to natural resources is only a proxy for Native American activities, and the correlation with archaeological sensitivity must further consider whether physical evidence resulting from any such activities was likely to have been preserved.

Archaeological preservation conditions are highly influenced by historical land developments. SWCA reviewed the land use history of the Project Site and the regional geology. Land uses during the Mission and Rancho Periods appeared to have been limited to livestock grazing. The tracts that established the current parcels and street grid were surveyed by 1908 and 1921. The majority of the Project Site was vacant until the mid-twentieth century, although a row of houses was developed along the southern border of the Project Site by the 1920s. In the mid twentieth century the existing buildings began to be developed, resulting in the demolition of the houses and mass grading across the full extent of the Project Site. The most recent construction event within the Project Site was in 2013 with the demolition of the parking lot along the southern boundary of the Project Site, where the houses once stood, and on which the extant parking garage was constructed.

Based on descriptions of the regional geologic units, the subsurface environment of the Project Site appears to be generally characterized by sediments designated as Young alluvial fan (Qya). To the north and south of the Project Site, the surficial geology is characterized by sediments designated as Old fan deposits (Qof), which are also referred to as Older alluvium. While both Qya and Qof units were formed as sedimentary deposits during the late Pleistocene, the Qya subunit mapped within the Project Site is

comparatively younger and was likely formed on top the Qof subunit during the early Holocene. Therefore, on the basis of regional geological data, the Holocene-age sediments within the Project Site have the best potential to contain buried Native American archaeological materials, whereas such materials cannot be ruled out within the uppermost parts of Older alluvium but are of a much lower likelihood, and the deeper parts of the Older alluvium would be too old to contain any archaeological materials.

Data compiled as part of the geotechnical investigation was analyzed to help in determining whether more specific patterns in the archaeological preservation conditions at various depths could be made within the context of the regional geology. The sediment profiles presented in the bore logs define a surface stratum of fill that is underlaid by naturally deposited alluvium distinguished by various substrata. These alluvial substrata are composed primarily of dark brown silty and clayey sediments that become increasingly sandy with depth. These characteristics are consistent with what would be expected for sediments deposited by streams within their channels and floodplains. More specifically, the smaller particle sizes and darker color in the uppermost substrata are at least consistent with the existence of the wet meadow wetland features designated in historical ecological reconstructions for the Ballona watershed by Dark and colleagues (2011).

Dating the specific age of substrata identified in the sediment profiles age cannot be made with the available data, so it is not possible to determine at what depth the sediments would be too old to contain Native American archaeological materials. The evidence available cannot rule out the potential for a buried Native American archaeological site, but nor does it suggest a high likelihood. At most, there may be a relatively shallow zone or pockets in which archaeological materials, if deposited, could be preserved as a buried site. Certainly, the likelihood decreases with depth so that the uppermost substrata is more likely to be of the right age, but this is also the substrata that has been subjected to alterations during historical development of the property. The fact that the Project Site was situated directly within a stream, floodplain, and/or wetland features indicates that it may be unlikely to encounter Native American related artifacts within the Project Site due to the fact that the banks of streams and water features, rather than the streams and features themselves, were more likely to be directly used by Native Americans, and that any such deposits, if ever present, may have been washed away as part of natural erosional processes.

Mechanical alterations that occurred within the Project Site are represented by the stratum of fill. The development of the Project Site during the early to middle twentieth may have included combinations of off-site soil removal, displacement of naturally deposited sediments, and intermixing of naturally deposited sediments with imported materials. Data from the geotechnical investigation provide evidence that the fill is composed of similar sediments found within the naturally deposited alluvium, which suggests that at a minimum, the fill formed from reworking the sediments within discrete areas during the development of the Project Site in the early to middle twentieth century. There is no indication that mass grading had been conducted or would have been needed given the setting is a relatively level plain. 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.

To summarize, no Native American archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site. Historical maps and ecological reconstructions indicate that the Project Site is situated within what was a wet meadow, which contained natural resources that were important to Native American communities. These resources include potential sources of food, water, and other materials used in the construction of various objects that were part of Native American material culture. However, there have clearly been alterations to the physical setting from developments beginning in the early twentieth century that are identifiable in geotechnical borings as a stratum of fill. The preservation conditions for Native American archaeological materials are poor within the fill stratum. Native American objects may have

become intermixed within a fill stratum, but the overall archaeological sensitivity within the fill is still considered low. Geotechnical borings also identified substrata composed of naturally deposited alluvial sediments underneath the fill. At depth, these sediments are too old to contain preserved Native American archaeological materials. More shallow deposits cannot be ruled out as at least being capable of preserving such materials, but given that the sediments were deposited as a result of streams and periodic flooding within the Project Site, these natural processes make it both less likely for continuous Native American activities to have occurred such that more substantial physical remains could have accumulated in the first place, and less likely that any such materials would have been preserved as a buried deposit. Based on these considerations, SWCA finds overall that the Project Site has **low sensitivity for Native American archaeological resources**.

Historical Archaeological Sensitivity

No historical archaeological sites (i.e., those not affiliated with Native Americans) were identified in the CHRIS search. However, historical archaeological sites are commonly identified within the Los Angeles Basin and three have been noted in the Hollywood area, between 1.5 and 2.9 km (0.9 and 1.8 miles) to the north and northeast of the Project Site.

The Project Site remained largely undeveloped until the mid-twentieth century. Prior to this the only development within the Project Site consisted of a row of eight houses along the southern border which were constructed by the early 1920s. Beginning in the 1940s the area north of these houses began to be developed for use as a maintenance yard. The initial development within the Project Site consisted only of two structures (possibly storage sheds) and a parking lot; however, over the next three decades several more structures were built within the area and one of the original structures was demolished to make way for a larger parking lot. Beginning in the 1970s, the row of houses that had existed undisturbed within the Project Site since the early twentieth century were demolished and replaced with a parking lot which in turn was demolished in the early 2010s prior to the construction of the extant two-story parking garage.

Because the majority of the Project Site was not intensively developed for any purposes prior to 1940, the chances of deposits related to the historic period such as structural features, trash deposits, or foundations is unlikely. Additionally, the grading of the entirety of the Project Site during the mid-twentieth century likely resulted in the destruction or disturbance of any historic deposits that might have existed at or near the surface. Within the Project Site the most likely historic archaeological resources that would be encountered are trash deposits associated with the houses that once existed along Barton Way. However, the chances of finding such deposits are reduced due to the demolition and grading events that occurred in the area first as part of the original demolition event in the late 1960s or early 1970s and then again as part of the construction for the extant two-story parking structure in the 2010s.

Although the existing parking garage does not contain any subterranean levels, the footings and foundation likely required excavation up to at least 3 feet in depth resulting in the removal or disturbance of most or all existing fill within that area, which extends from 0.9 to 1.0 meter (3 to 3.5 feet) deep. Due to the grading and excavation that occurred within the Project Site, especially along the southern boundary of the Project Site where there would have been the best chance of encountering historic-era archaeological resources, it is unlikely that any intact historic archaeological deposits remain within the Project Site. As a result of these considerations, SWCA finds the Project Site has a **low sensitivity for containing historical archaeological resources**.

DISCUSSION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

Resource Significance

As mentioned above, no previously recorded archaeological resources have been identified within or in the vicinity of the Project Site. The depth of excavation for the Project is assumed to extend to at least 7.6 meters (25 feet) in the location where the two-story subterranean structure will be located and is expected to extend to a depth of at most 1.5 meters (5 feet) elsewhere. The potential for as-yet unidentified archaeological resources within the Project Site was assessed based on available evidence and is found to be low for both Native American and historical archaeological deposits. Although SWCA finds the chance of encountering archaeological deposits unlikely, it cannot rule out the possibility; therefore, this section considers the typical considerations given to archaeological resources.

Determining the integrity and the extent (horizontal and vertical) of any identified archaeological remains is an important component of CRHR eligibility evaluation. Information on the horizontal distribution and vertical depth of the cultural material provides baseline data about the site (e.g., size, presence or absence of subsurface components, discrete activity areas) that contribute to a determination of the site's integrity. For an archaeological site to be considered CRHR eligible, it must be considered significant under the CRHR criteria for evaluation and possess the quality of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). The integrity of an archaeological site, particularly the elements of location, setting, and association, can be seriously impacted by disturbance due to natural or cultural transformations.

CRHR Criteria 1 and 2. An archaeological site can be found significant where a direct association can be demonstrated with a historically significant event (Criterion 1) or person (Criterion 2). No known historically significant events or persons were identified that have direct associations with the location of the Project Site. Additional archival research would be required in order to assess whether any archaeological materials identified in the Project Site (if present) are significant under Criteria 1 and 2. The same integrity considerations described under Criterion 4 would equally apply when determining CRHR eligibility under Criteria 1 and 2.

CRHR Criterion 4. Properties that are significant under Criterion 4 have yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the history of the local area, California, or the nation. Evaluations under Criterion 4 should consider whether the archaeological data can contribute to important historic research topics. This evaluation should factor in existing documentary evidence and integrity of the archaeological remains identified.

Unique archaeological resource. For an archaeological resource to be considered a unique archaeological resource, it must contain information needed to answer important scientific research questions of public interest, possess a unique quality such as being the oldest or best example of a resource type, or be directly associated with a scientifically recognized important historic event or person. (PRC section 21083.2.) An archaeological site that does not meet the significance threshold for any CRHR eligibility criteria is unlikely to be considered a unique archaeological resource.

Impact Analysis

Human Remains

There was no evidence identified to indicate there are human remains interred in the Project Site, but the discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances. Section 7050.5 of the State of California Health and Safety Code states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Los Angeles County coroner has determined the origin and requisite disposition of the remains pursuant to PRC 5097.98. The Los Angeles County coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC, who will determine and notify an MLD. The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. By adhering to these existing regulations, SWCA finds **the potential for impacts to human remains is less than significant.**

Archaeological Resources

No previously recorded archaeological resources have been identified within the Project Site. The Project requires the excavation and removal of fill and underlying alluvial sediments below the current grade. As such, the potential for unidentified archaeological resources in the form of a buried site cannot be ruled out, but SWCA's analysis of the available evidence concludes that the likelihood is low. Construction at the Project Site would adhere to applicable regulatory compliance measures intended to reduce and avoid creating significant impacts to archeological resources in the event of a discovery during grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, SWCA finds that **the potential for impacts to archaeological resources is less than significant**.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SWCA's analysis found that there are no known archaeological resources recorded within the Project Site, and the potential to encounter a buried Native American and historical archaeological resource is low. Accordingly, SWCA finds the potential for impacts to archaeological resources or human remains interred outside a formal cemetery is less than significant.

While considered unlikely, the potential for archaeological resources or human remains to be inadvertently discovered cannot be fully ruled out. To ensure that potential impacts to archeological resources and human remains accidentally discovered in the Project Site during ground-disturbing activities are clearly less than significant, SWCA recommends the provisions outlined below. These provisions have been developed in accordance with and incorporate the performance standards and best practices of the Society for California Archaeology, Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1, and the guidelines of the City of Los Angeles General Plan Conservation Element (City of Los Angeles 2001).

> **Inadvertent Discovery of an Archaeological Resource:** Before ground-disturbing activities are initiated on the site, the construction personnel who will be conducting the activities will be notified of the potential for archaeological resources and the protocols to be implemented in the event of a discovery. Ground-disturbing work includes activities such as excavation, grading, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, stripping, and clearing where the ground disturbance that occurs in sediments is designated as fill. In the event that an archaeological resource is observed during construction, all ground-disturbing work within 25 feet of the find

should temporarily cease until a Qualified Archaeologist can evaluate the find as a historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1 and Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. A Qualified Archaeologist is one who meets the Society for California Archaeology professional qualification standards for a principal investigator. The Qualified Archaeologist or an archaeologist working under their direction would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation elsewhere on the site while the find is being assessed.

Upon discovery, the Project proponent will notify the City of Los Angeles (City), as lead agency under CEQA. As set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, if the City determines that the archaeological resource is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code. If an archaeological resource does not meet the criteria for historical resources but meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource, the resource shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The found deposits would be treated in accordance with State and local guidelines, including those set forth in California PRC Section 21083.2. Significant archaeological resources shall be protected and preserved. If such resources cannot be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state, the Qualified Archaeologist working at the direction of the Project proponent and in consultation with the City shall prepare plans pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. If the discovery is Native American in origin, then consultation and development of proposed treatment will also be carried out in concert with any measures that address the inadvertent discovery as a tribal cultural resource, including consultation with one or more affiliated California Native American tribes. Personnel of the proposed Project shall not collect or move any archaeological materials and associated materials. Construction activity may continue in other portions of the Project Site while any treatment is being carried out.

Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains: If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during construction demolition and/or grading activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), which requires that work stop near the find until a coroner can determine that no investigation into the cause of death is required and if the remains are Native American. Specifically, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), if human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedure 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 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.

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APPENDIX A

California Historical Resources Information System
Records Search Results

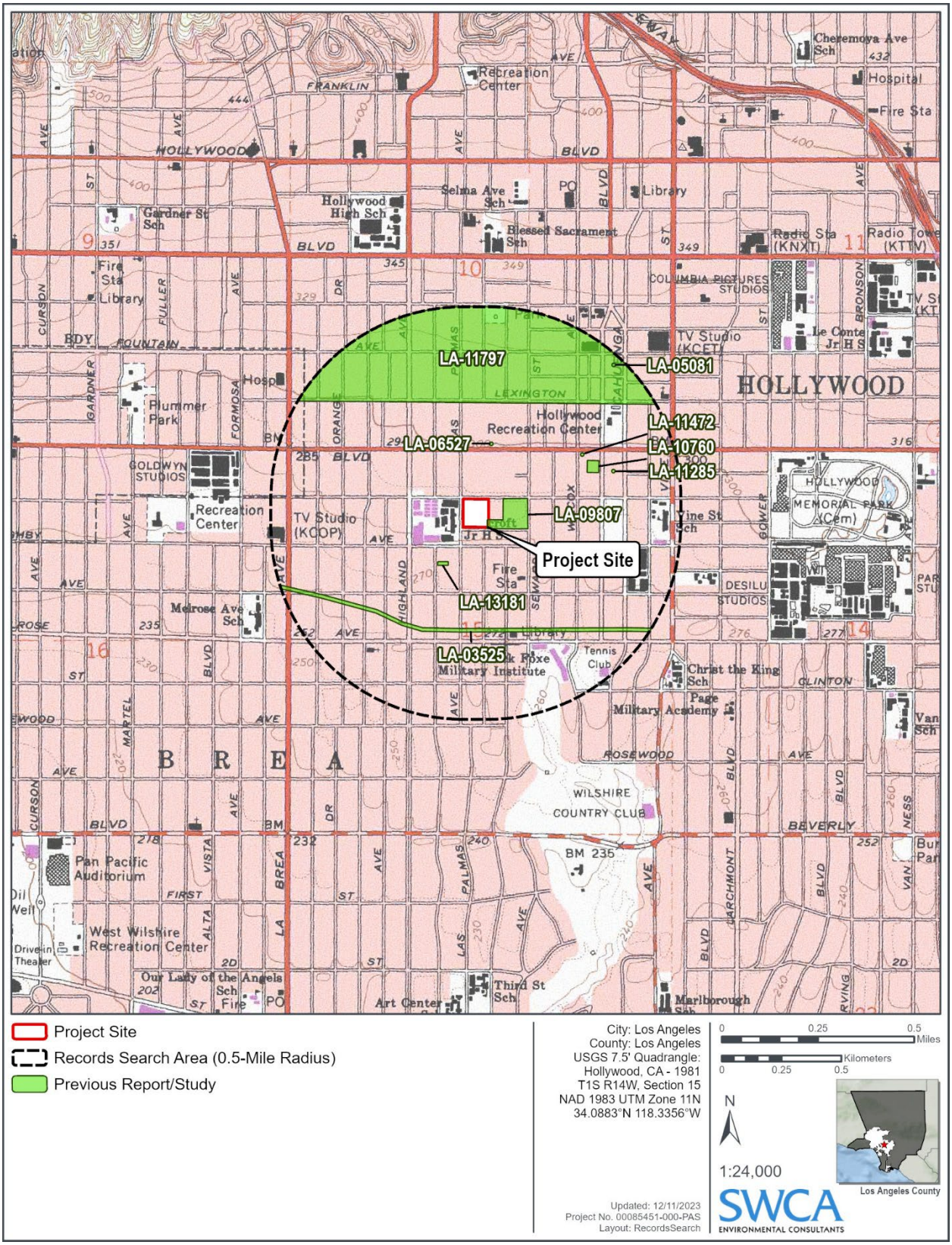

Figure A-1. CHRIS records search results—previous reports and studies.

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

December 21, 2023

Erica Nicolay
SWCA Environmental Consultants

Via Email to: erica.nicolay@swca.com

Re: Sunset Las Palmas (85451) 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
12/21/2023

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	12/4/2023
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/30/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

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 Sunset Las Palmas (85451) Project, Los Angeles County.

Record: PROJ-2023-006263
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All