



**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
FOR THE
8100/8150/8160 MCGROARTY STREET PROJECT
SUNLAND-TUJUNGA, CITY OF LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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Anza Project No. 19-0010

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) was retained by Mr. Albert Davityan to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the 8100/8150/8160 McGroarty Street Project (project) in the neighborhood of Sunland-Tujunga, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would develop 13 single family residential lots within two parcels (Assessor Parcel Numbers [APN] 5559-032-003 2561-006-005) that comprise approximately 20 acres. Three existing buildings within the project site would remain after development. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with City of Los Angeles serving as lead agency.

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** under CEQA. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant 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.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) was retained by Mr. Albert Davityan to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the 8100/8150/8160 McGroarty Street Project (project) in the neighborhood of Sunland-Tujunga, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). This study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines as well as the City of Los Angeles's (2006) L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide (Section 1.2). This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this report generally following the *Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR): Recommended Content and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project would develop 13 single family residential lots within two parcels (Assessor Parcel Numbers [APN] 5559-032-003 2561-006-005) that comprise approximately 20 acres in Sunland-Tujunga, California (Figure 1). The project is bounded by McGroarty Street and residences to the north, residences to the west, residences to the east, and open space to the south. The project site currently has three existing buildings: two residences and a residence converted to a private school. These three buildings will remain standing after project development with nine additional residential lots and the open space established.

1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

“A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and 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, the probability is high 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; or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.”

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and expanded CEQA by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also defines a new category of resources under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources.” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

1.2.2 L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide

The City of Los Angeles (2006) prepared a guide document to assist with CEQA compliance in the City of Los Angeles. The guide includes a list of relevant laws, guidance for addressing CEQA Initial Study Checklist questions, and also discusses local resource designations including Historic-Cultural Monument and Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ). The City’s Cultural Heritage Commission is responsible for designating Historic-Cultural Monuments and the City Planning Department monitors projects within HPOZs. Both of these designations are reviewable in the City’s online database to assess their relevance to a potential project.

1.3 PERSONNEL

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt requested the cultural resources records search and Sacred Lands File search, prepared the figure in this report, conducted the survey, and was the primary author of this report. Principal Investigator Katherine Collins, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), coauthored this report and served as principal investigator for the study. Ms. Collins meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983).

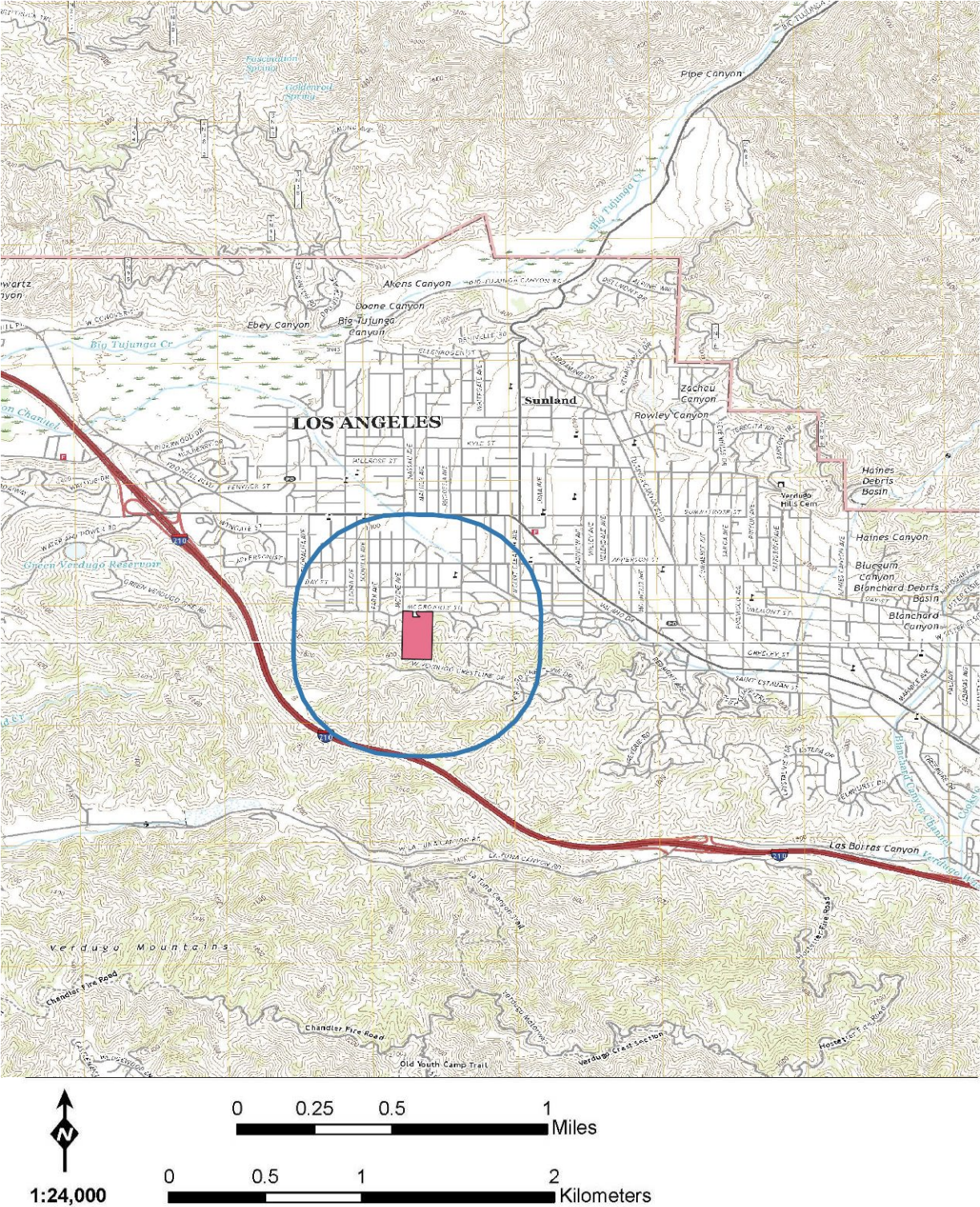


Figure 1. Project Location Map

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The 8100/8150/8160 McGroarty Project site is located on the northern slope of the Verdugo Mountains (also called the Verdugo Hills) with the upper portion of the project site overlooking the Tujunga Valley and facing the San Gabriel Mountains. The southern portion of the project site – upslope and to be set as open space – is vegetated with dense chaparral typical of natural areas of the Verdugo Mountains. This portion is very steep and generally possesses three south to north-trending drainages separated by two ridgelines or hills. Vegetation is most dense within the drainages and includes Coast live oak, sage, laurel sumac, chamise, California-lilac, and some grasses. The northern (downslope) portion of the project site is more disturbed. Large oaks are present as well as pines, palms, oleander, and some ornamental vegetation around the three extant residential complexes. Granitic outcrops were observed primarily within the downslope (northern) portion of the project site and decomposing granite was present within the observed sediments. Native fauna present within the Verdugo Mountains and Tujunga Valley, especially prior to urbanization, include mule deer, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, rodents, and rattlesnake. Sunland-Tujunga has a hot summer Mediterranean climate and averages approximately 14 inches of rain annually.

3. CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

For nearly a century, archaeologists have developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (CA. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. The largest steatite quarry in California was located on Santa Catalina Island and it was traded throughout southern California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:135). More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in Los Angeles County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast and southern Channel Islands during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project is located within the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnographic territory (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Adjacent native groups include the Chumash and Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, Serrano and Cahuilla to the east, and Juaneño to the south. Santa Catalina Island, which the Gabrielino/Tongva called Pimu, and San Clemente Island (Kinki) are located at the western extent of Gabrielino ethnographic territory, with the Chumash having occupied most of the northern Channel Islands. The approximate border with the Tataviam is north of the project site within the San Gabriel Mountains.

Archaeological, linguistic, and genetic evidence documents interaction between the Gabrielino and their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade. The term “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish at Mission San Gabriel, which included people from the traditional Gabrielino territory as well as other nearby groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people who lived within the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as Tongva (King 1994:12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the contact period indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands and their descendants. Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south of the Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño. Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages.

The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps in locations from the San Gabriel Mountains to the southern Channel Islands. Recent ethnohistoric work (O’Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, which is about twice that of earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540). At the time of European contact, a village called *Tujunga* was present in the area of the same name.

Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwaller et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a *ti’at*) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996:117-127).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The religion was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of Chinigchinich suggest it was a syncretic mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143-144).

Prior to European contact and subsequent assimilation, the Tongva practiced burial and cremation. Burial was more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast, while cremation was practiced primarily in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157).

3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The historic period for the state of California generally begins with the establishment of the first Spanish mission and presidio in San Diego in 1769. This marks the beginning of the Spanish period of California history which lasted until 1822 when news of Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 finally reached California. The Spanish period saw the establishment of a permanent European presence in California in the form of 21 missions located along the coast between San Diego and Sonoma, four military presidios located in San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, and three pueblos (towns) that later became the cities of Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Cruz (Robinson 1948). The Spanish period ended with Mexican independence from the Spanish crown in 1822. The Mexican period of California history saw the seizure of lands once held by the missions through the Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 and the redistribution of those lands to individuals in the form of land grants known as "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During this period the Mexican government in California issued about 700 land grants to Mexican citizens and foreign immigrants (Shumway 1988). The outbreak of war between the United States and Mexico and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican period and signaled the beginning of the American period of California history. The early American period is marked by the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, resulting in a gold rush that saw a massive influx of settlers from other parts of the United States and around the world, greatly impacting California's native population. In 1869 the transcontinental railroad was completed linking California with the rest of the United States. The gold rush and the establishment of the railroad played major roles in the development of California into a national and worldwide leader in agricultural and industrial production. These early developments also resulted in making California one of the most racially and ethnically diverse states in the Union.

3.3.1 Los Angeles County

The Mexican Period for the Los Angeles County region ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created prior to California's statehood. Most Mexican Period ranchos were sold or acquired by Americans through court battles, and many were later subdivided into agricultural parcels or tracts. Ranching remained important, however, and by the late 1860s Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production regions of the United States (Rolle 2003). Los Angeles County had a population of 30,000 by 1876 (Dumke 1944:7). By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks from the port and throughout the county of Los Angeles, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled southern California climate in the 1870s–1880s.

3.3.2 Sunland-Tujunga

The neighborhood of Sunland-Tujunga is in the northeastern corner of the incorporated boundaries of the City of Los Angeles as well as at the eastern end of the San Fernando Valley.

The name “Tujunga” is a Tongva word meaning “old woman of the Earth” (Garner 2017). In 1840 Mexican Governor Juan Alvarado granted the 6,661-acre Rancho Tujunga to brothers Francisco and Pedro Lopez (Creason 2015). Francisco Lopez became better known for finding gold in Placerita Canyon (part of today’s Santa Clarita Valley) in 1842. Rancho Tujunga changed ownership multiple times before California’s statehood in 1850. The community of Sunland had 2,000 residents by 1923 and agreed to annexation by the City of Los Angeles in 1926 (Creason 2015). The community of Tujunga similarly agreed to annexation in 1932, despite efforts of some residents led by John Steven McGroarty to fight it. Much of the area was divided into 40-acre agricultural parcels that persisted until Japanese American farmers were sent to internment camps during World War II. The land was later subdivided into residential tracts as seen today. The Sunland-Tujunga area was famed through much of the twentieth century for its good air quality, superior to that of the nearby Los Angeles basin.

4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Anza conducted a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The search was conducted by SCCIC on June 17, 2019, to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Appendix A). The CHRIS search included a review of the NRHP, CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified eight cultural resources studies that were conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site, one of which (LA-2039) regarded the entire project site (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-01598	Padon, Beth	1986	An Archaeological Assessment of the Tentative Tract No. 33315, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-02039	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	1990	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a 20 Acre Property at 8100/8150 Mc Groarty Street in Sunland, Los Angeles County, California.	Within
LA-02116	Hinzdel, James M.	1990	Draft Environmental Impact Report Eir No. 87-457-sub State Clearinghouse No. 87092315 McGroarty Estates Tentative Track No. 33315	Outside
LA-02513	Crabtree, Robert H.	1965	Highway Construction Survey Foothill Freeway Ucas-082-d	Outside
LA-05936	Sylvia, Barbara	2002	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Van Nuys Blvd. and Baldwin Ave Undercrossings, and From Sunland Boulevard to Pennsylvania Avenue	Outside
LA-10521	Bonner, Wayne	2001	Cultural Resources Assessment - Canyon Hills Project, City and County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-12307	Bonner, Wayne, Williams, Sarah, and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00573A (VY573 Foothill Office Plaza) 8138 West Foothill Boulevard, Sunland, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-13029	Bonner, Diane F.	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLV5985 (Foothill Office Plaza), 8138 Foothill Boulevard, Tujunga, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551699444	Outside

Source: SCCIC, June 2019

4.1.1.1 LA-02039 (Singer and Atwood 1990)

Clay A. Singer and John E. Atwood of Clay Singer & Associates, Inc. completed the “*Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a 20 Acre Property at 8100/8150 Mc Groarty Street in Sunland, Los Angeles County, California*” on March 16, 1990. The report describes cultural resources survey of the same 20 acres as the current project site. Singer and Atwood describe historic period built-environment features including terraced gardens and buildings but stated that they do not appear to qualify for CRHR eligibility under CEQA or local listing. They further state that no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed on the surface and that “buried or hidden resources are highly unlikely in this context (Singer and Atwood 1990:3).” The study concludes that the project will have no impact to cultural resources and no additional study is recommended.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC records search identified three cultural resources previously recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). None of these resources is within or adjacent to the project site. Two of the resources are Southern California Edison (SCE) transmission lines. The other is a historic period approximately 0.5 mile from the project site.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-186860	n/a	SCE Verdugo Distribution Circuit (constructed and modified ca. 1930-1984)	Recommended ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing	2003 (J. Schmidt); 2009 (Ron Norton and Kyle Garcia); 2011 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker); 2013 (Jeanette A. McKenna)	Approximately 0.35 mile northeast
P-19-186861	n/a	SCE Big Creek East & West Transmission Line (1912-1913, upgraded 1922-1923)	NRHP listed (Code 1D)	2002 (J. Schmidt); 2016 (Audry Williams)	Approximately 0.2 mile south
P-19-190307	n/a	Ross Building; three-story commercial building ca. 1966	Recommended ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2012 (K.A. Crawford)	Approximately 0.5 mile north

Source: SCCIC, June 2019

4.2 LOS ANGELES HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Anza reviewed the City of Los Angeles’ “Historic Places LA” online database that includes all listings of the Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory on July 2, 2019 (<http://www.historicplacesla.org/map>). The review indicated that no historic resources were identified within or adjacent to the project site during the SurveyLA - Sunland - Tujunga - Lake View Terrace - Shadow Hills - East La Tuna Canyon Survey. The nearest resources, two single-family residences, were recorded approximately one-half mile east and one-half mile west. The project site was included within SurveyLA, indicating that the extant structures on the project site were found not eligible for listing on the Historic Resources Inventory. SurveyLA was

conducted between 2009 and 2017 and is the largest and most comprehensive survey ever completed by an American city (Los Angeles Conservancy n.d.).

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Anza requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission. The NAHC sent a response on June 24, 2019, stating that a search of the SLF was completed with positive results (i.e., sacred lands or resources important to Native Americans are recorded within the vicinity of the project site; Appendix B). The NAHC provided a list of five Native American contacts that may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources within or near the project site.

Anza mailed letters on June 24, 2019, to the five Native American contacts describing the project and asking if they had knowledge regarding cultural resources of Native American origin within or near the project sites (Appendix B). The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation responded via email on June 26, 2019, asking if the project would involve ground disturbance. Kevin Hunt of Anza replied via email on June 26, 2019 confirming that the project would include ground disturbance and asking if the band had any information regarding Native American resources within the vicinity of the project site (Appendix B). No additional responses have been received as of July 8, 2019.

5. FIELDWORK

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on June 25, 2019. Mr. Hunt surveyed the project site using transects spaced 10 meters apart and generally oriented north-south, with variations to follow drainages and hill contours, as well as around existing buildings. The entire project site was surveyed; however, extremely steep slopes in the southern portion (greater than 35 percent grade), which also possessed dense vegetation, were surveyed less rigorously.

Mr. Hunt examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools and tool-manufacture debris, ground stone tools, ceramic sherds, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell, bone), soil discoloration that could indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramic sherds, cut bone). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were visually inspected. Photographs documenting the project site and survey are maintained in cloud storage online.

5.2 RESULTS

The southern portion of the project site is minimally disturbed and retains native chaparral habitat (Photographs 1-3). This southern portion also exhibited evidence of burning within the past few years, presumably from the La Tuna fire of 2017. Sediments observed were primarily tan, with some orange decomposed granite and infrequent dark spots that lacked cultural association and, rather, seemed to be associated with past fires. Ground visibility within the southern portion of the site was poor to fair (approximately 15 to 45 percent) because of the vegetation and steep slopes.

The northern portion of the project site is highly disturbed, with three extant residences – one being used as a school (Canyon View Academy) – and graded pads and landscaping features (Photographs 4-8). Large oak trees remain scattered within the northern portion despite the high level of disturbance. A cluster of oaks was present near the northwest corner of the project site, east of the driveway and a field with modern vehicles scattered about. As noted by Singer and Atwood (1990:3-4), cobblestone and concrete retaining wall features in various states of repair are present within the northern portion of the project site. However, as Singer stated and consistent with the results of SurveyLA (Historic Resources Group 2015), these features as well as the buildings do not rise to the level of national, state, or local significance, especially as compared to other properties in the region with extant, cobblestone walls and features in settings with strong integrity as identified in SurveyLA. Ground visibility within the northern portion of the site was weak to fair (approximately 30 to 60 percent), with greater visibility near the buildings, drives, and paths. Leaf litter obscured ground visibility near the cluster of oaks; however, areas of greater visibility within this area included exposures near pipes and other modern disturbances. The survey was negative; that is, no cultural (i.e., archaeological, historic built, or tribal cultural) resources were identified within the project site.



Photograph 1. View of southern portion of project site, facing south.



Photograph 2. View of southern portion of project site, facing east.



Photograph 3. View from southern portion of project site, facing north.



Photograph 4. View of residence on east side of project site, facing south.



Photograph 5. View of residence on center-east side of project site being used as a school, facing south.



Photograph 6. View of residence on west side of project site, facing west.



Photograph 7. View from near northwest corner of project site, facing south.



Photograph 8. View of northwest portion of project site, facing north-northeast.

6. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site. The project site was previously archaeologically surveyed (Singer and Atwood 1990) and within an area subject to historic building survey as part of the SurveyLA (Historic Resources Group 2015). Neither of these studies identified cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site. Anza recommends a finding of *no impact to historical resources* under CEQA for the 8100/8150/8160 McGroarty Street Project. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

6.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

6.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant 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.

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Appendix A:
Records Search Summary

South Central Coastal Information Center

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

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

6/17/2019

Records Search File No.: 20315.6347

Kevin Hunt
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr, #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Records Search Results for the 8150 McGroarty Street Project

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

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

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ½-mile radius: 3	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within project area: 0	None
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within ½-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES – resource locations from the OHP HPD may or may not be plotted on the custom GIS map or provided as a shape file
Reports within project area: 1	LA-02039
Reports within ½-mile radius: 7	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

<u>Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Historical Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
<u>Soil Survey Maps: (see below)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the [California](#) [Historical](#) [Resources](#) [Information](#) [System](#),

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

- (X) Custom Maps – 2 pages
- (X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 3 lines
- (X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 8 lines
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 136 pages
- (X) Report Copies – (within project area) – 7 pages
- (X) OHP Historic Properties Directory – 1 page
- (X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page
- (X) Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monuments – 1 page
- (X) Historical Maps – 10 pages
- (X) Invoice #20315.6347

Appendix B: Native American Scoping



June 11, 2019

Dr. Gayle Totton
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Room 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Request for a Sacred Lands File Search: 8150 McGroarty Street Project, Sunland, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Dr. Totton:

The 8150 McGroarty Street Project proposes to develop 12 single family residential lots and an open space area on approximately 20 acres in Sunland, California (see attached figure). The project is subject the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Los Angeles is the lead agency. I respectfully request a search of the Sacred Lands files for this project. A completed request form and a map showing the project area are attached for reference. I also respectfully request that you provide me with a list of tribes and individuals that may have cultural resources information regarding the project area. If you have any questions concerning this request, please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kevin Hunt
Senior Cultural Resources Specialist
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054
760-207-9736
kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 8150 McGroarty Street Project

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: Sunland, CA and Burbank, CA

Township: 2N Range: 14W Section(s): Unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency: Anza Resource Consultants

Street Address: 603 Seagaze Dr. #1018

City: Oceanside Zip: 92054

Phone: 760-207-9736

Fax: N/A

Email: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Project Description:

The project proposes the to develop 12 single family residential lots and an open space area on approximately 20 acres in Sunland (City of Los Angeles), California.

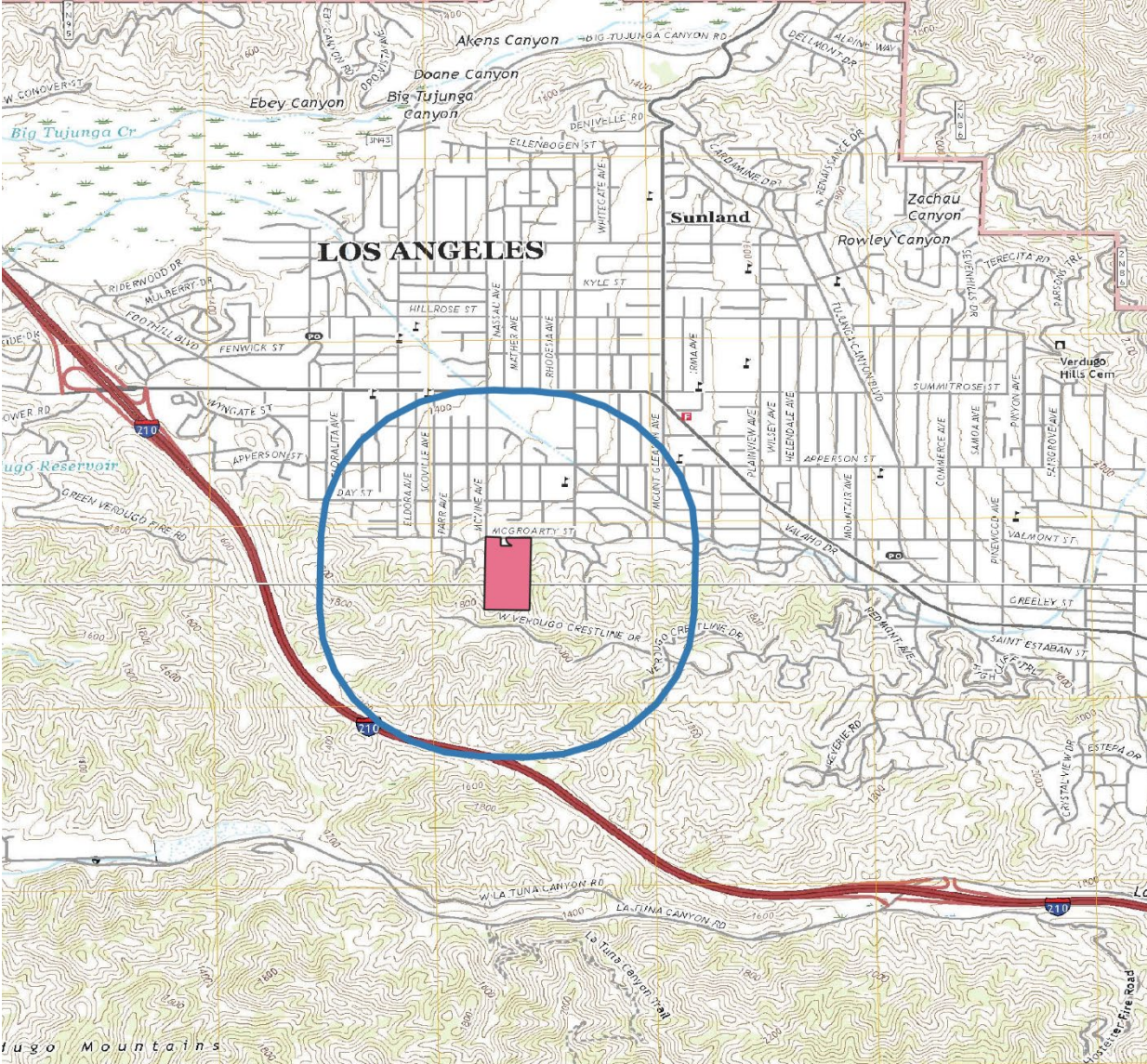


Figure 1. Project location map with 0.5-mile radius

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Phone: (916) 373-3710

Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>

Twitter: @CA_NAHC



June 24, 2019

Kevin Hunt
Anza Resource Consultants

VIA Email to: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

RE: 8150 McGroarty Street Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Hunt:

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 positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. 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 the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
6/24/2019**

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

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

Gabrieleno

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

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

Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council***

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

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrielino

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 8150 McGroarty Street Project, Los Angeles County.



June 24, 2019

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairman
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: 8160 McGroarty Street Project, Sunland Community of City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairman Salas:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 8160 McGroarty Street Project (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to develop 12 single family residential lots and an open space area on approximately 20 acres in Sunland, California (see attached figure). The project is subject the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Los Angeles is the lead agency.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **positive** and NAHC recommended we contact you directly for comment.

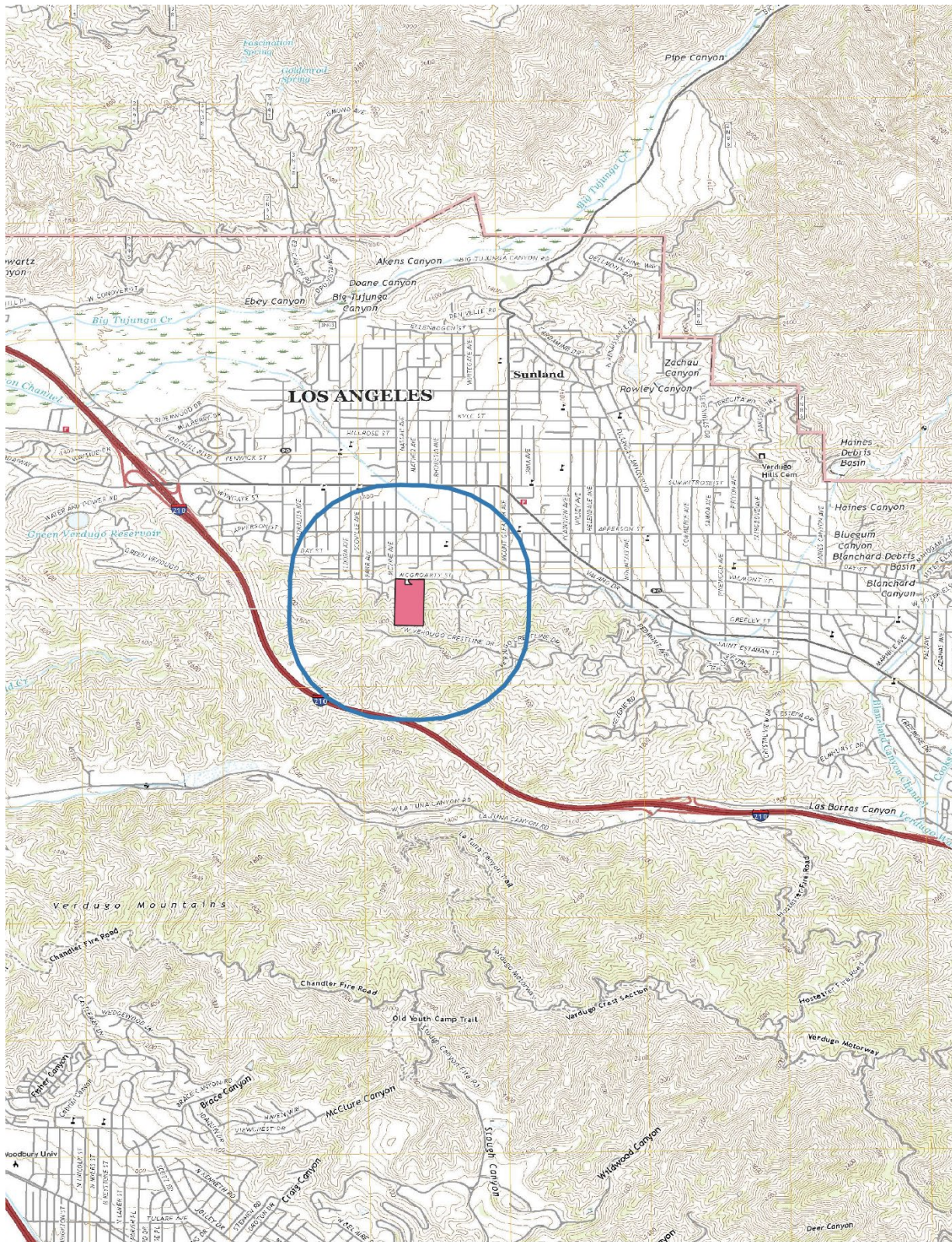
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt
Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map with 0.5-mile search radius



June 24, 2019

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sardonne Goad, Chairperson
106 ½ Judge John Aiso Street, #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: 8160 McGroarty Street Project, Sunland Community of City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 8160 McGroarty Street Project (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to develop 12 single family residential lots and an open space area on approximately 20 acres in Sunland, California (see attached figure). The project is subject the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Los Angeles is the lead agency.

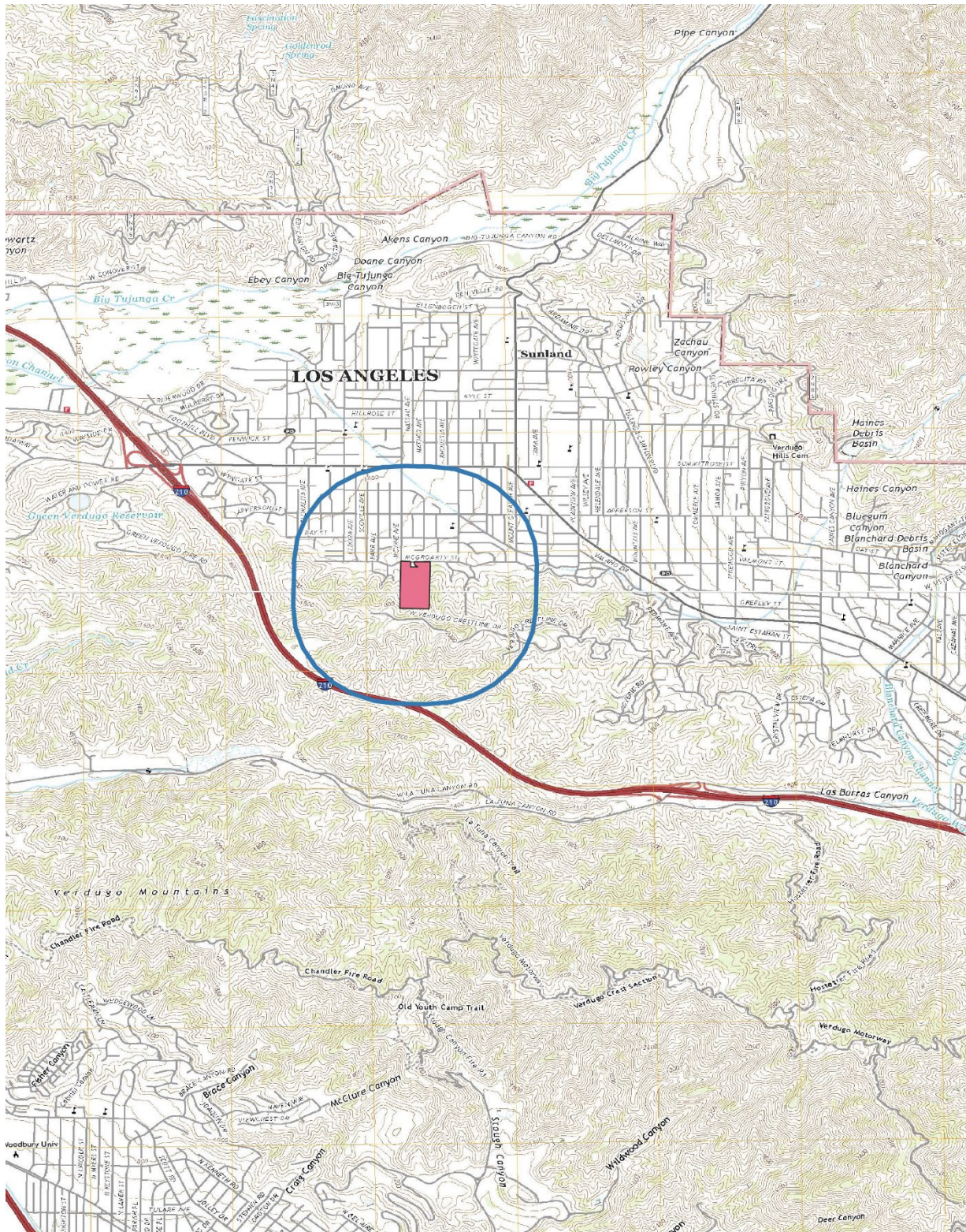
As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **positive** and NAHC recommended we contact you directly for comment.

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Kevin Hunt
Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map with 0.5-mile search radius



June 24, 2019

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Chairman
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

RE: 8160 McGroarty Street Project, Sunland Community of City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairman Dorame:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 8160 McGroarty Street Project (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to develop 12 single family residential lots and an open space area on approximately 20 acres in Sunland, California (see attached figure). The project is subject the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Los Angeles is the lead agency.

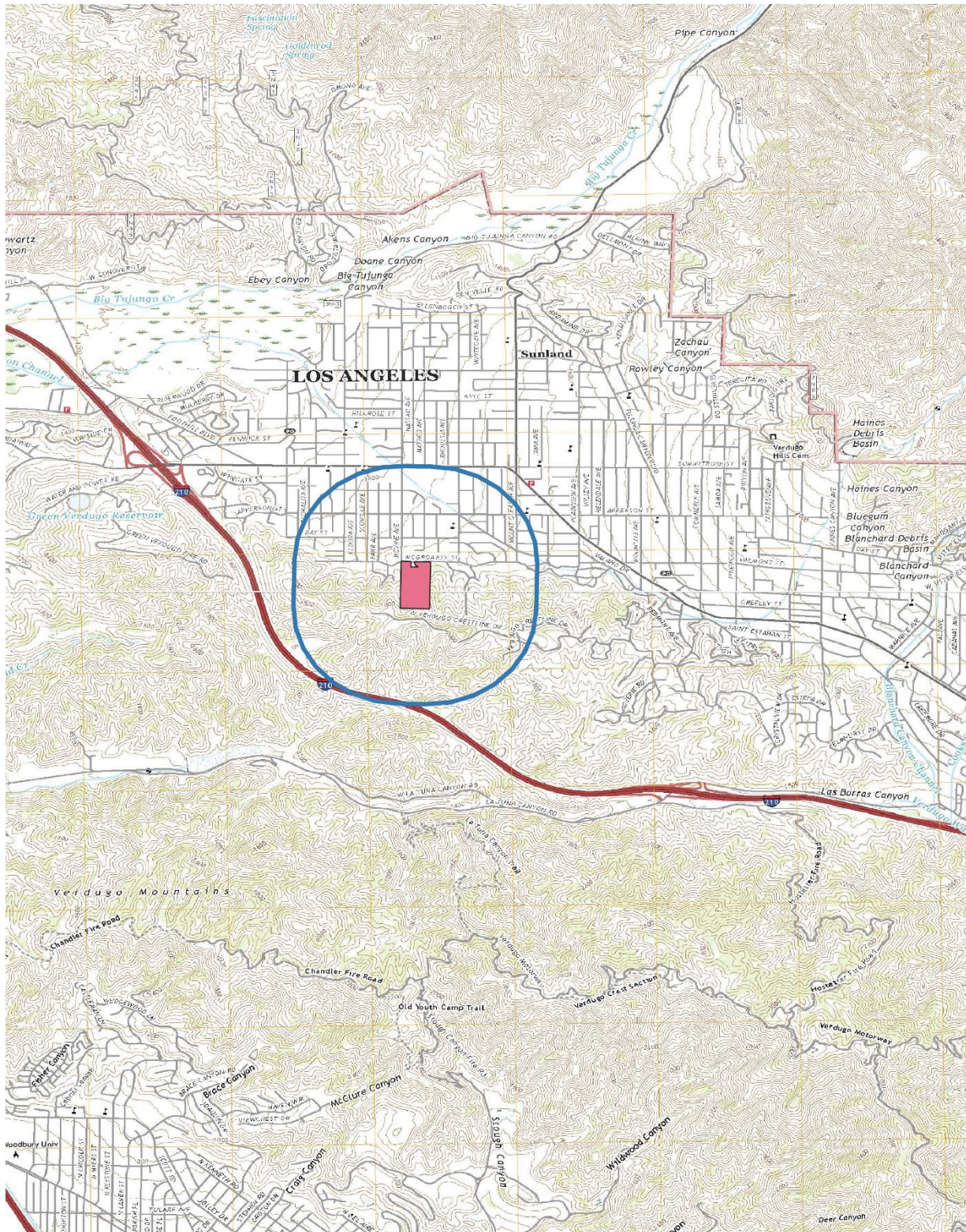
As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **positive** and NAHC recommended we contact you directly for comment.

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Sincerely,

Kevin Hunt
Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map with 0.5-mile search radius



June 24, 2019

San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

RE: 8160 McGroarty Street Project, Sunland Community of City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 8160 McGroarty Street Project (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to develop 12 single family residential lots and an open space area on approximately 20 acres in Sunland, California (see attached figure). The project is subject the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Los Angeles is the lead agency.

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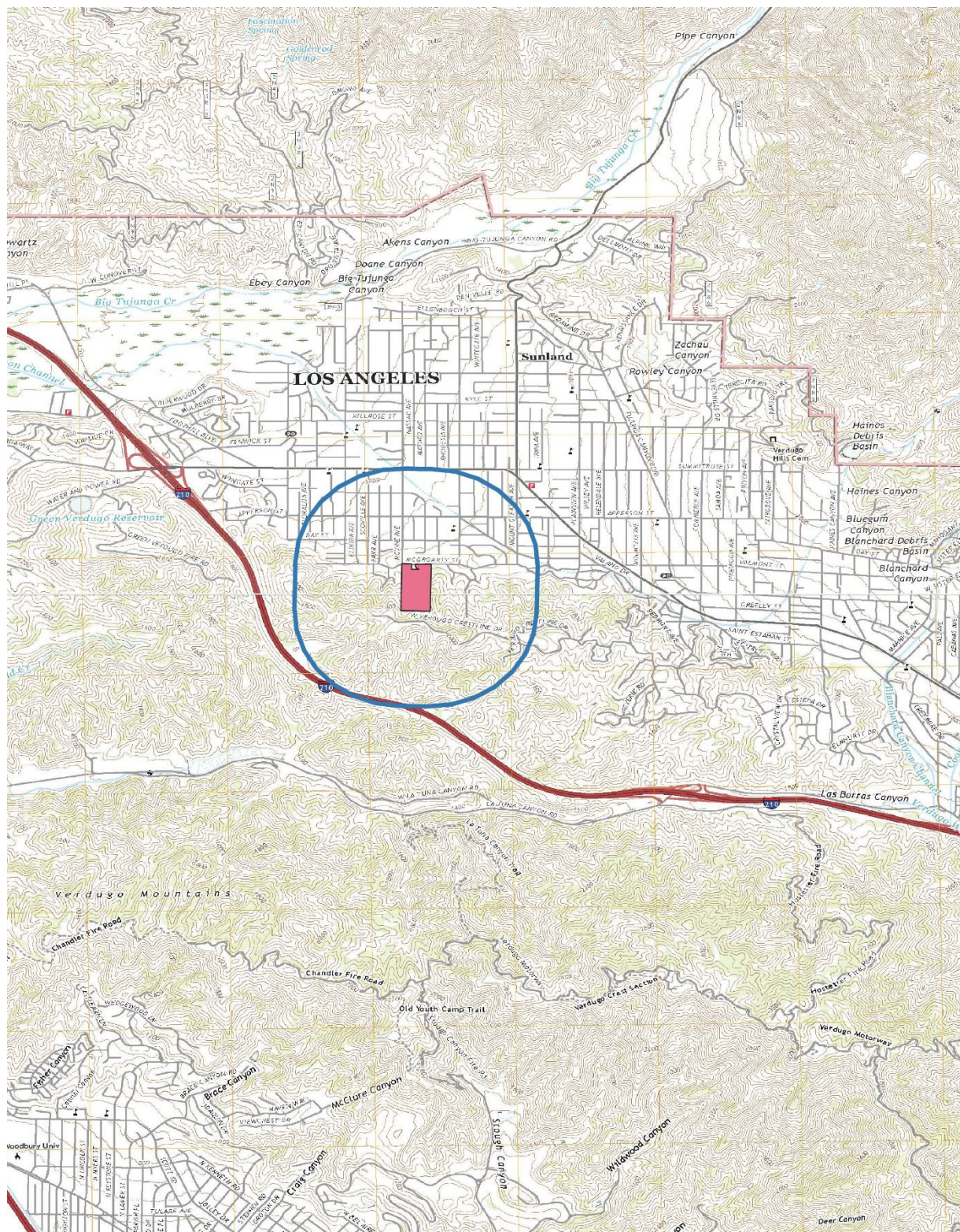
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Sincerely,

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Kevin Hunt
Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



8160 McGroarty Street Project



June 24, 2019

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA 91307

RE: 8160 McGroarty Street Project, Sunland Community of City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Councilmember Alvarez:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 8160 McGroarty Street Project (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to develop 12 single family residential lots and an open space area on approximately 20 acres in Sunland, California (see attached figure). The project is subject the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Los Angeles is the lead agency.

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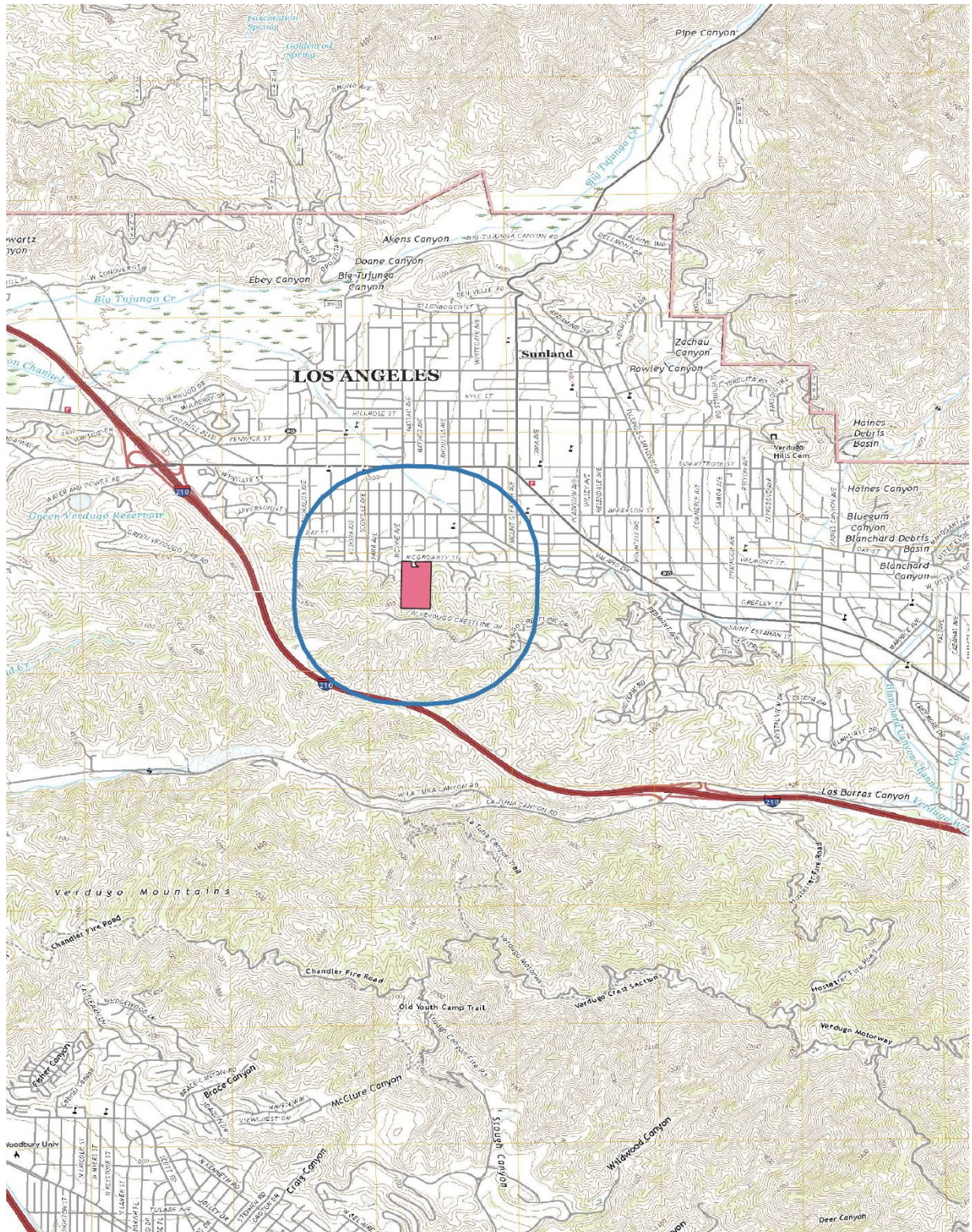
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kevin Hunt
Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map with 0.5-mile search radius

Re: 8160 McGroarty Street Project

Kevin Hunt

Wed 6/26/2019 1:17 PM

To: Administration Gabrieleno <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Good afternoon,

Yes, the project would require ground disturbance within the northern portion of the project site. The southern (upslope) portion will become designated open space. I assume the City of Los Angeles will be conducting AB 52 consultation for this project but wanted to reach out to see if your band had information or comments regarding potentially sensitive resources within or near the project site. Please do not hesitate to call or email if you have additional questions or comments.

Regards,
KevinKevin Hunt
Principal**Anza Resource Consultants**www.anzaresourceconsultants.com

760.207.9736

From: Administration Gabrieleno <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>**Sent:** Wednesday, June 26, 2019 11:05 AM**To:** Kevin Hunt**Subject:** 8160 McGroarty Street Project

Dear Kevin Hunt,

Thank you for your letter. We just wanted to confirm if there will be any ground disturbance as part of the 8160 McGroarty Street Project.

Ground disturbing activities are defined by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation as activities that may include, but are not limited to, pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, grubbing, tree removals, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, within the project area.

Thank you,

Admin Specialist

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393

Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

Attachments area