

# Appendix G

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## Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment

# Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment

1501 N. Marlay Drive Project, Los Angeles, California

**Prepared For:**

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# Executive Summary

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South Environmental was retained by EcoTierra Consulting to complete a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) report for a project located at 1501 Marlay Drive in the City of Los Angeles, California. This study includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) records search of the project site and a 0.5-mile radius; a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File (SLF); archival and ethnographic research; and development of a cultural context used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of TCRs within the proposed project site. This report was prepared in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and 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.

No TCRs were identified within the project site or the surrounding search radius through the SCCIC records search or through a search of the NAHC SLF. There is no other evidence available to suggest the project site provided any consistent or seasonal sources of water or other natural resources that would increase the likelihood of the presence of archaeological resources or TCRs. Further, the surrounding residential area has been extensively developed in recent years and it appears that the project site is subject to regular disturbances resulting from fuel modification requirements.

Although no TCRs were identified as a result of this study and none are anticipated to be impacted by the proposed project, the City has established a standard condition of approval to address inadvertent discovery of TCRs that includes halting construction and making sure that the discovery is properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the established process. Should TCRs be inadvertently encountered, this condition of approval will ensure that any TCRs identified during construction of the proposed project will be handled in compliance with state law such that any potential impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

# 1 Introduction

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South Environmental was retained by EcoTierra Consulting to complete a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) report for a project located at 1501 Marlay Drive in the City of Los Angeles, California. This study includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) records search of the project site and a 0.5-mile radius; a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File (SLF); archival and ethnographic research; and development of a cultural context used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of TCRs within the proposed project site. This report was prepared in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and 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 (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998).

This report was authored by South Environmental's cultural resources director and archaeological principal investigator Samantha Murray, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), with research support from historian Marlena Krcelich, BA.

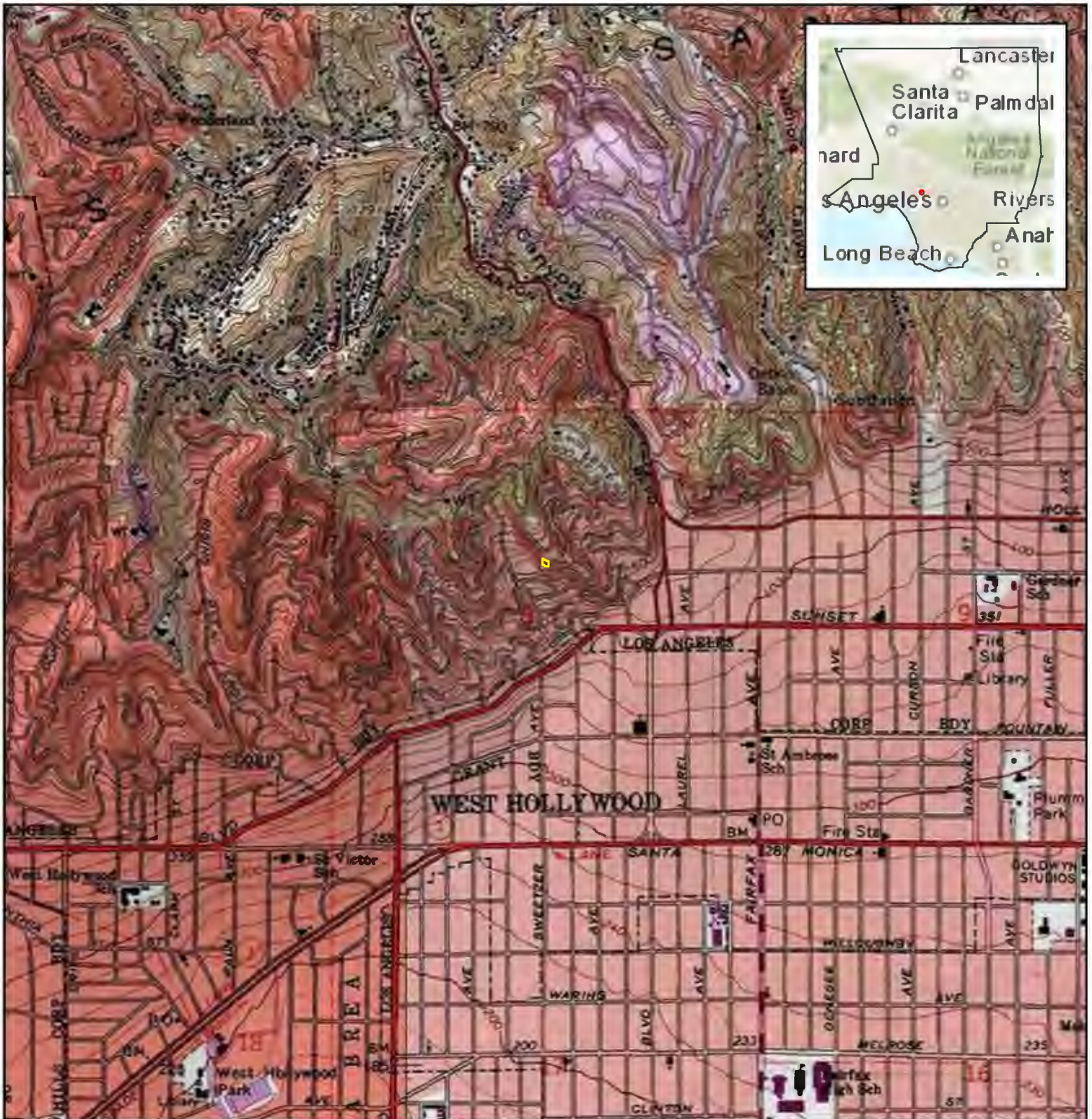
## 1.1 Project Location Description

### 1.1.1 Project Location

The project site is located at 1501 Marlay Drive in the City of Los Angeles, California on Assessor's Identification Number (AIN) 555-603-1004, and falls within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Hollywood* 7.5 Minute Topographical Quadrangle, in Section 8, Township 1 South, Range 14 West in Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The project site is approximately one-quarter mile north of Sunset Boulevard near the City of West Hollywood within the City of Los Angeles and occupies an approximately 5,025 square foot lot.

### 1.1.2 Project Description

The project proposes to construct a 3,100 square foot single-family residence on what is currently an undeveloped hillside lot. The project proposes to construct a new one-story single-family residence with a basement, garage, sub-basement, and roof-top pool. A large concrete retaining wall would also be constructed into the hillside.



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2025

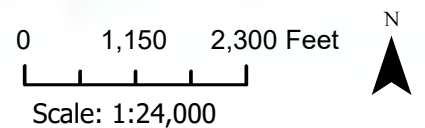
1501 Marlay Drive

# Figure 1. Project Location Map

 Project Site

Project Site is within the City of Los Angeles, California, in Los Angeles County on the USGS Hollywood 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 8 of Township 01 South and Range 14 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):  
 Latitude: 34.1001496N Longitude: -118.3702322W



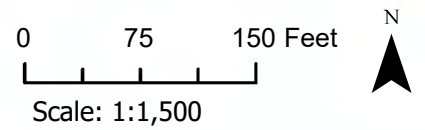


Source: ESRI Aerial Map 2025

1501 Marlay Drive

### Figure 2. Project Site Detail

 Project Site



## 1.2 Regulatory Setting

### 1.2.1 State

#### **California Register of Historical Resources**

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

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

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

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

### **California Environmental Quality Act**

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

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

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources



Code Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2) states the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

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

California Public Resources Code 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.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California Public Resources Code section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California Public Resources Code Section 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

## **Assembly Bill 52**

AB 52 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074(a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
  - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
  - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under

CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.”

### **California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5**

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC section 5097.98. California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, the following procedures shall be followed:

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner:  
1104 N. Mission Road  
Los Angeles, CA 90033  
323-343-0512 (8 am to 5 pm 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 Native American Heritage Commission (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.

No further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered.

## 1.2.2 Local

### **City of Los Angeles Municipal Code**

#### Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (Section 22.171.7 of Cultural Heritage Ordinance)

Local landmarks in the City of Los Angeles are known as Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs) and are under the aegis of the Planning Department, Office of Historic Resources. They are defined in the Cultural Heritage Ordinance as follows (Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 22.171.7, added by Ordinance No. 178,402, effective April 2, 2007):

HCMs include any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

For the purposes of SurveyLA, this definition has been broken down into the following four HCM designation criteria that closely parallel the existing NRHP and CRHR criteria:

1. Is identified with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, city, or community; or
2. Is associated with the lives of Historic Personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her age; or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the nation, state, city or community.

#### Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (Section 12.20.3)

As described by the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, the Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) Ordinance was adopted in 1979 and amended in 2004 to identify and protect neighborhoods with distinct architectural and cultural resources. HPOZs, commonly known as historic districts, provide for review of proposed exterior alterations and additions to historic properties within designated districts.



Regarding HPOZ eligibility, City of Los Angeles Ordinance Number 175891 states (Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 12.20.3):

Features designated as contributing shall meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
2. owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or
3. retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of a Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.

#### Permits for Historical and Cultural Buildings (Section 91.106.4.5)

Regarding effects on federal and locally significant properties, Los Angeles Municipal Code states the following:

The department shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated, or has been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register of Historic Places, or has been included on the City of Los Angeles list of historic cultural monuments, without the department having first determined whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset. If the department determines that such loss or damage may occur, the applicant shall file an application and pay all fees for the California Environmental Quality Act Initial Study and Check List, as specified in Section 19.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. If the Initial Study and Check List identifies the historical or cultural asset as significant, the permit shall not be issued without the department first finding that specific economic, social or other considerations make infeasible the preservation of the building or structure.

#### **Condition of Approval for Tribal Cultural Resources**

The City developed the following standard Condition of Approval to ensure that if any tribal cultural resources are found during construction of the proposed project, they will be handled in compliance with state law so that any potential impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

#### Inadvertent Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

If objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall temporarily cease on the project site until the



potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

- Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the project permittee shall immediately stop all ground disturbance activities and contact the following: (1) all California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project; (2) and the Department of City Planning at (213) 978-1454.
- If the City determines, pursuant to PRC Section 21074(a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be a tribal cultural resource, the City shall provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than 14 days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the project permittee and the City regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.
- The project permittee shall implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist, retained by the City and paid for by the project permittee, reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible.
- The project permittee shall submit a tribal cultural resource monitoring plan to the City that includes all recommendations from the City and any affected tribes that have been reviewed and determined by the qualified archaeologist to be reasonable and feasible. The project permittee shall not be allowed to recommence ground disturbance activities until this plan is approved by the City.
- If the project permittee does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the qualified archaeologist, the project permittee may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the permittee and the City who has the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The project permittee shall pay any costs associated with the mediation.
- The project permittee may recommence ground disturbance activities outside of a specified radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by the qualified archaeologist and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.
- Copies of any subsequent prehistoric archaeological study or tribal cultural resources study or report detailing the nature of any significant tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources shall be submitted to the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton.
- Notwithstanding the above, any information determined to be confidential in nature by the City Attorney's office, shall be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or the public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act, California PRC, and shall comply with the City's AB 52 Confidentiality Protocols.

## 2 Background Research

### 2.1 CHRIS Records Search

On July 27, 2022, South Environmental requested a CHRIS records search of the project site and a one-half-mile radius from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). On October 21, 2022, staff at the SCCIC completed the records search and provided the results. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records (DPR forms), technical reports, archival resources, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources include historical maps of the study area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The results of the records search are presented in Confidential Appendix A.

#### 2.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

No previously completed cultural resources studies overlap the proposed project site. However, the SCCIC records search results indicate that 16 studies were previously conducted within 0.5-mile of the project site between 1983 and 2013. The studies are a mix of archaeological field studies, architectural and historical evaluations, and survey reports. Larger reports include the *Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report* (LA-10507) conducted in 1983 and the *City of West Hollywood Historic Resources Survey 1986-1987 Final Report* (LA-10568) conducted in 1987. Four separate Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visits Results reports from 2009 through 2012 are associated with a T-Mobile project. Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visits Results and Cultural Resources Assessments were also conducted for projects related to AT&T Wireless (LA-12406, LA-10601, and LA-04411) and Cingular Wireless (LA-05343). A summary of all previously conducted studies identified as a result of the records search are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-04411	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R225.1, Located at 8300 West Sunset Boulevard, City of West Hollywood, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-05343	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 096-01 Los Angeles County, California	Outside

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site**

<b>SCCIC Report Number</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Site</b>
LA-05355	Maki, Mary K.	2001	Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of .35 Acres for Havenhurst Drive Senior Housing Project City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07375	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2004	A Phase I Archaeological Study for 1343-1345 North Laurel Avenue the Linickweisman House West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08244	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1999	A Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations for the Proposed Sunset Millennium Project Area in West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09555	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2009	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11745B (8375 Fountain Avenue RT), 8375 Fountain Ave., West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09556	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen Crawford	2009	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11745B (8375 Fountain Ave. RT), 8375 Fountain Ave., West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-09801	Candace Ehringer and Angel Tomes	2008	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Sunset Time Specific Plan at Sunset Boulevard, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA	Outside
LA-10507	Anonymous	1983	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-10568	Unknown	1987	City of West Hollywood Historic Resources Survey 1986-1987 Final Report	Outside
LA-10601	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R300.2, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-10677	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen Crawford	2010	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV00096A (SM096 Standard Hotel), 8300 West Sunset Boulevard, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10681	Bonner, Wayne	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV00096A (SM096 Standard Hotel), 8300 West Sunset Boulevard, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12150	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West. LLC Candidate SV00096A (M096 Standard Hotel) 8300 West Sunset Boulevard, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-12152	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11745B (8375 Fountain Avenue RT), 8375 Fountain Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12406	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR225 (Sunset Standard Hotel) 8300 West Sunset Boulevard, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No 3551017575	Outside

### 2.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search results indicate that no previously recorded cultural resources occur within the project site. One previously recorded historical resource, Case Study House #22, also known as the Stahl House (P-19-190574), was identified adjacent to the project site, bordering it to the north. This resource is a City of Los Angeles HCM and is listed in the NRHP. An additional 18 resources and six Los Angeles HCMs were identified outside of the project site within a 0.5-mile radius and do not have the potential to be impacted by the proposed project. A summary of all previously recorded cultural resources identified as a result of the records search are provided in Table 2.

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	Resource Eligibility	Recorded by and Year	Proximity to Project Site
P-19-003173	CA-LAN-003173H	Linik/Weismann House	Eligible	2004 (Robert Wlodarski, HEART)	Outside
P-19-167186	—	Storer House	1S LAHCM No. 96	1970 (E. McCoy, University of California Santa Barbara)	Outside
P-19-167269	—	Colonial House	1S	1980 (Z. Means & C. Johnson, 1416 N. Havenhurst Homeowners)	Outside
P-19-176743	—	Patio del Moro	1S	1985 (S. Leech, West Hollywood Preservation Council)	Outside
P-19-176746	—	The Ronda/Mi Casa Apartments	1S	1984 (C. Johnson, Hollywood Heritage)	Outside



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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	Resource Eligibility	Recorded by and Year	Proximity to Project Site
P-19-176748	—	Sunset Towers	1S	1979 (R. Hatheway, Research/Historical Architectural)	Outside
P-19-176750	—	Hacienda Arms Apartments/Coronet Aptartments	1S	1983 (M. A. Brown, The Los Angeles Conservancy)	Outside
P-19-176811	—	8477-81 W DeLongpre Ave (demolished)	Eligible	1987 (Amorena, David, City of West Hollywood)	Outside
P-19-176820	—	1343 N Laurel Ave	5S3	1987 (D. Amorena, City of West Hollywood)	Outside
P-19-180739	—	N Harper Ave Historic District	NRHP Designated Historic District	1996 (L. Bricker)	Outside
P-19-187049	—	Andalusia	1S LAHCM No. 435	2003 (M. Croninger, Andalusia Partners LLC)	Outside
P-19-187057	—	Aubrey Leech House	5S3	2000 (T. Gregory, The Building Biographer)	Outside
P-19-188277	—	1310 Olive Dr (demolished)	Not eligible	2008 (Tomes, A., EDAW, Inc.)	Outside
P-19-188278	—	8414 Sunset Blvd (demolished)	Not eligible	2008 (Tomes, A., EDAW, Inc.)	Outside
P-19-188279	—	House of Blues (demolished)	Not eligible	2008 (Tomes, A., EDAW, Inc.)	Outside
P-19-188280	—	8432 Sunset Blvd (demolished)	Not eligible	2008 (Tomes, A., EDAW, Inc.)	Outside
P-19-188460	—	T-Mobile SV11745-B	6Y	2009 (Crawford, K.A., Michael Brandman Associates)	Outside
P-19-188856	—	The Standard Hotel, Golden Crest Retirement Hotel	3S	2010 (K. A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates); 2012 (K. A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	Outside
P-19-190041	—	The Ramona	Eligible	Unknown	Outside
P-19-190574	—	Case Study House #22 (Stahl House)	1S LAHCM No. 670	2013 (Edson Beall, NPS)	Adjacent
—	—	Chateua Marmont	LAHCM No. 151	1976 (City of Los Angeles)	Outside
—	—	Wolff Residence	LAHCM No. 852	2006 (City of Los Angeles)	Outside



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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	Resource Eligibility	Recorded by and Year	Proximity to Project Site
—	—	Kun Residence	LAHCM No. 1006	2011 (City of Los Angeles)	Outside
—	—	Polito House	LAHCM No. 1100	2015 (City of Los Angeles)	Outside
—	—	Lytton Savings	LAHCM No. 1137	2016 (City of Los Angeles)	Outside
—	—	Hogan Residence	LAHCM No. 152	2018 (City of Los Angeles)	Outside

## 2.2 Native American Coordination

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the project site, South Environmental contacted the NAHC to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on July 27, 2022. The NAHC emailed a response on September 8, 2022, which indicated that the SLF search was completed with negative results. An updated SLF search was completed on August 15, 2025 which also yielded negative results. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project. The NAHC provided the contact information of nine individuals and/or tribal organizations with whom to contact along with the SLF search results. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by South Environmental. Documents related to the NAHC SLF search are included in Appendix B

## 2.3 Archival Research

Background research was conducted in an effort to establish a thorough and accurate cultural context, and to confirm the development history of the project site and surrounding area.

### 2.3.1 Ethnographic Map Review

South Environmental reviewed ethnographic maps covering the project site (Exhibits 1-6). It should be noted that these maps represent generalized/approximate locations of Native American villages, placenames, ethnographic boundaries, and other markers, and should not be considered exact.

The project site falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional territory (Exhibits 1-3). The Kirkman-Harriman pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County: 1860 A.D. 1937 A.D. (Exhibit 4) provides a more detailed look at historic features in Los Angeles after secularization of the missions and indicates that the nearest Native American settlements to the project site were located to the northeast near the Cahuenga Pass. These same settlements are marked on a map from the Southwest Museum from 1962 (Exhibit 5). Another map (Exhibit 6)



plots the nearest villages significantly further north in the San Fernando Valley along the Los Angeles River. These locations were likely well outside the range of the CHRIS records search completed for the proposed project, and no archaeological evidence of the locations depicted on the Kirkman-Harriman or Southwest Museum map were provided by the SCCIC.

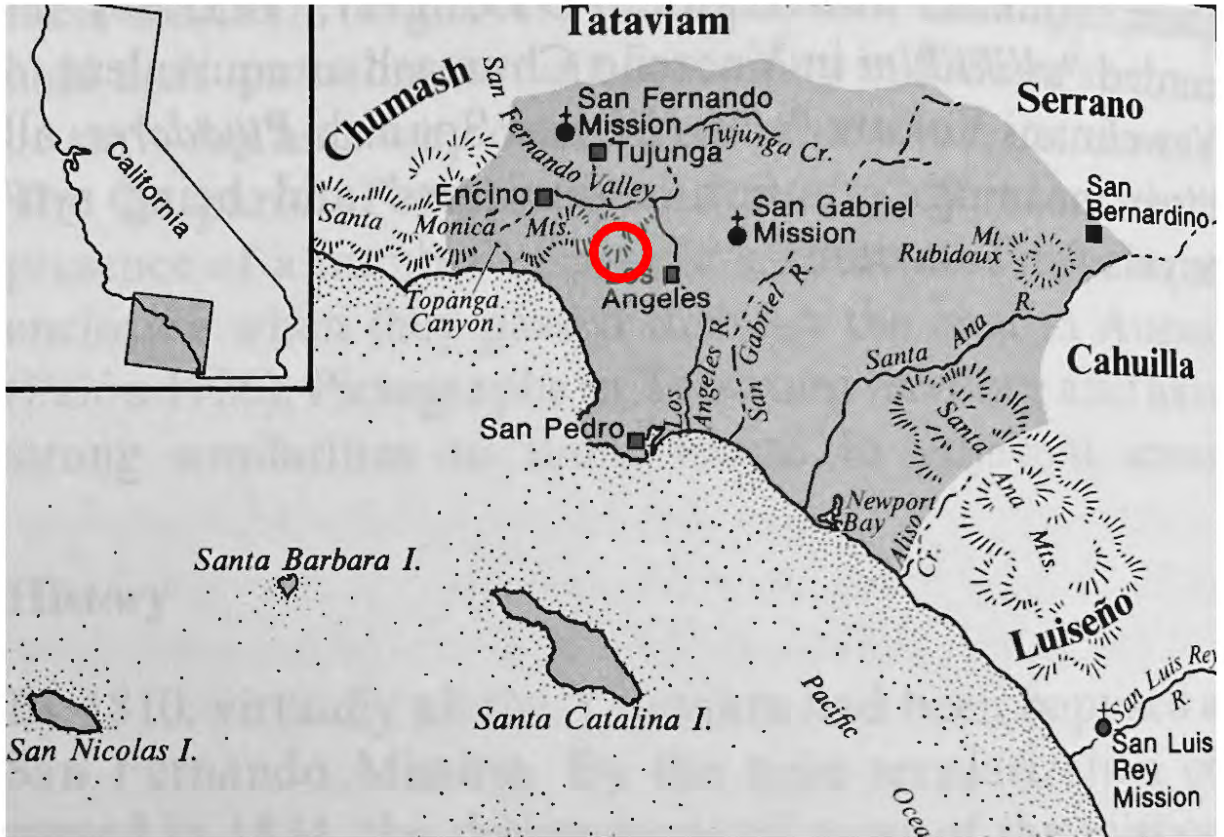
An important landmark shown on the Kirkman-Harriman map (Exhibit 4) and located approximately 2.6 miles southeast of the project site, is the La Brea Tar Pits (marked as La Brea), which would have provided Native Americans with a source of asphaltum, a naturally deposited sticky substance used to bind and waterproof a variety of cookware, tools, weapons, vessels, while also serving a variety of symbolic and ceremonial functions (Brown 2015).

Although not clearly depicted on the Kirkman-Harriman map, Exhibit 6 indicates that the largest Native American village near the project site was the village of *Yaagna*, located approximately 9 miles southeast of the project site in downtown Los Angeles beneath the 101 freeway near Union Station. With a population of nearly 200, *Yaagna* is known to be one of the largest settlements and has been described in numerous archaeological and ethnographic sources, including Dakin 1978, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996, and Morris et al. 2016. It is understood that *Yaanga* was forcibly moved, and by 1813 Native Americans in the area formed a new village to the south, known as Rancheria de los Poblanos. Native American communities in Los Angeles were relocated again in 1836, this time east of the Los Angeles River, with more relocations occurring in the late 1840s (Morris et al. 2016: 94).



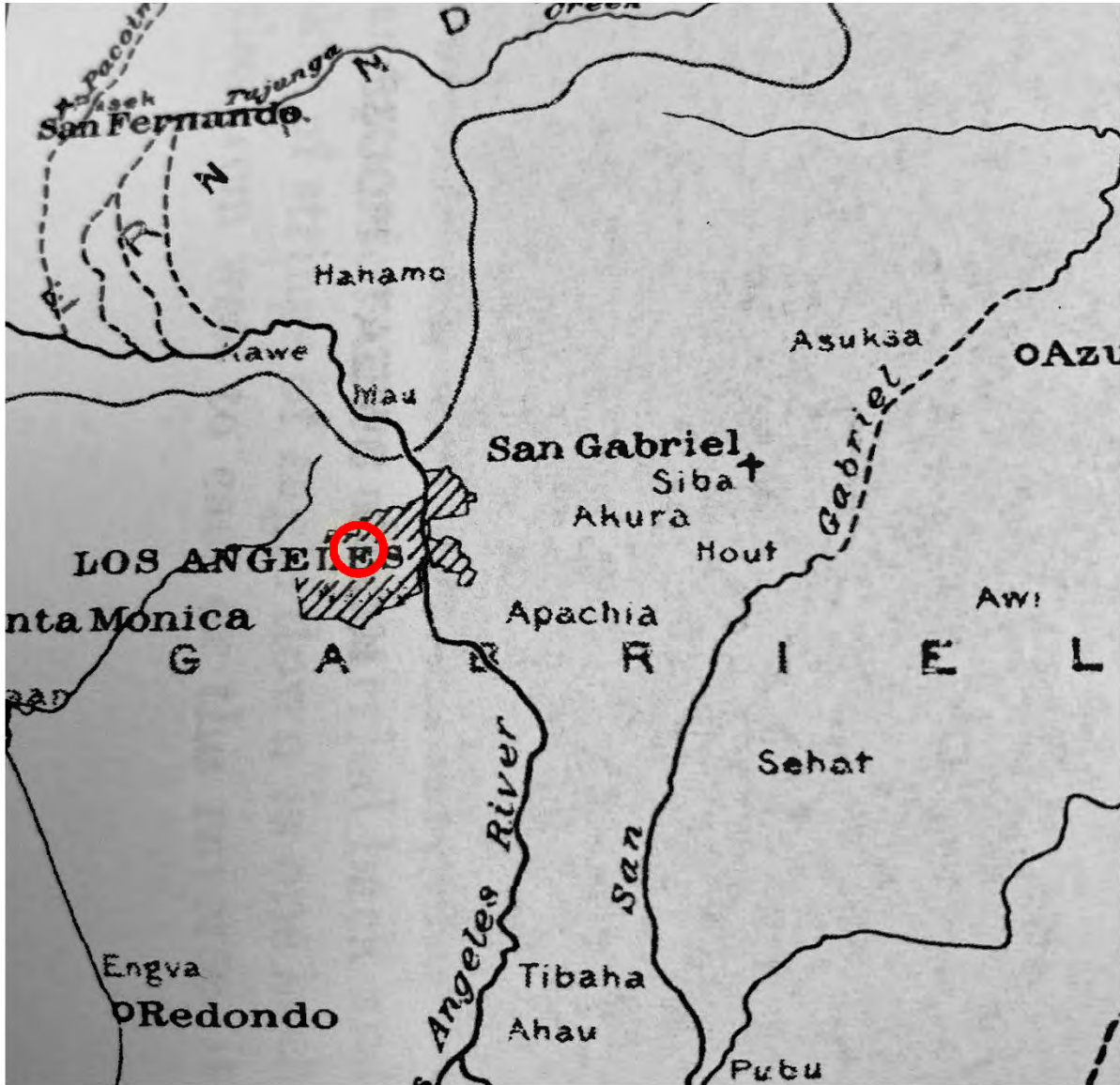
**Exhibit 1. Takic Languages and Dialects (Golla 2011)**

The vicinity of the project site is circled in red. This map shows the traditional cultural boundaries and Takic languages/dialects throughout Southern California



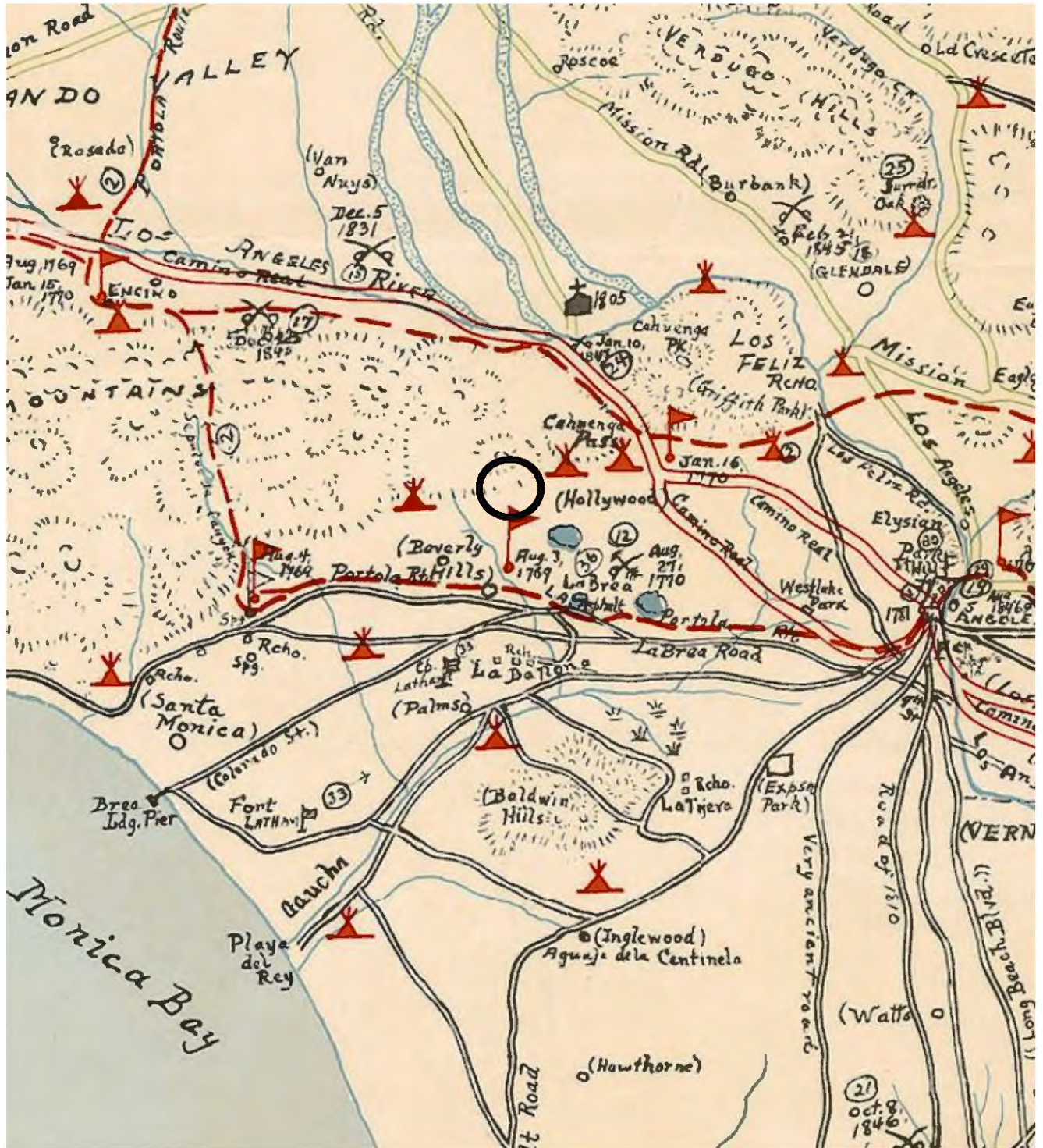
**Exhibit 2. Tribal Territory (Bean and Smith 1978)**

The vicinity of the project site is circled in red. Map showing approximation of Gabrielino/Tongva territory



**Exhibit 3. Native Sites in Part of Southern California (Kroeber 1925)**

The vicinity of the project site is circled in red. Map shows the approximate locations of Native American Villages/placenames.



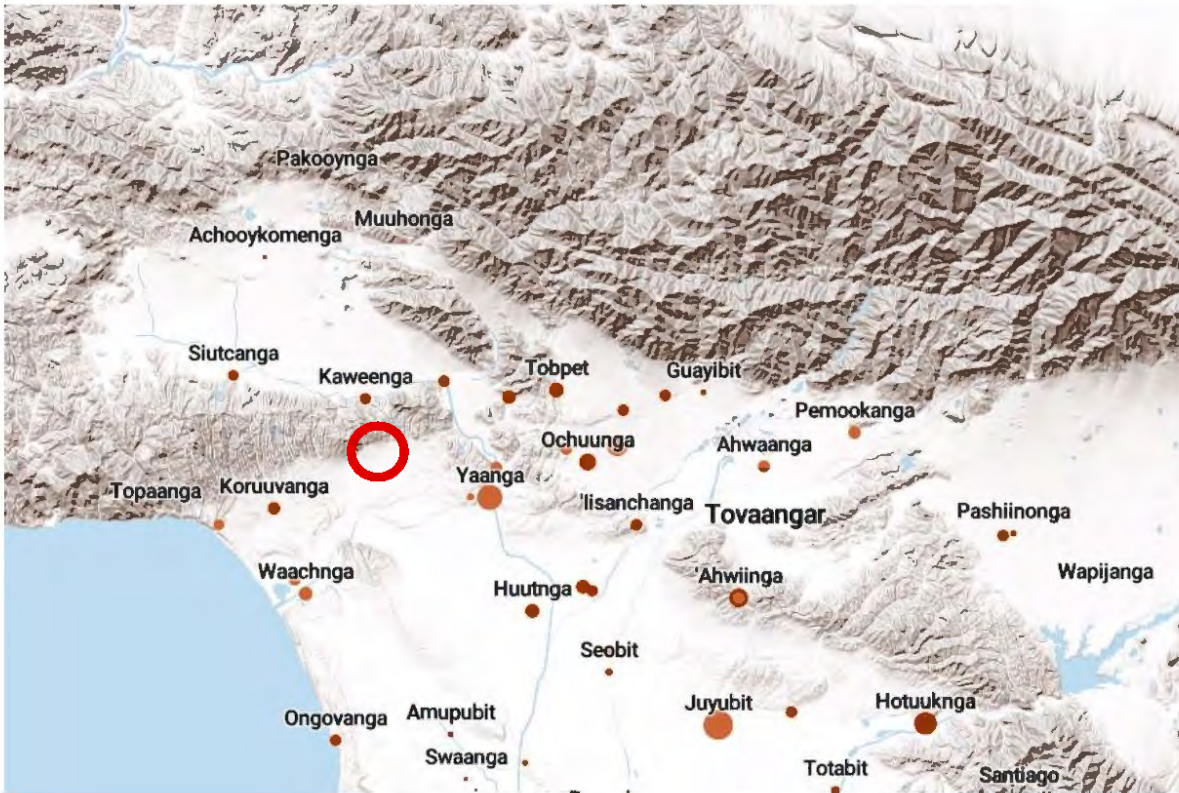
**Exhibit 4. The Kirkman-Harriman pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County, 1860-1937 (1938).**

The vicinity of the project site is circled in black. This map provides a representation of the approximate locations of Native American villages, battle sites, mines, and other historical markers.



**Exhibit 5. The Gabrielino Indians at the Time of the Portola Expedition (Southwest Museum 1962, reprinted in Johnston 1962)**

The vicinity of the project site is circled in red. This map provides a representation of the approximate locations of Native American villages and other features in the Los Angeles area.



**Exhibit 6. Village Size (Greene and Curwen 2019)**

The vicinity of the project site is circled in red. Map from the LA Times *Mapping the Tongva Villages of L.A.'s Past* showing the comparative/approximate size of villages

### 2.3.2 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

South Environmental reviewed Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps available on the Los Angeles Public Library website. A Sanborn Map dated 1955 depicts the project site, and shows that the parcel was undeveloped, with Marlay Drive terminating at the end of the subject parcel as it does in the present-day. Many of the other parcels on Marlay Drive and Woods Drive were undeveloped at that time.

### 2.3.3 Historical Aerial Photographs and Topographic Maps

Historic aerial photographs of the project site were available from Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR 2022) LLC maps for the years 1947, 1948, 1952, 1964, 1972, 1978, 1980, 1985, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 and from the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), FrameFinder Maps for the years 1928, 1940, 1956, 1960, 1962 and 1971 (UCSB 2022). Table 3 provides a summary of all available aerial photographs for the Project site and surrounding areas. Topographic maps were available from USGS TopoView for the years 1894, 1900, 1901, 1904, 1920, 1921, 1949, 1953, 1955, 1959, 1966, 1975, and 1979 (USGS 2022).

### 3 Environmental Setting

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The project site is located approximately 9 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean in the City of Los Angeles, surrounded by residential development set within the steep Hollywood Hills overlooking Sunset Boulevard along Marlay Drive.

The site is currently undeveloped and consists primarily of disturbed soils with ruderal invasive plant species dominated by purple fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) and castor bean (*Ricinus communis*). The project site is adjacent to a steep canyon containing a dense concentration of more mature trees, including pines, located to the west and south, and private residences are located directly to the north, east, and southeast with little to no vegetation. It is likely that the project site has been subject to regular brush clearance (i.e., fuel modification) as required by the City of Los Angeles Fire Department as a measure to control the spread of wildfire.

The nearest major natural water feature to the project site is the Los Angeles River, located approximately 2.8 miles to the north over the hills in the San Fernando Valley. Smaller streams were identified within the Hollywood Hills including to the east near Runyon Canyon Park, and further northwest in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (CDFW 2022).

Soils within the project site are dominated by Urban land-Xerorthents, landscaped complex, associated with 0 to 5 percent slopes on hillsides. The parent material is human-transported material consisting of mostly colluvium and/or residuum weathered from sedimentary rock (USDA 2022).

## 4 Cultural Setting

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### 4.1 Prehistoric Context

While many chronological sequences have been developed to describe cultural changes in Southern California, the following builds on Wallace (1955, 1978), who developed a prehistoric chronology for the Southern California coastal region that is still widely used today. Four periods are presented in this sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for Southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below is a combination of Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as more recent studies.

#### 4.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8,000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of Southern California (Moratto 1984; Erlandson 1991; Rick et al. 2001; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). The most widely accepted dates for archaeological sites on the southern California coast are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105).

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 and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984).

#### 4.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6,000 – 3,000 B.C.)

Set during the Altithermal, which began around 6,000 B.C., the Milling Stone Horizon is characterized by changing subsistence strategies in response to drier climate. This included a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game. Extensive seed processing is evident in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages; namely, milling stones (metates) and handstones (manos). 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). Other food resources 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). Depending on the environmental setting (coastal or inland), food procurement strategies are found to be highly variable (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

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

The Intermediate Horizon 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 towards a greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals along the coast. This diversity was reflected in tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling tool. This change in milling stone technology indicates a transition from the processing and consumption of hard seed resources to the increased reliance on acorns (Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993).

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

The Late Prehistoric Horizon is characterized by an increased diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting. Material culture became more complex as demonstrated through more diverse classes of artifacts. During this period, the northern Channel Islands populations further developed craft specializations, including shell bead manufacture, that sustained trade with mainland settlements and with further trading partners to the east, creating a regional economy. Steatite quarried on Santa Catalina Island was used to make stone bowls, pipes, comals, sucking tubes, pendants, beads, and effigies. The lack of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that ceramic technology was not widely used, or that ceramics were obtained by trade with neighboring groups to the south and east. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture may also be due to the utility of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in much the same way as ceramic vessels.

In areas of inland settlement, by the end of the Intermediate Period, mobility and long-distance migration towards the coast from seasonal camps was replaced by the development of permanent settlements. The period between A.D. 500 and historic contact is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash (Santa Barbara and Ventura counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered to be the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period (Warren 1968).

## 4.2 Ethnographic Context

### 4.2.1 Gabrielino (Gabrieleño)/Tongva

The project area is in the heart of Gabrielino/Tongva territory (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57), who arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native groups include the Chumash and Tataviam to the north, the Serrano to the East, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south. Gabrielino/Tongva lands encompass the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. Their mainland territory is bound on the north by the

Chumash at Topanga Creek, the Serrano at the San Gabriel Mountains in the east, and the Juaneño on the south at Aliso Creek (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

The name “Gabrieliño” or “Gabrieleño” takes its name from Mission San Gabriel, where it was the dominate language spoken by Native Americans who forced to convert (Golla 2011). Many modern Gabrieleño identify themselves and their language as the Tongva (King 1994; Golla 2011). Though the names “Tongva” or “Gabrieleño” are the most common names used by Native American groups today, other groups identify themselves differently, such as the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation.

The Gabrielino/Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. As the population expanded, the larger permanent villages established satellite communities that stayed connected via economic, religious, and social ties. Structures within the village were typically large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule, fern, or carrizo. Other structures found in Gabrielino villages included sweathouses, menstrual huts, and a ceremonial enclosure (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Gabrielino/Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The location of known Gabrielino/Tongva villages suggests three principal settlement and subsistence strategies in their mainland territory (McCawley 1996:35–74). In the valley zones located closest to the transverse ranges, including the San Fernando and San Gabriel valleys, acorn exploitation was the basis of subsistence, but foothill resources such as chia and yucca were also seasonally important. Pinyon nuts and juniper berries were also an important resource for communities located near the transverse ranges, either gathered or exchanged from further inland. A second subsistence strategy involved villages on the high ground along the middle or lower (coastward) reaches of major river courses. These communities had access to acorn stands, while downriver ones had closer access to marine resources (McCawley 1996). The third strategy included both bluff and estuary coastal villages. These appear to have clustered in the Palos Verdes Peninsula and San Pedro shore and estuary areas. Offshore fishing from plank canoes was carried out, along with inshore fishing and shellfish gathering. Both shell hooks and nets were used in obtaining fish which were dried for storage (McCawley 1996:62–71, 122–127). Hunting of sea mammals was also practiced with harpoons, spear throwers, and clubs (Bean and Smith 1978).

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Gabrielino/Tongva to gather and collect food resources. Fishing involved the use of line and hooks, nets, basketry traps, spears, and bow and arrows. Mammal hunting was accomplished using bow and arrows, deadfalls, snares, traps, throwing sticks (Bean and Smith 1978). Food was processed with a variety of tools, including portable and bedrock mortars, pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, hammerstones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was stored in large, finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed acorns

were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms. Food was consumed from various woven and carved wood vessels (McCawley 1996).

Registers from Missions San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano refer to *Puvunga* (located on the campus of Cal State University Long Beach) as a native rancheria. Many (but not all) Gabrielino identified *Puvunga* to the Spanish as the “birthplace of the prophet Chinigchinich and a religious movement led by him” (Byrd and Raab 2007:45). The basis of Gabrielino religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of Native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

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).

## 4.3 Historic Context

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present).

### 4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present-day Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Spain laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 1999:35).

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

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father 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 Angeles of the Porciúncula.” Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002:151).

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).

#### 4.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. 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. During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area.

#### 4.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The Mexican–American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period. California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories.

Horticulture and livestock continued to dominate the southern California economy in the 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005:102–103).

## 4.4 Project Site Historic Context

### 4.4.1 City of Los Angeles

In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles (City of Angels). The California Rancho Era started during the Spanish Period when a small number of land grants (approximately 30) were made to individuals as a reward for their military service and loyalty to the Spanish Crown. After Mexico (including present-day California) became independent from Spain in 1821, the practice of granting land to private citizens was continued by the Mexican government, with approximately 750 land grants issued during the Mexican period (Clay and Troesken 2005: 52-66). Ranchos were a mechanism to populate and utilize the interior territories of Alta California, and the vast majority were distributed after secularization of the California missions in 1834, when the Mexican government reduced the missions to the status of parish churches and redistributed the land that was once under the church's control (California Mission Foundation; Livingston 1914).

California became a U.S. territory in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War, and became a state in 1850. The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States, and the City of Los Angeles was incorporated on April 4, 1850 (Dumke 1944). Following statehood, political pressure mounted to open new lands to settlers from the eastern U.S. As a result, Congress passed the California Lands Act in 1851, which required that all land titles granted during the Spanish and Mexican periods be reviewed to determine their validity. This proved challenging given that rancho boundaries were not precisely defined, often marked by non-permanent or changing markers such as streams, boulders, and trees. The Act gave landowners two years to file a claim with the State Lands Commission. As a result of this law, many rancheros lost their land or had to sell it to pay their legal fees (Surls and Gerber 2016: 40). "Claims were rejected either because the original grant was made in violation of Mexican land law or because there was no evidence that a grant had been made" (Surls and Gerber 2016: 57). Landowners who persevered were often left to deal with squatters who had encroached on their land. Approximately 80

percent of all claims in California were approved, with the Los Angeles area slightly above average at 83 percent (Surls and Gerber 2016: 57).

While the Act greatly contributed to the break-up of rancho lands in the Los Angeles area, it was not the sole cause (Rosenburg). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle, was the currency and staple of the rancho system and continued to dominate the Southern California economy through the 1850s. However, a series of natural disasters beginning in 1862 ultimately brought an end to the rancho system. Floods followed by prolonged drought decimated the cattle industry and resulted in the deaths of thousands of animals, bringing financial ruin to rancheros (Fogelson 1967; Guinn 1915-1916). Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944). While the drought brought an end to the rancho and cattle era, it also set the stage for the urban sprawl that was to follow. "The era of the open range was ending, and a new age of population and economic growth, driven by modern agricultural development, would take its place (Rosenburg 2012).

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). By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley and Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to the city.

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.

#### 4.4.2 Development of the Project Site and Surrounding Area

Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate that in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, there was little development in the West Hollywood area, especially in the hills, with only a single road that traveled part way through Laurel Canyon. From 1894 to 1904, there are only a few structures in the foothills. The Pasadena and Pacific Railroad was present south of the project site, following the foothills.

In the 1920s, more extensive development occurred, with an established street grid at the base of the foothills, and some additional windy roads through the upper hills and canyons. Laurel Canyon was connected across the mountains to the San Fernando Valley at this time, and what would become 1501 Marlay Drive remained undeveloped.

By the 1950s, a network of windy roads was established in the hills over Sunset Boulevard, with an entirely built-out grid to the south, similar to the present day. Marlay Drive terminated at a dead end, similar to its present configuration. Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood Boulevard, and Laurel Canyon Road are seen as more extensive thoroughfares through the neighborhood and across the mountains. Topographic maps from later decades do not show extensive changes within the study area aside from a general increase in density in the city overall. Table 3 provides a detailed account of visible changes to the project site over the last century.

**Table 3. Summary of Historic Aerial Photographs of the Project Site**

<b>Year of Photograph</b>	<b>Description of Project Site and Surrounding Areas</b>
1928	Marlay Drive is visible but appears to be unpaved. Much of the hillside is undeveloped at this time, with few residences constructed. Visible development primarily consists of lot grading and road planning for the development to come over the next several decades. Unlike the present-day, Marlay Drive is connected all the way across the small canyon to the west where it intersects with Marmont Drive.
1938	Marlay Drive remains unpaved but appears to be more established as evidenced by an increase in the number of residences constructed in the area.
1940	There is additional residential infill throughout the area, but no other major changes.
1941	No discernible changes.
1947	More residential infill is evident. The area directly to the north of the project site and slightly east appears to have been graded for new developments along present-day N. Crescent Drive and Woods Drive. The western end of Marlay Drive appears to have tapered off, no longer connecting through the canyon and beginning to fill in with more vegetation.
1948	Marlay Drive appears to be officially terminated and is no longer connected with Marmont Avenue.
1952	More grading for future development is visible to the north and west of the site at the north end of Marmont Avenue. More residences have filled in the north side of Marlay Drive.
1956	Houses have filled in all the graded development lots on Marmont Avenue. Woods Drive, directly to the north of Marlay Drive has several homes under construction. The lot for the Stahl House directly to the north of 1501 Marlay Drive can be seen, though no construction has begun.
1959	No discernible changes.
1960	The Stahl House is completely constructed, along with another house along Wood Drive, and two more houses on Marlay Drive.
1962	No discernible changes.
1964	No discernible changes.
1971	Two more homes have been constructed along Woods Drive. Otherwise, there are no discernible changes.
1972	No discernible changes.
1976	No discernible changes.



**Table 3. Summary of Historic Aerial Photographs of the Project Site**

<b>Year of Photograph</b>	<b>Description of Project Site and Surrounding Areas</b>
1978	One additional house has been constructed along Woods Drive. Otherwise, there are no discernible changes.
1980	No discernible changes.
1985	No discernible changes.
1989	One more house has been constructed along Woods Drive, and another is under construction directly east of the Stahl House. Otherwise, there are no discernible changes.
1992	No discernible changes.
1993	No discernible changes.
1994	One house along Woods Drive is under construction for what appears to be a remodel. Otherwise, there are no discernible changes.
1995	No discernible changes.
1996	No discernible changes.
1997	No discernible changes.
1998	One more house has been constructed along Woods Drive. Otherwise, there are no discernible changes.
1999	No discernible changes.
2000	One more house has been constructed along Woods Drive. Otherwise, there are no discernible changes.
2003	No discernible changes.
2004	No discernible changes.
2005	No discernible changes.
2009	No discernible changes.
2010	A house on Marlay Drive appears to be undergoing demolition with the house above it on Wood Drive undergoing a renovation, and another home is partially demolished for what appears to be a garage replacement. Otherwise, there are no discernible changes.
2012	No discernible changes.
2014	No discernible changes.
2016	No discernible changes.
2018	A house on Woods Drive is extended south towards Marlay Drive with a large retaining wall. Otherwise, there are no discernible changes.

## 5 Findings

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No TCRs were identified within the project site or the surrounding search radius through the SCCIC records search (completed October 21, 2022) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed September 8, 2022 and August 15, 2025). Ethnographic research indicates that the project site is closest to two smaller settlements located near the Cahuenga Pass and the Los Angeles River and is located near natural resources which would have been important to Native Americans in prehistoric and protohistoric times. However, there is no other evidence available to suggest that the project site provided any consistent or seasonal sources of water or other natural resources that would increase the likelihood of the presence of archaeological resources or TCRs. Further, the surrounding residential area has been extensively developed in recent years and it appears that the project site is subject to regular disturbances resulting from fuel modification requirements.

Although no TCRs were identified as a result of this study and none are anticipated to be impacted by the proposed project, the City has established a standard condition of approval to address inadvertent discovery of TCRs that includes halting construction and making sure that the discovery is properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the established process (see Section 1.2.2 of this report). Should TCRs be inadvertently encountered, this condition of approval will ensure that any TCRs identified during construction of the proposed project will be handled in compliance with state law such that any potential impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

## 6 Bibliography

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# Appendix A. CONFIDENTIAL Records Search Results

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\*Not for public distribution\*

# Appendix B. NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

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## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 15, 2025

Samantha Murray  
South Environmental LLC

Via Email to: [smurray@southenvironmental.com](mailto:smurray@southenvironmental.com)

### Re: 1501 Marlay Drive Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
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COMMISSIONER  
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Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
8/15/2025**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	6/28/2023
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 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/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, Santa Barbara, Ventura	12/4/2023
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 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 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, Santa Barbara, Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Duntlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/30/2023
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, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/30/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vmminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/21/2025
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	4/8/2024
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
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

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PR03-2025-004599  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: Los Angeles  
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 1501 Marlay Drive Project, Los Angeles County.

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 8, 2022

Samantha Murray  
South Environmental LLCVia Email to: [smurray@southenvironmental.com](mailto:smurray@southenvironmental.com)**Re: 1501 Marlay Drive Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Murray:

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](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

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**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN  
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KarukSECRETARY  
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Paiute/White Mountain  
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**Isaac Bojorquez**  
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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
9/8/2022**

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roadkingcharles@aol.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 1501 Marlay Drive Project, Los Angeles County.