

Appendix I

Tribal Cultural Resources

Appendix I.1

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE BELLWOOD AVENUE PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PREPARED FOR:

EYESTONE ENVIRONMENTAL

2121 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 3355

El Segundo, California 90245

Contact: Stephanie Eyestone-Jones

PREPARED BY:

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

Linda Kry, BA, RA

Adriane Gusick, BA

Makayla Murillo, BA

Micah Hale, PhD, RPA

DUDEK

38 North Marengo Avenue

Pasadena, California 91101

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	III
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Personnel.....	1
1.2 Project Location	1
1.3 Project Description	1
2 REGULATORY SETTING	7
2.1 State.....	7
2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)	7
2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act.....	8
2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5	10
3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	13
3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions.....	13
4 CULTURAL SETTING	15
4.1 Prehistoric Overview	15
4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC).....	15
4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)	16
4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769).....	17
4.2 Ethnographic Overview	17
4.2.1 Gabrielino (Gabrieleño)/Tongva	18
4.3 Historic-Period Overview	21
4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821).....	21
4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1846).....	22
4.3.3 American Period (1846–Present).....	22
4.4 Project Site Historic Context.....	23
4.4.1 City of Los Angeles.....	23
5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	25
5.1 SCCIC Records Search.....	25
5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies	25
5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources.....	26
5.2 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Images	28
5.3 Native American Correspondence.....	29
5.3.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search.....	29
5.3.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation	30
5.4 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature	34
6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	45

6.1 Response to Information Provided Through Consultation and Assessment of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources45

6.2 Recommendations.....47

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY 49

APPENDICES

A Confidential SCCIC Records Search Results

B Native American Heritage Commission SLF Search Results

C Confidential Record of AB 52 Consultation

FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Location3

Figure 2. Project Aerial.....5

Figure 3. 1938 Historical Map.....37

Figure 4. Takic Languages and Dialects39

Figure 5. Gabrielino Traditional Area.....41

Figure 6. Tribal Settlements and Mission Village Map.....43

TABLES

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site.....25

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site.....26

Table 3. Native American Heritage Commission-Listed Native American Contacts26

Table 4. Assembly Bill 52 Native American Tribal Outreach Results25

Table 5. Summary of Historic Maps Provided the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation31

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the Bellwood Avenue Project (proposed Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project proposes to develop a new eldercare facility for persons 62 years of age and older. The proposed Project Site is located in the West Los Angeles Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 6-miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The 2.22-acre proposed Project Site is located within a heavily developed area at 10328-10384 and 10341-10381 Bellwood Avenue. The Project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 15 West, within Section 26 of the *Beverly Hills*, California 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle.

The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) and tribal consultation initiated by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. No Native American resources were identified within the proposed Project Site or the surrounding area through the SCCIC records (completed August 16, 2019) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed August 19, 2019). The proposed Project Site was developed by the 1950s at the latest and has been substantially disturbed as a result.

All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent project notification letters by the City on May 30, 2019. Representatives included: Andrew Salas, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation; Kimia Fatehi, Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians; Robert F. Dorame, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Sam Dunlap, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Sadonne Goad, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Anthony Morales, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Linda Candelaria, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; John Valenzuela, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians; Joseph Ontiveros, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians; and Michael Mirelez, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

The City received one response via email for consultation from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation) requesting consulting party status on June 4, 2019. The City also received a response from the Torres – Martinez Desert Cahuilla deferring to Tribes that are closer to the Project area.

A consultation call between the City and Kizh Nation representatives regarding the proposed Project was held on July 31, 2019. During the call, the Kizh Nation observed that Santa Monica Boulevard was a known trade route and that the Project falls near medicinal natural springs. In a follow-up email on August 5, 2019, the Kizh Nation provided supporting documentation, which included screen shots of excerpts from unspecified literary sources, a pictorial, and historical maps including some explanatory text for the provided maps. No specific location of the identified springs was provided, however, review of available information by Dudek

suggests that the nearest historically documented spring was mapped slightly more than 2.5 miles west of the Project Site. In addition, a review of the historical maps indicate that the nearest mapped tributary is approximately 0.82 miles west of the Project Site. Additionally, the Pasadena and Pacific Railroad are shown outside of the Project Site, approximately 0.16 miles to north, which according to the Kizh Nation, are where trade routes would have existed. While a review of the 1881 map provided by the Kizh Nation does indeed show that the Project Site is on the boundary line between Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres and Rancho Rincon de Los Bueyes, the map does not include any reference to the village site of Yangna. However, a review of archival records indicate that the village site mapped nearest to the Project and substantiated through the archaeological record is Cabuepet (or Cahuenga), approximately 6-7 miles to the northwest of the Project Site. Lastly, the Kizh Nation also provided the City with mitigation language recommended for the management of TCRs.

To date, no other responses have been received from the tribal contacts regarding TCRs or other concerns about the proposed Project. Government-to-government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the proposed Project Site. Having received no further information, the City issued a letter closing consultation coinciding with publication of the Draft EIR.

Given that no TCR has been identified that could be affected, and based on the tribal consultation, no TCR was identified that could be impacted by the proposed Project, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. Nonetheless, the City generally applies a standard condition of approval to projects that disturb soil to address any unanticipated discovery of TCRs during grading activities.

1 INTRODUCTION

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to complete a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) study for the proposed Bellwood Avenue Project (proposed Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the negative results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission’s (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information.

1.1 Project Personnel

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator, drafted the present report, and provided management recommendations for TCRs. Linda Kry, BA, RA, contributed to this report and provided management oversight. Adriane Gusick, BA, completed the SCCIC records search, historical research, and contributed to this report. Makayla Murillo, BA, contributed to this report. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance.

1.2 Project Location

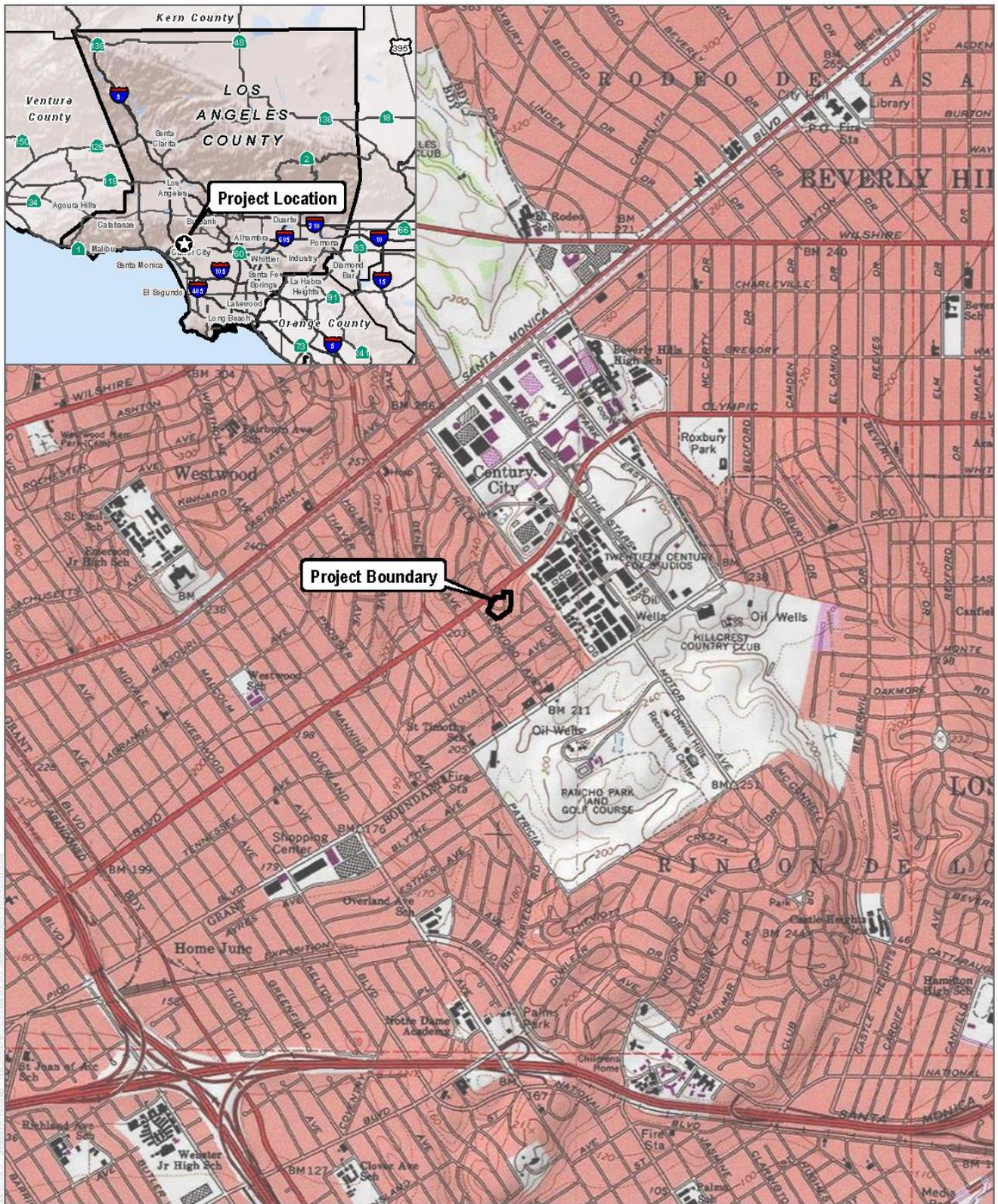
The proposed Project Site falls on public land survey system Township 1 South, Range 15 West, within Section 26 of the *Beverly Hills*, California 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey Quadrangle (USGS) (Figure 1). Specifically, the proposed Project Site is located on a 2.22-acre site (96,792 square feet), located at 10328-10384 and 10341-10381 Bellwood Avenue in the West Los Angeles Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles (Figure 2). The proposed Project Site is irregularly shaped and is bifurcated by Bellwood Avenue. Adjacent to the proposed Project Site, Bellwood Avenue is a U-shaped street that connects to Olympic Boulevard at each end. The proposed Project Site includes parcels located generally north/west and east/south of Bellwood Avenue as well as the portion of Bellwood Avenue that bifurcates the proposed Project Site.

1.3 Project Description

The Project proposes to develop a new eldercare facility for persons 62 years of age and older to provide services and assistance for the daily living needs of its residents. The proposed Project would include 192 senior housing residential units, comprised of 71 senior-independent dwelling units, 75 assisted living guest rooms, and 46 memory care guest rooms; 50,463 square feet of indoor common areas that include space for supporting services, common dining areas, a gym, indoor pool and spa, wellness center, activity rooms, family/living rooms, and building lobby and reception area; and 14,630 square feet of outdoor common areas, including several courtyards and terraces that would be distributed throughout the proposed Project Site. The

proposed uses would be located within a single building ranging in height from 38 feet to 70 feet, or three-to six stories. A total of 140 vehicle parking spaces would be provided within two subterranean levels beneath the proposed building that would extend to a depth of 30-feet. Three existing multi-family residential developments with a total of 112 residential units and 43,939 square feet would be removed to accommodate the proposed Project. Additionally, the proposed Project includes the vacation and realignment of the portion of Bellwood Avenue that currently bifurcates the proposed Project Site.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE BELLWOOD AVENUE PROJECT



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Beverly Hills Quadrangle
Township 1S / Range 15W / Section 2S

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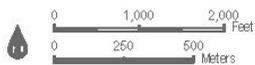
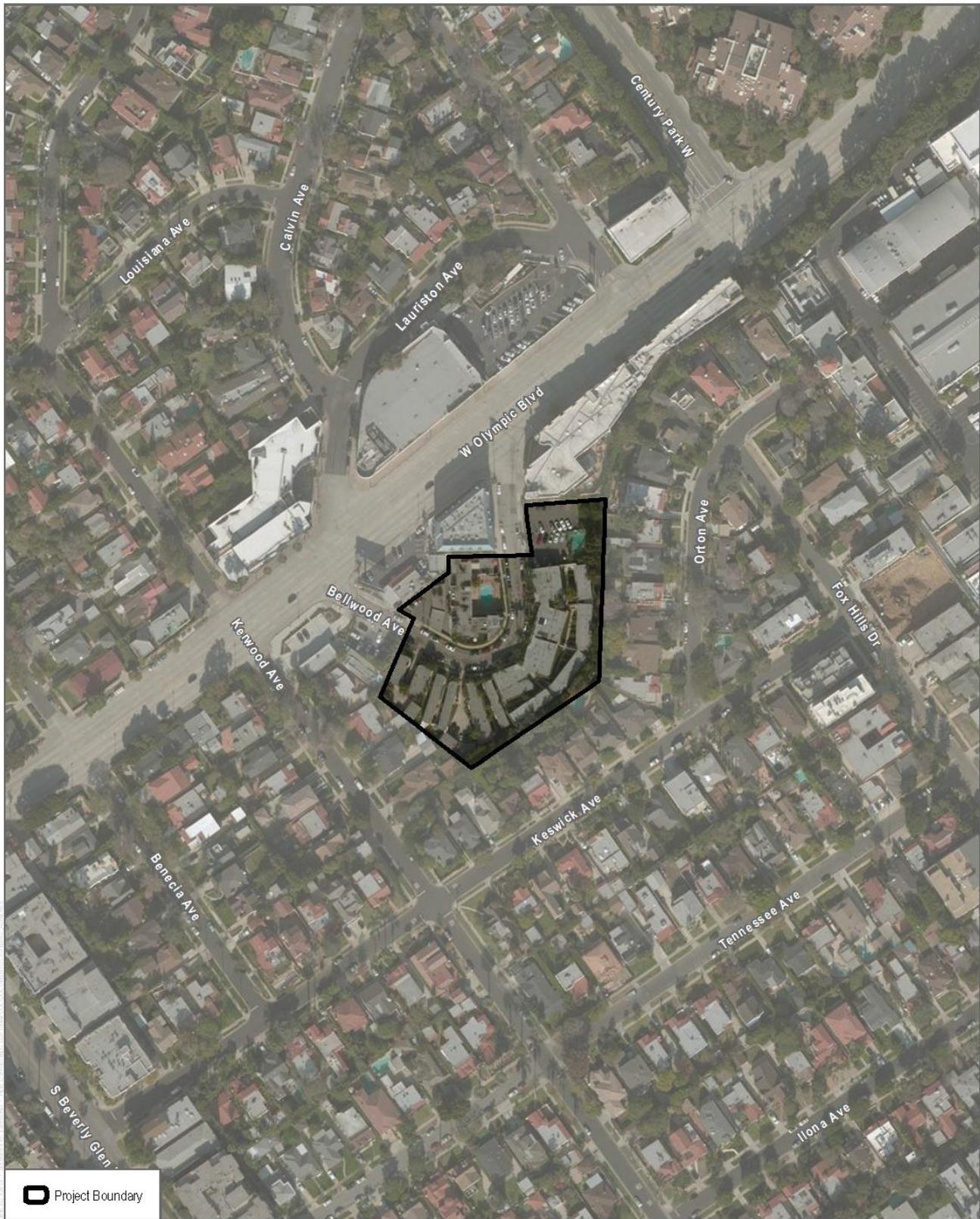


FIGURE 1

Project Location

Bellwood Avenue Project

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SOURCE: Bing Maps 2019; Los Angeles County 2017

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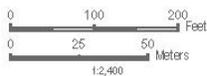


FIGURE 2

Project Aerial

Bellwood Avenue Project

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2 REGULATORY SETTING

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during construction of the proposed Project.

2.1 State

2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

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 (PRC), 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” (PRC 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 PRC 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 California Code of Regulations [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.

2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further, the following CEQA statutes (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “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 a historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC 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.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(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” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is an “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC 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 (PRC 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); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

- (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; 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 PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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 as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

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 (PRC Sections 21083.2(a)–(c)).

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 (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

Impacts on nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 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 PRC Section 5097.98.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 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. AB 52 established that TCRs must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a TCR as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and that is either:

- On or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register; or
- 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.

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

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 TCRs 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.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

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, 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. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5(c)). NAHC will notify the “most likely descendant.” With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by NAHC. The most likely

descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and items associated with Native Americans.

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The Project Site is located within the Transverse Range Geomorphic Province within the northeast portion of the Los Angeles Basin. Situated approximately 6-miles east of the Pacific Ocean and 10.5-miles west of the Los Angeles River, the Project Site is along the vestiges of the southern reaching foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains. The proposed Project Site is on the western slope of a southern trending low-lying ridge. The surrounding area is characterized by hilly terrain with elevation at the Project Site averaging 221 feet above mean sea level sloping upwards northeast. The Project Site is underlain by Pleistocene San Pedro formation alluvium generated by the Beverly Hills to the northeast. Soils are dominated by the Urban land-Sepulveda-Pierview complex and the Urban land-Anthraltic Xerothents, loamy substratum-Grommet complex (CDWR 1961, USDA 2019).

The Project Site is currently developed with several multi-family residential buildings and associated structures and parking and includes the portion of Bellwood Avenue that bifurcates the proposed Project Site. Specifically, the Project Site encompasses three multi-family residential developments totaling 112 units and 43,939 square feet. These three multi-family residential developments include a two-story, 13-unit building located at 10341–10381 Bellwood Avenue; seven, two-story buildings with a total of 55 units located at 10328-10366 Bellwood Avenue; and six bungalow court buildings located at 10368-10384 Bellwood Avenue with a total of 44 units. Existing landscaping within the Project Site includes several shrubs and trees.

The Project Site includes parcels located generally north/west and east/south of Bellwood Avenue. The portion of the Project Site located generally north/west of Bellwood Avenue is bounded by the Century Park hotel to the north, Bellwood Avenue and multi-family residential uses to the east and south, and a small commercial shopping center to the west that includes a cleaners and a smog check station. The portion of the Project Site located east and south of Bellwood Avenue is generally bounded by a Courtyard by Marriott hotel and Bellwood Avenue to the north, single-family residential uses to the east and south, and a beauty salon to the west.

Along the southern and eastern boundaries of the Project Site there is a grade difference ranging between approximately 14 feet to 42 feet from the adjacent single-family residential uses such that the proposed Project Site is situated below the adjacent single-family residential uses. This sloping topography continues across the Project Site and surroundings towards Olympic Boulevard.

Beyond the immediate surroundings of the Project Site are additional commercial and office uses along Olympic Boulevard, including a Ralph’s grocery store located to the north and a Goodwill Donation Center to the west. Single- and multi-family residential uses continue east and south of the proposed Project Site. Additionally, the Project Site is located 0.5 mile south of the Century City commercial district.

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4 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Prehistoric Overview

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous. Our knowledge of associated cultural pattern(s) is informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego, through the Mojave Desert, and beyond. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in the region is located in coastal Southern California (though contemporaneous sites are present in the Channel Islands) derives from SDI-4669/W-12 in La Jolla. A human burial from SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2006). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (MNO-679)—a multi-component fluted point site, and MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (see Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and -680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8,200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components

from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominately of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of groundstone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir-corrected radiocarbon date from a shell produced a date of 6630 BC. Grenda (1997) suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, where hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (see Basgall and Hall 1990).

4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the coastal Southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the

bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and before Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004); however, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general, this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, as well as the widespread use of bedrock mortars. The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred before AD 1400. Millingstones and handstones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of millingstone-handstone versus mortar-pestle technology is tenuous due to incomplete information on archaeological assemblages.

4.2 Ethnographic Overview

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005: 32) by recording languages

and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of pre-contact, aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Robert F. Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, since considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California. This is also a particularly important consideration for studies focused on TCRs; where concepts of “cultural resource” and the importance of traditional cultural places are intended to be interpreted based on the values expressed by present-day Native American representatives and may vary from archaeological values (Giacinto 2012).

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007).

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative “time depth” of the speaking populations (Golla 2007: 80) A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group’s language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla has observed that the “absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family” can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007:71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecian family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino (alternately Gabrieleño), Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecian ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2000).

4.2.1 Gabrielino (Gabrieleño)/Tongva

The archaeological record indicates that project area and vicinity was occupied by the Gabrieleño, who arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding cultural groups included the Chumash

and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

The name “Gabrieliño” or “Gabrieleño” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrieleño area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). While this population primarily included Native American individuals local to the immediate region, individuals from surrounding areas and other tribes are also shown from records to have become members of San Gabriel Mission. As such, post-mission Gabrieleno communities may have complex historical and cultural understandings, with associations to multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, in the post-Contact period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names by which Native Americans in southern California identified themselves have, in some cases, been lost. Many modern Gabrieleño identify themselves as the Tongva (King 1994), within which there are a number of regional bands. Though the names “Tongva” or “Gabrieleño” are the most common names used by modern Native American groups, and are recognized by the Native American Heritage Commission, there are groups within the region that self-identify differently, such as the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation. In order to be inclusive of the majority of tribal entities within the region, the name “Tongva” or “Gabrieleño” are used within this report.

Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. The 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. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number approaching 10,000 (O’Neil 2002). Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probably communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified.

The largest, and best documented, ethnographic Tongva village in the vicinity was that of *Yanga* (also known as Yaangna, Janga, and Yabit), which was in the vicinity of the downtown Los Angeles (McCawley 1996:56-57; NEA and King 2004). This village was reportedly first documented by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of its members to this mission; however, following the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, opportunities for local paid work became increasingly common, which had the result of reducing the number of Native American neophytes from the immediately surrounding area (NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleno inhabitants of Yanga were members of San Gabriel Mission (King 2000; NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleno territory. Second in size, and less thoroughly documented, the village of Cahuenga was located slightly closer, just north of the Cahuenga Pass. The Portola party passed westward through the La Brea Tar Pits area (CA-LAN-159)

the following day. This was a known area of Native American use for hunting and the gathering of tar and other area-specific resources (Westec 1983). A pertinent excerpt from Father Juan Crespi's August 3, 1769 diary entry is provided here:

The Captain told me that when they scouted here, in a ravine about half a league to the westward they came upon about forty springs of pitch, or tar, boiling in great surges up out of the ground, and saw very large swamps of this tar, enough to have caulked many ships. [Brown 2002:341]

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978: 546; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

A wide variety of tools and implements were used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996).

Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich religion, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and 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). 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).

Deceased Tongva 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). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a wide variety of offerings,

including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Johnston 1962; McCawley 1996; Reid 1926). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996).

4.3 Historic-Period Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1821–1848), and American Period (1846–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present 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. Vizcaíno’s crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California’s Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. 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 Crespi named “the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula” or “Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of the Porciúncula.” Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002). In 1795 Fr. Fermin Lasuen ordered a new report on possible mission sites, and the Francisco Reyes Rancho was ultimately chosen as the new mission site, with Mission San Fernando Rey

de España being formally founded in 1797 (Perkins 1957). Shortly thereafter, many of the local Gabrielino and Tataviam people were removed from their homeland, relocated to the mission, and their native lifeways taken away.

4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1846)

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

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. Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica, where the Project Site is located, was granted by Governor Juan Alvarado to Francisco Sepulveda in 1838. The Rancho encompasses present day Santa Monica, Brentwood, Mandeville Canyon, portions of the Santa Monica Mountains, and parts of West Los Angeles (Hoffman 1862: 63).

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.

4.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

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. 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 (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, 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. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005).

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), which incorporated on April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican-American War and five months prior to California achieving statehood. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued in the early American Period. 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. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944). Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, Los Angeles County reportedly had a population of 30,000 persons (Dumke 1944).

Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland personified the city's efforts for a stable water supply (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997). By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley and Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to the city (Nadeau 1997).

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

capital of the world and southern California's booming aerospace industry were key factors in the county's growth in the twentieth century.

5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

On August 16, 2019, Dudek completed a CHRIS records search of the Project Site and a 0.5-mile search radius at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. This search included mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. The confidential records search results are also provided in Confidential Appendix A.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 12 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5-mile of the Project Site between 1997 and 2014 (Table 1). None of these studies overlap or are adjacent to the Project Site.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-02200	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1990	Technical Report - Architectural Report - Archaeology for the Fox Studios Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-03623	Strudwick, Ivan H. and Jay Michalsky	1997	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Crafts Building, Including a Brief History of the Movies in Relation to 20th Century-fox Studios City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-04175	Strudwick, Ivan H.	1998	Completion of Monitoring of Construction Activities at 20th Century-fox Studios, CALAN-2479h, City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-05033	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R313.1, County of Los Angeles, CA	Outside
LA-05189	Holson, John	2001	Archaeological Survey and Record Search for Worldcom 1901 Avenue of the Stars, Century City Loop Project	Outside
LA-09253	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate LAR022-51 (Avenue of the Stars & Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-11005	Cogstone	2010	Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report	Outside
LA-11306	Supernowicz, Dana	2010	Cultural Resources Study of the Hyatt Regency Century Plaza Project, AT&T Mobility Site No. EL0423, 2025 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90067	Outside
LA-11642	Daly, Pam and Nancy Sikes	2012	Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports	Outside
LA-11785	Rogers, Leslie	2012	Final Environmental Impact Statement/Final Environmental Impact Report for the Westside Subway Extension	Outside

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-12110	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen Crawford	2013	Cultural Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate EL0503 (Avenue of the Stars/Olympic Blvd) Avenue of the Stars ROW, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12723	Wills, Carrie	2014	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Empyrean' 10000 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that 15 previously recorded cultural resources are located within 0.5-mile of the Project Site. None of these resources are within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. The previously recorded cultural resources consist of 13 historic-age buildings, one District consisting of multiple historic-age buildings, and one historic-age archaeological site (P-19-002479). The historic-age archaeological site is approximately 0.25-miles from the Project Site and consists of a sub-surface low-density deposit of historic-age trash and construction debris with temporally diagnostic material dating from the 1920s and 1930s. No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within 0.5-mile of the Project Site. Table 1 below, summarizes these previously recorded resources in additional detail.

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

Primary (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Resource Age and Type	Resource Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Project Site
002479	2479-H	Historic-age archaeological site	Sparse buried historic-age deposit consisting of trash and construction debris that was likely associated with the initial construction of Twentieth Century Fox Studios in the 1920s and 1930s	Not evaluated	1996 (Strudwick, Ivan H., Jay Michalsky and Gary King); 1998 (Strudwick, Ivan H, J. Michalsky, and G. King)	Outside
189247	—	Historic-age Building: Hotel	Century Plaza Hotel: 2025 Avenue of the Stars (built 1965)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR through survey evaluation	2010 (URS Corp); 2010 (Supernowicz, Dana E.); 2011 (Daly, Pam)	Outside

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

Primary (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Resource Age and Type	Resource Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Project Site
189251	—	Historic-age Building: Single-family property	1812-1814 Holmby Avenue (built 1931)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR through survey evaluation	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
189253	—	Historic-age Building: Commercial and single-family property	“The Barn”: 10300 Santa Monica Boulevard (built 1949-1950)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR through survey evaluation	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
189254	—	Historic-age Building: Multiple-family property	10456 Santa Monica Boulevard (built 1937)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR through survey evaluation	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
189295	—	Historic-age District	Known as Century City District or Historic District 3: single-family residences built 1920s-1940s	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR through survey evaluation	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
189296	—	Historic-age Building: Single-family property	1948 Fox Drive (built 1936)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR through survey evaluation and as a contributing element to an eligible district	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
189297	—	Historic-age Building: Single-family property	1869 Benecia Avenue (built 1936)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR as a contributor to an eligible district	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
189298	—	Historic-age Building: Single-family property	1868 Benecia Avenue (built 1940)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR as a contributor to an eligible district	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
189299	—	Historic-age Building: Single-family property	10338 La Grange Avenue (built 1947)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR as a contributor to an eligible district	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside

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

Primary (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Resource Age and Type	Resource Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Project Site
189300	—	Historic-age Building: Single-family property	10350 La Grange Avenue (built 1936)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR as a contributor to an eligible district	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
189301	—	Historic-age Building: Single-family property	10323 Dunkirk Avenue (built 1929)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR as a contributor to an eligible district	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
189302	—	Historic-age Building: Single-family property	10317 Dunkirk Avenue (built 1928)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR as a contributor to an eligible district	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
189303	—	Historic-age Building: Single-family property	10311 Dunkirk Avenue (built 1928)	3: Appears eligible for the NR and CR as a contributor to an eligible district	2010 (URS Corp)	Outside
190969	—	Historic-age Building: Country Club	Hillcrest Country Club: 100000 West Pico Boulevard (built circa 1920)	3S: Appears eligible for the NR through survey evaluation	2014 (Crawford, K.A.)	Outside

5.2 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Images

Dudek consulted historical topographic maps, aerial photographs, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborn Maps) to understand the development of the Project Site and surrounding area. Topographic maps are available from 1894 to 2015 and aerial images are available from 1952 to 2016 (NETR 2019). Sanborn maps were available from 1926 (Sanborn 1926).

The first topographic map dates from 1894 and shows the Project Site and surrounding area as undeveloped aside for the Pasadena and Pacific Railroad to the north and a sparse webbing of roads. The Project Site is along one of these roads, although no structures are in the vicinity of the Project Site. The 1921 topographic map no longer shows the road adjacent the proposed Project Site. To the east is an oil field with associated roads, otherwise, the Project Site and surrounding area remain undeveloped. The 1925 topographic map highlights the undeveloped terrain of the proposed Project Site and surrounding area, depicting the proposed Project Site on a western slope northeast of the confluence of two seasonal drainages. Though

the 1925 topographic map depicts the area as entirely undeveloped, the 1926 Sanborn map displays an established grid infilled with single-family dwellings. Bellwood Avenue has been constructed, while Olympic Boulevard has not. The Project Site has been subdivided into lots; however, the lots are vacant. The first available aerial photograph dates from 1952 and shows the Project Site as fully developed with the existing multi-family apartment buildings in their current configuration and Olympic Boulevard in its current alignment.

5.3 Native American Correspondence

5.3.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek contacted the NAHC on August 19, 2019 to request a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on September 16, 2019, stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting five Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project Site. Table 3, below, lists the five tribes on the NAHC contact list for the SLF review. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek; however, as discussed below, in compliance with AB 52, the City has contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested project notification. Please note that the City’s AB 52 list includes additional tribal representatives than those identified in the NAHC’s September 16, 2019 correspondence. Documents related to the SLF search are included in Appendix B.

Table 3. Native American Heritage Commission-Listed Native American Contacts

Native American Tribal Representatives
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Chairman Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

5.3.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and requires the lead agency to notify any California groups (who have requested notification) of the Project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Pursuant to AB 52, the City sent Project notification letters on May 30, 2019 to NAHC-listed Native American tribal representatives on the City’s AB 52 Contact List, which includes the five tribes suggested on the NAHC contact list for the SLF review as well as additional tribal representatives. The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. Table 4, below, summarizes the results of the AB 52 notification process for the proposed Project.

**Table 4
Assembly Bill 52 Native American Tribal Outreach Results**

Native American Tribal Representatives	Method and Date of Notification	Response to City Notification Letters	Consultation Date
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	No Response	As no response was received, consultation was concluded.
Sadonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	No Response	As no response was received, consultation was concluded.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	Response received June 4, 2019 via email, requesting consulting party status.	A consultation call between the City and representatives from the Kizh Nation was held on July 31, 2019.
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	No Response	As no response was received, consultation was concluded.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	No Response	As no response was received, consultation was concluded.
Kimia Fatehi Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	No Response	As no response was received, consultation was concluded.
Sam Dunlap Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	No Response	As no response was received, consultation was concluded.
Linda Candelaria Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	No Response	As no response was received, consultation was concluded.
John Valenzuela San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	No Response	As no response was received, consultation was concluded.

**Table 4
Assembly Bill 52 Native American Tribal Outreach Results**

Native American Tribal Representatives	Method and Date of Notification	Response to City Notification Letters	Consultation Date
Joseph Ontiveros Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	No Response	As no response was received, consultation was concluded.
Michael Mirelez Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Certified mail; May 30, 2019	Response dated June 6, 2019 was received June 12, 2019 via email, deferring consultation to tribes closer to the Project area.	Declined consultation.

Chairman Andrew Salas, of the Kizh Nation, contacted the City on June 4, 2019 requesting formal consultation regarding the proposed Project. A consultation meeting between the Kizh Nation and the City was held on July 31, 2019. During the meeting, the Kizh Nation stated that Santa Monica Boulevard was a known trade route and identified the road as a cultural resource. Additionally, the Kizh Nation stated that the Project Site is near the location of medicinal natural springs, which they identified as cultural resources. Following the consultation, the Kizh Nation provided the City, via email on August 5, 2019, with screen shots of ten (10) historical map images, a screen shot of a pictorial depicting Rancho San Jose de Bueno Ayres (ca. 1840), and screen shots of two pages of text from unknown literary sources. Table 5, below, provides the Kizh Nation’s summary for each respective map.

Table 5. Summary of Historic Maps Provided by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Tribe)

Map Year	Map Source	Description of Resources in Maps
1881	10328-10384 Bellwood Ave_1881 Ranchos: Unknown Map superimposed on Google Earth	<p>The Tribe states that this map indicates that the Project area is within the Village of Yangna. The Tribe states that all of their mainland villages overlapped each other to facilitate movement of tribal cultural resources (TCRs) throughout the landscape and to their sister tribes outside of their ancestral territory. The Tribe further states that the village use areas were usually shared between two or more adjoining villages depending on the type, quantity, quality, and availability of the natural resources. The Tribe states that for these reasons, human activities can be pronounced within the shared areas and that TCRs may be present in the soil layers from those years of human activity within that landscape.</p> <p>The Tribe also states that this map indicates that the Project area is within Rancho Rincon de Los Bueyes. The Tribe states that all Ranchos were placed on ancient village locations because of the available resources in that area for human sustenance. According to the Tribe, these resources include waterways, waterbodies, springs, elevated ground, and food resources. The Tribe references the verbal explanation provided during the consultation meeting and the documents and images of maps provided to the City pertaining to how Rancho Rincon de Los Bueyes was located within their ancient village of Yangna.</p>

Table 5. Summary of Historic Maps Provided by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Tribe)

Map Year	Map Source	Description of Resources in Maps
1898	10328-10384 Bellwood Ave_1898: Unknown Map superimposed on Google Earth	<p>This map is a map showing railroads, subdivisions and Ranchos with a place marker for the Project Site.</p> <p>The Tribe states that this map indicates the Project Site's close proximity to a railroad that existed in this location. The Tribe states that all railroads were placed on top of its traditional trade routes because the first railroad planners that came out west found the topography too varied and, thus, selected paths of the Tribe's traditional trade routes, which had already been flattened by human travel over thousands of years of use.</p> <p>The Tribe states that: (1) there are many trade routes around the Project area; (2) these routes were also used for visiting family, going to ceremonies, accessing recreation areas, as well as foraging areas; (3) along these routes were seasonal or permanent ramadas, trade depots, and habitation areas; and (4) often along these trade routes were isolated burials and cremations of those who died along the trail. The Tribe further states that these trade routes are considered "cultural landscapes," which house objects and are therefore a TCR.</p>
1901	Unknown Map superimposed on Google Earth	<p>This map is a map showing railroads and Ranchos with a place marker for the Project Site.</p> <p>The Tribe states that this map indicates the Project Site's close proximity to a railroad that existed in this location. The Tribe states that all railroads were placed on top of its traditional trade routes because the first railroad planners that came out west found the topography too varied and, thus, selected paths of the Tribe's traditional trade routes, which had already been flattened by human travel over thousands of years of use.</p> <p>The Tribe states that: (1) there are many trade routes around the Project area; (2) these routes were also used for visiting family, going to ceremonies, accessing recreation areas, as well as foraging areas; (3) along these routes were seasonal or permanent ramadas, trade depots, and habitation areas; and (4) often along these trade routes were isolated burials and cremations of those who died along the trail. The Tribe further states that these trade routes are considered "cultural landscapes," which house objects and are therefore a TCR.</p>
[1915]	Image1 (3): Indian Villages Near Courses of the Los Angeles River; **Modified map taken from Gumprecht 2001 [1999] Figure 4.2: 135), superimposed on Google Earth	No explanatory text provided by the Tribe.

Table 5. Summary of Historic Maps Provided by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Tribe)

Map Year	Map Source	Description of Resources in Maps
1920	10328-10384 Bellwood Ave_1920: Unknown Map superimposed on Google Earth	This map is provided to show the hydrography or waterways that existed around the Project Site. The Tribe states that seasonal or permanent hamlets, permanent trade depots, ceremonial and religious sites, and burials and cremations took place along these watercourses. Additionally, the Tribe states that these waterways are considered “cultural landscapes.” Furthermore, there is higher than average potential to encounter TCRs and human remains during ground-disturbing activities near larger bodies of water.
1938	10328-10384 Bellwood Ave_1938: Kirkman-Harriman Map superimposed on Google Earth	<p>The Tribe states that this map indicates that the Project area is within the Village of Yangna. The Tribe states that all of their mainland villages overlapped each other to facilitate movement of TCRs throughout the landscape and to their sister tribes outside of their ancestral territory. The Tribe further states that the village use areas were usually shared between two or more adjoining villages depending on the type, quantity, quality, and availability of the natural resources. The Tribe states that for these reasons, human activities can be pronounced within the shared areas and that TCRs may be present in the soil layers from those years of human activity within that landscape.</p> <p>The Tribe states that: (1) there are many trade routes around the Project area; (2) these routes were also used for visiting family, going to ceremonies, accessing recreation areas, as well as foraging areas; (3) along these routes were seasonal or permanent ramadas, trade depots, and habitation areas; and (4) often along these trade routes were isolated burials and cremations of those who died along the trail. The Tribe further states that these trade routes are considered “cultural landscapes,” which house objects and are therefore a TCR.</p> <p>This map is provided to also show the hydrography or waterways that existed around the Project Site. The Tribe states that seasonal or permanent hamlets, permanent trade depots, ceremonial and religious sites, and burials and cremations took place along these watercourses. Additionally, the Tribe states that these waterways are considered “cultural landscapes.” Furthermore, there is higher than average potential to encounter TCRs and human remains during ground-disturbing activities near larger bodies of water.</p>
1938	Image 3: Kirkman-Harriman Map	Previously summarized above in map “10328-10384 Bellwood Ave_1938: Kirkman-Harriman Map” that is superimposed on Google Earth
No date provided	Image 1 (2): General Project Location Map	No explanatory text provided by the Tribe.
No date provided	Image 2: Unknown Map with Ranchos	No explanatory text provided by the Tribe.

Table 5. Summary of Historic Maps Provided by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Tribe)

Map Year	Map Source	Description of Resources in Maps
[1996]	Image 3 (1): **map from McCawley (1996) that depicts Gabrieleno Communities	No explanatory text provided by the Tribe.
<p>Note: Years within brackets were identified by Dudek. *Note: Sources that were identified by Dudek for maps provided.</p>		

The maps provided appear to be topographic maps, including maps of rancho boundaries and/or subdivisions, as well as the Kirkman-Harriman map (which is also provided in this report as Figure 3), a map depicting Gabrieleno communities (McCawley 1996), a map taken from Gumprecht (2001 [1999] Figure 4.2: 135) originally showing areas subject to inundation that was modified to include locations of “Indian Villages Near Courses of the Los Angeles River,” and a general Project location map. Of these 10 maps, six maps are overlaid on Google Earth with place markers for the Project Site. The unknown literary sources provided by the Kizh Nation appear to be in reference to typical habitations and clothing, as well as information about villages near water sources.

In addition to the maps, unknown literary sources, and the pictorial of the Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres (Rancho), the Kizh Nation also provided a brief background history summarizing the Gabrieleno territory, the complexity of their subsistence technology, trade network, and ritual. The summary included a history of the village of the Yangna, including the location, its relationship with the pueblo, and the relocation of the village that may have been politically motivated, leading to the closure of the new settlement, “Pueblito”. According to the summary, the displaced Yangna members were compensated and their employers were required to provide them shelter as a result. Further, the Kizh Nation provided a brief summary on the history of the Rancho and the change of ownership including land use over time. In addition, according to the Kizh Nation, the [Project] area was located within the boundaries of the Rancho.

Based on the information provided by the Kizh Nation and summarized above and in Table 5, the Tribe believes that there is a high potential to impact TCRs within the Project Site. As such, the Tribe has provided mitigation language to the City for consideration to address the potential impacts they have identified for the Project. Having received no further information, the City issued a letter closing consultation coinciding with publication of the Draft EIR. All documents relating to AB 52 consultation are provided in confidential Appendix C.

5.4 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the Project Site. This review included consideration of sources commonly identified through consultation, including the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map often referenced by the Kizh Nation, (Figure 3) and provided by the Kizh Nation in connection with the AB 52 consultation described above.

According to the map, the Project Site is approximately 1.5 miles south of the path of Portola's first expedition in California and is within close proximity to a mapped Native American village, located west of the Project Site, symbolized as a red structure on the map. The mapped village site and Project Site are both approximately 0.16 miles south of an unnamed, roughly east-west oriented "ancient" road. Additionally, a small southeast traveling river or tributary, approximately 0.82 miles west of the Project Site, but mapped as immediately adjacent to the previously noted Native American village site, is depicted. Also depicted on the map, over 2.5 miles west and outside of the Project Site, are two locations labeled as "spg" and likely represent natural springs. Father Juan Crespi, representative of the Franciscan Church with the Portola party, provided documentation of passage just northwest of the present-day proposed Project Site on August 4, 1769, and notes the presence of these springs. Crespi noted the following:

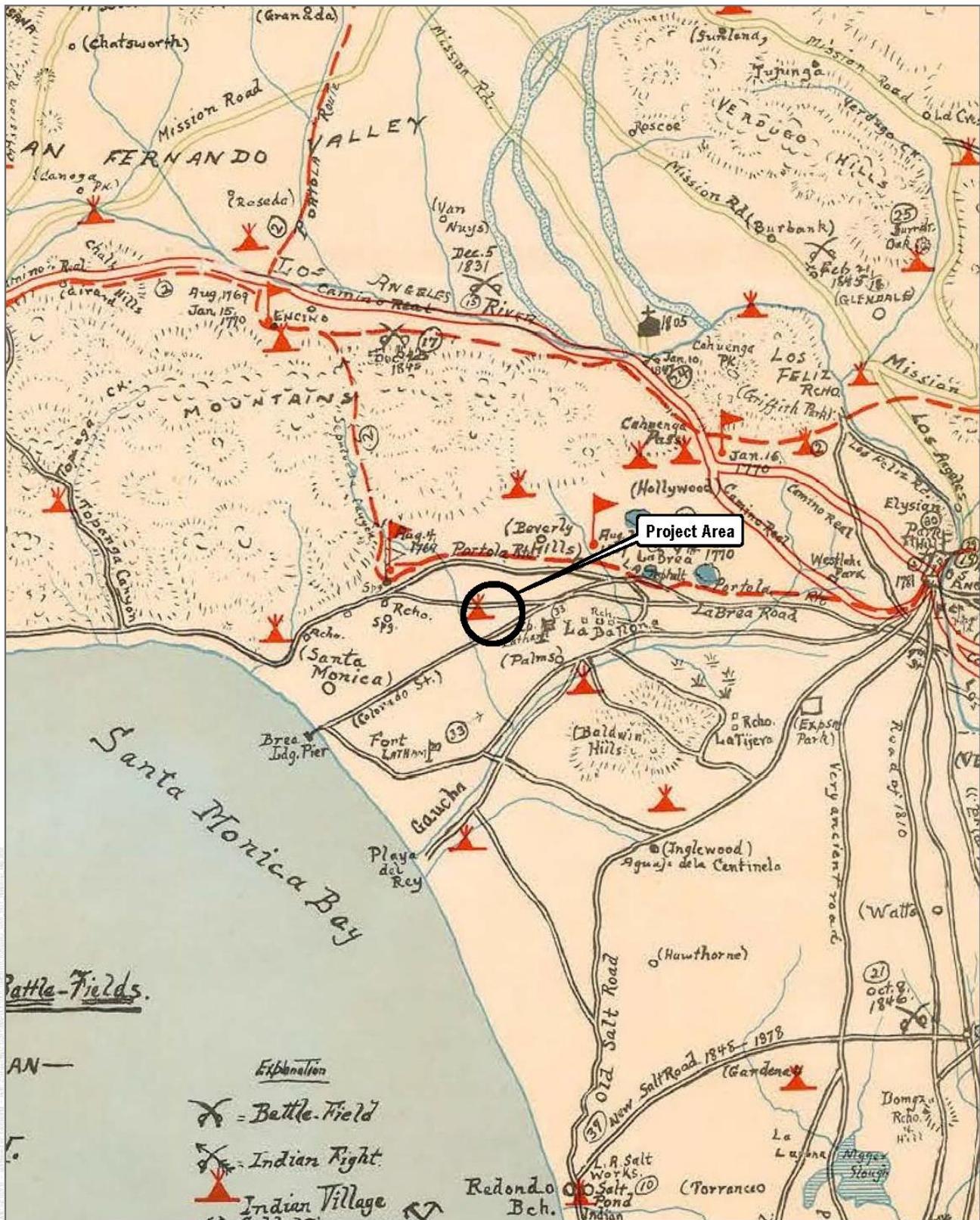
We pursued our way northwestward and on going about quarter-league, came into a little flat hollow between small knolls, and then onward across level table-lands of dark friable soil very much grown over with dry grasses, without a single stone nor any trees, and we turned west-northwestward and on going two hours, all over level soil, came to the watering place: two springs rising at the foot of the high tableland, their origin being higher up than large plain here. A small channel of water rises from each of the springs, each one having its separate course...[Brown 2001:345, 347].

While demonstrating these consistencies with historical documentation such as that from the Portola expedition, it should be noted that this map is highly generalized due to scale and age, and may be somewhat inaccurate with regard to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this map was prepared based on review of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). Although the map contains no specific primary references, it matches with the details documented by the Portola expedition (circa 1769-1770). While the map is a valuable representation of post-mission history, substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented individual features would require review of archaeological or other primary documentation on a case-by-case basis. No information relating to the village site mapped nearest to the Project Site was provided within the reports identified during the CHRIS record search.

At the time of Portola's expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the Project Site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleño/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabriellino as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleno/Tongva cultural use area through documented family kinships included in mission records (NEA and King 2004). This process allowed for the identification of clusters of tribal villages (settlements) with greater relative frequencies of related or married individuals than surrounding areas (Figure 6). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were then drawn around these clusters of villages. The village site mapped closest to the Project was Cabuepet (or Cahuenga), located near the northern opening of the Cahuenga Pass approximately 6-7 miles to the northwest. This village was located near what is now Universal Studios. Mission

records indicate that 123 Native American members came from this village, second only to the number of members from Yanga in the Western Gabrieleño territory (NEA and King 2004). Campo de Cahuenga was also in this vicinity, which is the site where the 1847 treaty between General Andres Pico and Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Fremont marked the surrender of Mexican California to the United States (Westec 1983). The La Brea Tar Pits area (CA-LAN-159) was a known area of Native American use for hunting and the gathering of tar (Westec 1983). The largest substantiated village in the vicinity was likely Yabit (or Yanga), located approximately 8-9 miles to the northeast. Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of Yanga became members of San Gabriel Mission, indicating that it may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory (NEA and King 2004: 104). In general, the mapped position of both Yanga and Cahuenga have been substantiated through archaeological evidence, although the archaeological record has been substantially compromised by rapid and early urbanization throughout much of the region. No archaeological evidence of the nearest village on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map was provided in the SCCIC records search results or review of other archaeological information.

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the proposed Project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional use area. In addition, according to the Kirkman-Harriman map, the Project Site is located relatively close to a Native American village and in the vicinity of historically mapped water sources and road; however, they are outside of the Project Site. This observed, while there are some characteristics that would have been of value for prehistoric use of this area, there are similar resources available throughout the region. No recorded cultural resources of Native American origin have been identified in the Project Site or within a 0.5-mile records search buffer. In addition, consultation with traditionally affiliated Native American tribes to date has not identified any known TCRs that will be impacted by the proposed Project.

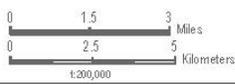


SOURCE: Kirkman - Harriman 1937 Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County: 1860-1937 AD

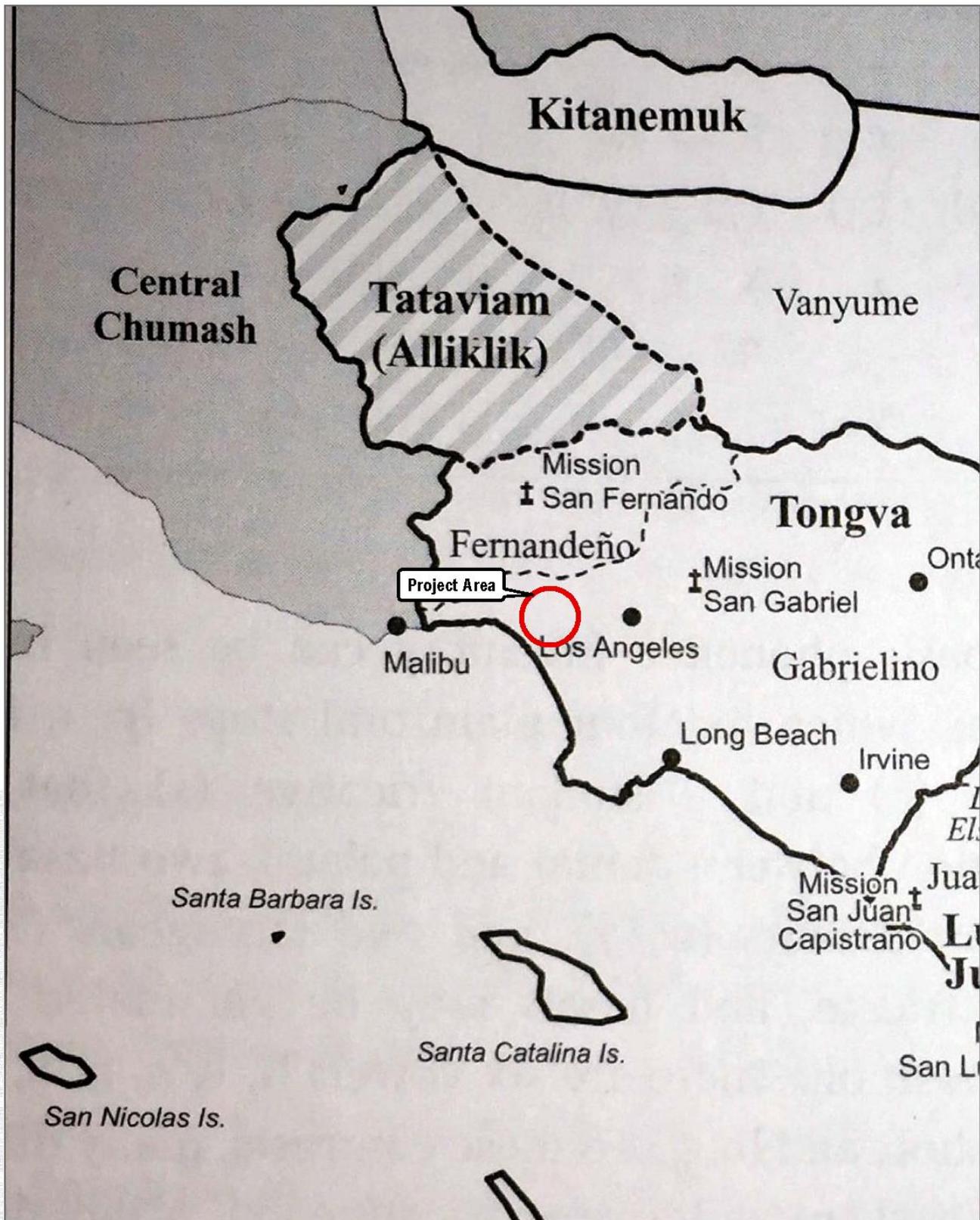
FIGURE 3

1938 Kirkman-Harriman Map

Bellwood Avenue Project



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SOURCE: Golla 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

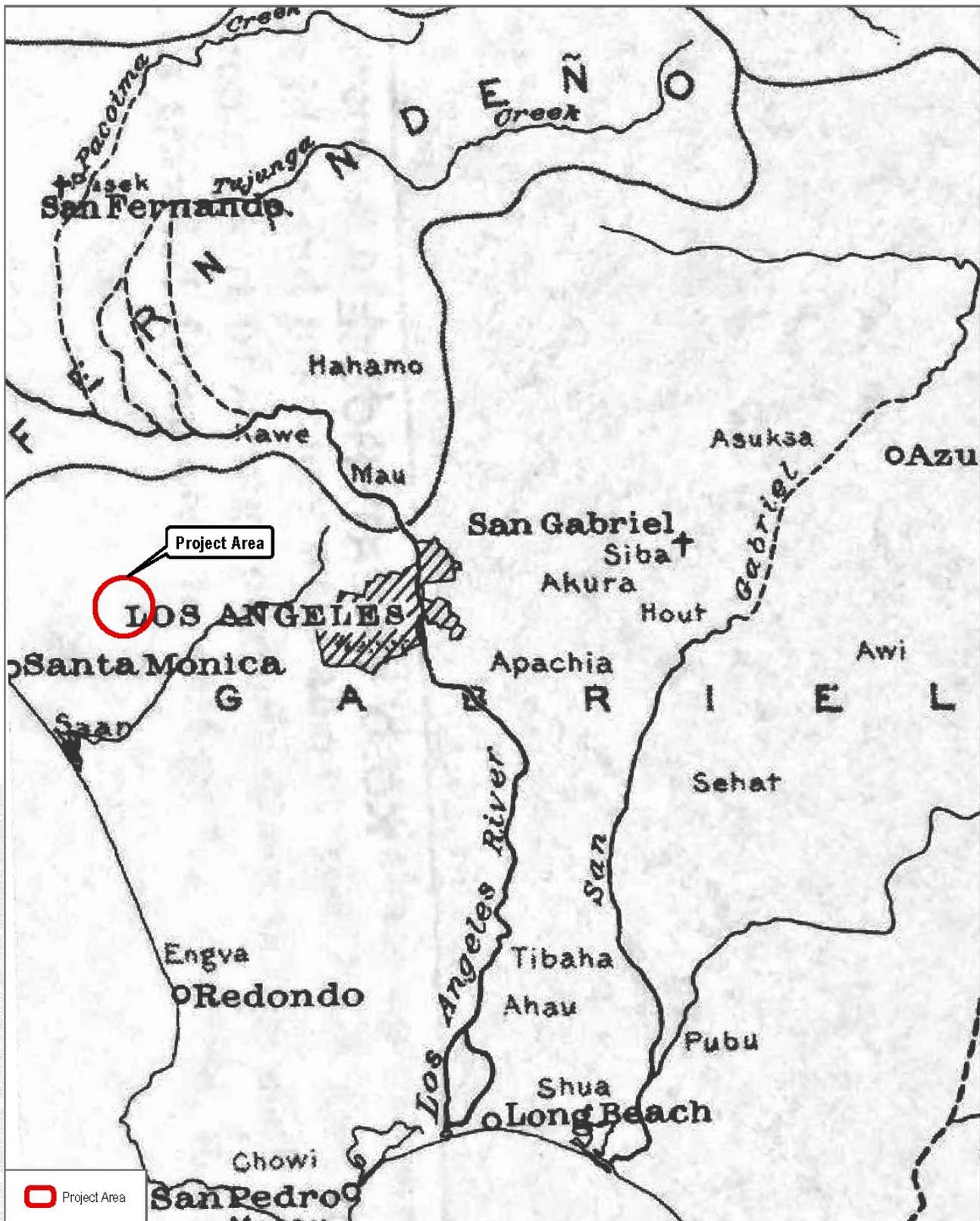
FIGURE 4



Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map - Golla

Bellwood Avenue Project

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SOURCE: Kroeber, A.L. 1925 (1976) Handbook of Indians of California

FIGURE 5

Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map - Kroeber

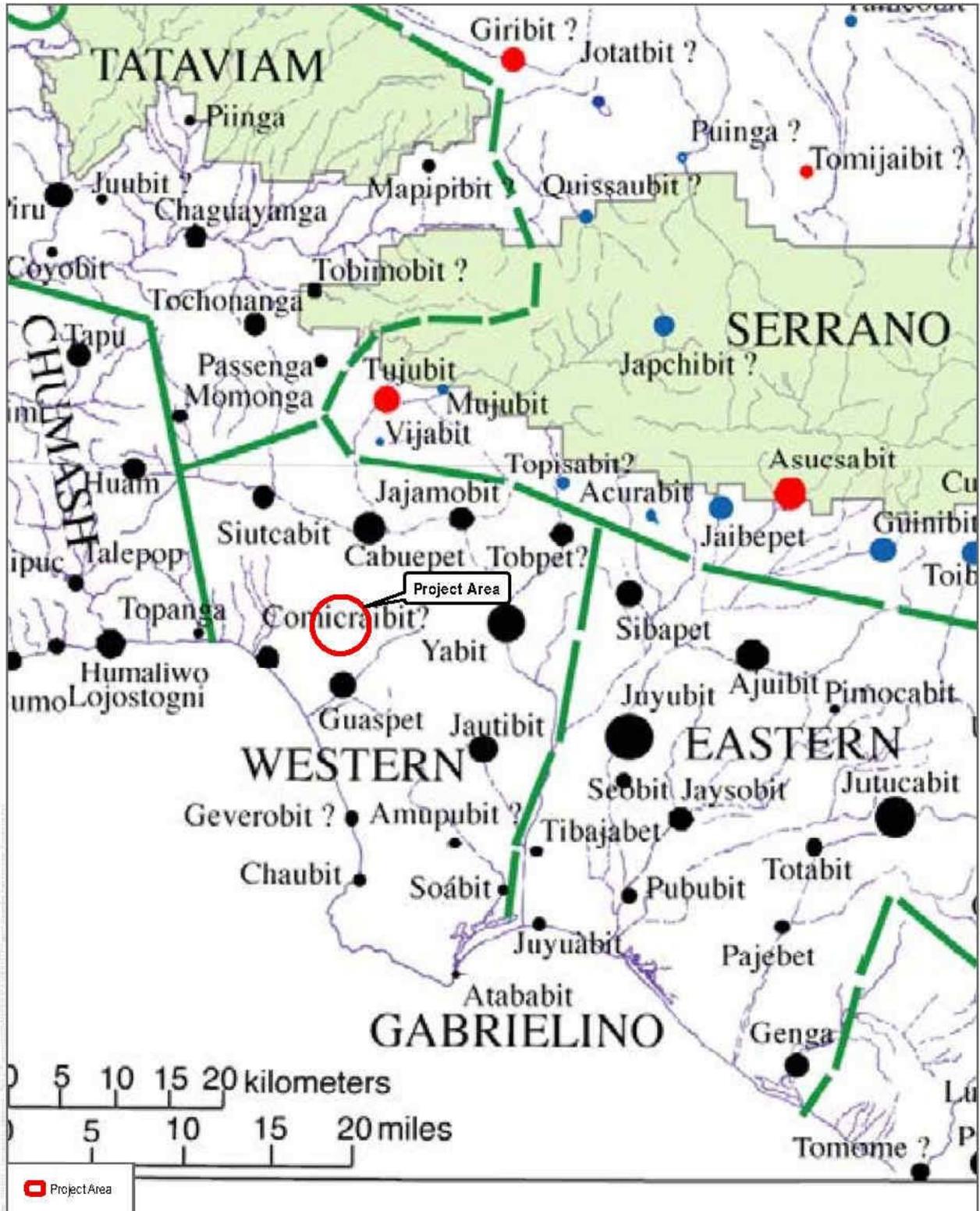
Bellwood Avenue Project

DUDEK



0 2.5 5 Miles
0 4 8 Kilometers
1:300,000

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SOURCE: NEA and King 2004 Ethnographic Overview of the Angeles National Park - Figure 2

FIGURE 6



Mission-Era Native American Village Map

Bellwood Avenue Project

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6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Response to Information Provided Through Consultation and Assessment of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC Section 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. No Native American resources have been identified within the proposed Project Site or the surrounding search radius through the CHRIS records search (completed August 15, 2019) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed September 16, 2019). Furthermore, the proposed Project Site and surrounding neighborhoods have been extensively developed throughout the early to mid-twentieth century and suggests that the subsurface soils are unlikely to support intact TCRs.

Dudek reviewed the comments, documents, and maps provided by the Kizh Nation during AB 52 consultation to the City, to determine whether the proposed Project, would cause a substantial adverse impact to TCRs. The following is provided to address the Tribe's concerns as summarized in Section 5.3.2, Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation. The discussion below is informed by our background research, which is described in Section 5, above.

During their consultation call with the City on July 31, 2019, the Kizh Nation stated that Santa Monica Boulevard was a known trade route and that the Project Site is near the location of medicinal natural springs. These features were considered by the Tribe to be cultural resources. Review of provided documentation suggests that the nearest historically mapped "ancient" road was approximately 0.16 miles north of the Project Site. With regard to the presence of medicinal natural springs, the nearest springs are mapped on Kirkman-Harriman's 1938 map as slightly over 2.5 miles west of the Project Site. These springs were also noted in Father Crespi's diary entry dated August 4, 1769. In general, documentation provided by the Tribe does not appear to include specific information that suggests the Project could potentially impact a TCR.

Following the consultation call held on July 31, 2019, the Kizh Nation followed-up with the City via email on August 5, 2019, and provided screenshots of ten (10) maps: 1881, 1898, 1901, 1920, 1938, including two maps Dudek determined to be from 1915 and 1996. In addition to these maps, the Kizh Nation provided screen shots of text from two unknown literary sources, and one pictorial depicting Rancho San Jose Bueno Ayres (ca. 1840). The Kizh Nation also provided some background history on the Gabrieleno, the village of Yangna, and Rancho San Jose Bueno Ayres.

The Tribe provided an 1881 map and stated that the Project Site is within Rancho Rincon de Los Bueyes and that this Rancho is located within their ancient village site of Yangna. A review of the map shows that the Project Site is on the boundary line between Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres, a land grant made by the Mexican government to Maximo Alanis in 1843, and Rancho Rincon de Los Bueyes, a land grant made by the

Spanish Governor of Alta California to Bernardo Higuera and Cornelio Lopez in 1821. However, the map does not include any reference to the village site of Yangna. Moreover, the 1938 map provided by the Tribe, which was prepared by Kirkman-Harriman and discussed in this report in Section 5.4, Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature and also included as Figure 3, indicates that the Project Site is located relatively close to a Native American village, however, this village site is outside of the boundaries of the Project Site.

The 1898 map was provided by the Tribe to show the Project Site's proximity to a railroad and within Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres. According to the Tribe, railroads were placed on top of traditional trade routes. According to the historical topographic map and aerial images review in Section 5.2, the Pasadena and Pacific Railroad are shown to the north and outside of the Project Site. Review of provided documentation suggests that the nearest historically mapped "ancient" road was approximately 0.16 miles north of the Project Site and therefore, the proposed Project would not impact the former location of the railroad and would remain within the confines of a previously developed parcel.

The 1901 map was provided by the Tribe to show that the Project Site is in close proximity to railroads and therefore, traditional trade routes. As previously addressed, the Pasadena and Pacific Railroad are shown to the north and outside of the Project Site and would not be impacted as part of the Project.

A 1920 map was provided by the Tribe to show the hydrography or waterways that existed around the Project Site. However, a review of the historical maps indicate that the nearest mapped tributary is approximately 0.82 miles west of the Project Site.

According to the Tribe, the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map, which was provided twice by the Tribe (also provided in this report as Figure 3) shows that the Project Site is located within the village of Yangna and near trade routes. The Tribe also stated that the map shows the hydrography and waterways that existed around the Project Site, which provided for seasonal or permanent seasonal or permanent hamlets, trade depots, and ceremonial and religious sites. Further, the Tribe stated that these waterways are considered "cultural landscapes" and have the potential to encounter human remains during ground-disturbing activities.

However, as previously discussed in is discussed in Section 5.4, Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature, which addresses the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map, the Project Site is within general proximity to a mapped Native American village, located west of the Project Site, but is outside of the of the boundaries of the Project Site, approximately 8-9 miles to the northeast. Moreover, the village site mapped nearest to the Project Site and substantiated through the archaeological record was Cabuepet (or Cahuenga), which is located near the northern opening of the Cahuenga Pass approximately 6-7 miles to the northwest of the Project Site. Furthermore, no information relating to the village site mapped nearest to the Project Site was provided within the reports identified during the CHRIS record search. The Tribe also stated that there were many trade routes by the Project Site where railroads were placed. As previously mentioned above, the Pasadena and Pacific Railroad are shown to the north and outside of the Project Site and the nearest

historically mapped “ancient” road was approximately 0.16 miles north of the Project Site. In addition, a small southeast traveling river or tributary depicted on the 1938 map is approximately 0.82 miles west of the Project Site.

In addition to the maps discussed above, the Kizh Nation also provided four maps without any explanatory text (see Table 5 in Section 5.3.2, Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation). Therefore, no response with regards to those maps are provided in this report outside of the summary provided in the previous Section 5.3.2.

For these reasons, the maps, pictorial, and text submitted by the Tribe do not constitute substantial evidence that the Project could potentially cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of any TCRs.

As set forth in this report, no Native American resources have been identified within the Project Site or one-half-mile of the Project Site in the records search conducted at the SCCIC. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search likewise did not indicate the presence of Native American resources on or in close proximity to the Project Site. The Project Site and surrounding neighborhoods have been subject to extensive development during the early to mid-twentieth century. The character and severity of this past disturbance suggests that subsurface soils are likely unsuited to support the presence of intact TCRs or cultural resources. In addition, no TCRs have been identified within the Project Site through tribal consultation that would be impacted.

As such, the Project’s impact on TCRs would be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

6.2 Recommendations

An appropriate approach to impacts to TCRs is developed in response to the identified presence of a TCR by California Native American Tribes through the process of consultation. Government-to-government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the proposed Project Site. Given that no TCR has been identified, no specific mitigation for known TCRs is required.

As no TCRs have been identified that would be affected by the Project, Project impacts related to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary or required. While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the Project, the City has established a standard condition of approval to address inadvertent discovery of TCRs. Should a potential TCR be inadvertently identified, this condition of approval provides for temporarily halting construction activities near the encounter and notifying the City and Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. If the City determines that the potential resource appears to be a TCR (as defined by PRC Section 21074), the City would provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time to conduct a site visit and make recommendations regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered TCRs. The Applicant would then

implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible. The recommendations would then be incorporated into a TCR monitoring plan and once the plan is approved by the City, ground disturbance activities could resume. In accordance with the condition of approval, all activities would be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. As a result, potential impacts to TCRs would continue to be less than significant.

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APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)

SCCIC Records Search Results

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

Adriane Dorrler

From: Adriane Dorrler
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2019 8:22 AM
To: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Cc: Linda Kry; Adam Giacinto
Subject: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search_Dudek (#12132)
Attachments: 12132_NAHC SLF_Request_PDF.pdf; 12132_Records Search Map.pdf

Dear NAHC,

Please find attached the NAHC Sacred Lands File Search request and project location map for the proposed Bellwood Avenue Project (Dudek #12132). Dudek is requesting a NAHC search for any sacred sites, tribal cultural resources, or other places of Native American community value that may fall within a one-mile radius of the proposed Project site.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this project. You can email the results to me at adorrler@dudek.com.

Thank you in advance,

Adriane Gusick
Associate Archaeologist

DUDEK

mobile: (760) 840-7556

www.dudek.com / www.facebook.com/dudeknews

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Bellwood Avenue Project (12132)
County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Beverly Hills
Township: 1S Range: 15W Section(s): 26

Company/Firm/Agency:

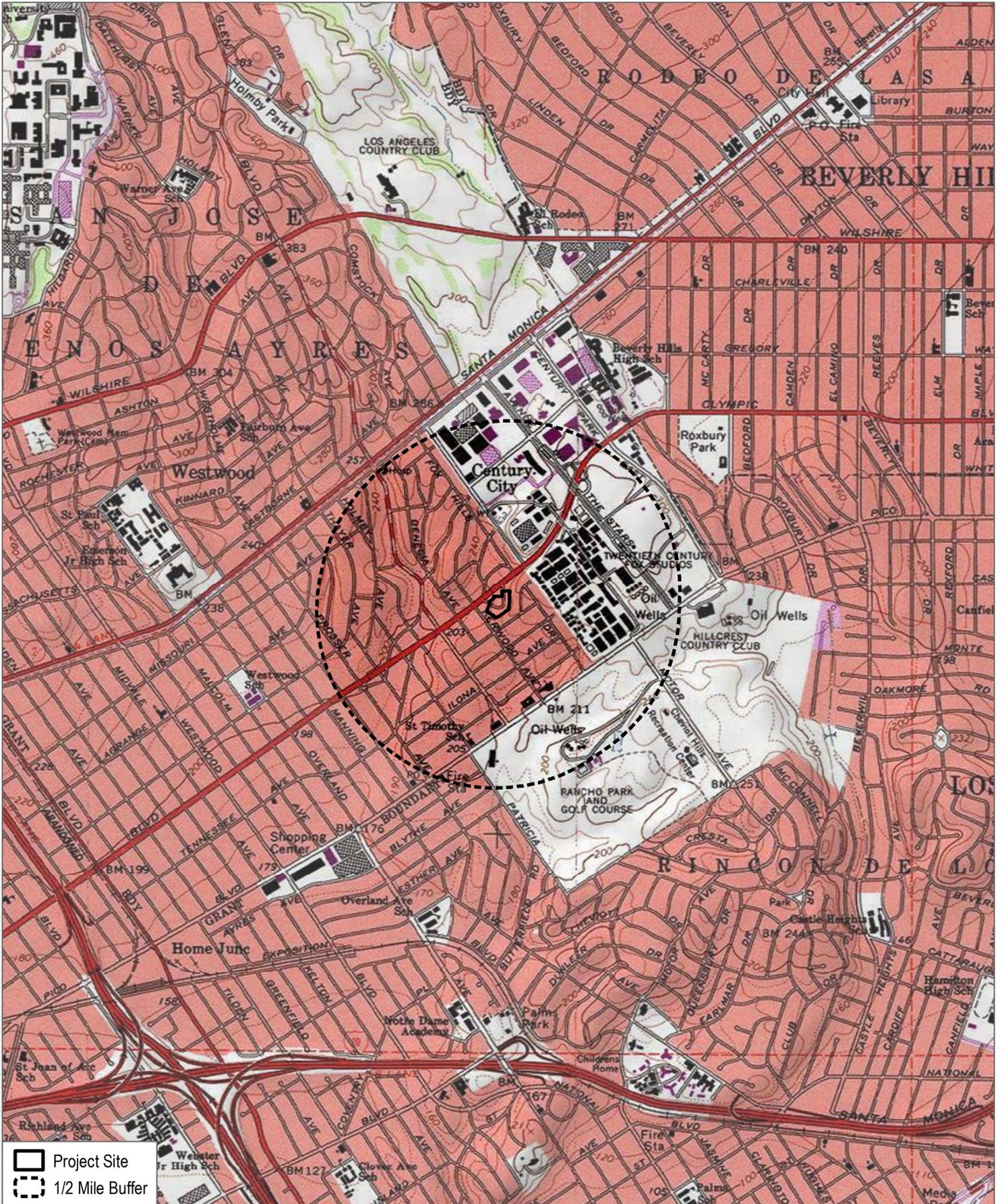
Dudek

Contact Person: Adriane Gusick
Street Address: 38 N Marengo Avenue
City: Pasadena Zip: 91101
Phone: (760) 840-7556 Extension: _____
Fax: (760) 632-0164
Email: adorrler@dudek.com

Project Description:

The Bellwood Avenue Project would provide for the development of a new eldercare facility for persons 62 years of age and older on a 2.22-acre (97,792 sq ft) site located at 10328-10384 and 10341-10381 Bellwood Avenue in the West Los Angeles Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The Project site includes the portion of Bellwood Avenue that bifurcates the Project site. The Project would include 192 senior housing residential units, comprised of 71 senior-independent dwelling unites, 75 assisted living guest rooms, and 46 memory care guest rooms, 50,463 sq ft of indoor common areas, and 14,630 sq ft of outdoor common areas.

Project Location Map is attached



SOURCE: SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Beverly Hills Quadrangle
 Township 1S / Range 15W / Section 26



DUDEK

Records Search Map

Bellwood Avenue Project

Adriane Dorrler

From: Quinn, Steven@NAHC <Steven.Quinn@nahc.ca.gov>
Sent: Monday, September 16, 2019 2:29 PM
To: Adriane Dorrler
Subject: Bellwood Avenue Project
Attachments: SLFNoBellwoodAvenue 9.16.2019.pdf; BellwoodAvenue 9.16.2019.pdf

Good Afternoon,

Attached is the response to the project referenced above. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact our office email at nahc@nahc.ca.gov.

Regards,

Steven Quinn

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Steven.Quinn@nahc.ca.gov
Direct Line: (916) 573-1033
Office: (916) 373-3710

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



September 16, 2019

Adriane Gusick
Dudek

VIA Email to: adorrler@dudek.com

RE: Bellwood Avenue Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Gusick:

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 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
9/16/2019**

***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 Bellwood Avenue Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX C (CONFIDENTIAL)

Record of AB 52 Consultation

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

Appendix I.2

AB 52 Notification Letters

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

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CAROLINE CHOE
HELEN LEUNG
KAREN MACK
MARC MITCHELL

VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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

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DIRECTOR

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 30, 2019

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

Case No.: ENV-2018-7182-EIR
Project Address: 10328–10384 and 10341–
10381 Bellwood Avenue
Community Plan: West Los Angeles

RE: AB 52 NOTIFICATION – SENIOR RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY AT THE BELLWOOD

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

The demolition of three existing multi-family residential developments containing a total of 112 residential units for the construction, use, and maintenance of a new eldercare facility for persons 62 years of age and older, containing 192 senior housing residential units, comprised of 71 senior-independent dwelling units, 75 assisted living guest rooms, and 46 memory care guest rooms within a single building ranging in height from 38 feet to 70 feet, or three to six stories. A total of 140 vehicle parking spaces that would be provided within two subterranean levels beneath the proposed building. Additionally, the Project includes the vacation and realignment of the portion of Bellwood Avenue that currently bifurcates the Project Site. The Project would comprise 241,754 square feet of floor area with a floor area ratio (FAR) of 2.66:1

There are 96 ornamental trees and shrubs on site and eight (8) street trees located within the portion of Bellwood Avenue proposed to be vacated and realigned. Of these trees, 65 on-site trees would be removed, in addition to the eight (8) street trees. It is estimated that approximately 74,800 cubic yards of export material would be hauled from the Project Site. The depth of excavation for the project is approximately 30 feet below grade.

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

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Mindy Nguyen
221 North Figueroa Street, Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: mindy.nguyen@lacity.org
Phone No.: (213) 847-3674

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning



Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

DEPARTMENT OF
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(213) 978-1300

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 30, 2019

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Kimia Fatehi, Director, Public Relations
1019 2nd Street, Ste. 1
San Fernando, CA 91340

Case No.: ENV-2018-7182-EIR
Project Address: 10328–10384 and 10341–
10381 Bellwood Avenue
Community Plan: West Los Angeles

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Attn: Mindy Nguyen
221 North Figueroa Street, Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: mindy.nguyen@lacity.org
Phone No.: (213) 847-3674

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Mindy'.

Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING
COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 30, 2019

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California
Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural
Resources
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

Case No.: ENV-2018-7182-EIR
Project Address: 10328–10384 and 10341–
10381 Bellwood Avenue
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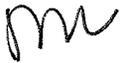
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Email: mindy.nguyen@lacity.org
Phone No.: (213) 847-3674

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'm' or 'mn', located below the typed name of Mindy Nguyen.

Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

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(213) 978-1300

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LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 30, 2019

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Case No.: ENV-2018-7182-EIR
Project Address: 10328–10384 and 10341–
10381 Bellwood Avenue
Community Plan: West Los Angeles

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Director of Planning

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the initials 'MN' or a stylized 'M'.

Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

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LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
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May 30, 2019

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Mindy Nguyen
221 North Figueroa Street, Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: mindy.nguyen@lacity.org
Phone No.: (213) 847-3674

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'V. Bertoni'.

Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING
COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
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CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 30, 2019

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

Case No.: ENV-2018-7182-EIR
Project Address: 10328–10384 and 10341–
10381 Bellwood Avenue
Community Plan: West Los Angeles

RE: AB 52 NOTIFICATION – SENIOR RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY AT THE BELLWOOD

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

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Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

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Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

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ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
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SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 30, 2019

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

Case No.: ENV-2018-7182-EIR
Project Address: 10328–10384 and 10341–
10381 Bellwood Avenue
Community Plan: West Los Angeles

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Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 30, 2019

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Councilwoman
80839 Camino Santa Juliana
Indio, CA 92203

Case No.: ENV-2018-7182-EIR
Project Address: 10328–10384 and 10341–
10381 Bellwood Avenue
Community Plan: West Los Angeles

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Director of Planning



Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 30, 2019

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA 91322

Case No.: ENV-2018-7182-EIR
Project Address: 10328–10384 and 10341–
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Community Plan: West Los Angeles

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Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 30, 2019

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Case No.: ENV-2018-7182-EIR
Project Address: 10328–10384 and 10341–
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Community Plan: West Los Angeles

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Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

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Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 30, 2019

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource
Coordinator
PO Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Case No.: ENV-2018-7182-EIR
Project Address: 10328–10384 and 10341–
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Mindy Nguyen
Major Projects

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map