

**APPENDIX J:**

**TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT**

Dudek,  
DRAFT Tribal Cultural Resources Report for the  
316 North Juanita Avenue Project,  
City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California,  
April 2020.



# DRAFT TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE 316 NORTH JUANITA AVENUE PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Flexible PSH Solutions, Inc. retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the 316 North Juanita Avenue Project (proposed Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed Project site is located in the Wilshire Community Plan Area and the northwest corner of the Rampart Village neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 12.4 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean. The approximately 1.93-acre project site is located within a heavily developed area at 312-328 North Juanita Avenue, 317-345 North Madison Avenue, and 3810-3838 West Oakwood Avenue. The proposed Project site is bound by development to the north, south, and west, and east. For the purposes of this report, the entire block in which the proposed Project site is situated is considered the Study Area. The Study Area falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Section 18 of Township 1 South, Range 13 West, within the *Hollywood, CA 7.5-minute 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), and a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File (SLF). Tribal consultation has not been required by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City); it is the understanding of the applicant that the Project is not subject 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 Study Area through the SCCIC records search (completed April 8, 2019) or through a search of the NAHC's SLF (completed April 25, 2019). A review of historic aerials indicates that the Study Area was developed by the 1920s and was redeveloped between the 1950s and 1960s. These development episodes may have impacted or destroyed potential TCRs that may have been present on or immediately below the surface. However, there does not appear to have been any subsurface structures, such as a below-ground parking lot or basement, identified as a result of this study and the proposed Project site is predominately covered by an asphalt parking lot, which may have capped unknown TCRs below the surface.

Given that the areas is substantially developed and no known TCRs have been identified through research that would be affected, no mitigation beyond standard regulatory statutes relating to TCRs appears to be necessary. Should additional information be presented result in the identification of a TCR that may be impacted by the project, appropriate measures must be included in the environmental document. The City is likely to adopt a standard condition of approval for unanticipated tribal cultural resources which is sufficient to avoid significant impacts. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs as a result of the proposed Project would be less than significant.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Flexible PSH Solutions, Inc. retained Dudek to complete a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the proposed 316 North Juanita Avenue Project (proposed Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, and a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File (SLF).. 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, as well as finalized the present report. Erica Nicolay, MA, drafted components of the present report and completed the SCCIC records search. Linda Kry, BA, contributed to the present report and provided management oversight. Samantha Murray, MA, contributed to portions of the cultural context. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, reviewed the report recommendations for regulatory compliance.

## 1.2 Project Location and Present Uses

The proposed Project site is located in the Wilshire Community Plan Area and in the northwest corner of the Rampart Village neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 12.4 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean. The proposed Project site, located at 312-328 North Juanita Avenue, 317-345 North Madison Avenue, and 3810-3838 Oakwood Avenue includes approximately 7,499.9 square feet of lot area (1.93 acres). The proposed Project site is bound by Oakwood Avenue to the north, Beverly Boulevard to the south, North Madison Avenue to the east, and North Juanita Avenue to the west. For the purposes of this report, the entire block where the proposed Project site is situated is considered the Study Area. The Study Area falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Section 18 of Township 1 South, Range 13 West, within the *Hollywood*, California 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Figure 1).

The Study Area is located within a fully urbanized area devoted mainly to residential and commercial developments immediately south of the Hollywood Freeway (US-101). Surrounding uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Project site include commercial uses to the east, west, and south and residential uses to the north. The Study Area encompasses eight parcels and include Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5501-001-016, -019, -023, -025, -026, -027, -028, and -800 (Figure 2). Of these eight parcels, three parcels are within the proposed Project site (APNs 5501-001-023, -025, and -800). The Study Area is currently developed with a total of 11 buildings while the undeveloped portions are covered with an asphalt parking lot. Of these 11 extant buildings, seven are within the proposed Project site. Table 1, below, provides a summary of all 11 extant buildings within the Study Area and identifies which of those properties are within the proposed Project site.

**Table 1. Extant Buildings Within the Study Area**

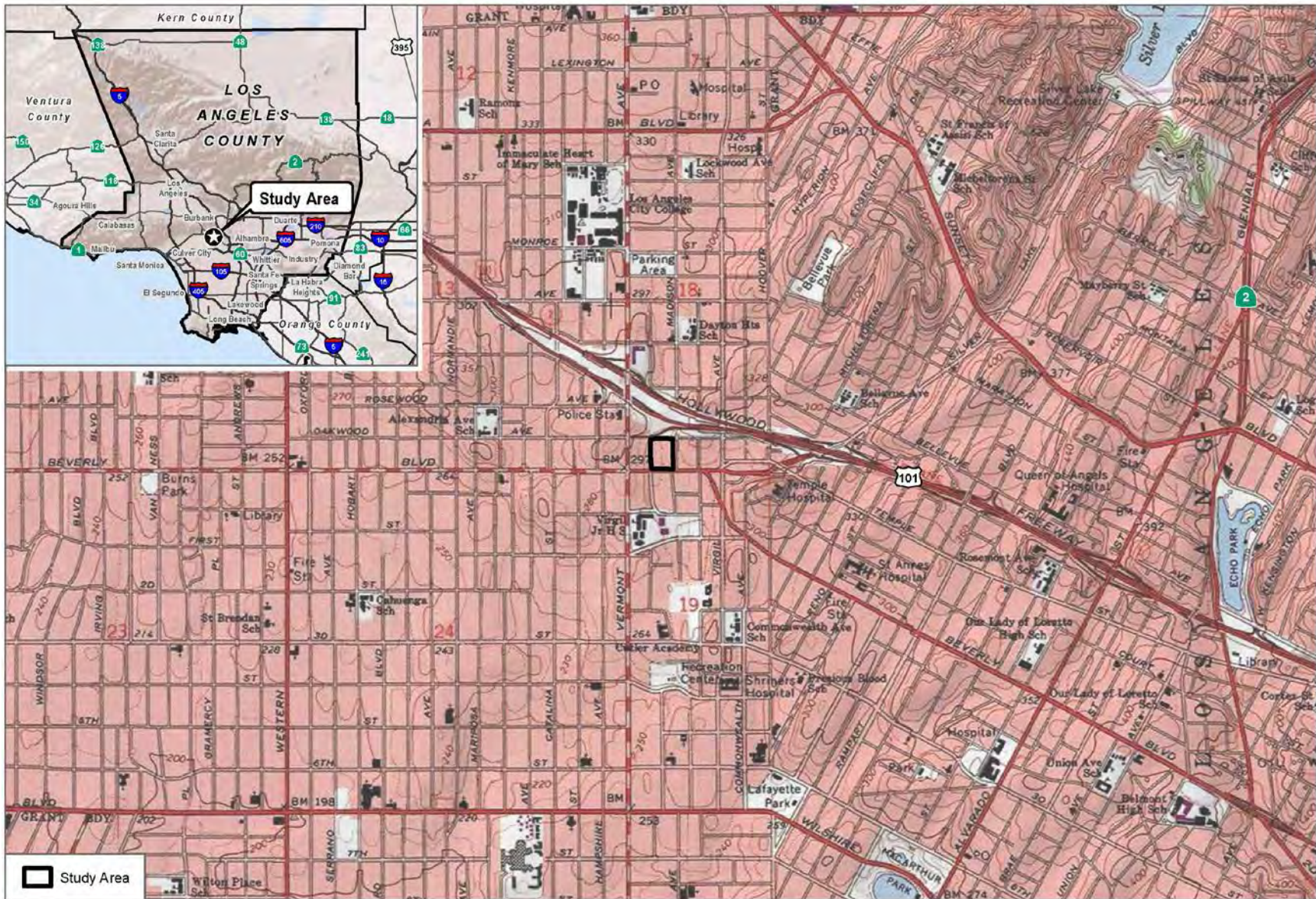
APN	Street Address	Current Uses	Number of Buildings Present	Within Proposed Project Site?
5501-001-016	311 North Madison Ave	Commercial: Dewey Pest Control	None	No
5501-001-019	3725 Beverly Boulevard	Commercial: Midway Car Rental Hollywood	1 Building	No
5501-001-023	3812 Oakwood Avenue	Residential	3 Buildings	Yes
5501-001-025	3820 Oakwood Avenue	Commercial: Mackintosh & Mackintosh Structural Engineer	1 Building	Yes
5501-001-026	340 North Juanita Avenue	Commercial: MZ Collision Center	1 Building	No
5501-001-027	307 Madison Avenue	Commercial: Dewey Pest Control	1 Quonset Hut Structure	No
5501-001-027	3701 Beverly Boulevard	Commercial: Dewey Pest Control	1 Building	No
5501-001-800	316 North Juanita Avenue	Commercial: AT&T Yard	3 Buildings	Yes

### 1.3 Project Description

The proposed Project includes the development of a four-phase Restricted Affordable development referred to as Enlightenment Plaza Apartments. The Project proposes to construct five 7- and 8-story multifamily buildings over 2-3 story levels of ground floor parking. The proposed Project will contain approximately 454 units and 5,800 square feet of Resident Service floor area. Phase 1 will include one building in the northeastern portion of parcel 5501-001-800 containing 96,170 square feet of residential floor area, 1,164 square feet of support services, and 6,092 square feet of common area with a total of 166 units. Phase 2 will include one building in the northwestern portion of parcel 5501-001-800 containing 50,936 square feet of residential floor area, 957 square feet of support services, and 2,829 square feet of common area with a total of 72 units. Phase 3 will include one building in the southeastern portion parcel 5501-001-800 containing 57,211 square feet of residential floor area, 861 square feet of support services, and 1,865 square feet of common area with a total of 101 units. Phase 4 will include two buildings in the southwestern portion of parcel 5501-001-800 with 46,661 and 34,344 square feet residential floor area, 1,255 and 1,179 square feet of support services, and 2,421 and 2,981 square feet of common area with a total of 115 units. Additionally, the proposed project will provide 23 vehicle parking spaces as well as 227 bicycle parking spaces. The proposed Project will focus on providing housing and supportive social serviced for formerly homeless individuals.

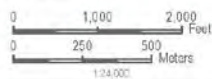


TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE 316 NORTH JUANITA AVENUE PROJECT



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Hollywood Quadrangle  
Township 15 / Range 13W / Section 18

**DUDEK**



**FIGURE 1**

**Project Location**

316 North Juanita Avenue Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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FIGURE 2

Project Site

316 North Juanita Avenue Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report



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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 California Register of Historical Resources (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 CRHR 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 CRHR 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 non-unique 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 non-unique 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

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 CRHR 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

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC section 5097.98.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, 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” (MLD).

With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

## 2.1.4 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

## 2.2 Local Regulations

### 2.2.1 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

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

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

This definition has been broken down into four HCM designation criteria that closely parallel the existing NRHP and CRHR criteria – the HCM:

1. Is identified with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, city, or community; or
2. Is associated with the lives of Historic Personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her age; or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the nation, state, city or community.

### 2.2.2 City of Los Angeles General Plan

The Conservation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan specifically addresses potential impacts to archaeological, paleontological, cultural, and historical resources (City of Los Angeles 2001). The General Plan addresses the City's rich archaeological and paleontological history; discusses regulations for site protection; and provides the following objectives, policies, programs:

**Objective:** protect the city's archaeological and paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research and/or educational purposes.

**Policy:** continue to identify and protect significant archaeological and paleontological sites and/or resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition or property modification activities.

**Program:** permit processing, monitoring, enforcement and periodic revision of regulations and procedures.

**Responsibility:** departments of \*Building and Safety, \*City Planning and Cultural Affairs and/or the \*lead agency responsible for project implementation.”

### 2.2.3 Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

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

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

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

1. adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
2. owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or

3. retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of an Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.

Regarding effects on federal and locally significant properties, Los Angeles Municipal Code states the following (Section 91.106.4.5, Permits for Historical and Cultural Buildings):

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

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## 3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### 3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The Study Area is on a relatively flat lot and is currently developed with nine buildings. The Study Area is situated within a residential and commercial zone in the northeastern corner of the Wilshire Community Plan Area and the northwest corner of the Rampart Village of the City of Los Angeles. Surrounding uses in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area include commercial uses to the east, west, and south and residential uses to the north. The Study Area is also located immediately south of the US-101 Freeway. The entirety of the Study Area is developed with exposed ground surface and a few trees identified within APNs 5501-001-016 and 5501-001-019. Additionally, the proposed Project site includes a tree well situated in the west portion of the parking lot within APN 5501-001-800.

The Study Area is situated in the valley representing Downtown Los Angeles, approximately 12.4 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean. Existing development is underlain by older alluvial sediments and marine sediments. Soils are dominated by the urban land-Montebello complex, associated with low-slope conditions and soils derived from older alluvium and human transported soils. Urban land soils make up the majority (70%) of Urban land-Montebello complex and are characterized by areas that have been developed with structures, parking lots, buildings, etc. and are underlain by disturbed natural soils. Montebello soils make up 20% of the Urban land-Montebello complex and are characterized by grayish brown silt loam on a graded alluvial fan remnant. The remaining 10% of soils present within the Urban land-Montebello complex are made up of various loamy soils derived from alluvial and granitic sources (UC Davis 2019; USDA 2019). Any cultural deposits that are or may have been present within the proposed Project site would likely have been located on or near the surface, within the younger quaternary alluvium that makes up the surficial deposits within the entire Study Area. However, given that the entire surface of the proposed Project site has been disturbed for the extant developments, cultural resources located on or near the surface may have been adversely impacted or destroyed, though it is possible that the asphalt covering the proposed Project site has capped deeper cultural deposits.

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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 (prehistoric stone tool that has been flaked on both faces), 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 the newly encountered 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–Aztecan family (Golla 2007: 74). These groups include the 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–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

#### 4.2.1 Gabrieleño/Tongva

Based on evidence presented through past archaeological investigations, the Gabrieleño appear to have arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native 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 names by which Native Americans identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost and replaced by those derived by the Spanish people administering the local Missions. These names were not necessarily representative of a specific ethnic or tribal group, and traditional tribal names are unknown in the post-Contact period. The name “Gabrielino” was first established by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission and included people from the established Gabrieleño area as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Native Americans commonly referred to as Gabrieleño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994). This term is used here in reference to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Tongva established large, permanent villages along rivers and streams, and lived in sheltered areas along the coast. Tongva lands included the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina and stretched from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Tribal population has been estimated to be at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a much larger population, approaching 10,000 (O’Neil 2002). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified through the Los Angeles Basin. Within the permanent village sites, the Tongva constructed large, circular, domed houses made of willow poles thatched with tule, each of which could hold upwards of 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures constructed throughout the villages probably served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996).

The largest, and best documented, ethnographic Tongva village in the vicinity was that of *Yanga* (also known as *Yaangna*, *Janga*, and *Yabi*), which was in the vicinity of the downtown Los Angeles. It is important to note that the village was reported to have been identified multiple times throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century within the area located north of present day Temple Street as far as Union Station. This falls approximately 1.2 miles to 2 miles north of the Project site, as will be discussed in greater detail in following sections (McCawley 1996: 56-57; NEA and King 2004). This village was reportedly first encountered by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of the recruitments 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 Gabrieleño

inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission (NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory.

Father Juan Crespi passed through the area near this village on August 2-3, 1769. The pertinent sections from his translated diary are provided here:

Sage for refreshment is very plentiful at all three rivers and very good here at the Porciúncula [the Los Angeles River]. At once on our reaching here, eight heathens came over from a good sized village encamped at this pleasing spot among some trees. They came bringing two or three large bowls or baskets half-full of very good sage with other sorts of grass seeds that they consume; all brought their bows and arrows but with the strings removed from the bows. In his hands the chief bore strings of shell beads of the sort that they use, and on reaching the camp they threw the handfuls of these beads at each of us. Some of the heathens came up smoking on pipes made of baked clay, and they blew three mouthfuls of smoke into the air toward each one of us. The Captain and myself gave them tobacco, and he gave them our own kind of beads, and accepted the sage from them and gave us a share of it for refreshment; and very delicious sage it is for that purpose.

We set out at a half past six in the morning from this pleasing, lush river and valley of Our Lady of Angeles of La Porciúncula. We crossed the river here where it is carrying a good deal of water almost at ground level, and on crossing it, came into a great vineyard of grapevines and countless rose bushes having a great many open blossoms, all of it very dark friable soil. Keeping upon a westerly course over very grass-grown, entirely level soils with grand grasses, on going about half a league we came upon the village belonging to this place, where they came out to meet and see us, and men, women, and children in good numbers, on approaching they commenced howling at us though they had been wolves, just as before back at the spot called San Francisco Solano. We greeted them and they wished to give us seeds. As we had nothing at hand to carry them in, we refused [Brown 2002:339-341, 343]. The environment surrounding the Tongva included mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like most native Californians, acorns (the processing of which was established by the early Intermediate Period) were the staple food source. 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).

Tools and implements used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands Groups was conducted using plank canoes as well as tule balsa canoes. These canoes were also used for general fishing and travel (McCawley 1996). The collected food

resources were processed food with hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

The Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures, was the basis of religious life at the time of Spanish contact. The Chinigchinich cult not only provided laws and institutions, but it also taught people how to dance, which was the primary religious act for this society. The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Tadic groups even as Christian missions were being built. This cult may be the result of a mixture of native and Christian belief systems and practices (McCawley 1996).

Inhumation of deceased Tongva was the more common method of burial on the Channel Islands while neighboring mainland coast people performed cremation (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). Cremation ashes have been found 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). Supporting this finding in the archaeological record, ethnographic descriptions have provided an elaborate mourning ceremony. 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). Mission San Fernando Rey de España was established nearly 30 years later on September 8, 1797.

#### 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. The secularization of the missions (enacted 1833) following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.



### 4.3.3 American Period (1848–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 April 8, 2019, Dudek completed a CHRIS records search conducted at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton of the Study Area and a 0.5-mile (804 foot) record search area. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the Study Area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The results of the records search are presented in Confidential Appendix A.

#### 5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The SCCIC records indicate that 22 cultural resources investigations have been conducted within a half-(0.5)-mile of the Study Area (Table 2). Of these, two studies have been conducted within a portion of the Study Area, including LA-05349 and LA-07061. Both of these reports are cultural resource studies prepared by LSA Associates, Inc. in support of a proposed wireless service facilities to be developed by AT&T Fixed Wireless Services. Neither study identified archaeological resources within a 0.5-mile of the Study Area and neither project required ground disturbance. Therefore, it was determined that there would be no potential to impact any unrecorded archaeological resources (Duke 2001a, Duke 2001b).

**Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within a 0.5-Mile of the Study Area**

SCCIC Report Number (LA-)	Title	Author	Year	Proximity to Study Area
05344	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 057-01 Los Angeles County, California	Duke, Curt	2001	Outside
05349	Cultural Resources Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number LA_057_a, County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, Curt	2001	Within
05358	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-ha12-n/a-07-174-21980k	Sylvia, Barbara	2001	Outside
07061	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number La_057_a, County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, Curt	2001	Within
07381	Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation of 0.34 Acre Gateways SRO Housing Project 444-450 North Hoover Street Los Angeles City & County, California	Maki, Mary K.	2004	Outside

**Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within a 0.5-Mile of the Study Area**

SCCIC Report Number (LA-)	Title	Author	Year	Proximity to Study Area
07388	Cultural Resources Survey for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power First Street Trunk Line Project, Los Angeles, California	Snyder, T. Beth	2005	Outside
07430	Caltrans Historic Bridges Inventory Update: Concrete Box Girder Bridges	Feldman, J., Hope, A.	2004	Outside
07562	Additional Information for Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1987	Outside
07565	Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5	Unknown	1987	Outside
07566	Technical Report Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Hatheway, Roger G. and Peter, Kevin J.	1987	Outside
07771	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Regency at Robinson Affordable Housing Development Project Located at 3201-3221 W. Temple Street City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2006	Outside
07399	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Site EL-089-02 (Longview), 318 North Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	2005	Outside
07997	Fcc Form 621 (section 106) Submittal Beverly Blvd/rs-la-0220b, Los Angeles City and County, California	Billat, Lorna	2006	Outside
08003	Historic American Building Survey Report Conducted in Conjunction With the Kehe/kfi Radio Broadcast Studio Building Hans/haer Program, 141 North Vermont Avenue, City of Los Angeles, California	Van Horn, David M., White, Laurie S., and White, Robert S.	2002	Outside
8020	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study; Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Draft Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Southern California Rapid Transit District	1987	Outside
08251	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett	2004	Outside
10149	Finding of no adverse effect: US 101 from Alameda Street Underpass to Barham Boulevard Overcrossing	Stewart, Noah M.	2009	Outside

**Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within a 0.5-Mile of the Study Area**

SCCIC Report Number (LA-)	Title	Author	Year	Proximity to Study Area
11572	Final Environmental Impact Report Belmont New Elementary School No. 6, State Clearinghouse No. 2001101116	Brandman, Jason	2002	Outside
11696	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site LA0468-01, Good News Central Church, 3500 West First Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA	Loftus, Shannon	2011	Outside
11943	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11566A (Beverly Storage) 3636 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne	2012	Outside
12176	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate Sv00198A (SM198 Beverly View Apartments) 302 North Alexandria Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Outside
13140	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Clinton SoCal Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1412)	Brunzell, David	2014	Outside

### 5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 16 previously recorded cultural resources fall within the records search area, none of which are within the Study Area. All 16 resources are historic-era buildings or structures. Table 3, below, summarize all 16 resources. No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within a 0.5-mile of the Study Area.

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Study Area**

Primary Number (P-19-)	Age and Type	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recorded By and Year	Proximity to Study Area
173422	Historic: Built Environment	Korea Times; OHP Property Number - 064891	Originally 2S2 (Individual Property determined eligible for NRHP by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR; Has since been demolished	1986 (S. Bourstein, SCRTD)	Outside
173423	Historic: Built Environment	133 S Vermont Ave; OHP Property Number - 064892	6Y (not eligible for NRHP; not evaluated for CRHR or local)	1986 (S. Bourstein, SCRTD)	Outside

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Study Area**

Primary Number (P-19-)	Age and Type	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recorded By and Year	Proximity to Study Area
173424	Historic: Built Environment	U S Credit Bureau; OHP Property Number - 064893	6Y (not eligible for NRHP; not evaluated for CRHR or local)	1986 (S. Bourstein, SCRTD)	Outside
173431	Historic: Built Environment	Décor Interiors; OHP Property Number - 064900	6Y (not eligible for NRHP; not evaluated for CRHR or local)	1986 (S. Bourstein, SCRTD)	Outside
176445	Historic: Built Environment	Virgil Junior High School	7J (Received by OHP for Evaluation or action but not yet evaluated)	1986 (S. Bourstein, SCRTD)	Outside
187559	Historic: Built Environment	Clinton St under US 101 Bridge	5 (Not eligible for the NRHP)	2003 (C. Chasteen, D. Greenwood, Myra L Franck)	Outside
187869	Historic: Built Environment	American Storage Co	2S2 (Individual property determined eligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in CR)	2006 (B. Taniguchi and R. Smith, Galvin Preservation Associates)	Outside
189930	Historic: Built Environment	Korean Community Cultural Center	Found ineligible during a survey evaluation; Never formally evaluated and has since been demolished	2002 (David M. Van Horn, MBA)	Outside
189931	Historic: Built Environment	Korean Community Cultural Center	Found ineligible during a survey evaluation; Never formally evaluated and has since been demolished	2002 (David M. Van Horn, MBA)	Outside
189932	Historic: Built Environment	100 N. New Hampshire Ave	Found ineligible during a survey evaluation; Never formally evaluated and has since been demolished	2002 (David M. Van Horn, MBA)	Outside
189933	Historic: Built Environment	106 N. New Hampshire Ave	Found ineligible during a survey evaluation; Never formally evaluated and has since been demolished	2002 (David M. Van Horn, MBA)	Outside
189934	Historic: Built Environment	112 N. New Hampshire Ave	Found ineligible during a survey evaluation; Never formally evaluated and has since been demolished	2002 (David M. Van Horn, MBA)	Outside

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Study Area

Primary Number (P-19-)	Age and Type	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recorded By and Year	Proximity to Study Area
189935	Historic: Built Environment	118 N. New Hampshire Ave	Found ineligible during a survey evaluation; Never formally evaluated and has since been demolished	2002 (David M. Van Horn, MBA)	Outside
189936	Historic: Built Environment	122-132 N. New Hampshire Ave	Found ineligible during a survey evaluation; Never formally evaluated and has since been demolished	2002 (David M. Van Horn, MBA)	Outside
189937	Historic: Built Environment	Gallery Furniture	Found ineligible during a survey evaluation; Never formally evaluated and has since been demolished	2002 (David M. Van Horn, MBA)	Outside
189985	Historic: Built Environment	Good News Central Church	3S (Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation)	2011 (Shannon L. Loftus, ACE Environmental)	Outside

## 5.2 Review of Historic Aerials and Maps

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the Study Area and surrounding properties. Topographic maps are available for the years 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1913, 1915, 1921, 1928, 1931, 1932, 1955, 1963, 1968, 1975, 1982, 1995 and 2012 (NETR 2019a). Historic Aerial maps are available for the years 1927, 1941, 1948, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1989, 1994, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014 (Aerial Map Industries 1983; Fairchild Aerial Survey 1927, 1927, 1941, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1968; Teledyne Geotronics 1971, 1976, 1979; U.S. Geological Survey 1994; NETR 2019b).

The first USGS topographic map showing the Study Area dates to 1894 and shows that there was at least one structure within the Study Area and a few other structures in the general vicinity. Additionally, the topographic map from 1894 shows a railroad line running in an east-west alignment south of the Study Area and several streets in the general vicinity. Topographic maps show no changes to the Study Area or the general vicinity until 1921. The 1921 map shows a dramatic increase in development within the Study Area and the general vicinity. In 1921, the Study Area was extensively developed and the extant streets had been laid out. Between 1921 and 1928 there was a general increase in development throughout the area. There are no discernible changes to the Study Area visible on the 1928 map. The next visible changes to the Study Area and vicinity can be seen on the 1955 map which shows that the entire area had been completely built out and that the US-101 freeway had been developed immediately to the north of the Study Area. Topographic maps from later decades do not show extensive changes within the Study Area aside from a general increase in density in the city overall.

The historic aerial from 1927 shows the Study Area as completely developed with many small residential structures. The quality of the aerial makes it difficult to determine the exact number of structures within the Study Area. The next aerial, dating to 1941, shows that the Study Area has been developed with approximately 15 residential structures, some of which have associated ancillary buildings. The three extant residential structures developed within APN 5501-0001-023 are visible on this aerial. In addition to the homes, there is one rectangular building present on the southeast corner of the Study Area, in APN 5501-001-028, depicted on the 1941 aerial. This building appears to be part of the extant building, which was later expanded to include an addition along the western wall. The 1941 aerial indicates that there is some type of commercial development in the southeast corner, consisting of a large parking lot, a small hexagon-shaped structure, and a small building. There are two large areas of undeveloped land in the central portion and in the southeast quadrant of the Study Area, both of these undeveloped sections of the Study Area are within the proposed Project site. The aerial from 1948 shows the Study Area in much the same state as in 1941. To the northeast of the Study Area, the initial demolitions associated with the development of the US-101 Freeway are visible on the 1948 aerial. The aerial from 1952 shows the US-101 Freeway in its current state. By 1952, the Quonset Hut, in APN 5501-001-027, is visible. There is still one large vacant area in the center of the Study Area, within a portion of the proposed Project site. There are no discernible changes to the Study Area or general vicinity visible on the 1954 or 1956 aerial.



The most extensive changes to the Study Area occurred between 1956 and 1960; these changes consisted of the demolition of all of the structures within the site except for the extant structures in the southeast corner and several residential structures in the northwest corner. One of these extant structures, the rectangular building in APN 5501-001-028, was expanded to its current extent during this time. The majority of the site was paved, the rectangular building within the center of APN 5501-001-800 was built, and three rectangular structures within APN 5501-001-019, one of which is the extant structure, were built. Additionally, there were two structures directly north of the Quonset Hut visible on the 1960 aerial. Between 1962 and 1965, all but the three existing houses in the northwest corner were demolished and the existing structures were built. There are no visible changes on the aerials between 1965 or 1972 aerial. Between 1972 and 1976 the small rectangular building in the center of the Study Area, in APN 5501-001-800, was built. Between 1980 and 1989 the small shed-like structure in the northeastern most corner of the Study Area within APN 5501-001-800 was built. There are no discernible changes on the aerials until 2003, when it appears that four structures, two in the southwest corner of the Study Area and two in the southeast, had been demolished. The remaining aerials do not show any significant changes to the Study Area.

The review of historic aerials and topographic maps indicates that of the seven structures existing within the proposed Project site, the three extant residential structures at 3812 Oakwood Avenue in APN 5501-001-023, were constructed by at least 1941. At 316 North Juanita Avenue, within APN 5501-001-800 there are currently three structures. The rectangle structure along the western boundary, associated with was built between 1956 and 1960. The smaller rectangle structure in the center of APN 5501-001-800, directly east of the building developed between 1956 and 1960, was built after 1972. Prior to this time the center of APN 5501-001-800 was paved or undeveloped. The small shed-like structure in the northeastern most corner of APN 5501-001-800 was built between 1980 and 1989. The seventh building within the proposed Project site, located at 3820 Oakwood Avenue, within APN 5501-001-025 was built between 1962 and 1965.

Within the Study Area, the large structure currently associated with the MZ Collision Center, within APN 5501-001-026 was built between 1965 and 1972. The rectangular structure currently associated with Dewey Pest Control within APN 5501-001-027 was initially developed between 1927 and 1941 and was later renovated between 1956 and 1960. The Quonset Hut currently associated with Dewey Pest Control, within APN 5501-001-028, was built between 1948 and 1952. Finally, the building currently associated with Midway Car Rental Hollywood, within APN 5501-001-019, was built between 1956 and 1960.

## 5.3 Native American Correspondence

### 5.3.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek contacted the NAHC on April 4, 2019 and requested a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on April 25, 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 Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources

in or near the Study Area. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek. Tribal consultation has not been required by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City); it is the understanding of the applicant that the Project is not subject to A) 52.

## 5.4 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the Study Area. This review included consideration of sources commonly identified through consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map often referenced by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Figure 3). Based on this map, the Study Area is located directly west of a north-south trending creek or river and directly east of El Camino Real, which ran roughly the same route as the present US-101 and Ventura Freeway (State Route (SR)-134). Additionally, this map shows the La Brea Tar Pit, which is also indicated as a location of a battle between Europeans and Indians in August 1770, approximately 2.25 miles to the west of the Study Area. The nearest mapped Native American settlements, identified as red teepees on the map, is two miles north of the Study Area at the base of the Santa Monica Mountains. The map also shows several other Native American settlements mapped along the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, including two that are between two and three miles northwest of the Study Area, mapped at the base of the Cahuenga Pass. 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.

At the time of Portola's expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the Study Area would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleño/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrieleño as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleño/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. The relative sizes of these villages were also inferred from their relative number of mission-period recruits. The nearest village site to the Study Area was *Yaanga* (also called *Yabit* in NEA and King 2004), located in roughly the same area as the extant Los Angeles Plaza Church just west of Union Station, approximately 4 miles southeast of the Study Area. *Yaanga*, though not depicted on the Kirkman-Harriman map, is referenced in several archaeological and ethnographic works including Dakin 1978, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996, and Morris et al. 2016. *Yaanga* is described as being the "Indian precursor of modern Los Angeles" as the city was originally established within its boundaries

(McCawley 1996: 57). This map also identifies the village of *Cabuepet*, approximately 7 miles to the northwest of the Study Area near the northern opening of the Cahuenga Pass, near what is now Universal Studios, and *Jajamobit*, approximately 5.5 miles north of the Study Area, at the intersection of Interstate (I)-5 and SR-134, near Griffith Park (NEA and King 2004).

The village of Jajamobit is referenced in McCawley, and though it has not been substantiated through archaeological evidence, Mission records do indicate that there were Gabrieleño individuals at both San Fernando and San Gabriel Mission who came from Jajamobit (NEA & King 2004: 105-106). Mission records indicate that 123 Native American neophytes came from this village, second only to the number of recruits 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 village in the vicinity was likely Yaanga. Mission records indicate 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to 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 Yaanga 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 villages on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map was provided in the SCCIC records search results or review of other archaeological information, however these fell outside of the archaeological records search area.

No archaeological evidence of the nearest village depicted on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map was provided in the SCCIC records search results or through a review of other archaeological information, however these fell outside of the archaeological records search area. Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the Study Area falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional territory, however, no Native American resources have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the proposed Project. Although the Study Area is not documented within the noted boundaries of any mapped villages, it is located near several natural resources that may have been utilized by prehistoric and protohistoric peoples, such as a creek, trails or trade routes, and the La Brea Tar Pits.

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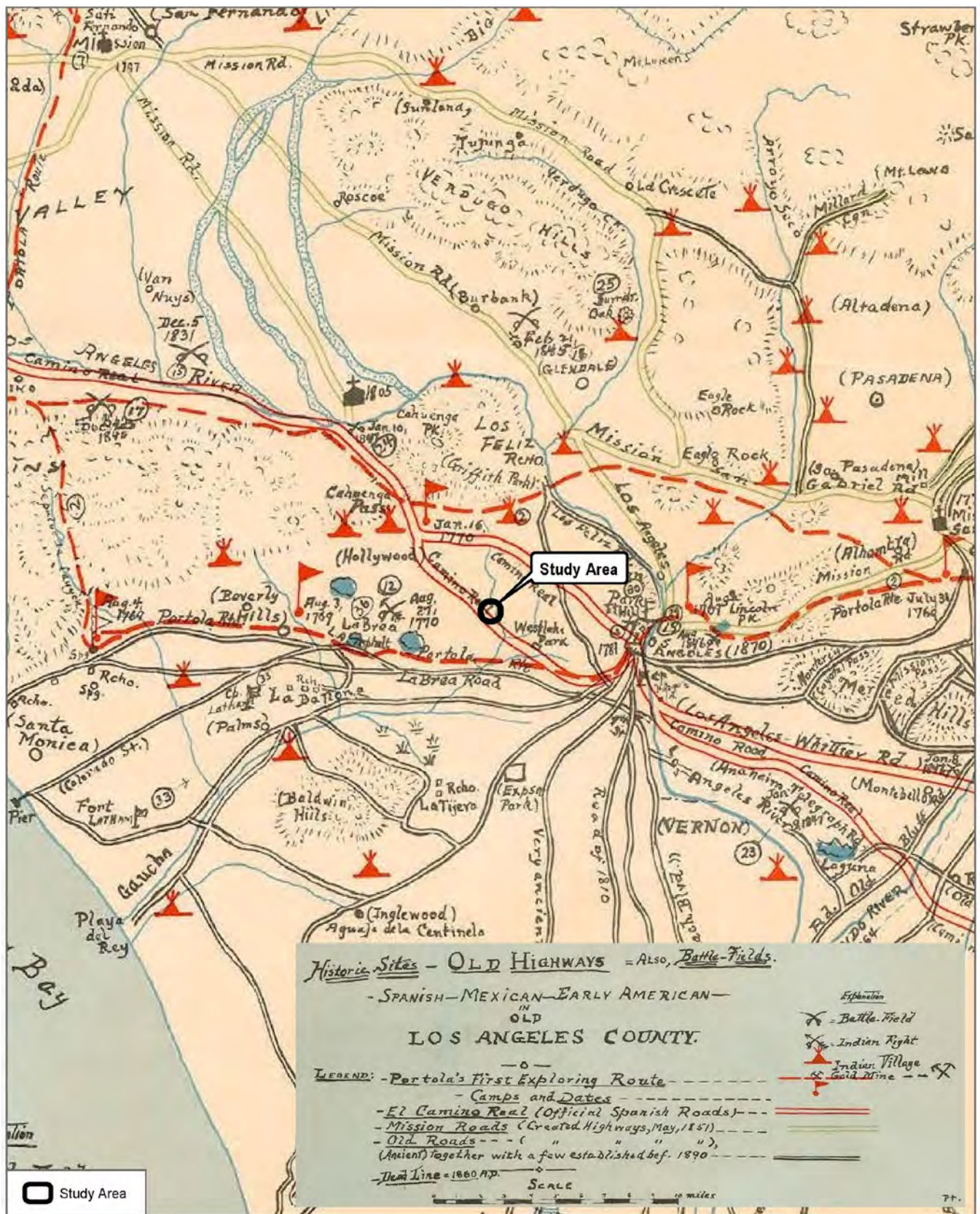


FIGURE 3

1860-1937 Historical Map

316 North Juanita Avenue Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report



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SOURCE: Golla 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

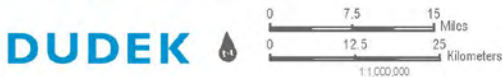


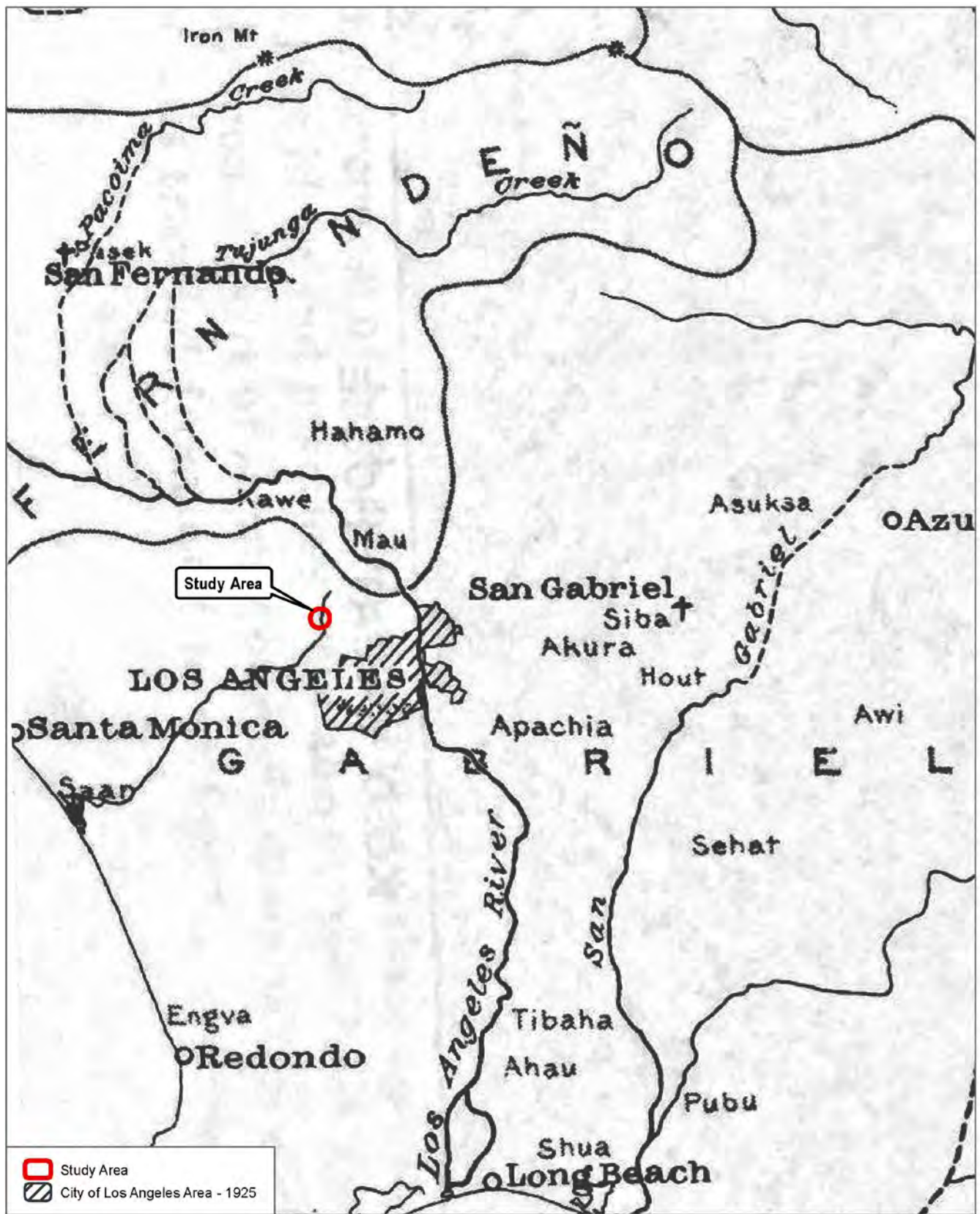
FIGURE 4

Takic Languages and Dialects

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

FIGURE 5

**DUDEK**



Gabrielino Traditional Area

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

FIGURE 6

Tribal Settlements and Mission Recruitment

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## 6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Summary 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, Study Area, or the surrounding 0.5-mile records search radius through the SCCIC records (completed April 8, 2019) or through a search of the NAHC SLF records (completed April 25, 2019). Ethnographic research indicates that the proposed Project site is located between four and seven miles from the believed location of three Native American villages, and near natural resources which would have been important to Native Americans in prehistoric and protohistoric times. However, the proposed Project site and surrounding neighborhoods have been extensively developed throughout the twentieth century.

### 6.2 Recommendations

Tribal consultation has not been required by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City); it is the understanding of the applicant that the Project is not subject to AB 52. Any information that may be provided or regarding TCRs that could be affected by the Project should be appropriately considered. Based on review of ethnographic and archaeological information, if the following recommendations are followed, impacts to TCRs would be less-than-significant. Given that no TCR has been identified, no specific mitigation measures pertaining to known TCRs are necessary. Management strategies for cultural resources and human remains will provide for management of related resources of Native American origin.

While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the proposed Project, the City has established a standard condition of approval to address inadvertent discovery of TCRs. Should TCRs be inadvertently encountered, 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 a 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 recommence. 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

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# APPENDIX B

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

## 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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

USGS Quadrangle

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Township: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_ Section(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Company/Firm/Agency:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Extension: \_\_\_\_\_

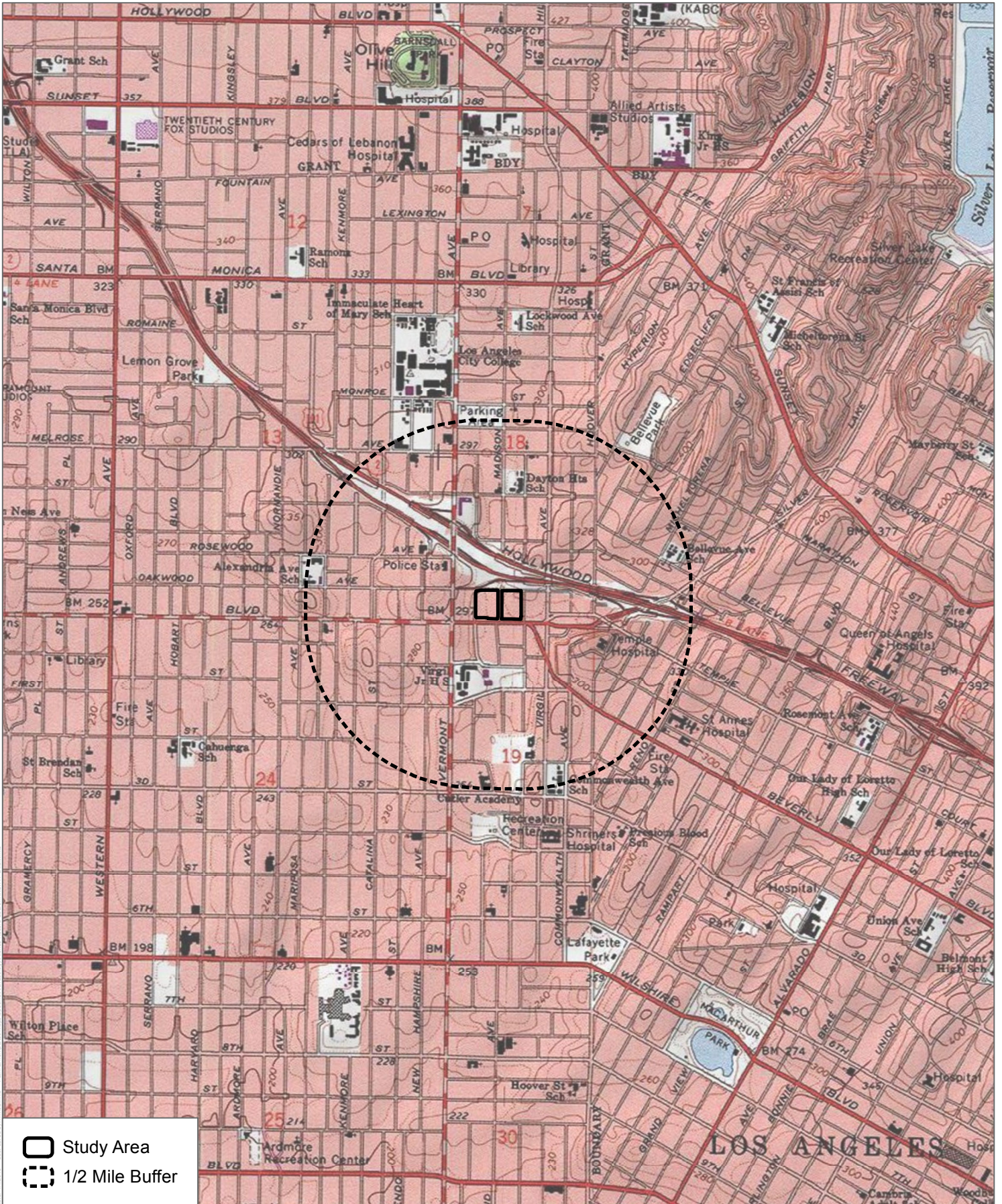
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Description:

\_\_\_\_ Project Location Map is attached





SOURCE: SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Hollywood Quadrangle  
 Township 1S; Range 13W, 14W; Sections 13, 18, 19, 24



**DUDEK**

Records Search  
 Juanita Avenue



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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>  
Twitter: @CA\_NAHC



April 25, 2019

Erica Nicolay  
Dudek

VIA Email to: [enicolay@dudek.com](mailto:enicolay@dudek.com)

RE: Juanita Avenue Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Nicolay:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify 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](mailto: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  
4/25/2019**

***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 Juanita Avenue Project, Los Angeles County.