

Appendix M

Tribal Cultural Resources Report



Belmont Village – Westwood Senior Living Assisted Living Facility

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

prepared for

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Executive Summary

Belmont Village Senior Living retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a tribal cultural resources (TCR) study in support of the Westwood Senior Living Assisting Living Facility Project (project) located at 10822 Wilshire Boulevard and 10812 Ashton Avenue in Los Angeles, California. The proposed project is an infill development involving the construction of a 12-story assisted living and residential care facility and a new two-story building housing a Church preschool and offices. The project would demolish an existing preschool building, offices, and fellowship hall adjacent to the Westwood Presbyterian Church sanctuary, as well as a single-family residence on an adjacent parcel. The Sanctuary would remain.

The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Los Angeles (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency. The study presented herein is intended to address TCRs for purposes of project compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52. The following report documents the methods and results of the TCR study that includes: a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) record search, a Sacred Land File (SLF) search at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of TCRs within the project site. In addition, the report summarizes the AB 52 consultation that took place for the project between the City and local Native American groups.

The results of the CHRIS search identified no previously recorded TCRs within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. The NAHC's SLF search results were positive for Native American resources; the NAHC provided no specific information regarding the positive finding but recommended contacting the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

Archival research indicates that a prominent Native American site (*Kuruvunga/Serra Springs*) is located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the project. Other important locations that would have been utilized or settled by Native Americans during the prehistoric and ethnohistoric periods include the villages of *Sa'anga* and *Topaa'nga* and the La Brea Tar Pits, all of which are located more than five miles from the project area. Trails running along the southern flanks of the Santa Monica Mountains in the vicinity of the project site likely linked villages and resource gathering areas.

The lack of proximity between the project site and known locations of intensive Native American activity (e.g., habitation and village sites) decreases the overall sensitivity of the area for containing buried prehistoric and ethnohistoric archaeological remains that may qualify as TCRs. Furthermore, geological information indicates that the project site overlays at least 50 feet of Pleistocene-age alluvial fan deposits that likely pre-date human occupation in the area. As such, it is unlikely that the area contains deeply buried prehistoric archaeological remains. Finally, surface archaeological remains that had been present in the project site likely were destroyed during the initial development of the property in the early twentieth century.

As part of its AB 52 consultation, the City of Los Angeles notified nine tribes of the project, including the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, and invited consultation regarding potential TCRs in the vicinity of the project site, consistent with the NAHC's recommendation. The City received one response to its AB 52 notices from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, and engaged in consultation with this tribe. During consultation, tribal representatives stated that the area is part of a cultural landscape and was of cultural value to the tribe, and

although no known TCRs are located on the project site, tribal representatives stated that unanticipated TCRs may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities. On July 8, 2019, the City sent the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, the concluded the AB 52 consultation. See Appendix B.

Based on these results, Rincon concludes that the project site contains a relatively low sensitivity for significant archaeological remains which are not explicitly a TCR, as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21074, but could qualify as a TCR as depending on the tribal determination. Therefore, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to tribal cultural resources*** under CEQA. Nonetheless, 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 the object or artifact appears to be a TCR, 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 Project Applicant would then implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible. The recommendations would then be incorporated into a TCR monitoring plan and once the plan is approved by the City, ground disturbance activities could resume. In accordance with the condition of approval, all activities would be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. As a result, potential impacts to TCRs would continue to be less than significant.

Human Remains

If human remains are found, regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

Introduction

Belmont Village Senior Living retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) study for the Westwood Senior Living Assisting Living Facility Project (project) located at 10822 Wilshire Boulevard and 10812 Ashton Avenue in Los Angeles, California. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Los Angeles (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency. This report documents the tasks Rincon conducted as part of the TCR study: a record search at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a Sacred Lands Files (SLF) search at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), archival research, and a summary of Native American consultation efforts undertaken by the City pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Project Location and Description

The approximately 0.88-acre project site is located at 10822 Wilshire Boulevard and 10812 Ashton Avenue in Los Angeles, California 90024, in the Westwood neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles. The site is located in Township 1 South, Range 15 West, Section 27, depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Beverly Hills, California CA 7.5-minute quadrangle map* (Figure 1). The project site is bounded by Wilshire Boulevard to the north, multiple high-rise residential developments to the east, single-family neighborhoods to the south, and commercial mid- and high-rise development as well as the Westwood Memorial Park cemetery to the west (Figure 2).

The proposed project is an infill development involving the construction of an approximately 175,754 square foot, 12-story assisted living and residential care facility with a 3-story underground parking garage, and a 19,567 square foot, 2-story church office/preschool to replace the existing facilities on site. Excavations for the project are expected to extend up to 42 feet below the current ground surface. The project site is currently occupied by the Westwood Presbyterian Church's Sanctuary, preschool classrooms, administrative offices, and ancillary spaces as well as paved parking areas and a Church-owned single-family home constructed in 1929 at 10812 Ashton Avenue. The Sanctuary would be retained, and all other improvements would be demolished.

Personnel

Rincon Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager Tiffany C. Clark, PhD, a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), conducted the work efforts and prepared the report for the study. Dr. Clark meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Rincon GIS Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in the report. Rincon Principal Christopher Duran, MA, RPA, reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 2 Project Site



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CRFig 2 Location Map

Regulatory Setting

This section discusses state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing TCRs to which the project should adhere before and during implementation.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1) or TCRs (PRC Section 21074[a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is one listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

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

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to 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

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 allow any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an 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

Assembly Bill 52

With the enactment of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), CEQA was expanded to include a new resource category of TCRs. AB 52 establishes that “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). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3). As previously noted, PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe,” and meets either of the following criteria:

- a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC section 5020.1(k).
- b) 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 PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

In recognition of California Native American tribal sovereignty and the unique relationship of California local governments and public agencies with California Native American tribal governments and with respect to the interests and roles of project proponents, it is the intent AB 52 to accomplish all of the following:

- (1) Recognize that California Native American prehistoric, historic, archaeological, cultural, and sacred places are essential elements in tribal cultural traditions, heritages, and identities
- (2) Establish a new category of resources in CEQA called “Tribal Cultural Resources” or TCRs that considers the tribal cultural values in addition to the scientific and archaeological values when determining impacts and mitigation
- (3) Establish examples of mitigation measures for TCRs that uphold the existing mitigation preference for historical and archaeological resources of preservation in place, if feasible
- (4) Recognize that California Native American tribes may have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices, which concern the TCRs with which they are traditionally and culturally affiliated (Because CEQA calls for a sufficient degree of analysis, tribal knowledge about the land and TCRs at issue should be included in environmental assessments for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources)
- (5) In recognition of their governmental status, establish a meaningful consultation process between California Native American tribal governments and lead agencies, respecting the interests and roles of all California Native American tribes and project proponents, and the level of required confidentiality concerning TCRs, early in the CEQA environmental review process, so that TCRs can be identified, and culturally appropriate mitigation and mitigation monitoring programs can be considered by the decision-making body of the lead agency
- (6) Recognize the unique history of California Native American tribes and uphold existing rights of all California Native American tribes to participate in, and contribute their knowledge to, the environmental review process pursuant to CEQA
- (7) Ensure that local and tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents have information available, early in the CEQA environmental review process, for purposes of identifying and addressing potential adverse impacts to TCRs and to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process

- (8) Enable California Native American tribes to manage and accept conveyances of, and act as caretakers of, TCRs
- (9) Establish that a substantial adverse change to a TCR has a significant effect on the environment

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. AB 52 requires that lead agencies “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed in the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

Local

City of Los Angeles

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

Local landmarks in the City of Los Angeles are known as Historic Cultural Monuments (HCM) and are managed under the aegis of the City of Los Angeles Planning Department, Office of Historic Resources (OHR). A monument or local landmark is defined in the Cultural Heritage Ordinance (Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 22.171.7) as follows:

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 (Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 22.171.7 Added by Ordinance No. 178,402, Effective 4-2-07).

Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

As described by the City of Los Angeles OHR, 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, the City ... developed an expansive program of Historic Preservation Overlay Zones ... HPOZs, commonly known as historic districts, provide for review of proposed exterior alterations and additions to historic properties within designated districts.

Natural and Cultural Setting

Natural Setting

The project site is located in the Los Angeles Basin, which is a broad plain defined by the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills to the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the south. This basin is a major elongated northwest-trending structural depression that has been filled with sediments up to 13,000 feet thick since middle Miocene time. On a regional scale, the site is located within the boundary between the Transverse Ranges and Peninsular Ranges geomorphic provinces. The basin is drained by several watercourses that include the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers. Historic maps indicate that a number of small drainages once traversed the area, most of which ran in a northwest to southwest direction to eventually empty into Ballona Creek.

The project site is situated on an alluvial fan south of the Santa Monica Mountains (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1991). The elevation of the site is approximately 97 meters (320 feet) above mean sea level. Geological maps indicate that the alluvium deposits underlying the project site date to the upper Pleistocene and are composed of moderately to well-consolidated sediments consisting of gravel, sand, silt, and clay (Yerkes 1997). Geotechnical boring studies conducted by Amec Foster Wheeler (2016) for the project determined that the site is locally mantled with artificial fill to a depth of approximately 6.5 feet below the current ground surface. These fill soils consist predominantly of silty sand with fine gravels randomly scattered in localized areas.

Cultural Setting

The cultural setting for the project vicinity is presented broadly in what follows under three overviews: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic. The Prehistoric and Historic overviews describe human occupation before and after European contact; the Ethnographic Overview provides a synchronic “snapshot” of traditional Native American lifeways as described by European observers prior to assimilative actions.

Prehistoric Context

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to aid in understanding cultural changes in southern California. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and many inland areas, including the current project site. Four periods are presented in Wallace’s prehistoric sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace’s (1955) synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates that have been obtained by southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Several revisions have been made to Wallace’s (1955) synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994; Koerper et al. 2002).

Horizon I – Early Man (ca. 10,000 – 6000 BCE)

When Wallace defined the Horizon I (Early Man) period in the mid-1950s, there was little evidence of human presence on the southern California coast prior to 6000 BCE. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified numerous pre-8000 BCE sites, both on the mainland coast and the Channel Islands (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The earliest accepted dates for occupation are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002).

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on Pleistocene lakeshores in eastern San Diego County (see Moratto 1984:90–92). Although few Clovis-like or Folsom-like fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), it is generally thought that the emphasis on hunting may have been greater during Horizon I than in later periods. Common elements in many sites from this period, for example, include leaf-shaped bifacial projectile points and knives, stemmed or shouldered projectile points, scrapers, engraving tools, and crescents (Wallace 1978:26–27). Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 BCE coincident with the gradual desiccation associated with the onset of the Altithermal climatic regime, a warm and dry period that lasted for about 3,000 years. After 6000 BCE, a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and small animals

Horizon II – Milling Stone (6000–3000 BCE)

The Milling Stone Horizon of Wallace (1955, 1978) and Encinitas Tradition of Warren (1968) (6000 to 3000 BCE) are characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. Food procurement activities included hunting small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, and birds; collecting shellfish and other shore species; near-shore fishing with barbs or gorges; the processing of yucca and agave; and the extensive use of seed and plant products (Kowta 1969). The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely milling stones (metates and slabs) and handstones (manos and mullers). Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time during this period, and are more numerous still near the end of this period. Recent research indicates that Milling Stone Horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

Milling Stone Horizon sites are common in the southern California coastal region between Santa Barbara and San Diego, and at many inland locations (e.g., Herring 1968; Langenwalter and Brock 1985; Sawyer and Brock 1999; Sutton 1993; True 1958). Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) relied on several key coastal sites to characterize the Milling Stone period and Encinitas Tradition, respectively. These include the Oak Grove Complex in the Santa Barbara region, Little Sycamore in southwestern Ventura County, Topanga Canyon in the Santa Monica Mountains, and La Jolla in San Diego County. The well-known Irvine site (CA-ORA-64) has occupation levels dating between ca. 6000 and 4000 BCE (Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1998).

Stone chopping, scraping, and cutting tools made from locally available raw material are abundant in Milling Stone/Encinitas deposits. Less common are projectile points, which are typically large and

leaf-shaped, and bone tools such as awls. Items made from shell, including beads, pendants, and abalone dishes, are generally rare. Evidence of weaving or basketry is present at a few sites. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-planes in Milling Stone sites to the preparation of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with pounding foods such as acorns, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Cogged stones and discoidals are diagnostic Milling Stone period artifacts, and most specimens have been found within sites dating between 4000 and 1000 BCE (Moratto 1984:149). The cogged stone is a ground stone object with gear-like teeth on its perimeter. Discoidals are similar to cogged stones, differing primarily in their lack of edge modification. Discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals are often purposefully buried, and are found mainly in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward, with a few specimens inland at Cajon Pass, and heavily in Orange County (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). These artifacts are often interpreted as ritual objects (Eberhart 1961:367; Dixon 1968:64–65), although alternative interpretations (such as gaming stones) have also been put forward (e.g., Moriarty and Broms 1971).

Characteristic mortuary practices of the Milling Stone period or Encinitas Tradition include extended and loosely flexed burials, some with red ochre, and few grave goods such as shell beads and milling stones interred beneath cobble or milling stone cairns. “Killed” milling stones, exhibiting holes, may occur in the cairns. Reburials are common in the Los Angeles County area, with north-oriented flexed burials common in Orange and San Diego counties (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Koerper and Drover (1983) suggest that Milling Stone period sites represent evidence of migratory hunters and gatherers who used marine resources in the winter and inland resources for the remainder of the year. Subsequent research indicates greater sedentism than previously recognized. Evidence of wattle-and-daub structures and walls has been identified at several sites in the San Joaquin Hills and Newport Coast area (Mason et al. 1991, 1992, 1993; Koerper 1995; Strudwick 2005; Sawyer 2006), while numerous early house pits have been discovered on San Clemente Island (Byrd and Raab 2007:221–222). This architectural evidence and seasonality studies suggest semi-permanent residential base camps that were relocated seasonally (de Barros 1996; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason et al. 1997) or permanent villages from which a portion of the population left at certain times of the year to exploit available resources (Cottrell and Del Chario 1981).

Horizon III – Intermediate (3000 BCE – CE 500)

Following the Milling Stone Horizon, Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon and Warren’s Campbell Tradition in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and parts of Los Angeles counties, date from approximately 3000 BCE to CE 500 and are characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. The Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968) incorporates David B. Rogers’ (1929) Hunting Culture and related expressions along the Santa Barbara coast. In the San Diego region, the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the La Jolla Culture (Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939, 1945) persist with little change during this time.

During the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition, there was a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources. For example, an increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites along the California coast during this period. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks become part of the tool kit during this period. Larger knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Koerper and Drover (1983) consider

Gypsum Cave and Elko series points, which have a wide distribution in the Great Basin and Mojave deserts between ca. 2000 BCE and CE 500, to be diagnostic of this period. Bone tools, including awls, were more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive was common.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Hopper mortars and stone bowls, including steatite vessels, appeared in the tool kit at this time as well. This shift appears to correlate with the diversification in subsistence resources. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). It has been argued that mortars and pestles may have been used initially to process roots (e.g., tubers, bulbs, and corms associated with marshland plants), with acorn processing beginning at a later point in prehistory (Glassow 1997:86) and continuing to European contact.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition included fully face-down or face-up flexed burials, oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2–3). Red ochre was used commonly, and abalone shell dishes were found infrequently. Interments sometimes occurred beneath cairns or broken artifacts. Shell, bone, and stone ornaments, including charmstones, were more common than in the preceding Encinitas Tradition. Some later sites include Olivella shell and steatite beads, mortars with flat bases and flaring sides, and a few small points. The broad distribution of steatite from the Channel Islands and obsidian from distant inland regions, among other items, attest to the growth of trade, particularly during the latter part of this period. Recently, Raab and others (Byrd and Raab 2007:220–221) have argued that the distribution of Olivella grooved rectangle beads marks “a discrete sphere of trade and interaction between the Mojave Desert and the southern Channel Islands.”

Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Horizon (CE 500–Historic Contact)

In the Late Prehistoric Horizon (Wallace 1955; 1978), which lasted from the end of the Intermediate (ca. CE 500) until European contact, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely worked projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased usage of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Other items include steatite cooking vessels and containers, the increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. There is also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive.

Many Late Prehistoric sites contain beautiful and complex objects of utility, art, and decoration. Ornaments include drilled whole Venus clam (*Chione* spp.) and drilled abalone (*Haliotis* spp.). Steatite effigies become more common, with scallop (*Pecten* spp. and *Argopecten* spp.) shell rattles common in middens. Mortuary customs are elaborate and include cremation and interment with abundant grave goods. By CE 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels began to appear at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies ceramic technology was not well developed in that area, or that ceramics were obtained by trade with neighboring groups to the south and east. The lack of widespread pottery

manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

During this period, there was an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223). Large populations and, in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between CE 500 and European contact is divided into three regional patterns. The Chumash Tradition is present mainly in the region of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties; the Takic or Numic Tradition is present in the Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties region; and the Yuman Tradition is present in the San Diego region. The seemingly abrupt changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period are thought to be the result of a migration to the coast of peoples from inland desert regions to the east. In addition to the small triangular and triangular side-notched points similar to those found in the desert regions in the Great Basin and Lower Colorado River, Colorado River pottery and the introduction of cremation in the archaeological record are diagnostic of the Yuman Tradition in the San Diego region. This combination suggests a strong influence from the Colorado Desert region.

In Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties, similar changes (introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points) are thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. This Takic or Numic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" or "Shoshonean intrusion" (Warren 1968). This terminology, used originally to describe a Uto-Aztecan language group, is generally no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups who spoke Numic languages (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrieliño/Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño in this region are considered the descendants of the prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period or perhaps somewhat earlier.

Ethnographic Context

The project site is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrieliño. The archaeological record indicates that the Gabrieliño arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 BCE. Many contemporary Gabrieliño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and use the native term Tongva (King 1994). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants. 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 name "Gabrieliño" denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrieliño area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Therefore, in the post-Contact period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names by which Native Americans in southern California identified themselves have been lost for the most part.

Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the

foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978:540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number approaching 10,000 (O'Neil 2002). Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probably communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996:27). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified.

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

A wide variety of tools and implements were used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7). Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements. Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a wide variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165; Reid 1926:24–25). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157).

History

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

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

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 1885:96–99, Gumprecht 1999:35).

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 Friar 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. Mission San Fernando Rey de España is located approximately 7.0 miles east of the project APE and was founded in 1779.

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 2002:151).

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).

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

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 1955:14).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Approximately fifty-five land grants were made in the Los Angeles area (Banham 2009). The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. As discussed in more detail below, the project site is located within the northwestern portion of Rancho San Jose de Bueno Ayres, a Mexican land grant given to José Maximo Alanis by Governor Micheltorena.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners focused their efforts largely 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 from 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 and to which they had no immunity.

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 became a state officially with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as United States Territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, primarily cattle, which had served as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through the 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were desired not only for their hides but also as a source of meat and tallow. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial industries. 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 they became available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. By the 1890s, operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts reduced their productivity severely (Cleland 2005:102–103).

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 Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles (The Town of our Lady of the Angels). This settlement, established by Spain as part of its colonization plan for Alta California, consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the City of Los

Angeles, 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 in 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 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.

Westwood

The following area history is excerpted from the SurveyLA Westwood CPA Survey Report (Historic Resources Group 2015)¹:

In the 1820s an approximately 4,400 acre rancho, which included the land that is now Westwood, was granted to retiring Spanish soldier José Maximo Alanis. Alanis called it Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres, and grazed cattle and horses on the land until his death in 1851. It remained a working ranch through several changes in ownership. In 1884, the land was purchased by John Wolfskill, a rancher-turned-politician. Three years later, during the height of

¹ SurveyLA is the City's comprehensive program to identify and document potentially significant historic resources. Field surveys commenced in 2010, were undertaken in phases by Community Plan Area (CPA), and were completed in 2016.

the land boom, Wolfskill sold the rancho to the Los Angeles and Santa Monica Land & Water Company.

The Los Angeles and Santa Monica Land & Water Company planned to subdivide the ranch and create a town site called Sunset, whose boundaries included present-day Westwood. Eight hundred lots were platted, and the planned development included the construction of a railroad line, a hotel at the corner of present-day Wilshire and Beverly Glen boulevards, and a cemetery. In 1904, the cemetery was legally established as the Sunset Cemetery; the first recorded burial took place in 1905. The original cemetery grounds now comprise a portion of the Pierce Brothers Westwood Village Memorial Park; the site stands today as the only extant example of development from the Town of Sunset and is designated as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument.

The Town of Sunset failed when the Los Angeles and Santa Monica Land & Water Company went bankrupt. In 1891, the land was returned through foreclosure proceedings to Wolfskill, who resumed farming the land until his death in 1913. The majority of the land remained undeveloped until the Englishman Arthur Letts purchased it in 1919, and made plans for residential development. However, Letts died in 1923 and did not live to see his plans materialized. The property was transferred to the Janss Investment Corporation, a well-known and successful real estate development firm that was co-owned by Letts' son-in-law, Harold Janss, and his brother Edwin.

Development activity commenced in 1922 with the opening of the Westwood unit, the first subdivision of the Letts tract. By 1924, development had expanded northward; early subdivisions located north of Santa Monica Boulevard included the Prosperity Unit and the Country Club Unit. The tracts flanked Beverly Glen Boulevard, which was still under construction at the time. Although development consisted largely of single-family residences, provisions had been made for income properties to be located along the new thoroughfare.

The most significant impetus for development in the area arrived in March 1925, when it was announced that the University of California would establish its new Southern Branch campus in Westwood (UCLA). This led to an immediate increase in the sale of lots in the surrounding area, and the development of the commercial district known as Westwood Village. Design guidelines established for building exteriors allowed architects to work within a loosely defined range of Mediterranean styles which would complement the Italian and Romanesque architecture of the adjacent university campus. In subsequent years, construction activity expanded south along Westwood Boulevard, and then eastward and westward to the surrounding streets, as the Village gained popularity as a regional commercial district.

Residential development in the area surrounding UCLA exhibited a range of Period Revival architectural styles which were popular at the time, including American Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Monterey Revival, Tudor Revival, and French Norman Revival. When construction activity resumed after World War II, new residences reflected the changing architectural tastes of the postwar era and exhibited styles such as Minimal Traditional and Mid-Century Modern, as well as assorted variations of the Ranch style. Many homes within the district are credited to noted local architects, including J. R. Davidson, H. Roy Kelley, Wallace Neff, Rudolph Schindler, Allen Siple, and Rolf Sklarek.

While much of the residential development in Westwood consisted of single-family homes, the Janss brothers recognized that multi-family housing would become an important component of the Westwood community. From the start, provisions for the development of income properties

were included in the master plan for Westwood and Westwood Village, and the Janss Investment Company heavily promoted those tracts of land which they had set aside for multi-family residential development. An area to the southwest of the campus, bounded generally by Veteran and Gayley Avenues, was set aside for the construction of apartment houses.

Construction efforts continued in earnest from the late 1920s through the early 1940s; in addition to residential development, building activity also included the expansion of community services to accommodate the needs of the growing community. Two elementary schools and several new churches were constructed, some of which featured the work of noted Southern California architects, such as the Westwood United Methodist Church (Gordon Kaufmann, 1929) and the St. Albans Episcopal Church, which began with a small chapel designed by Reginald Johnson in 1931 and later expanded to include a larger church building designed by Percy Parke Lewis in 1940.

Although World War II brought a halt to construction activity in Westwood, the years following the war brought both change and growth to the area. While most of the residential units in the area were completed by the late 1940s, a surge in commercial and institutional development occurred in response to the postwar population boom. The postwar boom was keenly felt in Westwood as many returning servicemen opted to attend UCLA on the GI Bill. Population in the area exploded, and the continued challenges of parking, circulation, and congestion were brought into sharp relief.

Community services were also expanded in response to the growing population. Public and private institutions constructed during this period included a number of churches and synagogues, such as the Westwood Hills Christian Church (1949), the Westwood Presbyterian Church (1952), the Sinai Temple (1960), and perhaps most notably, the Los Angeles Mormon Temple (1956).

The decade of the 1950s brought changes to the character of the area. Following Edwin and Harold Janss' retirement, the Westwood Village holdings were sold, and subsequently, the character of the area evolved away from its cohesive identity. In addition, the Los Angeles City Council's adoption of a citywide height district map in 1958 permitted high-rise construction in some locations. Much of the construction activity during this period was concentrated along Wilshire Boulevard, where high-rise commercial towers and apartment buildings represented the work of several well-known architects. Commercial developments now exhibited the more modern Corporate International style. By the 1980s commercial rents had peaked forcing many of the oldest commercial retailers to close. In 1989 the City adopted the Westwood Village Specific Plan to guide commercial development in the area.

Background Research

Cultural Resources Records Search

Rincon completed a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search on December 7, 2017 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at the California State University, Fullerton. The search was conducted to identify previously conducted cultural resource studies as well as previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the site. The search also included a review of the State Historic Property Data Files, the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The records search also included a review of all available historic U.S. Geological Survey 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps. Results of the record search are provided in Appendix A.

Previous Cultural Resource Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 18 previously conducted cultural resource studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the site (Table 1). Five of the previous studies included the project site. A short description of each of the previous studies is provided below.

Table 1 Previous Studies within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Site

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
LA-00563	Unknown	1979	Missing information	Adjacent
LA-01139	B. Padon	1982	An Archaeological Assessment of Lots 1 and 32 on the UCLA Campus, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-01968	R. M. Bissell	1989	Cultural Resources Literature Review of Metro Rail Red Line Western Extension Alternatives, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Within
LA-05039	P. Lapin	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R351, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-06124	C. Duke	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Services Facility Number R351, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-06525	B. Cox	2001	Nextel Communications CA – 6590A/Westholme, 10850 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California	Within
LA-07122	J. Michalsky & C.D. (Kip) Harper	2004	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. La 396-91 City and County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-07246	J.M. Foster	2004	Santa Monica Boulevard Transit Parkway Project, Bone Recovery	Adjacent
LA-08089	J.A. McKenna	2001	Historic American Building Survey Glendon Manor 1070 Glendon Avenue, Westwood, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
LA-09133	W.H. Bonner	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11559A (ATC Rooftop), 1100 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-09255	W.H. Bonner	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11559A (ATC Rooftop), 1100 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-11005	Unknown	2010	Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report	Within
LA-11575	W. Bonner	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility LA0001-03, USID 26536 (Westwood Horizon), 947 Tiverton Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-11642	P. Daly & N. Sikes	2012	Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports	Within
LA-12032	W. Bonner	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00235A (SM235 Westwood Edition), 947 Tiverton Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12999	W.H. Bonner & K.A. Crawford	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00435A (LA435 UCLA-Rehab), 1000 Veteran Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Within
LA-13004	D.F. Bonner, C.D. Wills, and K.A. Crawford	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR094 (Parking Structure # 2), 602 Charles E. Young Drive East, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551844697	Adjacent
LA-13194	A.M.. Lyons & A. Galvin	2016	Written Historical and Descriptive Data Index to Photographs, Photographs, and Architectural Drawings	Adjacent

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, December 2017

LA-01968

R.M. Bissell authored a report titled Cultural Resources Literature Review of Metro Rail Red Line Western Extension Alternatives, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (1989) which included a literature review of previously conducted studies that included the Metro Rail project area. One of the routes traveled along Wilshire Boulevard past the site of the proposed project; however, the author notes that the only archaeological material recovered near any of the project routes was found in the La Brea Tar Pits, which are located approximately five miles east of the project site. The author recommended a historic resources survey be conducted within and near Metro's proposed alternative project routes.

LA-06525

B. Cox authored a report titled Nextel Communications CA – 6590A/Westholme, 10850 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California (2001) which analyzed the impact of a developing a wireless telecommunications service facility on a commercial building located at 10850 Wilshire Boulevard,

as well as the impact to properties within the project APE. The study did not identify any buildings, structures, or objects eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

LA-11642

P. Daly and N. Sikes authored a report titled Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports (2012) which summarized the results of a historic properties supplemental survey for a transit project in west Los Angeles. The survey included a 614-acre survey and resulted in findings of eligibility for 39 individual properties, including properties at the VA Medical Center Historic District, Westwood Historic District, and other areas. The study identified no archaeological resources in the vicinity of the project site.

LA-12999

W.H. Bonner and K.A. Crawford authored a report titled Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00435A (LA435 UCLA-Rehab), 1000 Veteran Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2013) which summarized the results of a study of the effects of modifications to an existing telecommunications facility located on a medical building at 1000 Veteran Avenue that had been previously evaluated and found eligible for the NRHP. The authors made a finding of No Adverse Effect on the historic property.

LA-11005

URS, Incorporated, authored a report titled Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report (2010) which included a historic property and archaeological survey along a linear transit line in west Los Angeles. The study identified no archaeological resources in the vicinity of the project site.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search identified 17 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). All of these are historic-age built environment resources that include buildings, a bridge, and a historic district. No archaeological resources (prehistoric or historic) have been documented within the record search area.

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

Trinomial Number	Description	Recorded by and Year	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-173150	1220 Veteran Avenue	Unknown 1985	Outside
P-19-174110	Ralphs Grocery Store	C. McAvoy 1991; Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-175949	St. Paul the Apostle School	C. McAvoy 1995	Outside
P-19-180594	Glendon Manor	Johnson & Heumann 1985; T. Tegnazian 1998	Outside
P-19-188905	Sepulveda Boulevard Bridge #53-1099S	C. Chasteen & M. Frank 2004	Outside
P-19-189250	Gardens (commercial building)	Unknown 2010	Adjacent

Trinomial Number	Description	Recorded by and Year	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-189271	Marie Antoinette Towers (apartments)	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189272	Westwood Presbyterian Church	Unknown 2010	Within
P-19-189273	Linde Medical Building (Wilshire Medical Building, Westwood Medical Building)	Unknown 2010; P. Daly 2011	Adjacent
P-19-189274	Westwood Federal Building	Unknown 2010; P. Daly 2011	Outside
P-19-189287	Apartment District	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189288	Single family property (element of district)	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189289	Single family property (element of district)	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189290	Single family property (element of district)	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189291	Single family property (element of district)	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189292	Single family property (element of district)	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189293	Single family property (element of district)	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189294	Single family property (element of district)	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189304	Westwood-UCLA District	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189305	Lindbrook Village	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189306	Dracker Apartments (Lindbrook Manor)	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189307	Lindbrook Village	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189308	University Bible Church	Unknown 2010	Adjacent
P-19-189948	Westwood Horizon Apartments (AT&T Mobility LLC)	K.A. Crawford 2011	Outside

P-19-189272 – In 2009, the project site was surveyed as part of the Westside Subway Extension Project. The Westwood Presbyterian Church was recorded on DPRs and evaluated for historic significance. The evaluation concluded that the Westwood Presbyterian Church was eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR under Criteria C/3 for its Late Gothic Revival style architecture. The results of the evaluation were summarized in the aforementioned *Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report- LA-11005* (2010).

Native American Correspondence

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 31, 2018, and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the project site and vicinity. The NAHC responded on November 14, 2018, stating that the SLF results were positive and that the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians should be contacted for more information. In their response, the NAHC also included a contact list of tribal representatives that have traditional cultural affiliation with the project area. Documents related to the NAHC response and SLF search are included in Appendix B. As described

below, pursuant to AB 52, the City contacted all NAHC-listed tribal groups that were traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, including the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, to offer the opportunity for government-to-government consultation regarding potential TCRs.

Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

In accordance with AB 52, the City sent letters to local Native American groups that had requested notification of CEQA projects on October 30, 2018. The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. Contacted individuals included:

- Joseph Ontiveros, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- John Valenzuela, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
- Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
- Robert Dorame – Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Sam Dunlap, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
- Kimia Fatehi, Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
- Sandonne Goad, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
- Anthony Morales, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Andrew Salas, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
- Michael Mirelez, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

The City received one response for AB 52 consultation. In a letter dated November 2, 2018, Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation), stated that the project lies within their ancestral tribal territory. In an effort to avoid adverse effects to their TCRs, the tribe requested that the City formally initiate AB 52 consultation with the Kizh Nation.

A consultation meeting was conducted between the City (Jason Chan) and the Kizh Nation (Andrew Salas and Matthew Teutimez) via teleconference on February 13, 2019. Rincon's Senior Archaeologist, Dr. Clark, also participated in the call with the permission of the City and Kizh Nation. During the meeting, Kizh Nation representatives discussed the cultural sensitivity of the area noting that the Wilshire Boulevard corridor had been a major prehistoric and ethnohistoric trade route that had been used by Portolá's expedition. Mr. Salas stated that a trail running through the area is depicted on the 1860-1937 Kirkman-Harriman map (see Figure 4). He noted that asphaltum from the La Brea Tar Pits would have been one of the trade goods that was transported along the trails. Tribal representative also indicated there were several large Native American villages in the vicinity and the area had likely been used for resource gathering and prayer ceremonies. Because of its past use, the Kizh Nation considered the area a cultural landscape and was of cultural value to the tribe.

Following the meeting, the Kizh Nation emailed a letter to the City that included proposed mitigation measures to reduce the potential impacts to TCRs by the project. On July 8, 2019, the City sent the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, the concluded the AB 52 consultation. See Appendix B.

Archival Research

As part of this TCR study, Rincon reviewed ethnohistoric and historic archival sources to obtain information on past Native American use of the project area. Results of this review indicate that there are several known Native American sites and features of significance within the general vicinity of the project that may qualify as TCRs. Although the precise location of some of these Native American resources is not known, the available data indicate that none of these potential TCRs are situated within the immediate vicinity of the project site, and would therefore not be impacted by project development activities.

In his examination of history of use of the Los Angeles River, Gumprecht (2001:30) and McCawley (1996:60-63) compiled information on the locations of known Native American villages within the Los Angeles Basin. As illustrated in Figure 3, many of these village sites are concentrated along the current or former course of the Los Angeles River. The nearest named villages to the project site would have been *Sa'anga*, near the Ballona wetlands approximately 6 miles south and *Topaa'nga* located approximately 7 miles west along the coastline; the village of *Yangna*, in downtown Los Angeles, is situated more than 12 miles to the east (Figure 3). The settlement data suggest that proximity to a reliable water source was of primary importance in the determination of village locations. Although several small drainages are located within the vicinity of the project site, the lack of a permanent water source suggests that the area was not intensively used by prehistoric and ethnohistoric Native American groups for habitation purposes. Given its location at the foothills of the Santa Mountain Mountains, it is likely that this area was used on a more intermittent basis for resource procurement (e.g., hunting and plant gathering) purposes.

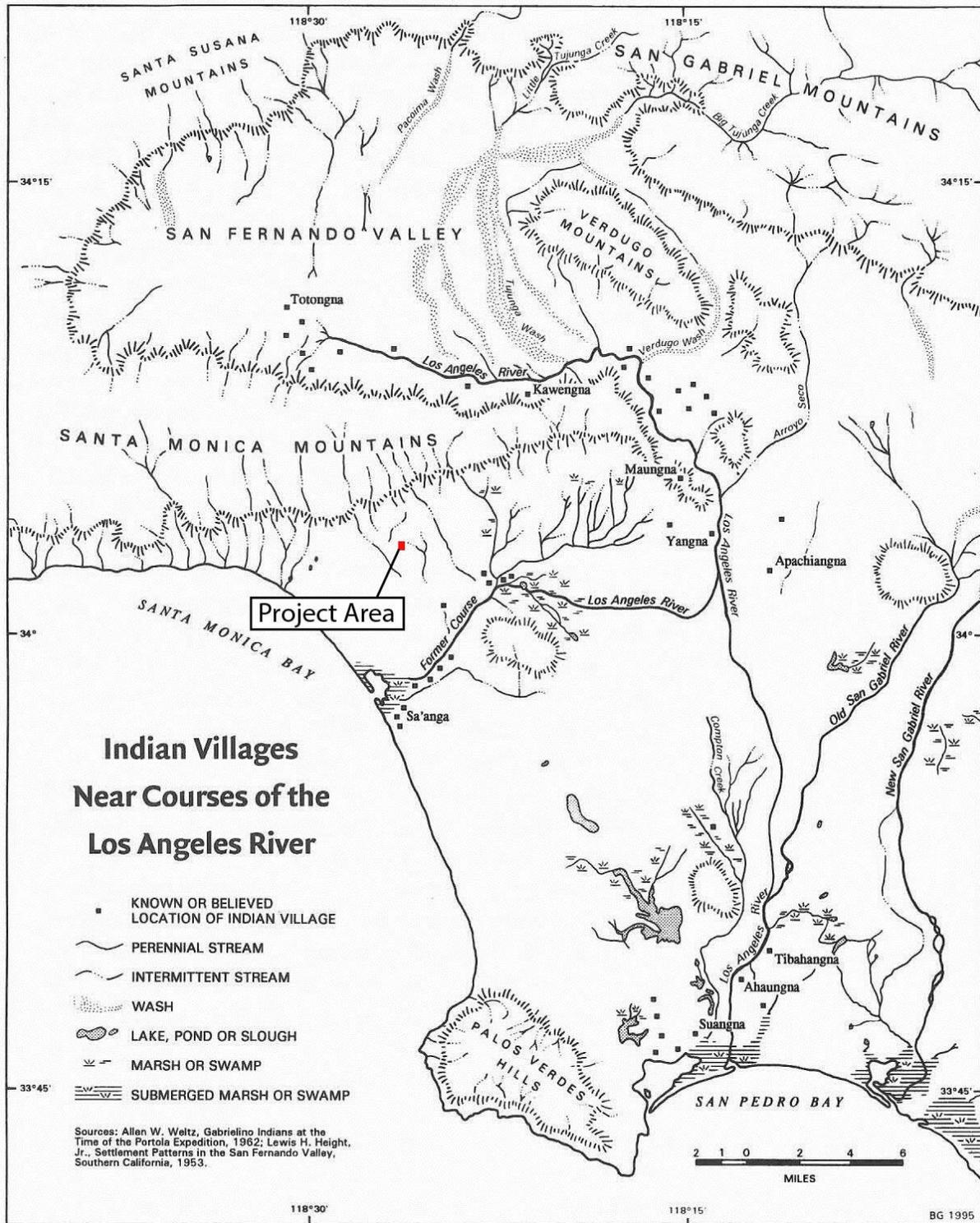
Another map source examined as part of the TCR study was the 1860-1937 Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map (Kirkman 1937), which the Kizh Nation provided to the City as part of the AB 52 consultation process. This map depicts the approximate locations of historical events that took place in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Los Angeles County (Figure 4). Within the vicinity of the project site, the historic map depicts a stream along with two trails, the latter of which run in an east-to-west direction eventually merging at the mouth of Sepulveda Canyon. The northern trail is shown as having been used by Portolá's expedition through the area in 1769. The map also depicts the locations of a number of "Indian Villages", which are denoted by a red teepee symbol. The closest mapped village site on the Kirkman-Harriman map lies approximately two miles south of the project site between the La Brea Road and Colorado Street (Figure 4). Given this distance from the project site, impacts to this TCR are not anticipated.

Perhaps the most important Native American resource located within general vicinity of the project site is *Kuruvunga*/Serra Springs, also known as Tongva Springs and Gabrielino Tongva Springs. The site is located approximately 1.5 miles to the southwest of the project site on the current campus of University High School. *Kuruvunga* consists of the archaeological remains of a Native American village with two associated freshwater springs. The ethnohistoric village was visited by Portolá's expedition in August 1769. At the time, Fray Juan Crespí described the village and spring as follows (Bolton 1927:149-150):

Friday, August 4. –At half-past six in the morning we set out from the camp, following the plain to the northwest. At a quarter of a league, we came to a little valley between small hills, and continued over plains of level land, very black and with much pasturage. After two hours' travel, during which we must have covered about two leagues, we stopped at the watering place, which consists of two little springs that rise at the foot of a higher mesa. From each of these two

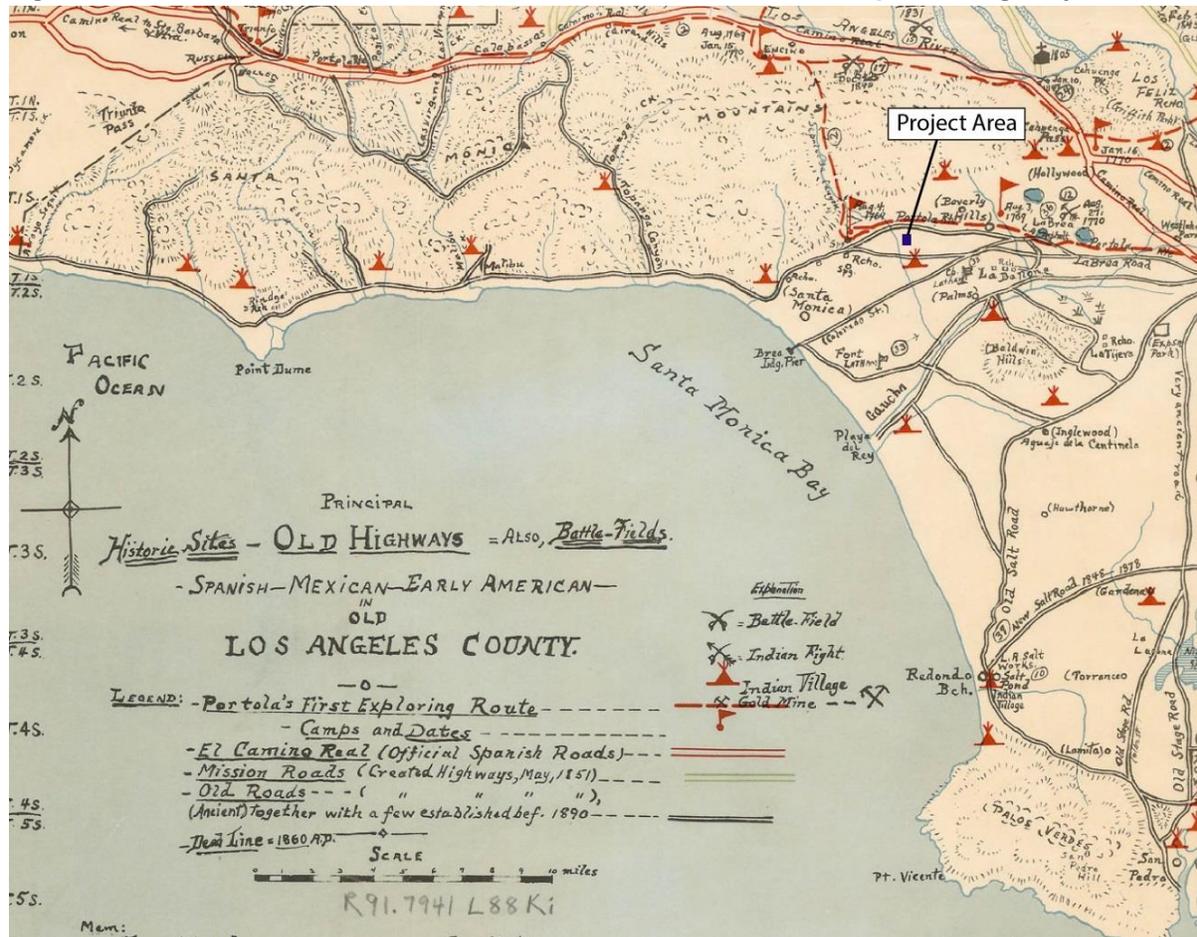
springs runs a small stream of water which is soon absorbed; they are both full of water-cress and innumerable bushes of Castilian Roses. We made our camp near the springs, where we found a good village of very friendly and docile Indians, who, as soon as we arrived, came to visit us, bringing their present of baskets of sage, and other seeds, small, round nuts with a hard

Figure 3 Locations of Known Native American Villages in Los Angeles Plotted by Gumprecht (2001:30) Showing Project Area



Source: Gumprecht (2001:30)

Figure 4 Portion of Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map Showing Project Area



Source: Kirkman (1937). Available online at <https://www.lapl.org/collections-resources/visual-collections/kirkman-harriman-pictorial-and-historical-map-los-angeles>.

shell, and large and very sweet acorns. They made me a present of some strings of beads of white and red shells which resemble coral, though not very fine; we reciprocated with glass beads. I understood that they were asking us if we were going to stay, and I said "No," That we were going farther on. I called this place San Gregorio, but to the soldiers the spot is known as the springs of El Berrendo because they caught a deer alive there, it having had a leg broken the preceding afternoon by a shot fired by one of the volunteer soldiers, who could not overtake it. The water is in a hollow surrounded by low hills not far from the sea.

Numerous prehistoric artifacts associated with the village site have been identified in the 1920s during excavations for the high school campus. In 1969, King formally recorded the archaeological remains as a village site (CA-LAN-382). In the 1970s, a field class taught by the high school's science teacher uncovered remains of Native Americans at the campus; no professional archaeological excavations have ever taken place at the site (Millington and Nicolay 2017). Between 2009 and 2012, CRM Tech monitored construction at the site and identified numerous prehistoric artifacts, consisting mainly of milling stones and chipped stone pieces. Results of the monitoring work indicate that the integrity of the site has been adversely impacted by looting and construction that took place throughout the twentieth century.

Kuruvunga/Serra Springs is considered to be an important cultural resource to Native American groups and is still actively used by the Gabrielino community (Zachery 2007). The site is listed as a California Historical Landmark (CHM No. 522).

Findings and Recommendations

Impacts Analysis

As listed in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the thresholds of impacts to TCRs are as follows:

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- a) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or
- b) 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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

The search of the CHRIS identified no previously recorded TCRs within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. However, the NAHC's SLF search results were positive for Native American resources. During AB 52 consultation, the Kizh Nation stated that the area is part of a cultural landscape and was of cultural value to the tribe. Although the Kizh Nation had no knowledge of specific TCRs that may be located on the project site, they stated that unanticipated TCRs may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities.

Archival research indicates that the prominent Native American site (*Kuruvunga/Serra Springs*) is located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the Project Area. The project site is located between several other important locations that would have been utilized or settled by Native Americans in the prehistoric and ethnohistoric period. These include the villages of *Sa'anga* and *Topaa'nga* located to the south and west, respectively, and the La Brea Tar Pits to the east; all of these places are located more than 5 miles from the project area. Trails, some of which are located within the project vicinity, served to link villages and resource gathering areas; trade items, such as asphaltum, was transported along these routes. Taken together, the data indicate that the area was likely used as a travel thoroughfare and resource gathering locale. The lack of proximity between the project site and known locations of intensive Native American activity (e.g., habitation and village sites), decreases the overall sensitivity of the project area for containing buried prehistoric and ethnohistoric archaeological remains that would qualify as TCRs.

The available geological data indicate that up to 6.5 feet of artificial fill exists below the developed surface of the project site (Amec Foster Wheeler 2016). Underlying the artificial fill is at least 50 feet of Pleistocene-age alluvial fan deposits. Given that these alluvial sediments likely pre-date human occupation in the area, it is unlikely that they would contain deeply buried prehistoric or ethnohistoric archaeological remains.

Archaeological sensitivity is further reduced when additional factors related to the history of the development of the project site are considered. The project proposes to demolish several buildings.

Urban developments within the project site include the construction of the single-family residence in the late 1920s with the adjacent church facilities built in the 1950s. It is likely that any surface archaeological remains that had been present in the project site were destroyed during the initial development of the property.

Given these factors, there appears that the project site exhibits a relatively low sensitivity for containing significant prehistoric and ethnographic archaeological deposits. Therefore, Rincon concludes that the impacts of the project on TCRs would be less than significant.

Recommendations

There were no TCRs identified within the project site and Rincon has found that the area has a low potential for both surface or buried TCRs to be encountered during construction activities. Therefore, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to tribal cultural resources*** under CEQA. Nonetheless, 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 the object or artifact appears to be a TCR, 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 Project Applicant would then implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible. The recommendations would then be incorporated into a TCR monitoring plan and once the plan is approved by the City, ground disturbance activities could resume. In accordance with the condition of approval, all activities would be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. As a result, potential impacts to TCRs would continue to be less than significant.

Human Remains

If human remains are found, regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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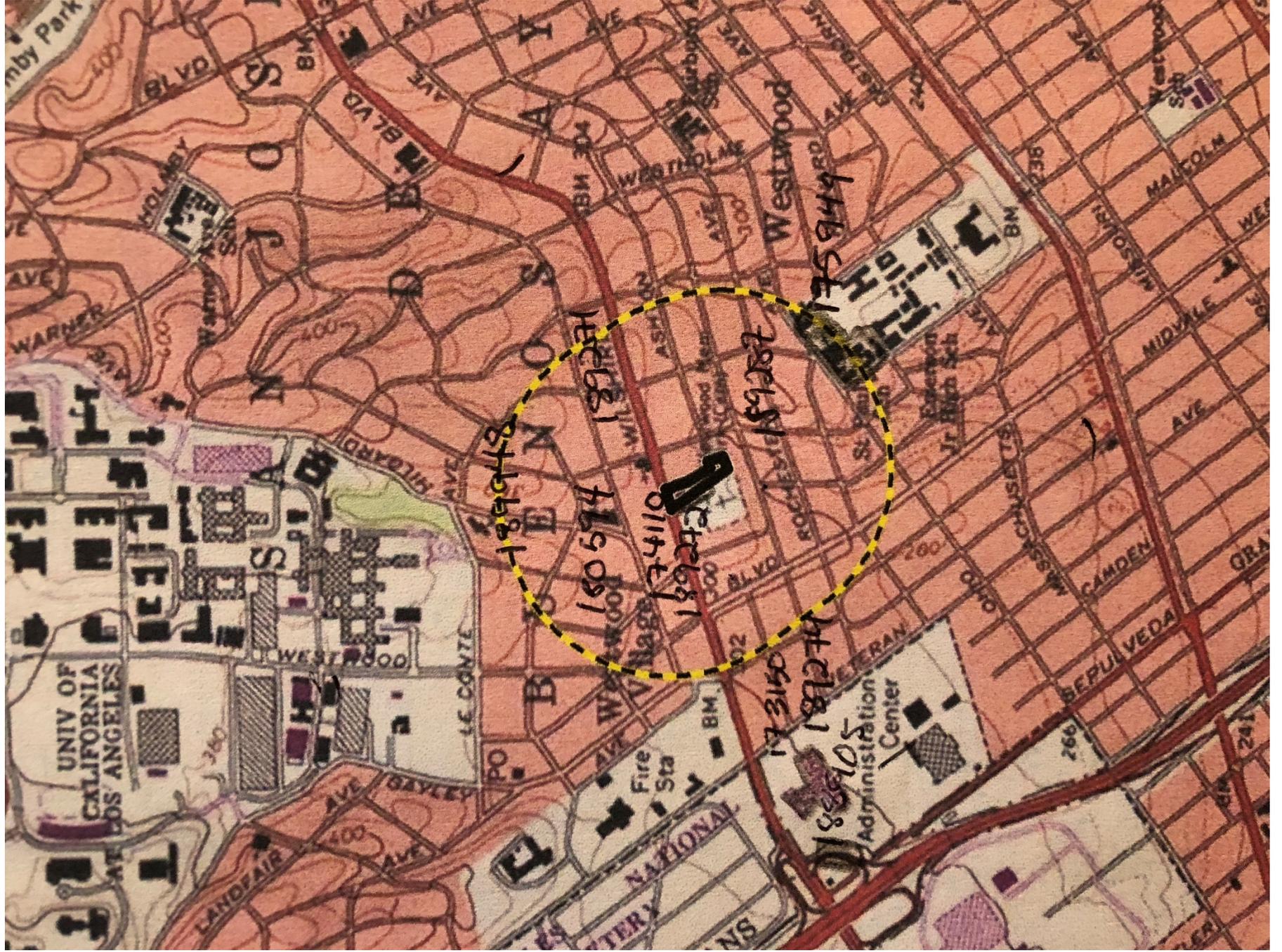
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Appendix A

Confidential Records Search Summary



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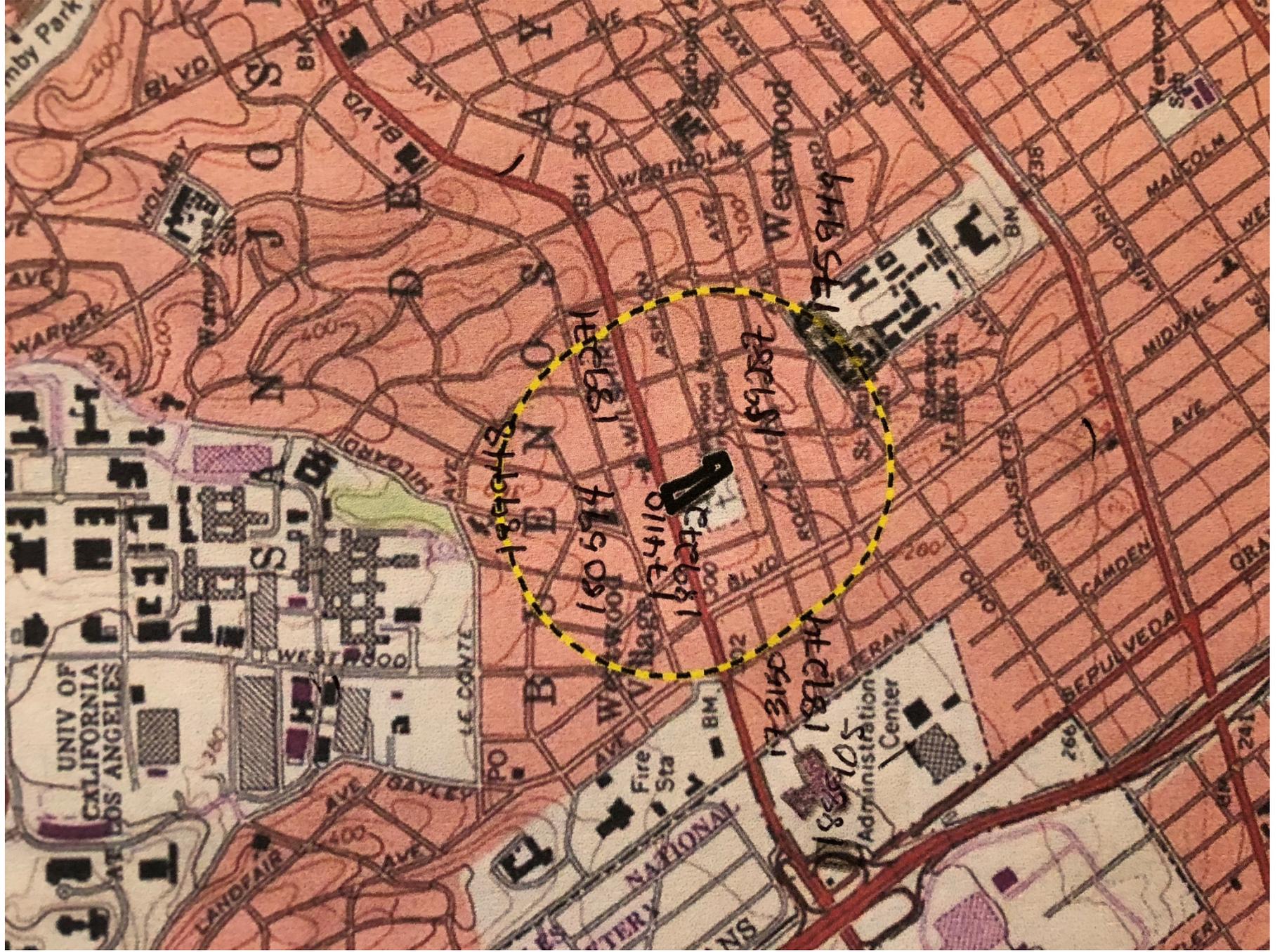
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WESTWOOD



Resource List

Belmont Village 17-05200

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-173150		OHP Property Number - 027218; Resource Name - 1220 Veteran Ave	Building	Historic	HP01 (Unknown)	1985	LA-04239, LA-11327, LA-11695, LA-12032
P-19-174110		OHP Property Number - 073793; Resource Name - Ralphs Grocery Store	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1991 (C. McAvoy, Historic Resources Group); 2010	LA-10841, LA-11005, LA-11265, LA-11575, LA-11642, LA-11795
P-19-175949		OHP Property Number - 100281; Resource Name - St Paul the Apostle School	Building	Historic	HP15 (Educational building); HP16 (Religious building)	1995 (C. J. McAvoy, HRG)	LA-10841, LA-11265, LA-11795
P-19-180594		OHP Property Number - 115990; Resource Name - Glendon Manor	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property); HP29 (Landscape architecture)	1985 (Johnson & Heumann, City of Los Angeles); 1998 (T. Tegnazian, Save Westwood Village)	LA-08088, LA-09133, LA-09255, LA-11265, LA-11575, LA-11695, LA-11795
P-19-188905		Resource Name - Sepulveda Blvd Bridge #53-1099S	Structure	Historic	HP19 (Bridge)	2004 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra Frank / Jones & Stokes)	LA-10841, LA-11327, LA-11795
P-19-189250		Resource Name - Gardens	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2010	LA-11005, LA-11642, LA-11695, LA-12032
P-19-189271		Resource Name - Marie Antoinette Towers; Other - Marie Antoinette Apts	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-11795, LA-12032
P-19-189272		Resource Name - Westwood Presbyterian Church	Building	Historic	HP16 (Religious building)	2010	LA-11005, LA-11695, LA-11795, LA-12032
P-19-189273		Resource Name - Linde Medical Bldg; Other - WSE 10; Other - Wilshire Medical Bldg; Other - Westwood Medical Bldg	Building	Historic	HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	2010; 2011 (Pam Daly, Cogstone)	LA-11005, LA-11642, LA-11695, LA-12032
P-19-189274		OHP Property Number - 164378; Resource Name - Westwood Federal Bldg; Other - WSE 43	Building	Historic	HP14 (Government building)	2010; 2011 (Pam Daly, Cogstone)	LA-11005, LA-11642, LA-11795
P-19-189287		Resource Name - Historic District 2 (Apmt District)	District	Historic		2010	LA-11005, LA-12032
P-19-189288			Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-12032

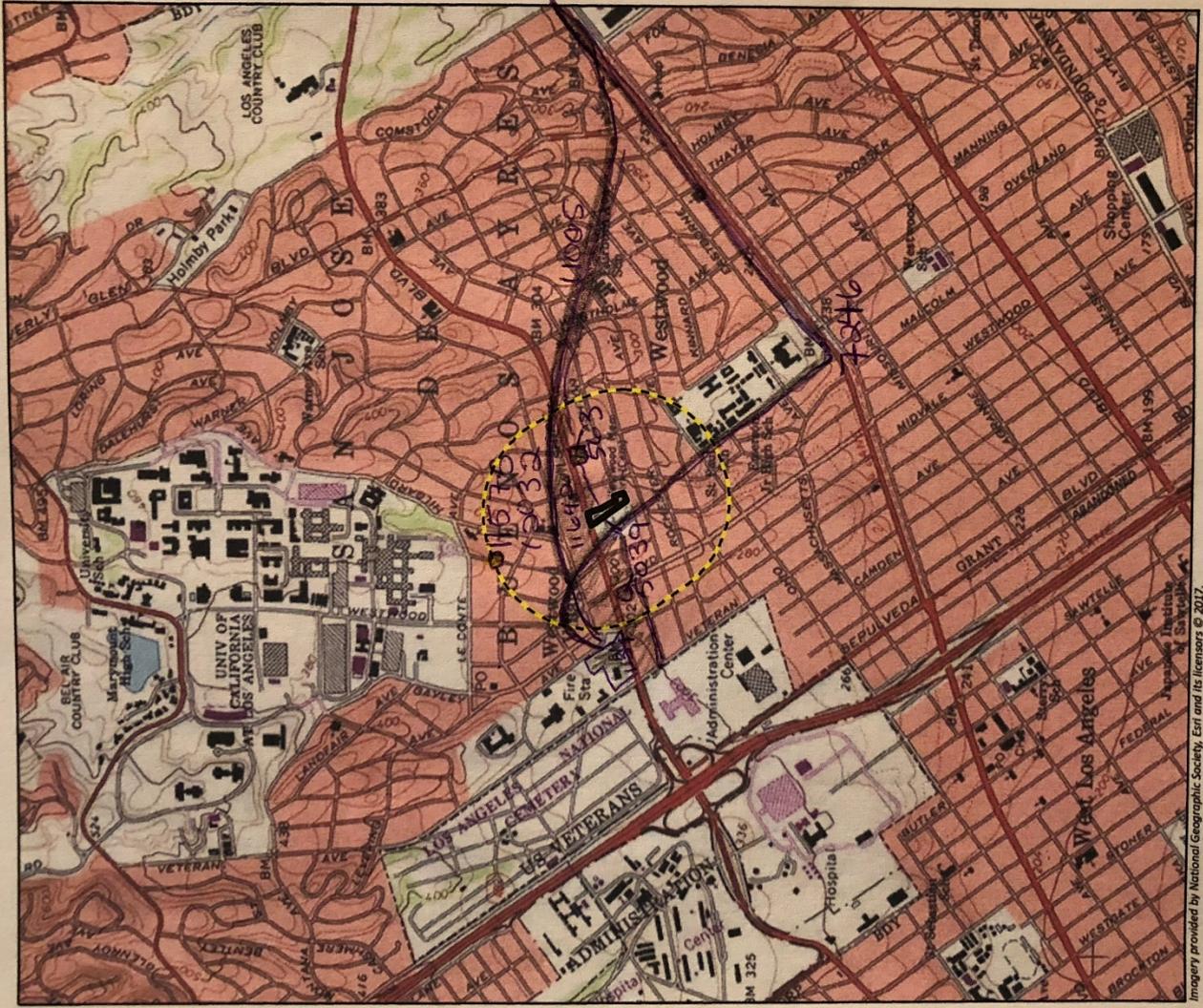
Resource List

Belmont Village 17-05200

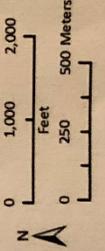
Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-189289			Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-12032
P-19-189290			Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-12032
P-19-189291			Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-12032
P-19-189292			Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-12032
P-19-189293			Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-12032
P-19-189294			Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-12032
P-19-189304		Resource Name - Historic District 1 (Westwood-UCLA District)	District	Historic		2010	LA-11005, LA-11642, LA-11695, LA-12032
P-19-189305		Resource Name - Lindbrook Village	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-11642, LA-12032
P-19-189306		Resource Name - Dracker Apts; Other - Lindbrook Manor	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-11642, LA-12032
P-19-189307		Resource Name - Lindbrook Village	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2010	LA-11005, LA-12032
P-19-189308		Resource Name - University Bible Church	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP16 (Religious building)	2010	LA-11005, LA-11642, LA-12032
P-19-189948		Resource Name - Westwood Horizon Apts; Other - AT&T Mobility LLC LA0001-03	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2011 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	LA-11575

Belmont Village
17-05200

Reports



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2017.
Beverly Hills Quadrangle, T015 R15W S22, 27. The topographic
representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently
found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed
since the original topographic map was assembled.



Area of Potential Effect
Half-Mile Buffer

Report List

Belmont Village 17-05200

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00563		1979	Ultrasystems	MISSING	Ultra Systems, Inc.	
LA-01139		1982	Padon, Beth	An Archaeological Assessment of Lots 1 and 32 on the UCLA Campus, Los Angeles County, California		
LA-01968	Paleo -	1989	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Literature Review of Metro Rail Red Line Western Extension Alternatives, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	19-000159, 19-001261
LA-05039		2000	Lapin, Philippe	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Wireless Services Facility Number R351, County of Los Angeles, Ca	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06124		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 235-02 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06525		2001	Cox, B.	Nextel Communications CA-6590a/westholme 10850 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, California	Earthtouch, LLC	
LA-07122		2004	Michalsky, Jay and Caprice D. (Kip) Harper	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. La 396-91 City and County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-07246		2004	Foster, John M.	Santa Monica Boulevard Transit Parkway Project, Bone Recovery	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-08089		2001	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Historic American Building Survey Glendon Manor 1070 Glendon Avenue, Westwood, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-09133		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11559A (ATC Rooftop), 1100 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-180594
LA-09255		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11559A (ATC Rooftop), 1100 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-180594

Report List

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11005		2010	Unknown, Mr./Mrs.	Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report	Cogstone	19-167175, 19-167579, 19-167580, 19-167596, 19-168245, 19-168608, 19-170997, 19-171001, 19-171030, 19-173043, 19-173051, 19-173428, 19-174110, 19-174178, 19-175235, 19-175237, 19-176757, 19-176758, 19-177029, 19-177101, 19-177313, 19-177314, 19-177320, 19-177904, 19-178102, 19-178105, 19-178106, 19-188522, 19-189247, 19-189248, 19-189249, 19-189250, 19-189251, 19-189252, 19-189253, 19-189254, 19-189255, 19-189256, 19-189257, 19-189258, 19-189259, 19-189260, 19-189261, 19-189262, 19-189263, 19-189264, 19-189265, 19-189266, 19-189267, 19-189268, 19-189269, 19-189270, 19-189271, 19-189272, 19-189273, 19-189274, 19-189275, 19-189276, 19-189277, 19-189278, 19-189279, 19-189280, 19-189281, 19-189282, 19-189283, 19-189284, 19-189285, 19-189286, 19-189287, 19-189288, 19-189289, 19-189290, 19-189291, 19-189292, 19-189293, 19-189294, 19-189295, 19-189296, 19-189297, 19-189298, 19-189299, 19-189300, 19-189301, 19-189302, 19-189303, 19-189304, 19-189305, 19-189306, 19-189307, 19-189308
LA-11575		2011	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility LA0001-03, USID 26536 (Westwood Horizon), 947 Tiverton Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists	19-174110, 19-180594, 19-188227, 19-189948

Report List

Belmont Village 17-05200

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11642		2012	Daly, Pam and Sikes, Nancy	Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports	Cogstone	19-000159, 19-001261, 19-002563, 19-002610, 19-003169, 19-003336, 19-003338, 19-003339, 19-003340, 19-003352, 19-003353, 19-003683, 19-004112, 19-004113, 19-004174, 19-004192, 19-004193, 19-100882, 19-150194, 19-150195, 19-167175, 19-170997, 19-170998, 19-171001, 19-173043, 19-173045, 19-173051, 19-173428, 19-174110, 19-175235, 19-175237, 19-177029, 19-177101, 19-177312, 19-177313, 19-177314, 19-177320, 19-186804, 19-187307, 19-187308, 19-188522, 19-188524, 19-189247, 19-189249, 19-189250, 19-189253, 19-189262, 19-189263, 19-189267, 19-189268, 19-189269, 19-189270, 19-189273, 19-189274, 19-189304, 19-189305, 19-189306, 19-189308, 19-189313, 19-189314, 19-189315, 19-189316
LA-12032		2012	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00235A (SM235 Westwood Edition), 947 Tiverton Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	19-173147, 19-173149, 19-173150, 19-173151, 19-173152, 19-173155, 19-173163, 19-173167, 19-173168, 19-173169, 19-173170, 19-173171, 19-173172, 19-173173, 19-180601, 19-188227, 19-189250, 19-189271, 19-189272, 19-189273, 19-189287, 19-189288, 19-189289, 19-189290, 19-189291, 19-189292, 19-189293, 19-189294, 19-189304, 19-189305, 19-189306, 19-189307, 19-189308, 19-189982
LA-12999		2013	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00435A (LA435 UCLA-Rehab), 1000 Veteran Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	19-189982
LA-13004		2014	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR094 (Parking Structure # 2), 602 Charles E. Young Drive East, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551844697	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	

Report List

Belmont Village 17-05200

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-13194		2016	Lyons, Allison M. and Andrea Galvin	Written Historical and Descriptive Data Index to Photographs, Photographs, and Architectural Drawings	GPA Consulting	

Appendix B

Native American Consultation

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
11/14/2018**

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina ,CA 91723 admin@gabrielenoindians.org (626) 926-4131	Gabrielino	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez, Councilmember 23454 Vanowen St. West Hills ,CA 91307 roadkingcharles@aol.com (310) 403-6048	Gabrielino
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Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel ,CA 91778 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com (626) 483-3564 Cell (626) 286-1262 Fax	Gabrielino Tongva
--	-------------------

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles ,CA 90012 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com (951) 807-0479	Gabrielino Tongva
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Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert F. Dorame, Chairman P.O. Box 490 Bellflower ,CA 90707 gtongva@gmail.com (562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax	Gabrielino Tongva
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Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Linda Candelaria, Chairperson 80839 Camino Santa Juliana Indio ,CA 92203 lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.org	Gabrielino
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This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Belmont Village-Westwood Senior Living Assisting Living Facility Project, Los Angeles County.

TO: Planning Staff
FROM: Major Projects
SUBJECT: AB 52 Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List
as of July 11, 2017

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians / Gabrielino Tribal Council
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

ATTACHMENT A

City of Los Angeles
200 N. Spring Street, Room 721
Los Angeles, CA 90012

November 2, 2018

Re: AB52 Consultation request for 10822 West Wilshire Boulevard and 10812 West Ashton Avenue

Dear Jason Chan,

Please find this letter as a written request for consultation regarding the above-mentioned project pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subd. (d). Your project lies within our ancestral tribal territory, meaning belonging to or inherited from, which is a higher degree of kinship than traditional or cultural affiliation. Your project is located within a sensitive area and may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of our tribal cultural resources. Most often, a records search for our tribal cultural resources will result in a "no records found" for the project area. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), ethnographers, historians, and professional archaeologists can only provide limited information that has been previously documented about California Native Tribes. For this reason, the NAHC will always refer the lead agency to the respective Native American Tribe of the area. The NAHC is only aware of general information and are not the experts on each California Tribe. Our Elder Committee & tribal historians are the experts for our Tribe and can provide a more complete history (both written and oral) regarding the location of historic villages, trade routes, cemeteries and sacred/religious sites in the project area.

Additionally, CEQA now defines Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) as their own independent element separate from archaeological resources. Environmental documents shall now address a separate Tribal Cultural Resource section which includes a thorough analysis of the impacts to only Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) and includes independent mitigation measures created with Tribal input during AB-52 consultations. As a result, all mitigation measures, conditions of approval and agreements regarding TCRs (i.e. prehistoric resources) shall be handled solely with the Tribal Government and not through an Environmental/Archaeological firm.

In effort to avoid adverse effects to our tribal cultural resources, we would like to consult with you and your staff to provide you with a more complete understanding of the prehistoric use(s) of the project area and the potential risks for causing a substantial adverse change to the significance of our tribal cultural resources.

Consultation appointments are available on Wednesdays and Thursdays at our offices at 910 N. Citrus Ave. Covina, CA 91722 or over the phone. Please call toll free 1-844-390-0787 or email admin@gabrielenoindians.org to schedule an appointment.

*** Prior to the first consultation with our Tribe, we ask all those individuals participating in the consultation to view a video produced and provided by CalEPA and the NAHC for sensitivity and understanding of AB52. You can view their videos at: <http://calepa.ca.gov/Tribal/Training/> or <http://nahc.ca.gov/2015/12/ab-52-tribal-training/>*

With Respect,

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Albert Perez, treasurer |

PO Box 393, Covina, CA 91723

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman

Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer ||

www.gabrielenoindians.org

Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary

Richard Gradias, Chairman of the Council of Elders

gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com



ATTACHMENT B

Jason Chan <jason.chan@lacity.org>

Notes from 2/13/19 phone consultation; 10822 Wilshire Blvd_ ENV-2018-3423-EAF

1 message

Jason Chan <jason.chan@lacity.org>

Fri, Feb 15, 2019 at 10:52 AM

To: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Cc: Matthew.Teutimez@gabrielenoindians.org, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>, Zuriel Espinosa <zuriel.espinosa@lacity.org>, Julia Duncan <julia.duncan@lacity.org>

Mr. Salas and Mr. Teutimez,

Thank for you for hosting our phone consultation this past Wed. afternoon. Since the phone consultation was not recorded, I want to document our consultation with the following notes to memorialize our discussion. Please let me know if I missed anything.

Wednesday, February 13, 2019 at 1:30 p.m.

Hosts: Mr. Andy Salas and Mr. Matthew Teutimez (Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation)

Attendees: Tiffany Clark (Rincon Consultants) and Jason Chan & Zuriel Espinosa (Department of City Planning)

Jason Chan summarizes project description and address, scope of work, and entitlements, including proposed excavation of approximately 42-feet below surface for 3-4 levels of underground parking. Mr. Chan identifies the existing on-site church is recognized as historical-cultural significance, but will remain unchanged.

Mr. Salas communicates that site and immediate area is within a very significant area, due to the proximity of the La Brea Tar Pits. Area is within ancestral grounds that have been inhabited for thousands of years. Tar and other naturally occurring petroleum based elements from the Tar Pits provided critical crafting components for traditional materials such as baskets. Thus, the area attracted many people, just like modern hot spring resorts.

Tiffany Clark states she performed records search, but no prehistoric or Native Resources were identified; however some historic buildings were identified. Mr. Salas concurs with that statement, but adds that this search does not preclude the possibility resources may in fact be on-site, just that these resources are not identified. Tiffany and DCP agree with that statement.

Mr. Matthew Teutimez says a map prepared in 1938 is used as a resource, showing villages, significant sites, trade routes, waterways, and prayer locations. Matt will send DCP a map today. Village symbols don't represent actual physical locations- but show areas, since the region was a trade route. As many as 4 village symbols are presented on the map. Rancho La Brea was a sprawling settlement; Portola led an expedition between Monterey and San Diego that comprised of wide trade routes due to the cattle and supplies.

Miracle Mile/Wilshire Boulevard is an original trade route.

SLSF search and CHRIS search do not preclude the possibility that the site is a tribal cultural resource, just that the resources are not documented yet. In addition, tribal representatives choose not to disclose locations due to privacy concerns.

Matt offers to send DCP maps and mitigation conditions to be considered for the environmental clearance. Also, conditions could be incorporated into grading permits. Rincon Consultants who are preparing the environmental clearance will review said documents. (Map and mitigation measures are delivered via email on Wed, 2/13/19 at 2 p.m.)

--



Jason Chan, City Planner
City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning
West/South Project Planning
T: (213) 978-1310; jason.chan@lacity.org
200 N. Spring St., Room 721
Los Angeles, CA. 90012
<http://cityplanning.lacity.org/>

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

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
CAROLINE CHOE

HELEN LEUNG

KAREN MACK

MARC MITCHELL

VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS

DANA M. PERLMAN

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ATTACHMENT C

July 8, 2019

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: AB 52 Completion of Consultation
10822 West Wilshire Boulevard & 10812 West Ashton Avenue
ENV-2018-3423-MND

Dear Mr. Salas,

The City, after acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, has concluded that mutual agreement cannot be reached for purposes of AB 52. Based upon the record, the City has determined that no substantial evidence exists to support a conclusion that this Proposed Project may cause a significant impact on tribal cultural resources. Therefore, the City has no basis under CEQA to impose any related mitigation measures. However, as an additional protection, the City will add the attached condition of approval under its police powers to protect the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources.

The City is expecting to release its Draft MND for public review in the next couple of months. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you wish to share any additional information, comments, or concerns.

Respectfully,

Jason Chan
City Planner
Department of City Planning – West/South Project Planning

Attachment:
Condition of Approval

Attachment

Condition of Approval - Tribal Cultural Resource Inadvertent Discovery

Tribal Cultural Resource Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities (excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, clearing, driving posts, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity), all such activities shall temporarily cease on the project site until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

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

Human Remains Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that human skeletal remains are encountered at the project site during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately, pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 which requires that no further ground disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event human skeletal remains are discovered during construction or during any ground disturbance activities, the following procedures shall be followed:

Stop immediately and
contact the County
Coroner:

1104 N. Mission Road

Los Angeles, CA 90033

323-343-0512 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday) **or**

323-343-0714 (After Hours, Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays)

- o If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- o The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American.
- o The most likely descendent has 48 hours to make recommendations to the Applicant, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- o If the Applicant does not accept the descendant's recommendation, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

Archaeological Resources Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered at the project site during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately, pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. At which time the applicant shall notify the City and consult with a qualified archaeologist who shall evaluate the find in accordance with Federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 and shall determine the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the consultant and approved by the City must be followed unless avoidance is determined to be unnecessary or infeasible by the City. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted.

Paleontological Resources Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that any prehistoric subsurface cultural resources are encountered at the project site during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately, at which time the applicant shall notify the City and consult with a qualified paleontologist to assess the significance of the find. In the case of discovery of paleontological resources, the assessment shall be done in

accordance with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards. If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the consultant and approved by the City must be followed unless avoidance is determined to be unnecessary or infeasible by the City. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted.

DEPARTMENT OF
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COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

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ATTACHMENT D

July 8, 2019

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: AB 52 Completion of Consultation
10822 West Wilshire Boulevard & 10812 West Ashton Avenue
ENV-2018-3423-MND

Dear Mr. Salas,

The City, after acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, has concluded that mutual agreement cannot be reached for purposes of AB 52. Based upon the record, the City has determined that no substantial evidence exists to support a conclusion that this Proposed Project may cause a significant impact on tribal cultural resources. Therefore, the City has no basis under CEQA to impose any related mitigation measures. However, as an additional protection, the City will add the attached condition of approval under its police powers to protect the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources.

The City is expecting to release its Draft MND for public review in the next couple of months. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you wish to share any additional information, comments, or concerns.

Respectfully,

Jason Chan
City Planner
Department of City Planning – West/South Project Planning

Attachment:
Condition of Approval

Attachment

Condition of Approval - Tribal Cultural Resource Inadvertent Discovery

Tribal Cultural Resource Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities (excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, clearing, driving posts, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity), all such activities shall temporarily cease on the project site until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

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

Human Remains Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that human skeletal remains are encountered at the project site during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately, pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 which requires that no further ground disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event human skeletal remains are discovered during construction or during any ground disturbance activities, the following procedures shall be followed:

Stop immediately and
contact the County
Coroner:

1104 N. Mission Road

Los Angeles, CA 90033

323-343-0512 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday) **or**

323-343-0714 (After Hours, Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays)

- o If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- o The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American.
- o The most likely descendent has 48 hours to make recommendations to the Applicant, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- o If the Applicant does not accept the descendant's recommendation, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

Archaeological Resources Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered at the project site during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately, pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. At which time the applicant shall notify the City and consult with a qualified archaeologist who shall evaluate the find in accordance with Federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 and shall determine the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the consultant and approved by the City must be followed unless avoidance is determined to be unnecessary or infeasible by the City. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted.

Paleontological Resources Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that any prehistoric subsurface cultural resources are encountered at the project site during construction or the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately, at which time the applicant shall notify the City and consult with a qualified paleontologist to assess the significance of the find. In the case of discovery of paleontological resources, the assessment shall be done in

accordance with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards. If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the consultant and approved by the City must be followed unless avoidance is determined to be unnecessary or infeasible by the City. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted.

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ATTACHMENT E

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<http://planning.lacity.org>

AB 52 TRIBAL CONSULTATION NOTICE

October 30, 2018

RE: CASE No.: ZA-2018-3423-ELD-CU-DRB-SPP-WDI-SPR
VTT-82107
ENV-2018-3423-EAF

Eldercare Unified Permit and Vesting Tentative Tract Map

Address: 10822 West Wilshire Boulevard and 10812 West Ashton Avenue

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is preparing an environmental clearance in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"). This notification is being forwarded to Native American tribes that are understood to be traditionally, culturally, and/or geographically affiliated with the Proposed Project area pursuant to the statutory requirements of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). Per AB 52, your tribe has the right to consult on the Proposed Project prior to the release of the related ND and your tribe has 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that it wishes to consult on the Proposed Project.

PROJECT LOCATION

The site location is at 10822 West Wilshire Boulevard and 10812 West Ashton Avenue, Los Angeles, 90024; Assessor Parcel Number 4325-005-054 and 4325-005-010. The site is within the Westwood Community Plan, Wilshire-Westwood Specific Plan, Westwood Community Design Review Board, and zoned [Q]R5-3-0 and R1-1. The total lot area is 70,558 square feet and the site is represented by Los Angeles Council District 5.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Proposed Project is an Eldercare Unified Permit to allow the demolition of an existing church preschool, administrative spaces, surface parking lot, and one single-family dwelling, to be redeveloped with a 12-story, 153-foot eldercare building with 54 senior independent living units, 76 assisting living units, 46 dementia/Alzheimer care units, and

10 condominium units, over three levels of underground parking, with new church fellowship hall, and new two-story Church-operated preschool and administrative building. The project will require the export of approximately 64,000 cubic yards of earth.

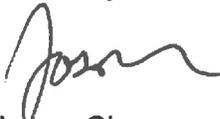
DEADLINE TO REQUEST CONSULTATION:

As stated above, your tribe has 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that it wants to consult on the Proposed Project pursuant to AB 52. In your request, please provide any updated contact information for your tribe's representative. Please mail your tribe's request to:

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Jason Chan
200 N. Spring Street, Room 721
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: jason.chan@lacity.org
Phone No.: (213) 978-1310

If you have any questions, please contact us at your earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,



Jason Chan
Project Planning Division

TO: Planning Staff
FROM: Major Projects
SUBJECT: AB 52 Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List
as of July 11, 2017

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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