Appendix IS-10

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE GETTY CENTER NORTH CANYON PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Federick Fischer and Partners retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the Getty Center North Canyon Project (project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act). The project site is located just north of the current Fran and Ray Stark Sculpture Garden in the Brentwood neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles. The approximately 3.06-acre project site is currently an undeveloped parcel (Assessor Parcel Number 4439-014-027) and is bounded by the San Diego Freeway (Interstate (I-) 405) on the east and the Santa Monica Mountains on the west. The project falls in Section 17 of the public land survey system Township 1 North, Range 15 West located on the Van Nuys, CA 7.5-minute United Stated Geologic Survey) Quadrangle.

The present study documents the negative results of a California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. No Native American resources were identified within the project site or the surrounding area through the CHRIS records search (completed November 8, 2018) or through ethnographic research. Results of a search of the NAHC SLF (completed November 13 and 14, 2018) did indicate the presence of a Native American sacred site within the search area, recommending follow up requests for information be made with the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. The City consulted with this tribe as part of the AB 52 process.

The project site has been subject to substantial modification. A review of historical aerials indicated that the project site was extensively graded during the 1950s. Before this, the project site was in the path of Sepulveda Boulevard. In addition, a geotechnical engineering report prepared in support of this project (Terracon 2017), states that the project site consists of a significant amount of fill soil as a result of the construction of the I-405 and additional fill added in 1960 and 1998. Subsurface exploration results from this study indicate that the northern half of the project site consists of approximately 35-60 feet of fill and 5 to 50 feet of fill in the southern half.

All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent project notification letters by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning on September 25, 2019. Tribes contacted included San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Desert Cahuilla Indians, Gabrielino- Tongva Tribe, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, and Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians.

The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation responded to the Department of City Planning's notification and requested consultation. This consultation involved written communication, telephone communication, and e-mail correspondences, as documented in the administrative case file. At the conclusion of consultation, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the Department of City Planning determined that there are no Tribal Cultural Resources on the Project Site or in the immediate vicinity (i.e., within 0.5 mile).

Given that no TCR has been identified that could be affected, no mitigation relating to TCRs appears to be necessary. While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the project, the City is likely to adopt a standard condition of approval for unanticipated tribal cultural resources which is sufficient to avoid significant impacts. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Federick Fisher and Partners retained Dudek to complete a TCR study for the Getty Center North Canyon Project (project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the negative results of a CHRIS records search, a search of the NAHC SLF, and tribal consultation initiated by the City pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information.

1.1 Project Personnel

Erica Nicolay, MA, completed the SCCIC record search, historical and ethnographic research, and drafted the present report. Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator, as well as finalized the present report Linda Kry, BA, contributed to this report and acted as project manager. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance.

1.2 Project Location and Description

The project is within Section 17 of the public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 North, Range 15 West located on the Van Nuys, CA 7.5-minute United Stated Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle (Figure 1). The project site, located at 1200 Getty Center Drive, Los Angeles, California, is within the Brentwood neighborhood and the surrounding development is primarily residential in nature, with the exception of the Getty Center and Mount Saint Mary's College. The project site is bounded by undeveloped land to the north, the Santa Monica Mountains to the west, the I-405 to the east, and Getty Center Drive to the south (Figure 2).

The project proposes to construct an overflow parking lot for the J. Paul Getty Center. The project site is divided into two areas and will be referenced as North Lot and South Lot. The North and South lots would span a total of approximately 3.06 acres and would contain a total of 217 parking spaces. The project site is located just north of the current Fran and Ray Stark Sculpture Garden and is currently an undeveloped parcel (Assessor Parcel Number 4439-014-027).

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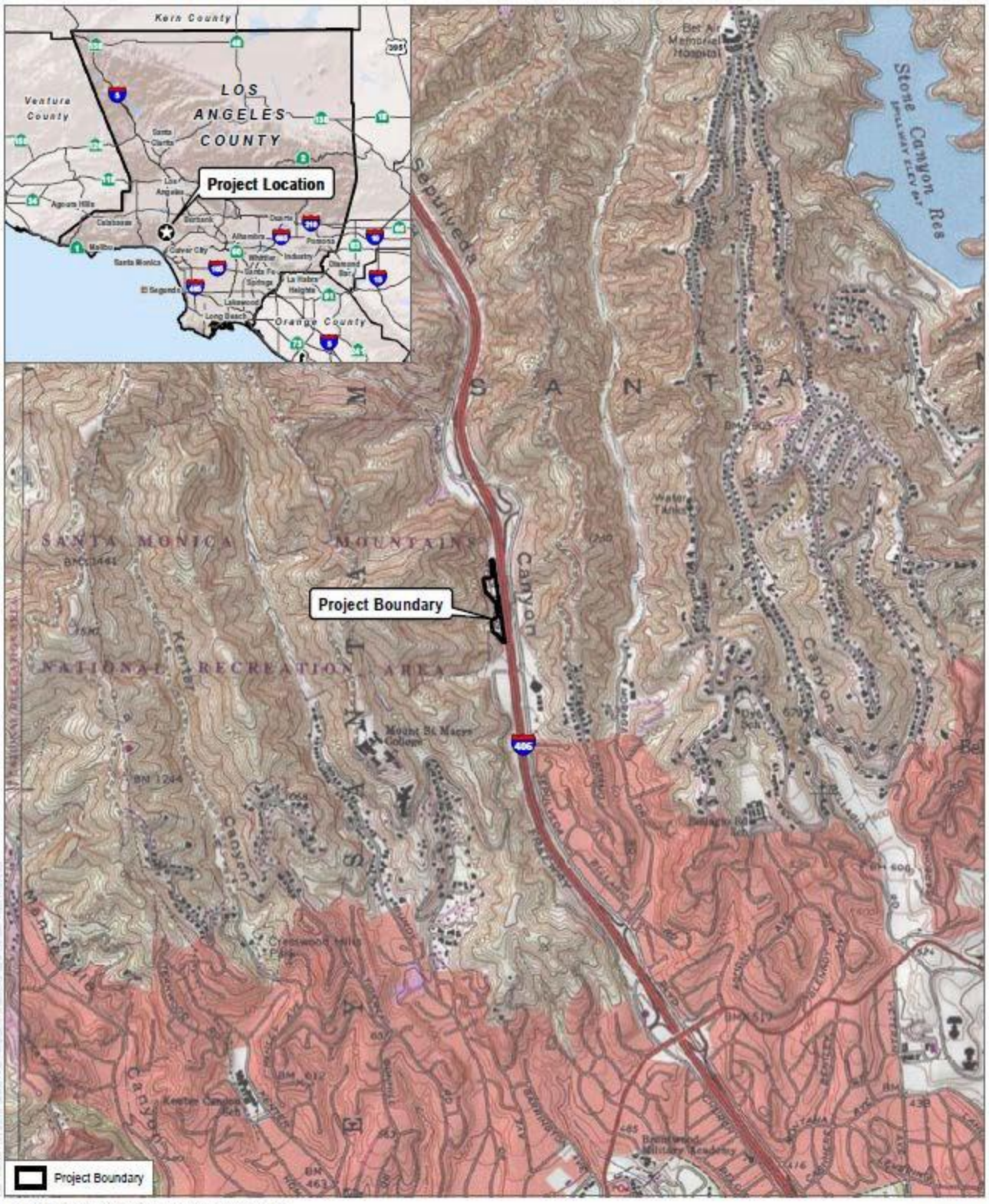

FIGURE 1

Project Location

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SOURCE: Bing Maps 2018; Los Angeles County 2017

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1:2,400

FIGURE 2
Project Aerial
Getty Center North Canyon Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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2 REGULATORY SETTING

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

2.1 State

2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

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

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is an "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

(1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or

(2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

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

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

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

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

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that TCRs must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a TCR as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and that is either:

- On or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register; or
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1.

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

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource." Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5(c)). NAHC will notify the "most likely descendant." With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by NAHC. The most likely

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

2.2 Local Regulations

2.2.1 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

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

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

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

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

2.2.2 Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

The City's Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) Ordinance was adopted in 1979 and amended in 2004 to identify and protect neighborhoods with distinct architectural and cultural resources. HPOZs,

commonly known as historic districts, provide for review of proposed exterior alterations and additions to historic properties within designated districts.

Regarding HPOZ eligibility, City of Los Angeles Ordinance Number 175,891 states (Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 12.20.3):

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

(1) adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or

(2) owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community, or city; or

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

3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

All portions of the approximately 3.06-acre project site are undeveloped. The project site is located in a very hilly area just west of the I-405. The project site is located at the base of the Santa Monica Mountains, approximately 13.15-miles west of Downtown Los Angeles, and 5-miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean. Historical maps indicate the presence of a small stream running south from the general project site location to the Ballona Wetlands. This route has been historically, and continues to be, and important route of travel. Soils within the project site consist of Miplomol-Topoanga Association which is characterized by colluvium or residuum derived or from sandstone, shale, or slate. Bedrock is typically present between 22-28 inches below the surface (USDA 2018). Vegetation within the project site is primarily grasses and brush.

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4 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Prehistoric Overview

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

4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

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

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

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

4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769)

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

4.2 Ethnographic Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.1 Gabrielino (Gabrieleño)/Tongva

The archaeological record indicates that the Gabrielino, or more commonly referred to as *Gabrieleño* in present day, arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native groups included the

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

The name "Gabrielino" denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrieleño area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). 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, for the most part, been lost. Many modern Gabrieleño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Gabrieleño or Tongva (King 1994). These terms are used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

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

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

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

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

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich 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). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996).

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a wide variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Johnston 1962; McCawley 1996; Reid 1926). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996).

4.3 Historic-Period Overview

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

4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

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

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named "the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002). In 1795 Fr. Fermin Lasuen ordered a new report on possible mission sites, and the Francisco Reyes Rancho was ultimately chosen as the new mission site, with Mission San Fernando Rey de España being formally founded in 1797 (Perkins 1957). Shortly thereafter, many of the local Gabrielino and Tataviam people were removed from their homeland, relocated to the mission, and their native lifeways taken away.

4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1846)

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

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica, where the project site is located, was granted by Governor Juan Alvarado to Francisco Sepulveda in 1838. The Rancho encompasses present day Santa Monica, Brentwood, Mandeville Canyon, portions of the Santa Monica Mountains, and parts of West Los Angeles (Hoffman 1862: 63).

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a

commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

4.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005).

4.4 Project Site Historic Context

In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles (City of Angels), which incorporated on April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican-American War and five months prior to California achieving statehood. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued in the early American Period. The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944). Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, Los Angeles County reportedly had a population of 30,000 persons (Dumke 1944).

Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined

with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

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

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

5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

On November 8, 2018, Dudek completed a search of the CHRIS at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton of the project site and a 0.5-mile buffer. This search included mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. The confidential records search results are also provided in Appendix A.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 11 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5-mile of the project site between 1977 and 2003 (Table 1). Of these, none intersect with the project site.

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

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-00336	Bove, Frederick J.	1977	Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Canyon 8, Mission Canyon Landfill, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-00494	Singer, Clay A.	1979	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 37150 in the Bel Air Area of Los Angeles County, California	Outside

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

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-01034	Clewlow, William C. Jr.	1981	Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract 41784, Bel Air Crest Estates, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-01038	Toren, George A.	1977	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact of Tentative Tract No. 33622	Outside
LA-01343	Colby, Susan M.	1984	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of the Site of a Proposed Parking Structure at Mt. St. Mary's College, Chalon Campus, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-03289	Davis, Gene	1990	Mobil M-70 Pipeline Replacement Project Cultural Resource Survey Report for Mobil Corporation	Outside
LA-03916	Whitley, David S.	1998	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Mountain Gate South Study Area, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-06491	Sriro, Adam	2001	Highway Project to Add High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane to Northbound Route 405 From 0.5 Km South of 1-10 to Ventura Boulevard in Los Angeles County	Adjacent
LA-08097	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate Sv00798a (LADWP Wooden Pole) 700' South of Getty Center Drive, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Adjacent
LA-08710	Chasteen, Carrie and Catherine Wood	2007	Historic Property Survey Report: 7-la-sepulveda Boulevard, Between Wilshire Boulevard and Mulholland Drive (6 Miles)	Outside
LA-11018	Bonner, Wayne	2003	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Architectural Evaluation for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA34XC703B (Mt. Saint Mary's), 12001 Chalon Road, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that one previously recorded cultural resource is located within 0.5-mile of the project site. This resource is the Mount Saint Mary's College Historical District (P-19-187062), which is less than 0.5 mile southwest of the project site. No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within a 0.5 mile of the project site.

5.2 Review of Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the project site and surrounding properties. Topographic maps are available from 1894 to the present and aerial images are available from 1947 to the present (NETR 2018). The first USGS topographic map showing the project site dates to 1894 and shows that at this time the project site and surrounding areas were largely undeveloped. The first major development in the immediate vicinity was Mount Saint Mary's College, which first appears on topographic maps in 1952. There was some residential development to the south of the project site by

1952 as well. The Getty Center was built in 1997 but does not appear on topographic maps. Topographic maps do not show any significant development within the project site itself.

The earliest available historic aerial of the project site is from 1947 and in it, the southeastern portion of the project site appears to be graded flat, while the northern portion of the site was characterized by an east-facing slope. In addition, the I-405 was not built at this time, instead Sepulveda Boulevard ran directly through the northern portion of the current project site. The 1947 aerial also shows the road that would become Getty Center Road.

The 1964 aerial shows many changes to the projects site. The project site appears to have been graded as a part of ground preparation for the I-405. By 1964 the project site is demonstrated to have been graded down several feet, suggesting native soil at shallow depths within the project site was removed. Between 1947 and 1964, aerials show that there was extensive residential development to the south, east, and west of the project site.

No further changes to the project site are visible until 1994; when it appears that the graded areas had been extended west and the project site was being utilized for other unknown development efforts related to the J. Paul Getty Center. The extant J. Paul Getty Center was completely built by 1997. The most recent ground disturbance activities conducted within the project vicinity and site was visible in a 1994 aerial.

Between 2003 and 2005 the project site was landscaped and there appears to be rows of plants and grass. The aerial from 2003 shows the general vicinity surrounding the project site is in its current state. By 2012, the project site had been completely graded again.

5.3 Native American Correspondence

5.3.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek contacted the NAHC on November 6, 2018 and requested a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on November 13 and 14, 2018, stating that the SLF search was completed with positive results, indicating that the NAHC has information on file that suggests the search area (which included 4 square-miles) contains Native American sacred sites. The NAHC further recommended contacting the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians for more information. Additionally, the NAHC provided a list of six Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek; however, in compliance with AB 52, the City has contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested project notification, including the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

5.3.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The proposed project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested notification who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.

All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent project notification letters by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning on September 25, 2019. Tribes contacted included San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Desert Cahuilla Indians, Gabrielino- Tongva Tribe, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, and Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians.

The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation responded to the Department of City Planning's notification and requested consultation. This consultation involved written communication, telephone communication, and e-mail correspondences, as documented in the administrative case file. At the conclusion of consultation, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the Department of City Planning determined that there are no Tribal Cultural Resources on the Project Site or in the immediate vicinity (i.e., within 0.5 mile).

5.4 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the project site. This review included consideration of sources commonly identified through consultation, including the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map often referenced by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Figure 3). Based on this map, the project site falls along the path of Portola's first expedition in California. Father Juan Crespi, representative of the Franciscan Church with the Portola party, provided documentation of passage through what is the present-day project site area on August 5, 1769. Crespi noted the following:

> Taking a northward course through the mountains, which about half a league after setting out we began to go up to, entering them through a narrow little hollow that led us into the mountains in this direction. These are quite high and rather steep; however, very gown over on all sites with a great deal of grass (I have seen none better anywhere), and the hollow which we were following much lined with large sycamores, live oaks, and white oaks and also with many small walnut trees laden with quantities of small round nuts with very good mean, only their shells are quite thick and hard to crack; and a great many rose bushes. We went over a high pass….At a full three hours, in which we could not have failed to make three leagues, we set up camp beneath a large live oak upon the side of the valley here, close to a very large pool of very pure water at the foot of the mountain range on this side; where we came upon two

> large villages of very fine, well-behaved, and very friendly heathens who must have amounted to about two hundred souls, men, women, and children. [Brown 2001]

As is generally consistent with Crespi's description, the Kirman-Harriman map represents a Native American village approximately 4.5 miles to the north, as well as two villages approximately 4 miles to the south Additionally, a small river or tributary is mapped as running south towards the Ballona Wetlands directly next to the project site. While demonstrating these consistencies with historical documentation such as that from the Portola expedition, it should be noted that this map is highly generalized due to scale and age, and may be somewhat inaccurate with regard to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this map was prepared based on review of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). Substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented individual features would require review of archaeological or other primary documentation on a case-by-case basis.

At the time of Portola's expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the project site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleño/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrielino as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleno/Tongva cultural use area through documented family kinships included in mission records (NEA and King 2004). This process allowed for the identification of clusters of tribal villages (settlements) with greater relative frequencies of related or married individuals than surrounding areas (Figure 6). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were then drawn around these clusters. On this map there is one village mapped approximately 3.75 miles southwest of the project site labeled *"Comicraibit?,"*. The location of Comicraibit roughly corresponds with the location of the mapped village on the Kirkman-Harriman map previously discussed. McCawley (1996: 8) refers to a village known as Comicranga, possibly another spelling for Comincraibit, as the village where Hugo Reid's wife hailed from; however, McCawley does not elaborate on the location or size of this village. In a report prepared for the National Park Service in 1999 the city of Comicraibit, referred to in the report as Komixroyvet was said to have been located in the vicinity of Santa Monica and was listed in the registers for the San Gabriel Mission (McLendon and Johnson 1999: 79). Though this village was in Gabrielino territory, it may also have counted Chumash peoples among its residents (McLendon and Johnson 1999). On both the Kirkman and Harriman Map and NEA and Kings (2004) map of Gabrieleño/Tongva cultural use area the located of the mapped village is in roughly the same location as present day Santa Monica, lending credence to the assumption that the village of Comicraibit was in fact in present day Santa Monica.

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the project site is not located within or immediately adjacent to any Native American villages and no TCRs have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the project. However, though the project site is not documented within the noted boundaries of any mapped villages, it is located near abundant natural resources and an important travel route which may have provided Native Americans with valuable resources in both the prehistoric and protohistoric time period.

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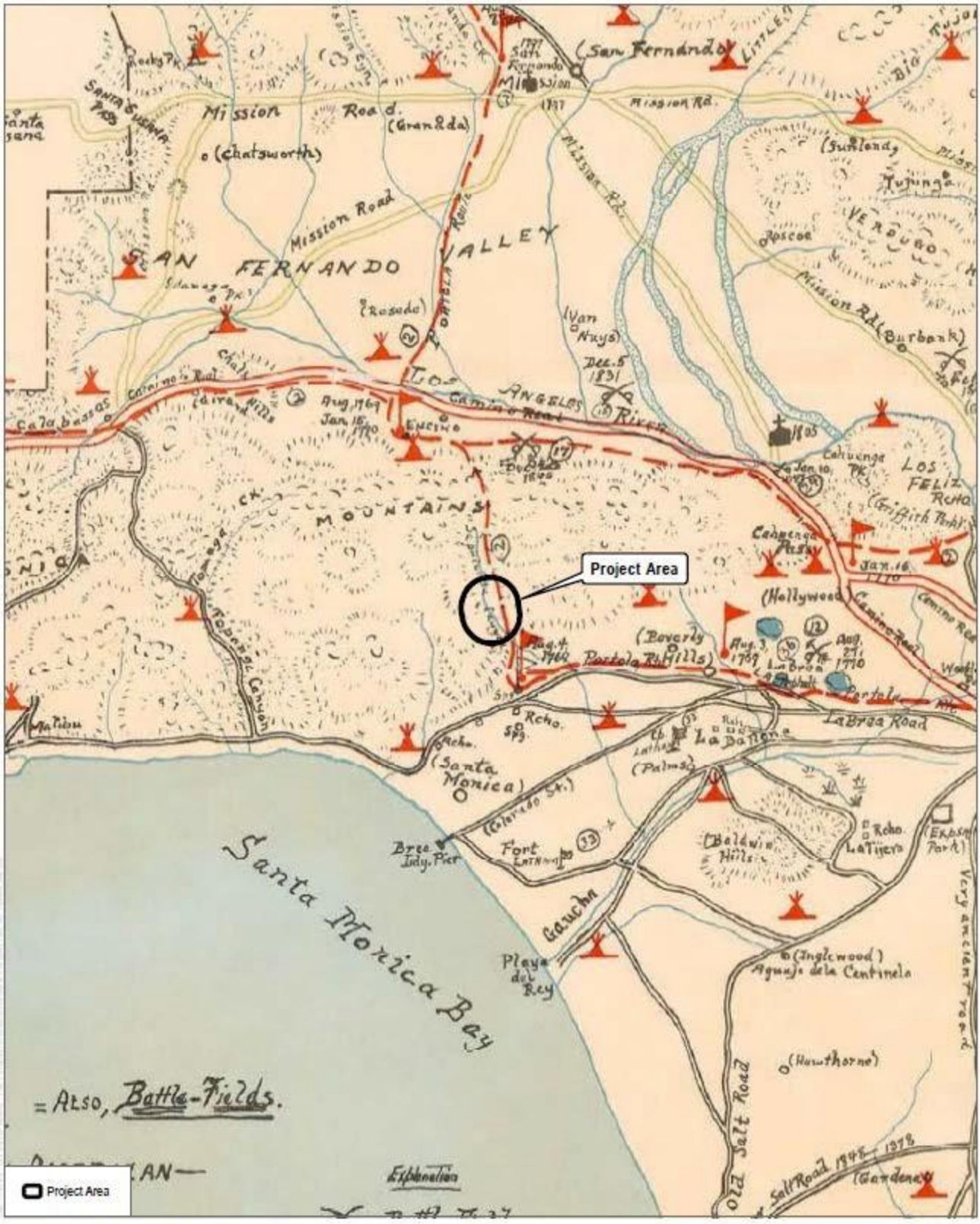

SOURCE: Kirkman - Harriman 1937 Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County: 1860-1937 AD

DUDEK

0 1.5 3 Miles
0 2.5 5 Kilometers
1:200,000

FIGURE 3
1938 Kirkman-Harriman Map
Getty Center North Canyon Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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SOURCE: Golla 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

DUDEK

0 7.5 15 Miles
0 12.5 25 Kilometers
1:1,000,000

FIGURE 4

Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map - Golla

Getty Center North Canyon Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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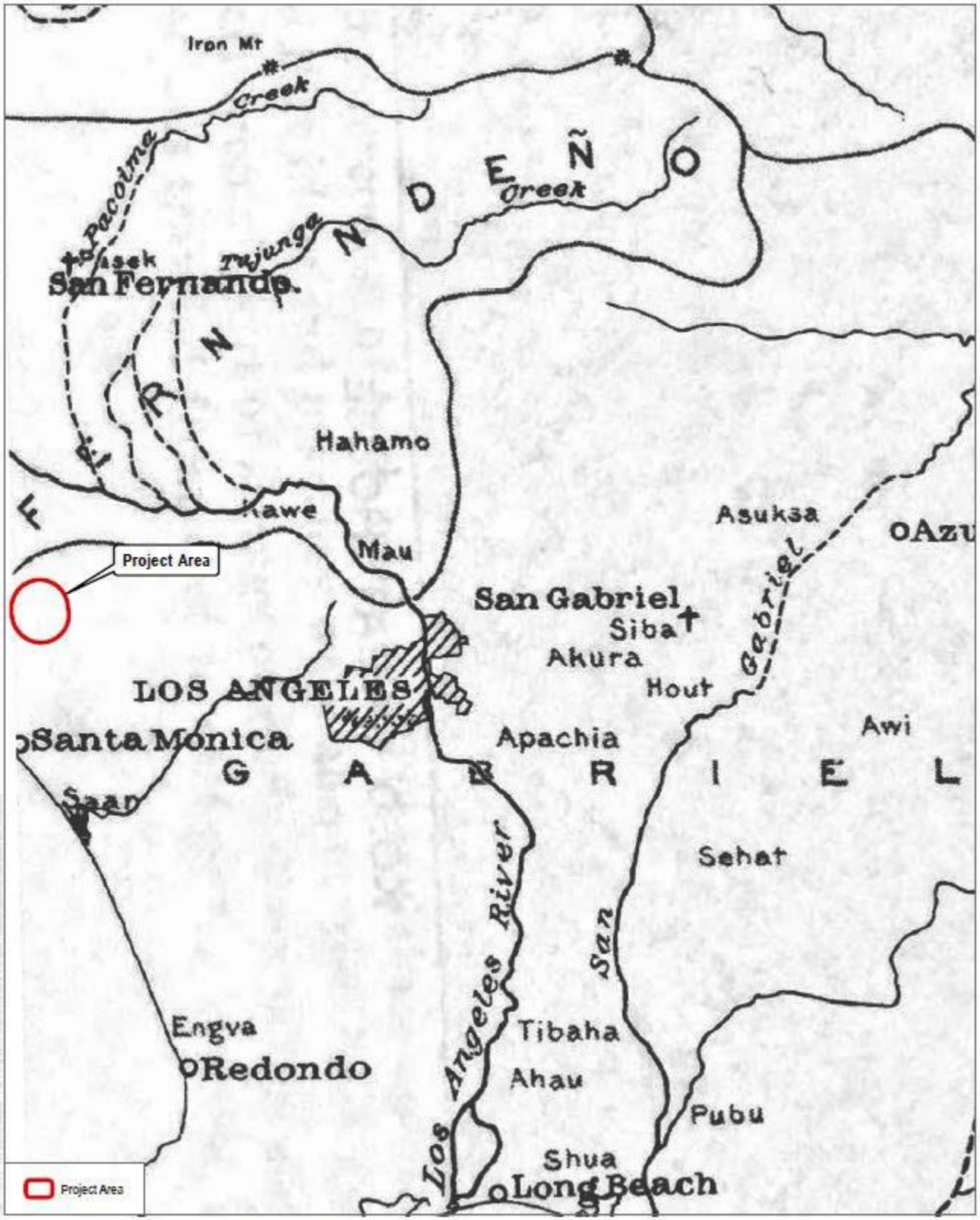

SOURCE: Kroeber, A.L. 1925 (1976) Handbook of Indians of California

DUDEK

FIGURE 5

Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map - Kroeber

Getty Center North Canyon Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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

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FIGURE 6

Mission-Era Native American Habitation Map

Getty Center North Canyon Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC Section 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. Government to government consultation has not resulted in the identification of a TCR that could be impacted by the project. No Native American resources have been identified within the project site or the surrounding search radius through the records search at the SCCIC (completed November 8, 2018) or through background research. A search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File did identify that a sacred site is on file within the 4 square-mile search area that surrounded the project site. As was further recommended by the NAHC, the City contacted traditionally affiliated Native American representatives requesting additional information as part of AB 52 consultation. A review of academic, historical, and ethnographic did not identify any known Native American resources within or near the project site.

The project site has been substantially disturbed. A review of historical imagery indicates that both Sepulveda Boulevard and the later I-405 have resulted in modifications to the project site. After the I-405 was built, the project site was extensively graded on several different occasions. Review of a geotechnical report prepared for the project indicates that the project site within the North Lot is comprised of approximately 35-60 feet of fill and the South Lot consists of 5 to 50 feet of fill. As a result of these activities, several feet of native soil within the project site would have been disturbed or removed. The project site is of limited suitability to support the presence of cultural resources of Native American origin and the likelihood of encountering any cultural resources during ground disturbance activities associated with the project is low.

6.2 Recommendations

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

While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the project, the City has established a standard condition of approval to address inadvertent discovery of TCRs. Should a potential TCR be inadvertently 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 potential resource appears to be a TCR (as defined by PRC Section 21074), the City would provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time to conduct a site visit and make recommendations regarding the monitoring of future ground

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

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APPENDIX A

CONFIDENTIAL SCCIC Records Search Results

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:

On file with City.

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

November 14, 2018

Erica Nicolay
Dudek

VIA Email to:enicolay@dudek.com

RE: Getty Center North Canyon Parking Project (Project 11515), Los Angeles County.

Dear Ms. Nicolay:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson

P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino

Covina ,CA 91723

admin@gabrielenoindians.org
(626) 926-4131

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember

23454 Vanowen St. Gabrielino

West Hills ,CA 91307

roadkingcharles@aol.com
(310) 403-6048

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

GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell
(626) 286-1262 Fax

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

sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
(951) 807-0479

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

gtongva@gmail.com
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairperson
80839 Camino Santa Juliana Gabrielino

Indio ,CA 92203

lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.org

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: Getty Center North Canyon Parking Project (Project 11515), Los Angeles County.