TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR 10850 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, TOLUCA LAKE, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

June 2017

PREPARED FOR

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SWCA Project No. 044070.00
SWCA Cultural Resources Report Number 17-319

June 21, 2017

Keywords: Tribal Cultural Resources; CEQA; negative results;
Riverside Boulevard, Lankershim Boulevard;
Assessor Parcel Numbers 2423-009-034, 2423-009-041, 2423-009-042, 2423-009-045, 2423-009-050, and 2423-009-051
Toluca Lake, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County; San Fernando Valley;
Township 1 North, Range 14 West;
7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, Burbank, California

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by SREG, LLC, (SREG) to conduct a tribal cultural resources review and sensitivity assessment in support of the proposed development at 10850 Riverside Drive in the neighborhood of Toluca Lake in the City of Los Angeles (City), Los Angeles County, California. SREG proposes the construction, use and maintenance of an approximately 142,519-square foot mixed-use development including the adaptive reuse of an extant six story commercial building, and the construction of a five-story mixed use building with two subterranean parking lots (project). The proposed project is located on a 1.89-acre lot comprising the following assessor's parcel numbers [APN]: 2423-009-034, 2423-009-041, 2423-009-042, 2423-009-045, 2423-009-050, and 2423-009-051) (project area). As Lead Agency, the City identified the need for additional work to address tribal cultural resources for purposes of project compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically tribal cultural resources as defined under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). The following report documents the methods and results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), and background research used to determine the presence of tribal cultural resources or their likelihood of being encountered within the project area.

The study was conducted in compliance with CEQA, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998). PRC Section 5024.1 requires the identification and evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is a listing of the state's historical resources, and indicates which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change, as defined in CEQA, to the extent that is prudent and feasible.

Dates of Investigation: On June 5 2017, Ms. Nicolay conducted a search of the CHRIS records at the SCCIC. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within the project area and surrounding 0.5-mile (0.8-km) area. Concurrent with the CHRIS records search in June 2017, SWCA also reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the project area. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources in or near the study area, SWCA Project Manager Chris Millington contacted the NAHC to request a review of their Sacred Land File on June 8, 2017. A response from the NAHC was received on June 12, 2017.

Findings: No previously recorded tribal cultural resources were identified in a CHRIS records search within the project area or a 0.5-mile radius. The NAHC's SLF search did not identify any site specific information with respect to tribal lands or sites for the project area. The Gabrieleno/Tongva village of *Kaweenga* was reported to have been located within 1 mile south of the project area. In general, the proximity of the project area to permanent water sources (the Los Angeles River), the past use of a trails (e.g. El Camino Real), and activities within historic rancho territories by Native Americans, increase the probability of archaeological remains occurring. Agricultural and ranching activity in the early twentieth century would have disturbed any superficial or near-surface deposits. The continued development of the project site throughout the remainder of the twentieth century including the construction and demolition of various buildings on the lot would have further compromised any archaeological deposits that may once have been present. Soil reports show that deeply buried natural soils remain below the asphalt that are conducive to the preservation of archaeological material associated with Native American use of the area. Based on the known use of the area and depositional setting, the presence of deeply buried archaeological material cannot be ruled out. Overall, SWCA finds the project area has a low to moderate sensitivity for containing undocumented tribal cultural resources in the form of buried prehistoric or historic Native American archaeological remains.

Recommendations: No mitigations measures are recommended for impacts to known tribal cultural resources. However, because areas within the project area have at least some potential for containing deeply buried tribal cultural resources, SWCA recommends mitigation measures for avoiding impacts to undocumented tribal cultural resources. Mitigation measures include: retaining a qualified archaeologist to carry out mitigation measures; preparing a monitoring and mitigation plan; implementing a cultural resource worker training program; and the monitoring of all construction activities. If inadvertent tribal cultural resources are encountered during construction work in the area should stop until an archaeologist is able to make a determination of significance. If human remains area encountered during construction activities, work at the site should stop until the Los Angeles County Coroner is able to make a determination of origin and deposition pursuant to the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and PRC Section 5097.98.

Disposition of Data: The final report and any subsequent related reports will be submitted to SRG LLC, the Los Angeles Department of City Planning, and the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. Research materials and the report are also on file at the SWCA Pasadena Office.

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INTRODUCTION

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by SREG, LLC, (SREG) to conduct a tribal cultural resources review and sensitivity assessment in support of the proposed development at 10850 Riverside Drive in the neighborhood of Toluca Lake in the City of Los Angeles (City), Los Angeles County, California. SREG proposes the construction, use and maintenance of an approximately 142,519-square foot mixed-use development including the adaptive reuse of an extant six story commercial building, and the construction of a five-story mixed use building with two subterranean parking lots (project). The proposed project is located on a 1.89-acre lot comprising the following assessor's parcel numbers [APN] 2423-009-034, 2423-009-041, 2423-009-042, 2423-009-045, 2423-009-050, and 2423-009-051) (project area). As Lead Agency, the City identified the need for additional work to address tribal cultural resources for purposes of project compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically tribal cultural resources as defined under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). The following report documents the methods and results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), and background research used to determine the presence of tribal cultural resources or their likelihood of being encountered within the project area.

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SWCA Cultural Resources Project Manager Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) managed the project, authored the report, and prepared all of the figures. SWCA archaeologist Erica Nicolay, M.A., conducted background research and co-authored the report. This report was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control by Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA. Copies of the report are on-file with SWCA's Pasadena Office and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes the construction, use and maintenance of a mixed-use development located in the neighborhood of Toluca Lake in the City of Los Angeles. The project area is situated in central Los Angeles County, California, along the southern margin of the San Fernando Valley (Figure 1). The project design includes the adaptive reuse of an extant six story commercial building and construction of a five-story mixed-use building with two subterranean parking lots. The project will also demolish portions of the existing asphalt parking lot. The project area is plotted in an unsectioned portion of Township 1 North, Range 14 West, as depicted on the 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle for Burbank, California (Figure 2). The project area is defined by a single 1.89-acre irregular-shaped property located on the southwest corner of Riverside Drive and Lankershim Boulevard (Figure 3). The project area includes the following parcels (APN) as listed by the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office: 2423-009-034, 2423-009-041, 2423-009-042, 2423-009-045, 2423-009-050, and 2423-009-051. The setting is currently urbanized, with commercial and residential properties surrounding the project area.

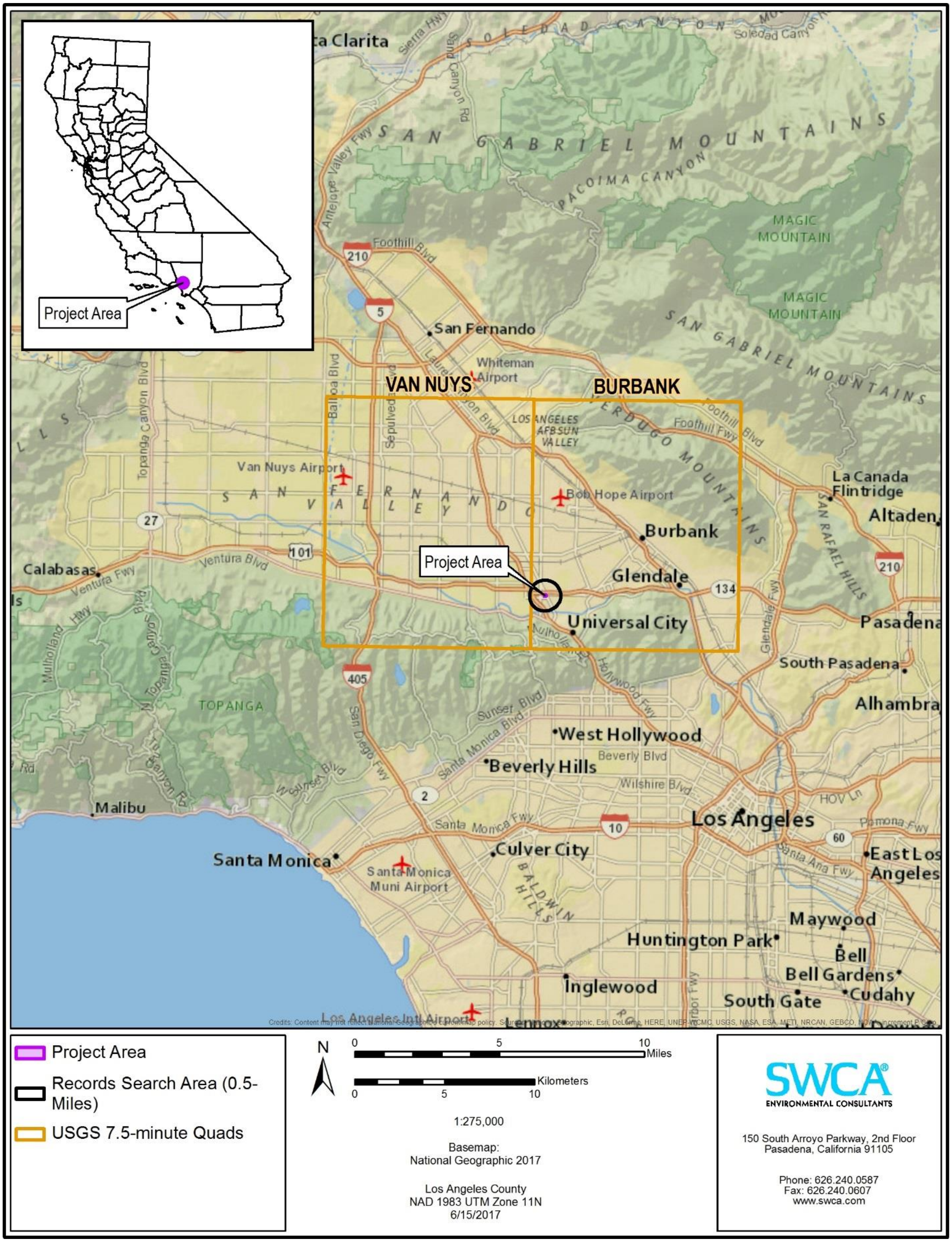

Figure 1 Project vicinity map, 1:500,000 scale.

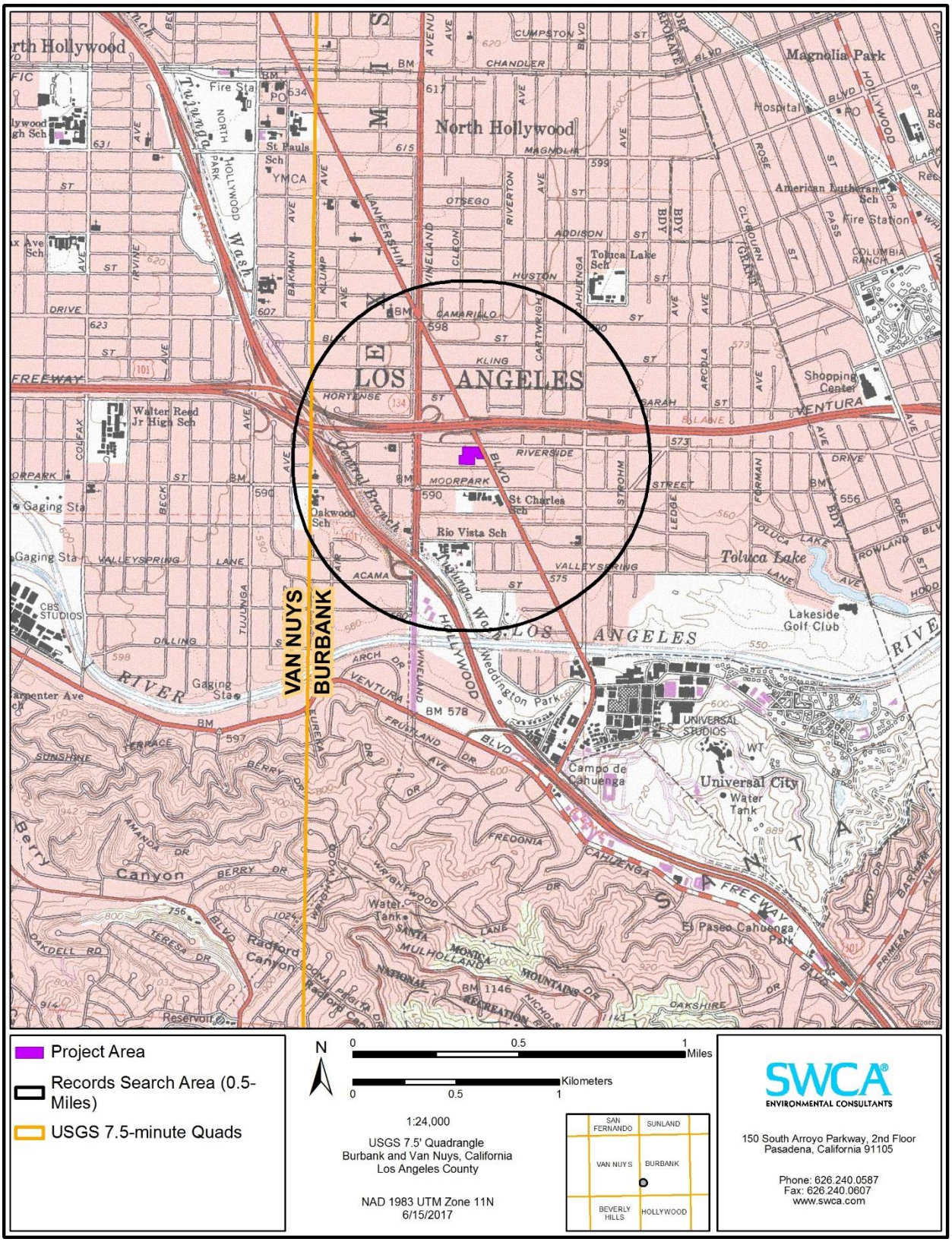

Figure 2. Project Location and 0.5 mile buffer mapped on Burbank, California USGS quadrangle

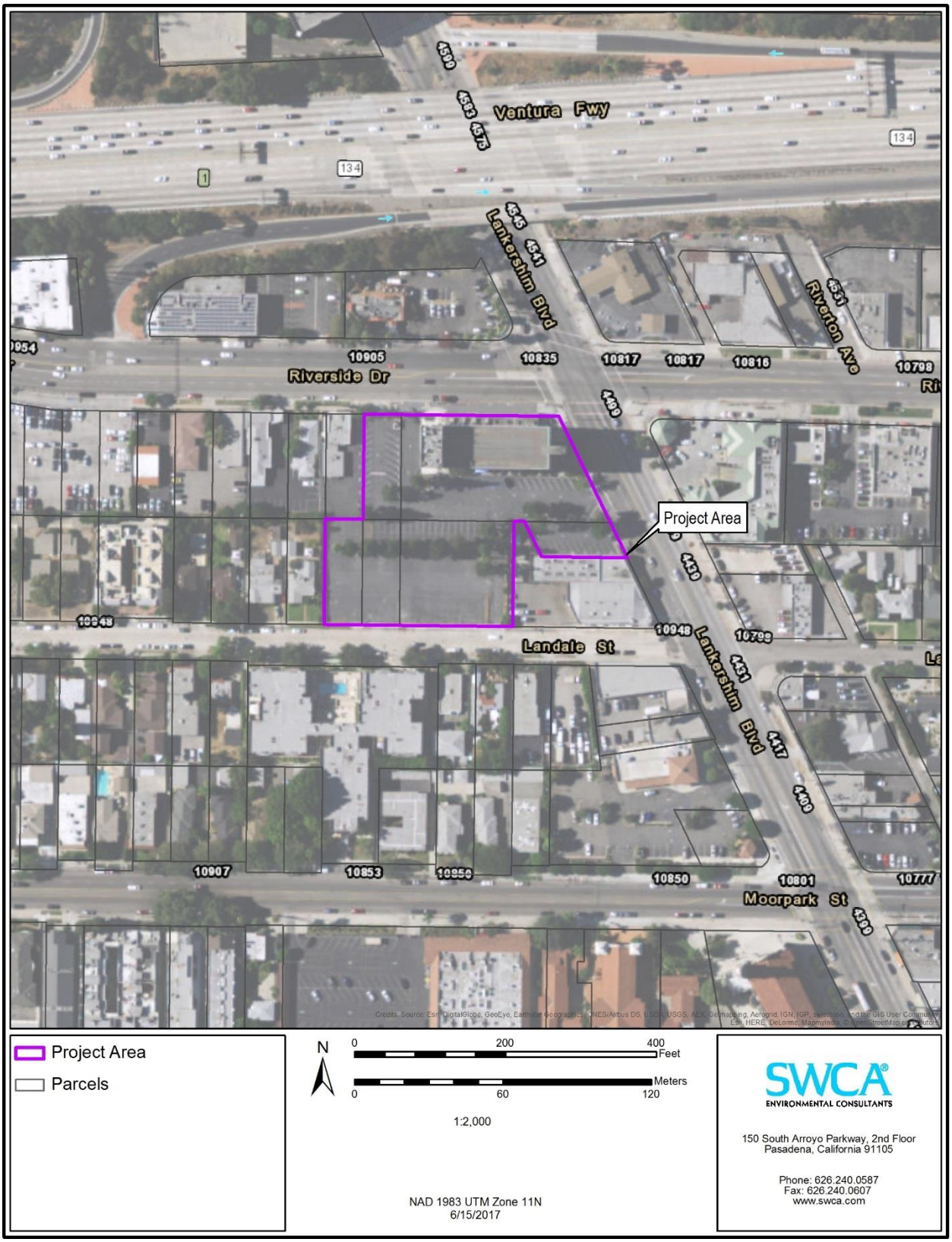

Figure 3. Project area on an aerial photograph, 1:2000 scale.

REGULATORY SETTING

State

California Environmental Quality Act

Treatment of cultural resources are implemented at the state level by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). The OHP is also tasked with carrying out the duties described in the Public Resources Code and maintaining the California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) and CRHR. The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification and mitigation of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of eligible historic and archaeological resources.

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely impacted by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.1). Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made as to whether the proposed project involves cultural resources. Second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential "substantial adverse change in the significance" of the resource.

Archaeological Resources. In terms of archaeological resources, PRC 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.

If it can be demonstrated that a proposed 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], [b], and [c]). CEQA notes that, if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered to be a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(c)(4).

Human Remains. CEQA Guidelines also describe the procedures to be followed in the event of the unforeseen discovery of human remains. If human remains are discovered during the construction of the Proposed Project, no further disturbance to the site shall occur and the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified (PRC Sections 15064.5 and 5097.98). If the Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the NAHC within 48 hours. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) of the deceased, and the MLD may then make recommendations as to the disposition of the remains. Native American burials in California are also addressed in PRC Sections 5097.9 through 5097.991 and in Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

California State Assembly Bill 52. Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3.

Consultation with Native Americans. 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, 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.

Tribal Cultural Resources. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074 (a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074 (a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

    a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

    b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource." 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]).

Local Regulations

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

Local landmarks in the City of Los Angeles are known as Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs) and are under the aegis of the City of Los Angeles Planning Department, OHR. An HCM, monument, or local landmark is defined in the Cultural Heritage Ordinance 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 (Municipal Code Section 22.171.7).*

PROJECT SETTING

Environmental Setting

The project area is situated in the southeast San Fernando Valley—a 20-mile long alluvial plain, oriented east-west in a zone of compression between the San Gabriel Mountains to the northeast, the Verdugo Mountains to the east, and the Santa Monica Mountains to the south. The valley is triangular in shape, and measures approximately 10 miles wide at the west end and three miles wide at the eastern end near the project area. Sediments in the southwest San Fernando Valley contain substantial deposits of Quaternary alluvium composed of coarse sands and gravel, derived mostly from the Santa Monica Mountains. The project area is currently measured at an elevation of approximately 179.832 m (590 feet) above mean sea level. Soil tests for the proposed project were conducted by T.I.N. Engineering Company (Lee 2015) and included four bore holes within the project area. The soil tests describe nature soils present below the asphalt parking lot, extending the full length of respective bore tests between 30 and 50 feet deep. The sediments are described as silty sands, varying only slightly in composition throughout the sediment profile, with gravel deposits noted in only one of the bore tests at 32 feet below the surface (Lee 2015). Although the project area is currently devoid of vegetation, native plant species for the area were those of the chaparral and coastal sage plant communities.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Overview

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. Four horizons 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; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below is a composite of information in Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as more recent studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

HORIZON I–EARLY MAN (CA. 10,000–6000 B.C.)

The earliest accepted dates for archaeological sites on the southern California coast are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 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). Present-day Orange and San Diego Counties contain several sites dating to 9,000–10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Although the dating of these finds remains controversial, several sets of human remains from the Los Angeles Basin (e.g., "Los Angeles Man," "La Brea Woman," and the Haverty skeletons) apparently date to the middle Holocene, if not earlier (Brooks et al. 1990; Erlandson et al. 2007:54).

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 a greater emphasis on large-game hunting inland.

HORIZON II–MILLING STONE (6000–3000 B.C.)

Set during a drier climatic regime than the previous horizon, the Milling Stone horizon is characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages; namely, milling stones (metates) and handstones (manos). 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).

HORIZON III–INTERMEDIATE (3000 B.C.–A.D. 500)

The Intermediate horizon is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. An increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites from this horizon along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment, signaling 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).

HORIZON IV–LATE PREHISTORIC (A.D. 500–HISTORIC CONTACT)

In the Late Prehistoric horizon, 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 chipped projectile points suggests increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Steatite cooking vessels and containers are also present in sites from this time, and there is an 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 such as beads made from shell, bone, and stone. There was also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive. Late Prehistoric burial practices are discussed in the Ethnographic Overview section below.

By A.D. 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were being used at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1961). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that 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 A.D. 500 and European contact is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash (Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). The seemingly abrupt introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points in parts of modern-day Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period is thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. Modern Gabrielino/Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered to be the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period.

Ethnographic Overview

The project site is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino/Tongva (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tatataviam/Alliklik to the north, the Serrano to the East, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south. There is well-documented interaction between the Gabrielino and many of their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade.

The name Gabrielino (sometimes spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel. By the same token, Native Americans in the sphere of influence of Mission San Fernando were historically referred to as Fernandeño (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). This group is now considered to be a regional dialect of the Gabrielino language, along with the Santa Catalina Island and San Nicolas Island dialects (Bean and Smith 1978:538). In the post-Contact period, Mission San Gabriel included natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla. There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222); rather, they identified themselves as an inhabitant of a specific community through the use of locational suffixes (e.g., a resident of Yaanga was called a Yabit, much the same way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker; Johnston 1962:10).

Native words that have been suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v; Merriam 1955:7–86) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno; Heizer 1968:105), although there is evidence that these terms originally referred to local places or smaller groups of people within the larger group that we now call Gabrielino. Nevertheless, many present-day descendants of these people have taken on Tongva as a preferred group name because it has a native rather than Spanish origin (King 1994:12). Consequently, the term Gabrielino/Tongva is used in the remainder of this report to designate native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

Gabrielino/Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. Their mainland territory was bounded on the north by the Chumash at Topanga Creek, the Serrano at the San Gabriel Mountains in the east, and the Juaneño on the south at Aliso Creek (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

The Gabrielino/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 variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater 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).

The Gabrielino/Tongva used a variety of tools and implements 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). Gabrielino/Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammer stones 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 Gabrielino/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 Gabrielino/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). Remains were buried in distinct burial areas, either associated with villages or without apparent village association (Altschul et al. 2007). 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 (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a 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 (Dakin 1978:234–365; Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165).

Native American Communities in the San Fernando Valley

The project area is situated within the northern region of traditional Gabrielino/Tongva territory (King 2004; McCawley 1996:36–40). The closest ethnographically documented villages to the project property is *Kaweenga* (King 2004:21; McCawley 1996:36), which is estimated to have been located approximately 1.5 miles west of the project area. Though it was also documented in Mission registers as *Cabapuet* (Johnston 1962: 10), the Gabrielino/Tongva *Kaweenga* is believed to be the origin of the name *Cahuenga* as it appears in present-day place names. Several other former Gabrielino/Tongva communities were reported throughout the San Fernando Valley, including *Siutcanga*, located a little more than five miles west of the project area, and *Haahamonga*, located approximately five miles east of the project area.

All of the known named villages within the San Fernando Valley were located exclusively along the margins near the foothills and on the banks of the Los Angeles River (King 2004:21; McCawley 1996:36; see Figure 4 and Figure 5). The same pattern of concentrations along the Los Angeles River appears in maps by Johnston (1962: x) and Gumprecht (2001:30) (Figure 6), though the primary sources for the locations have not been systematically verified and are considered approximate. The same is true for George Kirkman's (1938) map of historical sites ca. 1860–1937 (Figure 7), which conveys a general sense of significant historical areas but is intended as a representational depiction of these locations rather than explicit geographic points.

In general, it has proven very difficult or impossible to definitively establish the precise location of Native American villages occupied in the Ethnohistoric Period (McCawley 1996: 31–32). Native American placenames referred to at the time of Spanish contact did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location, rather in at least some cases (e.g. *Yangna*), the communities were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features that were subject to change over generations (see Johnston 1962: 122). Many of the villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations, at which point the former village sites were impacted by urban and agricultural development, and Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. Alternative names and spellings for communities, and conflicting reports on their meaning or locational reference further confound efforts at relocation. McCawley quotes Kroeber for his remarks on the subject, writing that "the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations 'passed away 50 years ago'" (Kroeber 1925:616 cited in McCawley 1996: 32). Thus, even with archaeological evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

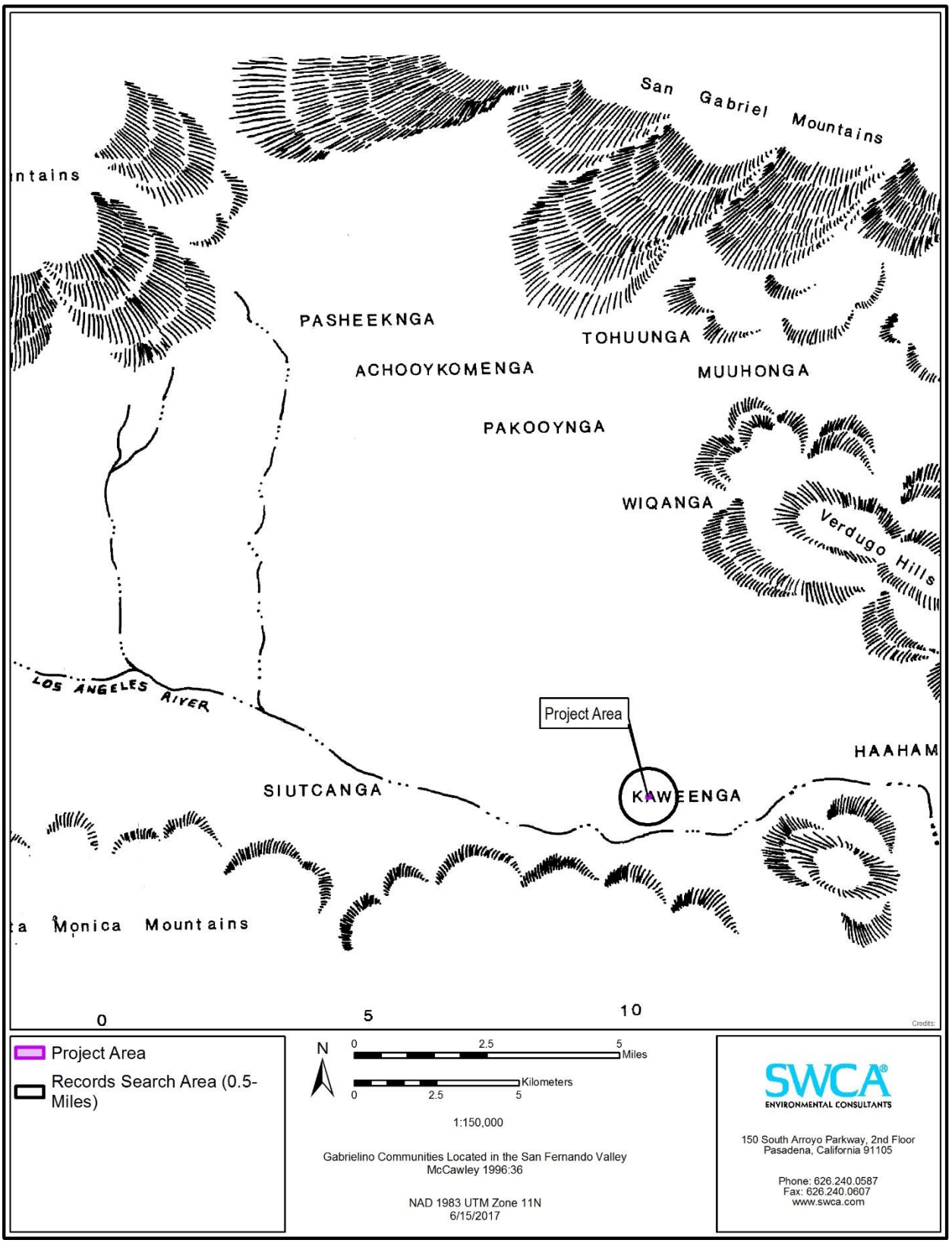

Figure 4. Project area and 0.5-mile radius plotted on McCawley's (1996:36) map showing the approximate location of Native American villages cited in ethnographic sources; note that the labels are located to the left of the presumed village locations.

Figure 5. Project area and 0.5-mile radius (left-center) plotted on King's (2004:21) map showing the approximate location of Native American villages using the names listed in Mission-period registers.

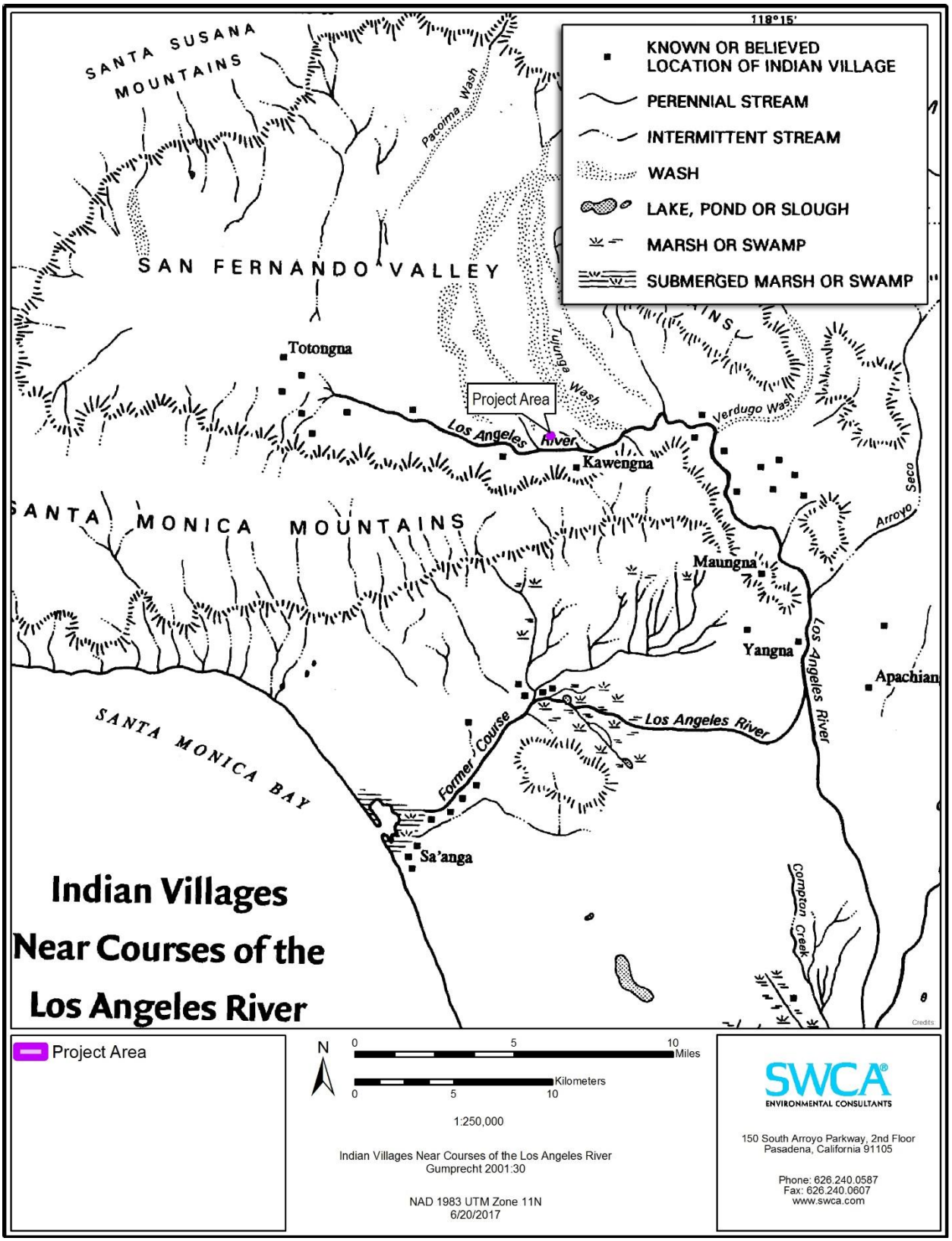

Figure 6. Project area and 0.5-mile radius (left-center) plotted on Gumprecht's (2004:21) map showing the approximate location of Native American villages.

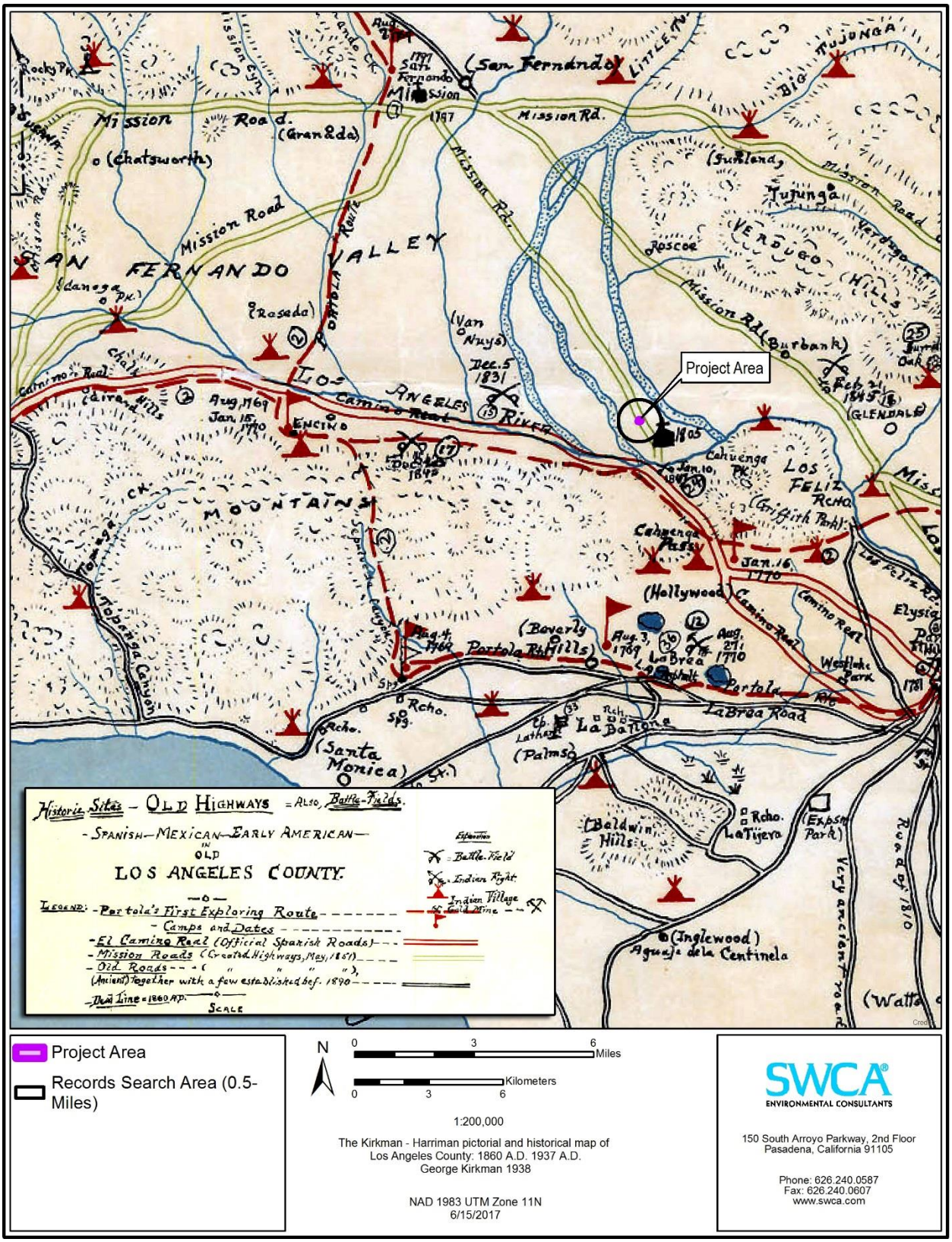

Figure 7. Kirkman-Harriman's pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County: 1860 A.D.-1937 A.D.

However, some clues as to the approximate locations of the communities have been derived, especially where the locations are affiliated with ranchos or land grants, as well as natural features that can be found on historical maps. Again, McCawley (1996:32) cites Kroeber's (1925:616) description as seminal in his summary of the situation:

> *The Indians of this region, Serrano, Gabrielino, and Luiseño, have long had relations to the old ranchos or land grants, by which chiefly the country was known and designated until the Americans began to dot it with towns. The Indians kept in use…native names for these grants. Some were the designations of the principal village on the grant, others of the particular spot on which the ranch headquarters were erected, still others of camp sites, or hills, or various natural features.*

Thus, *Kaweenga* is recorded as having a historical association with Rancho Cahuenga, from which its name is believed to have been derived, *Siutcanga* with Rancho El Encino, and *Haahamonga* with Rancho Providencia (Figure 8). The 1842 diseño (map) for Rancho Cahuenga depicts the types of relative locations between natural features (trees, river, hills, chaparral) and the location of the Mexican-Period ranch house, Campo de Cahuenga (Figure 9).

By contrast to more representational maps, rancho plat maps were created by professional surveyors which, because of their role in establishing land rights, were drafted with a higher degree of spatial accuracy and precision. Thus, these maps offer a more reliable source for determining the approximate location of the former Native American villages where they were correlated with rancho boundaries. Historical plat maps also occasionally depict natural or human-made features (e.g. rivers, trees, trails, ranch houses) that correlate with Native American settlements and foraging behaviors known from ethnographic reports and oral histories (see Kroeber 1925:616). On an 1858 and 1871 plat map of ex-mission San Fernando lands, Campo de Cahuenga is mapped as being approximately 1 mile southeast of the project area (Figure 10 and Figure 11). Ethnographic sources including McCawley (1996:40) indicate that Campo de Cahuenga, located near the present day site of Universal City, was the location of the Native American village of *Kaweenga*, suggesting that the project area was not located directly within the boundaries of the *Kaweenga*.

As mentioned above, interaction was common between Gabrielino/Tongva and their neighbors, as well as between village sites. Historical maps depicting surveys of the former San Fernando mission lands include roads and trails between the ranchos and the former village locations. The 1871 plat map of rancho boundaries shows the project area approximately 0.25 miles east of what was then known as Cahuenga Road, later referred to as El Camino Real (see Figure 11). Permanent water sources are also an important factor when determining Native American settlement patterns. The closest permanent water source to the project area is the Los Angeles River, located approximately 0.50 miles south. Generally, the Los Angeles River would have formed a nature barrier and pathway for Native Americans traveling between village locations.

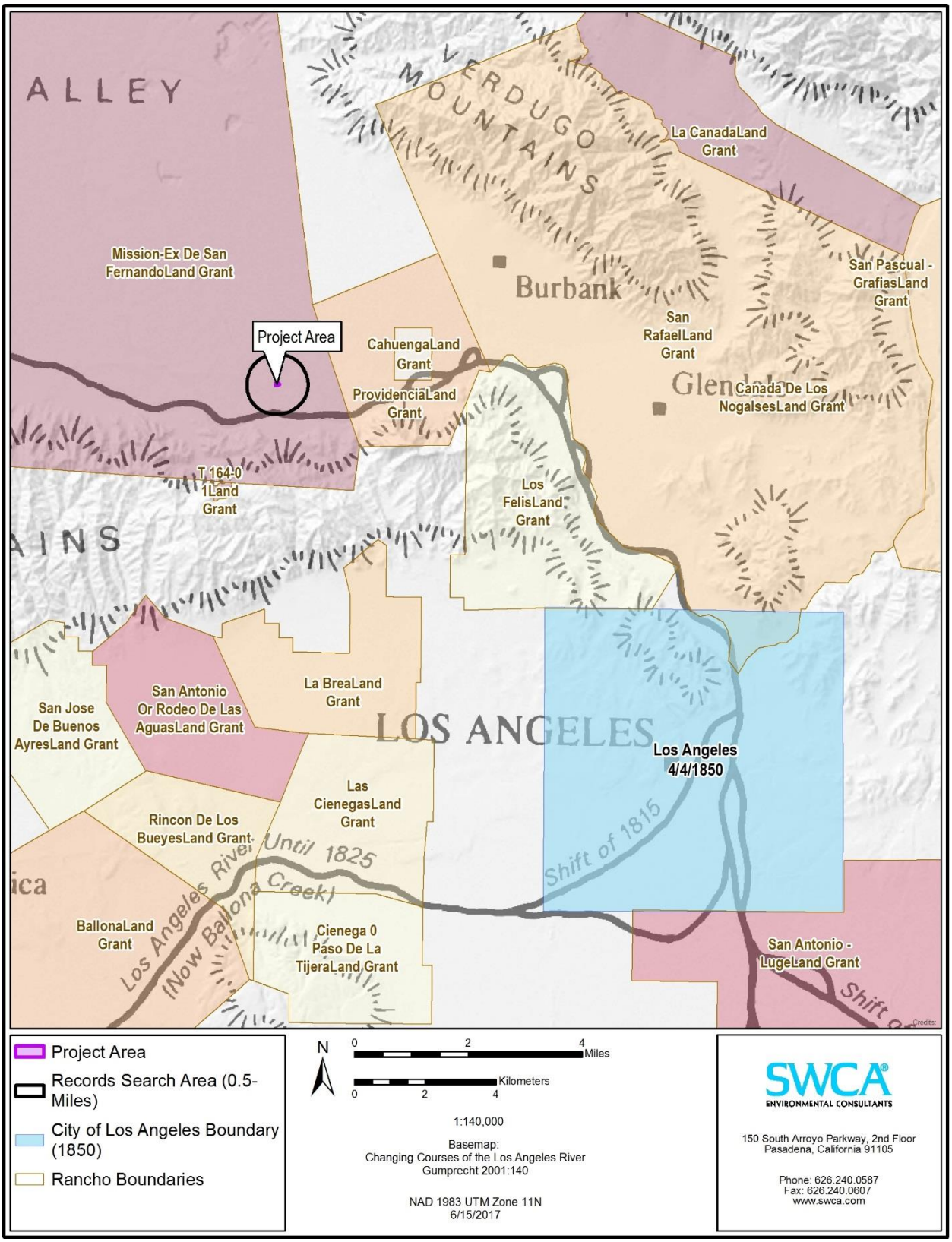

Figure 8. Project area and 0.5-mile radius shown on a map depicting historic period ranchos, land grants, and the original boundary of the Los Angeles Pueblo on a basemap by Gumprecht (2001:140) showing the changing courses of the Los Angeles River.

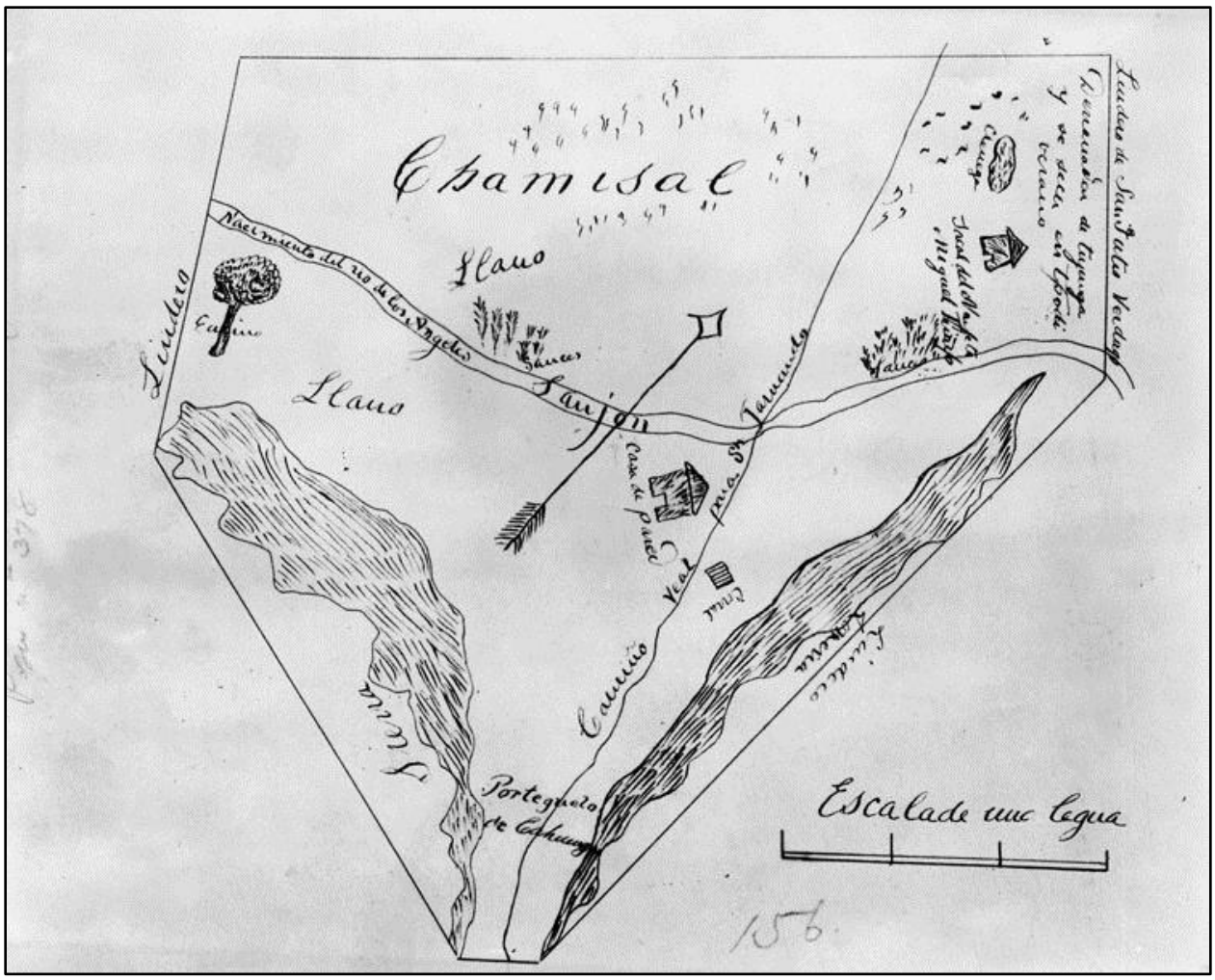

Figure 9. 1842 diseño (sketch map) for Campo de Cahuenga (1 mile south of the project area), depicting the portions north of the Los Angeles River as 'chamisal' or chaparral.

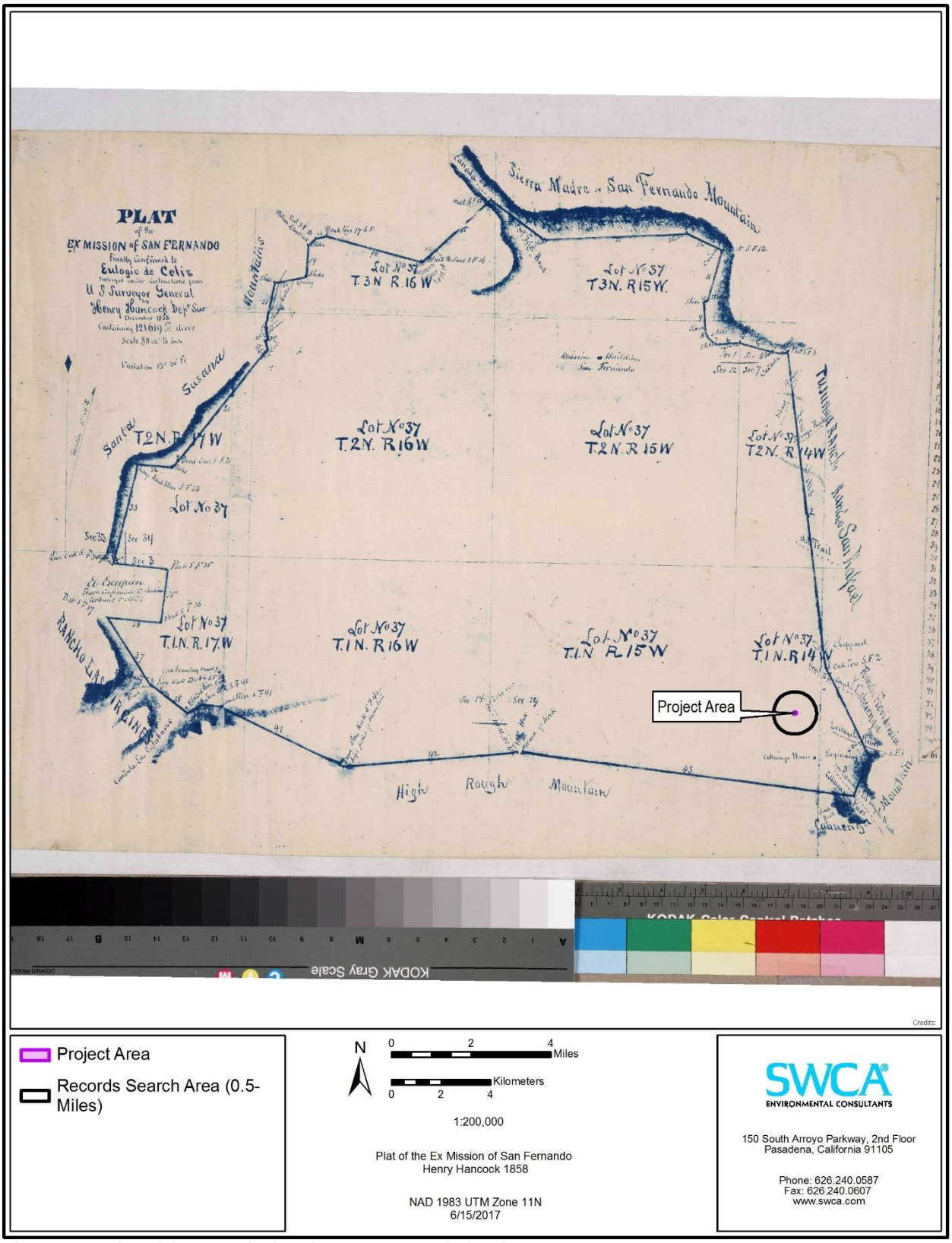

Figure 10. Plat of the Ex-Mission de San Fernando lands, ca. 1858.

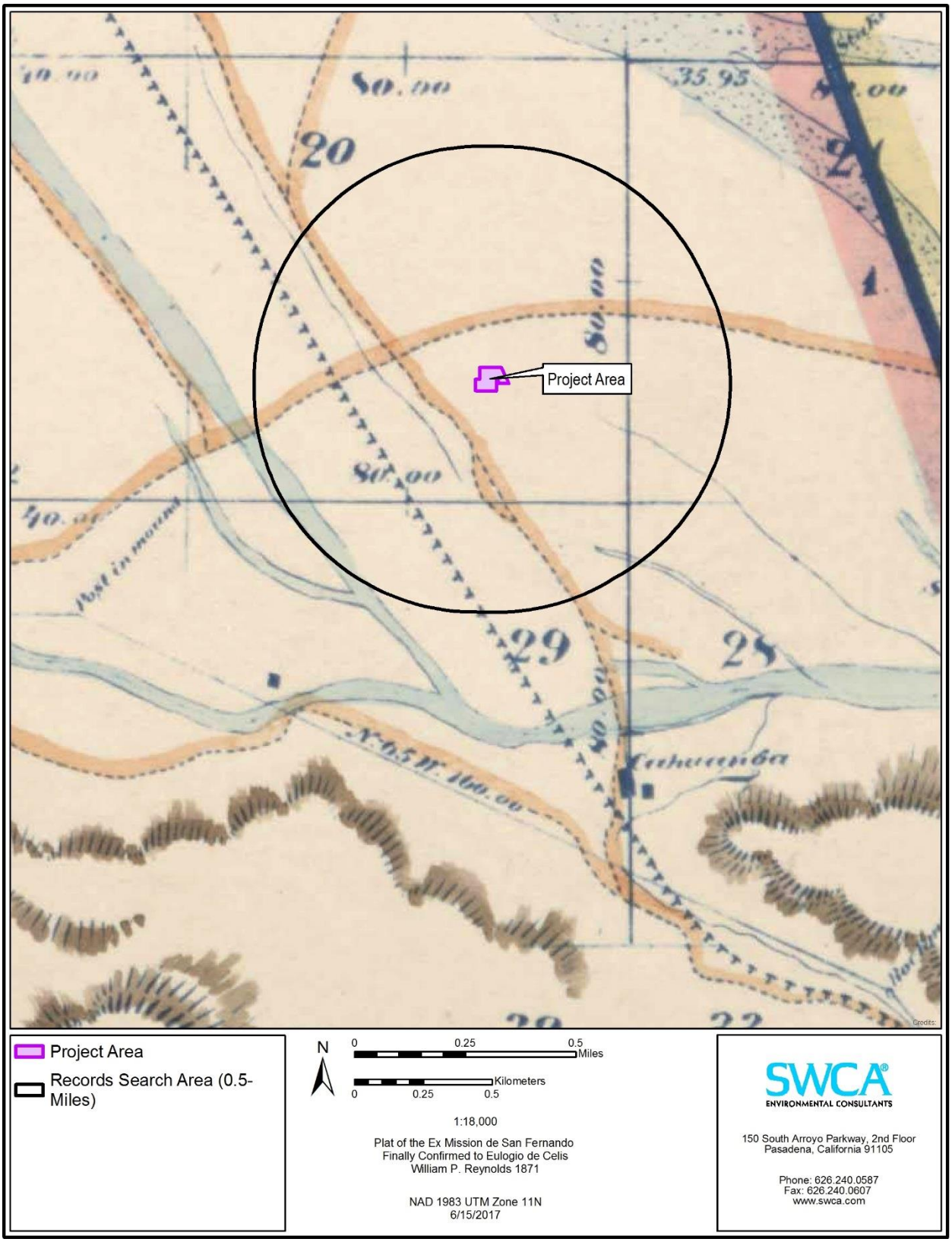

Figure 11. Detailed view of an 1871 plat of the Ex-Mission de San Fernando lands showing the project area and a 0.5-mile radius north of the Cahuenga ranch house and west of the northwest-trending road connecting the Los Angeles to Mission San Fernando.

Historic Overview

With the arrival of a group of explorers led by the newly appointed Spanish governor of California Gaspar de Portola in 1769, life for the indigenous people of the Los Angeles Basin forever changed. Gabrielino/Tongva people began to abandon their camps and village sites following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771 as the mission fathers enticed and compelled them to relocate onto mission lands. Mission San Fernando, founded in 1796, was built in order to fill the gap between Mission San Gabriel to the south and Mission San Buenaventura to the north. The Gabrielino/Tongva populations that were compelled to join Mission San Fernando became known as Fernandeño. Between the time that Mission San Gabriel and Mission San Fernando were built, another major event that would shape the future of Southern California happened. In 1781 a group of settlers from Sonora Mexico founded the Pueblo La Reyna de los Ángeles (the Queen of the Angels), which attracted Hispanic settlers from Mexico in growing numbers (Treutlein 2004). Spanish settlement soon began to expand west from the pueblo as the need for additional grazing lands intensified in the early nineteenth century.

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 Rodríquez Cabríllo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabríllo 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 Cabríllo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

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. The 63-member Portolá expedition crossed Gabrielino territory three times over the course of a year (Johnston 1962:116), naming the canyons, rivers, and other geographic features as it proceeded north. The expedition passed through the San Fernando Valley in 1769. 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 process of converting the local Native American population to Christianity through baptism and relocation to mission grounds began in this region by the Franciscan padres at the San Gabriel Mission, which was established in 1771 (Engelhardt 1927a). The San Fernando Mission was founded 26 years later by Father Fermín Lasuén, its location chosen as a stopping point between the San Gabriel and San Buenaventura Missions (Engelhardt 1927b). The San Fernando Mission-controlled lands included approximately 350 square miles that were fed by water sourced in the Santa Clara River basin, and used for cattle grazing and growing vegetables and grain. The majority of the Native Americans from the Los Angeles Basin were persuaded to settle in the vicinity of the two missions. The missions were charged with administering to the Indians within their areas.

After the end of the Mexican Revolution against the Spanish crown (1810–1821), all Spanish holdings in North America (including both Alta and Baja California) became part of the newly formed Mexican republic. Alta California became a Mexican state in 1821, and Los Angeles selected its first city council the following year. Independence and the removal of economic restrictions attracted settlers to Los Angeles, and the town slowly grew in size, expanding to the south and west. The Mexican Congress elevated Los

Angeles from pueblo to city status in 1835, declaring it the new state capital (Robinson 1979:238–239). This designation, coupled with the effects of secularization, signaled the shift of the region's political and demographic center from the San Gabriel Mission area to Los Angeles.

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. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico.

As the possibility of a takeover of California by the United States loomed large in the 1840s, the Mexican government increased the number of land grants in an effort to keep the land in Mexican hands (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006:14–17). Governor Pío Pico and his predecessors made more than 600 rancho grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Gumprecht 2001). In 1846 Pico sold the south half of the secularized lands from San Fernando Mission to Eulogio de Celis as a fundraising effort to fund the Mexican-American War (Robinson 1956). 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.

American Period (1848–Present)

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

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005:102–103).

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California's 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). By 1876, Los Angeles County reportedly had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944).

The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formally ended the war and required that legitimate land grants be honored. California was admitted as the 31st state on September 9, 1850. Pursuant to the Land Act of 1851 requiring claims be filed with the United States Public Lands Commission, Eulogio de Celis filed his claim in 1852; it was granted in 1873 (Willey 1886). After de Celis died in 1869, Ex-San Fernando Mission land was sold in 1874 to California State Senator Charles Maclay and his partner George K. Porter. The Los Angeles aqueduct, which brought water from the Owens River to Los Angeles, was constructed between 1908 and 1913. During this time there was a real estate boom in the San Fernando Valley and many of the modern day cities were founded. At this same time, in the second decade of the 1900s, several independent electrical operators were constructing and operating facilities that would later be purchased by the Pacific Electric Company. The Pacific Electric Railway reached San Fernando in 1913.

TOLUCA LAKE: A BRIEF HISTORY

The project area is located within the Toluca Lake neighborhood of Los Angeles; which is just south of North Hollywood, west of Burbank, and east of Studio City. Toluca Lake, like its northern neighbor, North Hollywood, was originally developed from the real estate developer and landowner, James B. Lankershim's wheat ranch. In 1880 Lankershim sold 12,000 acres of land in the eastern portion of his ranch to his son, who sensed an opportunity to attract would-be farmers and ranchers to the area. The younger Lankershim subdivided the land into plots of 10 to 80 acres each which were sold to prospective farmers (Masters 2014; Figure 13). In the early years of the town's existence there was some dispute over its name. Many called the town Lankershim as an homage to its founder; however, others referred to the town as Toluca, a name which had the backing of an influential newcomer, mining baron Charles Forman (Masters 2012). While Forman and many of his supporters called the area Toluca, and even persuaded the federal government to open a post office bearing that name, the majority of the town residents referred to the area as Lankershim. By 1906 the Toluca post office became the Lankershim Post office and the debate over the town's name died down.

During the early twentieth century Lankershim was largely devoted to farming and orchards quickly sprouted up throughout the area. The construction of the Los Angeles aqueduct in 1913 brought a massive amount of development and an influx of residents to the entire San Fernando Valley, including to Lankershim Ranch. In 1923 Lankershim voted to be incorporated into the City of Los Angeles, which would allow the city of Los Angeles to sell its water to the area, a boon to the area's farmers. Only a year later, the long forgotten name Toluca was reborn when real estate developers Heffron, McCray, and St. John purchased a little over 150 acres of land in Charles Forman's old ranch and renamed it Toluca Lake Park. The largest draw to the area was its seclusion and a small man-made lake which offered recreational and film opportunities for the many wealthy Los Angeles and Hollywood elite that flocked to the area. Notable residents included Amelia Earhart, Frank Sinatra, and Eva Tanguay (Harnisch 2013). The small subdivision continued to grow slowly northward and eastward reaching Riverside Drive by 1920 and dropping the "Lake" in its name in the process; today Toluca Lake is still a secluded, enclave that many wealthy elite make their home.

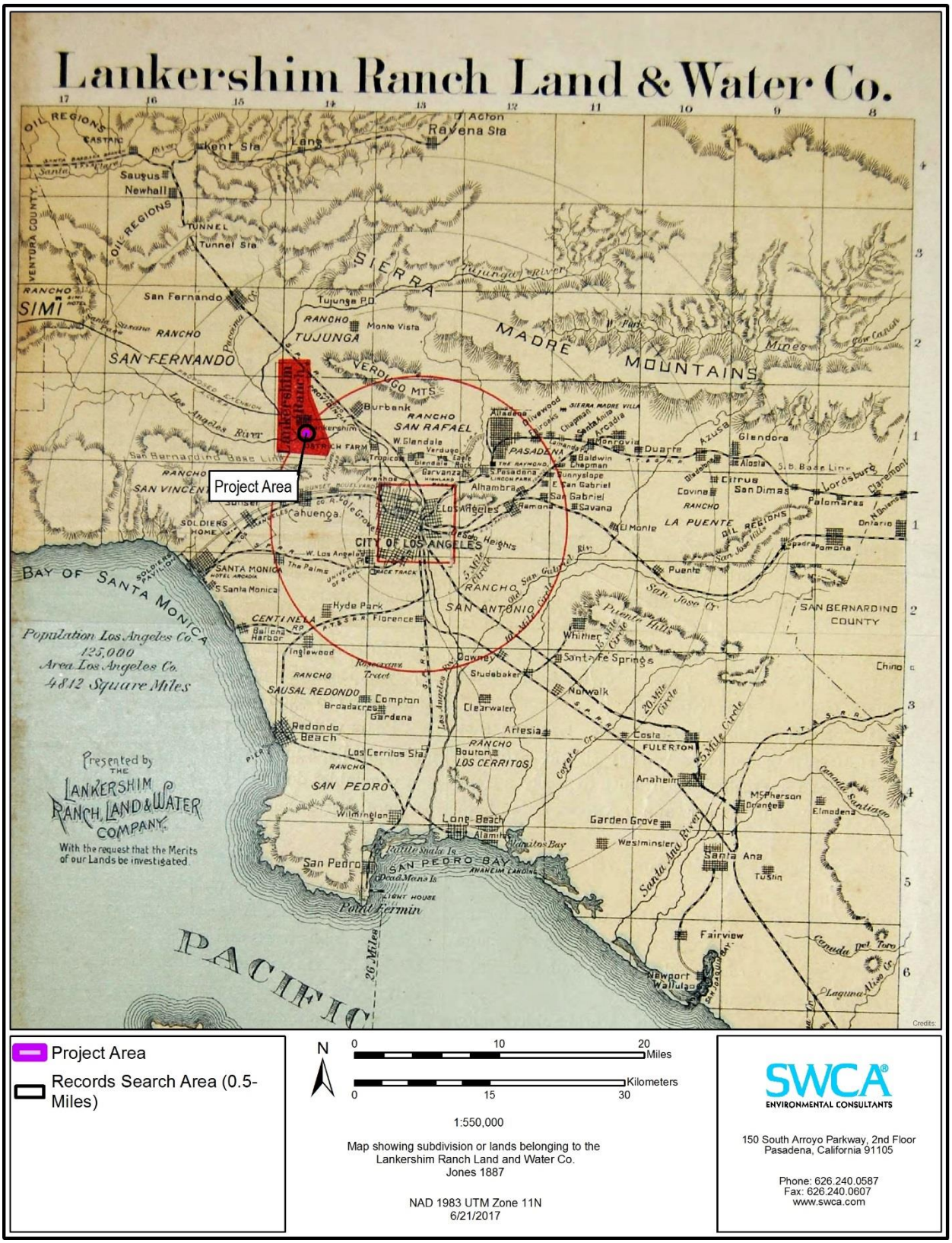

Figure 12. Map of Southern California from 1888 with Lankershim Ranch Land & Water Co; Lankershim Ranch highlighted in red.

Figure 13. Map of Original Lankershim Land Grant; Photo courtesy of UCLA Library Special Collections

METHODS

The following section presents an overview of the methodology used to identify the potential for cultural resources within the project area. A records search of the CHRIS was conducted at the SCCIC on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, in order to identify previously documented cultural resources within a 0.50-mile (0.8-km) radius of the project area. The SCCIC maintains records of previously documented cultural resources (including those that meet the definition of a tribal cultural resource) and technical studies; it also maintains copies of the OHP's portion of the HRI. Additional background on the general vicinity of the project area was conducted through a search of the NAHC SLF in order to determine if known cultural resources are present within the vicinity of the project area, and to evaluate the potential for undocumented cultural resources not listed at the SCCIC.

On June 5 2017, Ms. Nicolay conducted a search of the CHRIS records at the SCCIC. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within the project area and surrounding 0.5-mile (0.8-km) area. Concurrent with the CHRIS records search in June 2017, SWCA also reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the project area. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials relating to the history and development of the project area. Sources consulted included historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, building permits, ethnographic reports, soil reports, and other environmental data. SWCA reviewed the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) prepared by Smith-Emery GeoServices (SEG 2013) and the Soil Engineering Investigation Report prepared by T.I.N. Engineering Company (Lee 2015).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources in or near the study area, SWCA Project Manager Chris Millington contacted the NAHC to request a review of their Sacred Land File on June 8, 2017.

RESULTS

CHRIS Records Search

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search at the SCCIC indicate that fifteen previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 miles of the project area; five of these were conducted in the project area. Details pertaining to these investigations are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Studies within 0.5 miles of the Project Area.

SCCIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to Project Area
LA-01578	*Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report*	Anonymous: Westec Services, Inc.	1983	Within
LA-03496	*Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments*	Anonymous: Unknown	Unknown	Within
LA-04598	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 673-01, County of Los Angeles , California*	Duke, Curt: LSA Associates, Inc	1999	Within
LA-04599	*Cultural Resource Assessment for the At&t Wireless Services Facility Number 283 , County of Los Angeles , California*	Duke, Curt : LSA Associates, Inc	1999	Outside (within 0.5 miles)

SCCIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to Project Area
LA-05629	*An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Verizon Wireless Technicolor Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site to Be Located at 4142 Lankershim Boulevard North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California 91602*	Budinger, Fred E., Jr.: Tetra Tech, Inc.	2001	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
LA-06744	*Highway Project to Construct a Soundwall Along the Northern Edge of Westbound Route 134 Between Route 170 and Clybourn Avenue in the North Hollywood Area of Los Angeles County*	Sylvia, Barbara: Caltrans District 7	2000	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
LA-07266	*Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Alternative Route for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power River Supply Conduit, Los Angeles County, California*	McKenna, Jeanette A.: McKenna et al.	2004	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
LA-07840	*Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Beautification and Modernization Along Route 134 From the 134/170 Separation to Shoup Ave Uc, and Along Route 101 From the 101/170 Separation to Concord Street Uc*	Sylvia, Barbara: Caltrans District 7	2001	Within
LA-08251	*Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings*	Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett: Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	2004	Within
LA-10150	*Results of the Cultural Resource Assessment for the Southern California Edison Replacement of Deteriorated Poles Nos. 1062774E and 711630E; Los Angeles County , CA; WO 6022-4800 , 7-4861*	Garcia, Kyle: PCR Services Corporation	2008	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
LA-10208	*Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Metal Beam Guardrail (MBGR) Along Sections of Route 101 From Route 134 to the Ventura County Line.*	Sylvia, Barbara: Caltrans District 7	2001	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
LA-10663	*Cultural Resources Records Search, Site Visit Results, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS0061 B (Toluca Towers) , 4660 Cahuenga Boulevard, Toluca Lake, Los Angeles County, California*	Bonner, Wayne, Sarah Williams, And Kathleen Crawford: Michael Brandman Associates	2010	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
LA-11672	*Vineland, 4254 Lankershim Blvd, North Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAC283 (11826) 101 Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California 91602*	Loftus, Shannon: ACE Environmental	2011	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
LA-12121	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate Sv00128A (LA128 Washington Mutual) 10850 Riverside Drive, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California*	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen: MBA	2012	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
LA-12505	*Draft Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment San Fernando Valley Water Recycling Project City of Los Angeles, California*	Wallace, James, Dietler, Sara, and Key, Linda: AECOM	2012	Outside (within 0.5 miles)

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

A total of four cultural resources have been previously documented within 0.5 miles of the project area. Three of the resources are historic buildings and one of the resources is a historic refuse deposit. One of the historic buildings (P-19-190249) is located within the project area. Details pertaining to these resources are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 miles of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to Project Area
P-19-001418/H	CA-LAN-001418H	Site	Historic	Refuse scatter	1988 (Albert Knight: UCLA)	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
P-19-188848	--	Building	Historic	Toluca Towers Building	2010 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
P-19-189965	--	Building	Historic	4245 Lankershim Boulevard	2011 m(Shannon L. Loftus, ACE Environmental)	Outside (within 0.5 miles)
P-19-190249	--	Building	Historic	Chase Building, T-Mobile West LLC SV00128A/LA128 Washington Mutual	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	Within

Archival Research

The Phase I ESA report (SEG 2013) provides a detailed history of the project area. Previous research shows that the project area has been occupied since 1927 when a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows three residential dwellings within the southern half of the site. The area surrounding the project area at this time included two gas stations, an auto repair shop, a restaurant, and residential dwellings (Figure 14). By 1948, Sanborn maps and historical photographs indicate that the project area was occupied by one large and one small retail building in the northern and eastern portion of the site. During this time, the remainder of the parcels making up the project area were occupied by residential dwellings (Figure 15). According to building permits the commercial structure was extant on the project area until 1958 when it was demolished. In 1960 building permits indicate that all but one residential structures were also demolished and converted into a parking lot for the North Hollywood Savings and Loan building, which was being constructed at the time. This building still occupies the project area today, now as the Chase Building (P-19-190249) and will be renovated as part of the proposed project. Sanborn and historical photographs from the early 1970s show the Chase Building sharing the project area with one residential dwelling and a large amount of parking (Figure 16). By the early 2000s the last residential dwelling had been demolished and that lot was also converted into parking (SEG 2013).

Though the surrounding area was initially sparsely developed, it became subject to more intense commercial and residential development as the twentieth century progressed. Much of the early development was situated along the major thoroughfares, including what is now Lankershim Boulevard and Vineland Avenue (see Figure 17 and Figure 18). In 1939 a WPA map shows the beginning of more intense commercial and residential development in the surrounding area, suggested by the large amount of yellow and red parcels – indicating single family residences and commercial properties respectively (Figure 19). The WPA map also shows the project area subdivided into individual lots; of these lots the southern five parcels and the westernmost northern parcel were occupied by single family homes while the remaining parcels in the northern half of the project area were categorized as vacant. It is evident that the surrounding area continued to see an increase in multiple and single family homes as well as in commercial residences in the area throughout the 1940s and 1950s. An aerial photograph taken in 1964 shows the project area in the center bottom containing the extant Chase Building (P-19-190249) surrounded by a densely developed mixed-use commercial and residential neighborhood (Figure 20).

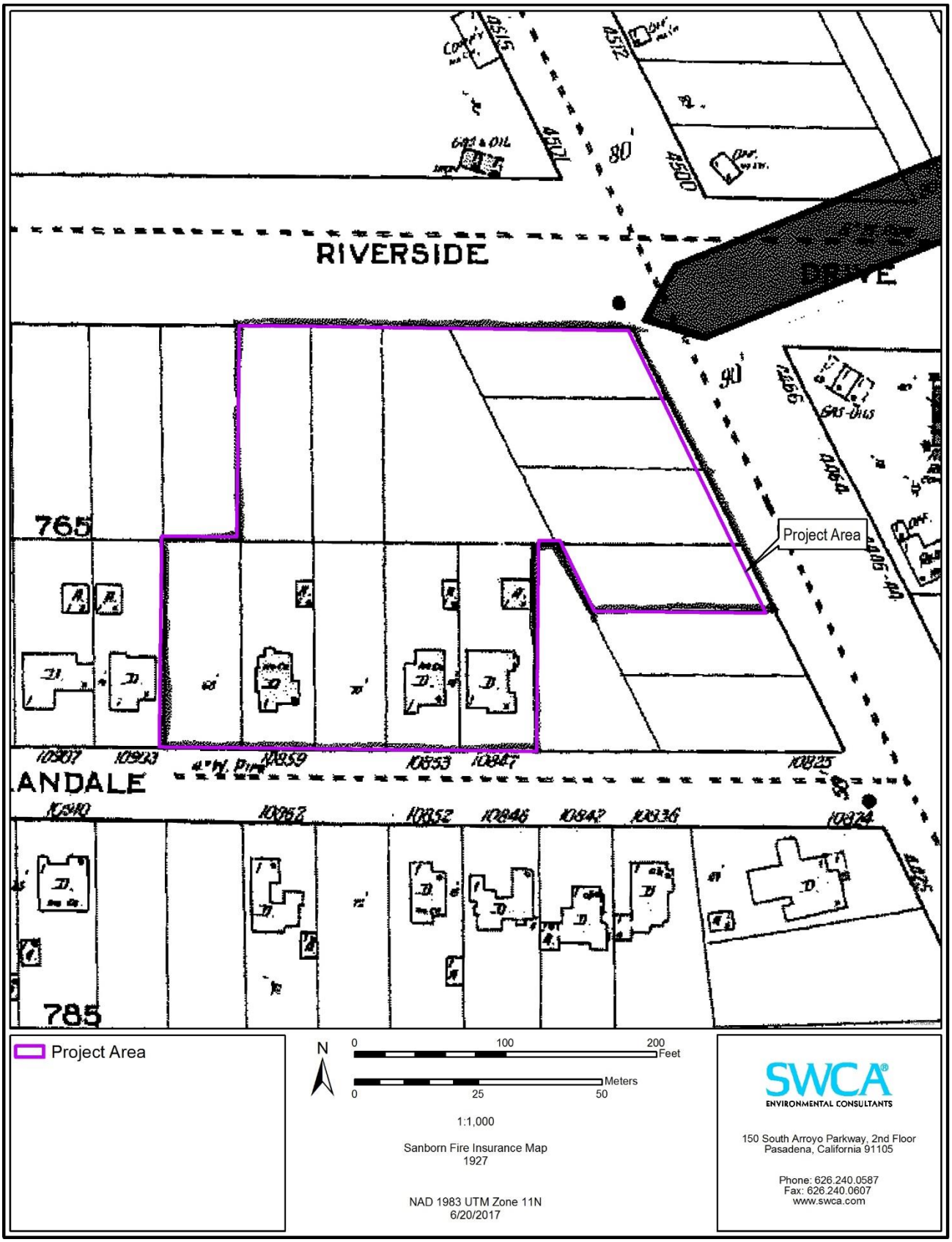

Figure 14. Project area shown on1927 Sanborn Map

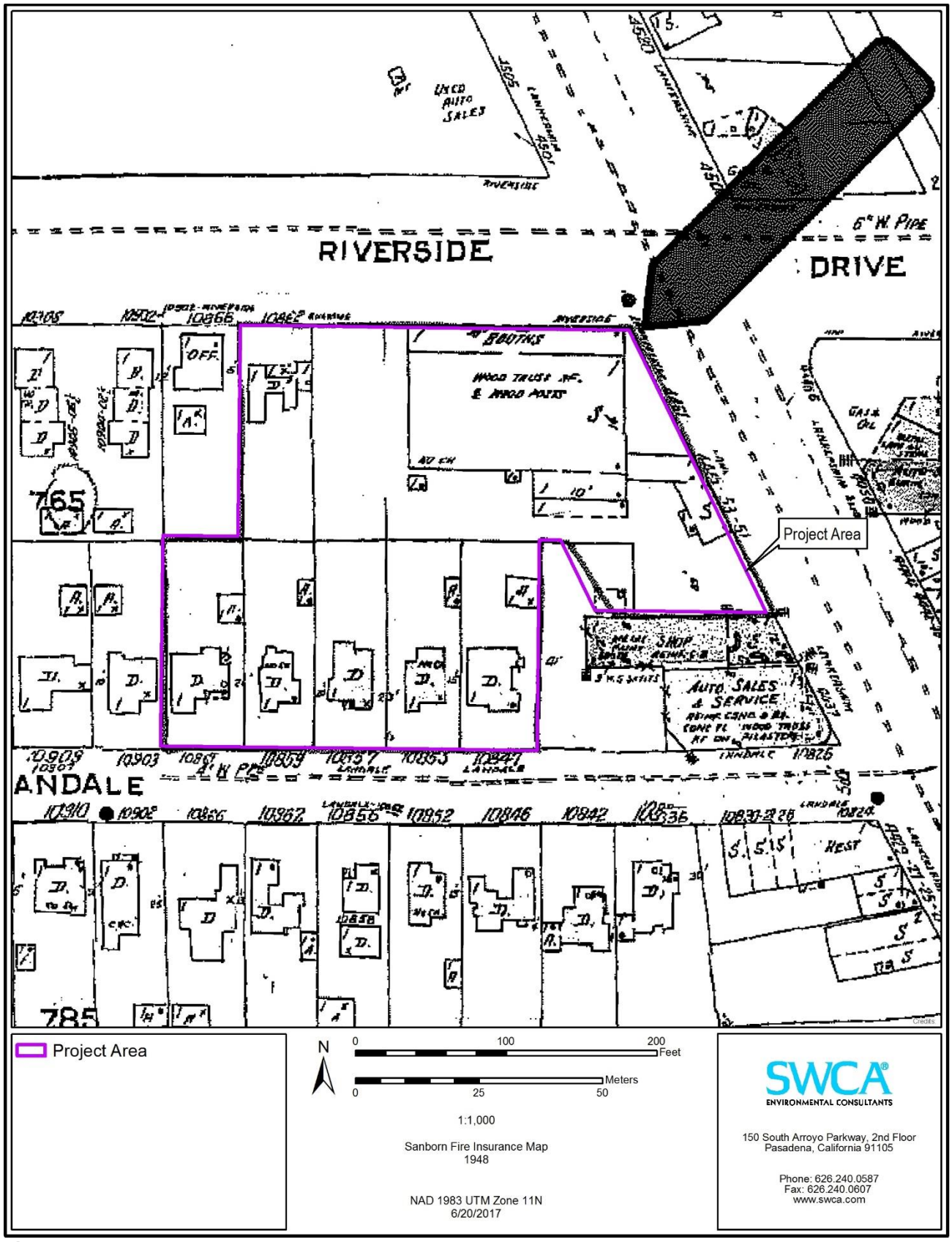

Figure 15. Project area shown on 1948 Sanborn Map

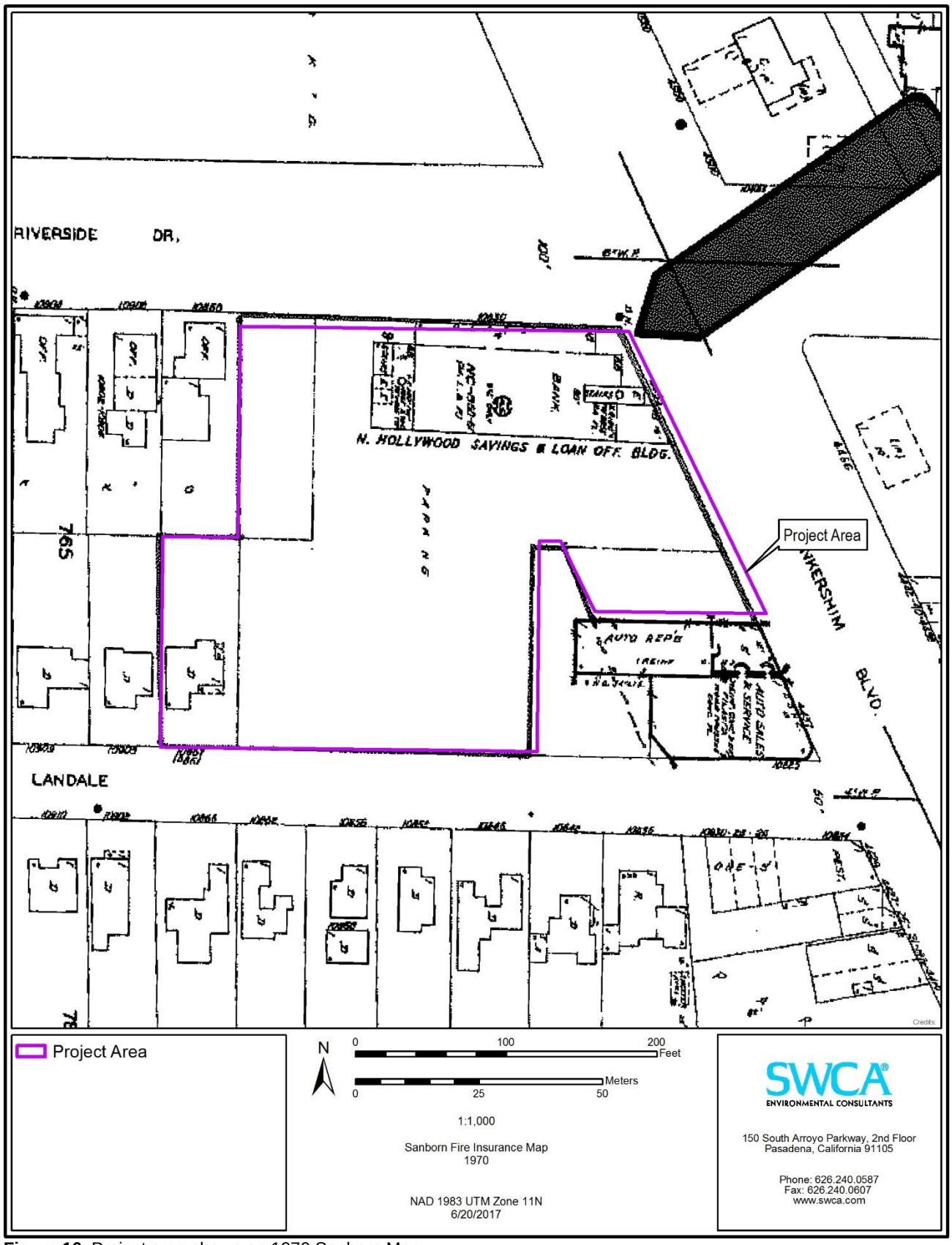

Figure 16. Project area shown on 1970 Sanborn Map

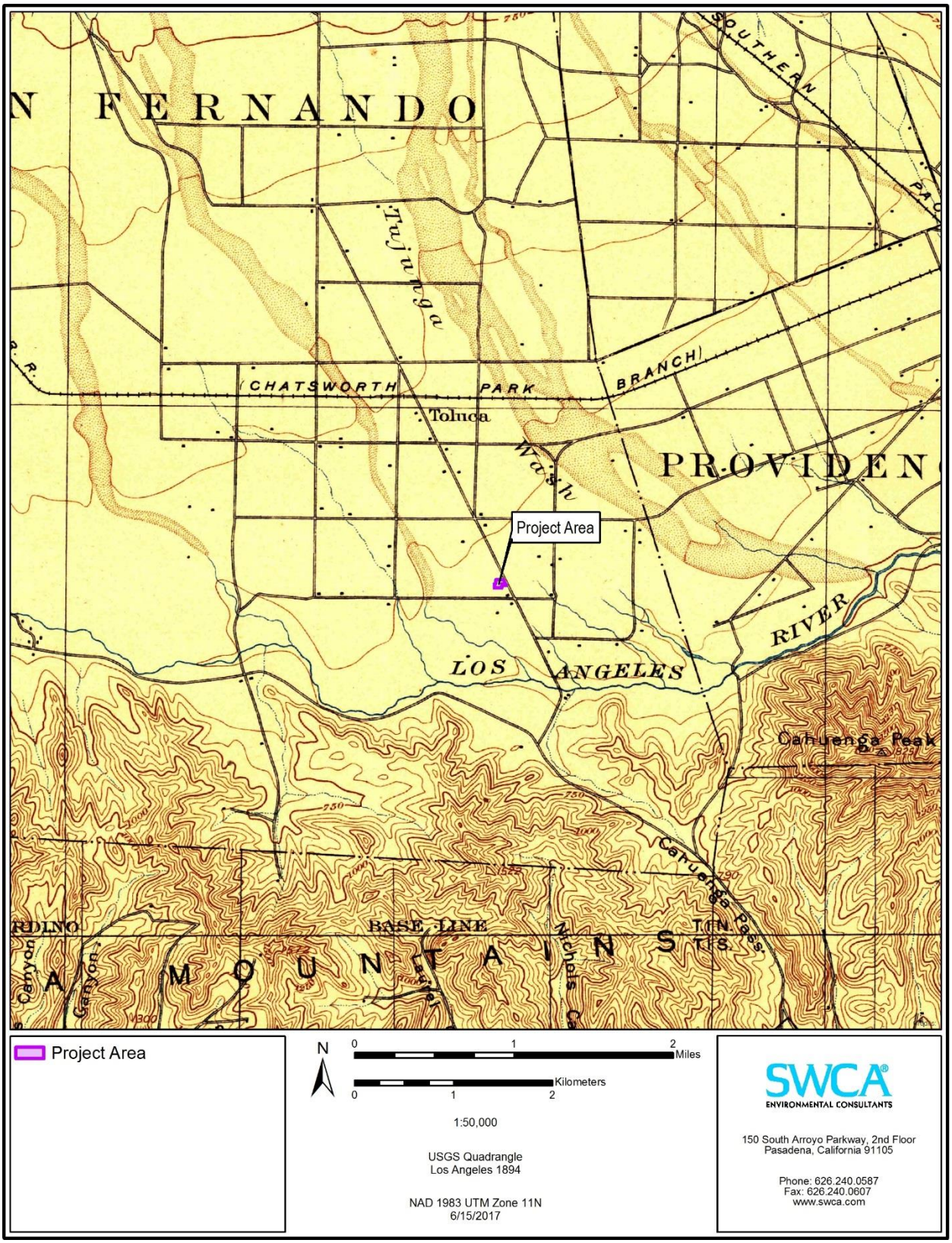

Figure 17. Project area and 0.5-mile radius shown on the 1894 USGS topographic map, Los Angeles, California.

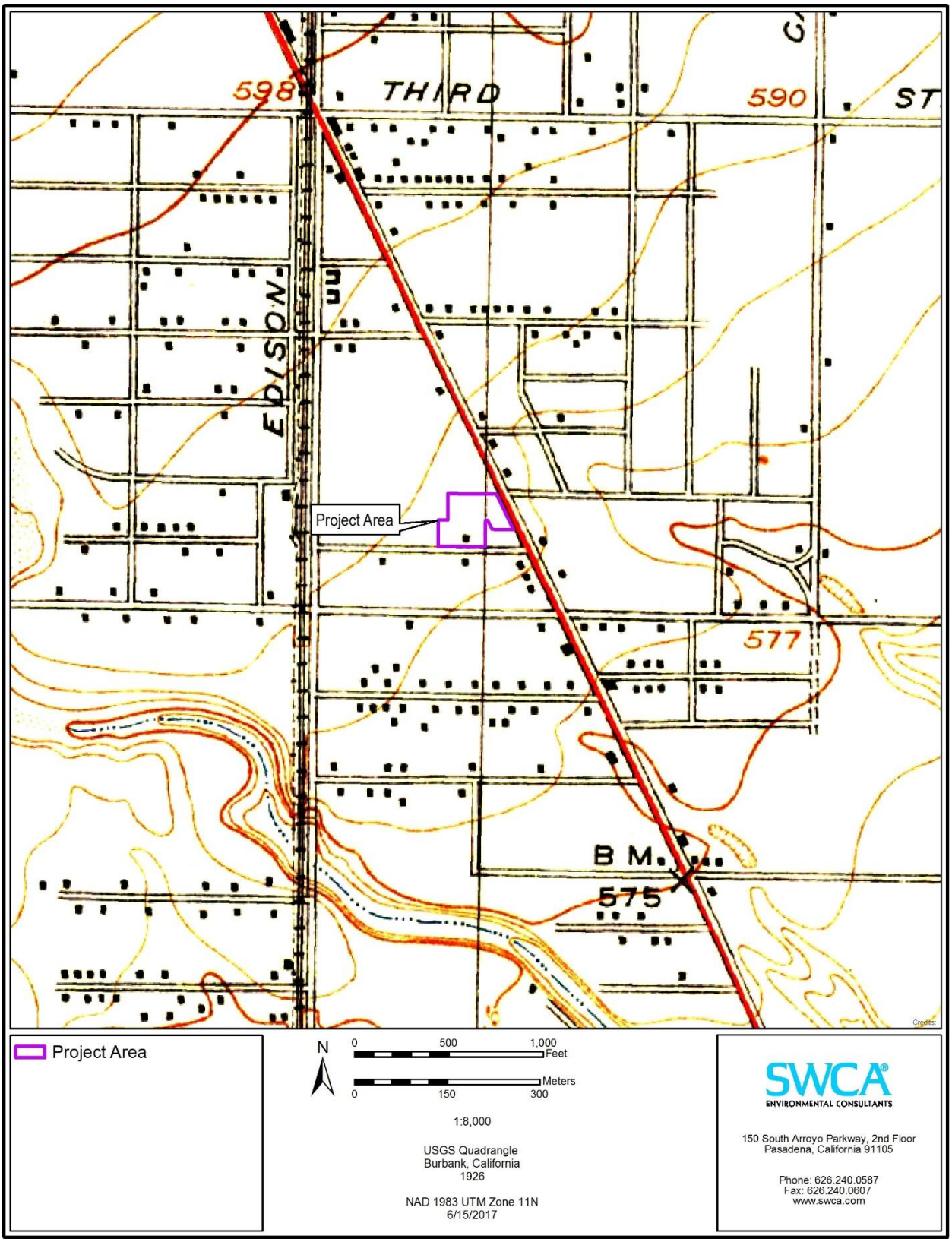

Figure 18 Project area shown on the 1926 quadrangle map, Burbank, California. Note that there is no development directly within the project area

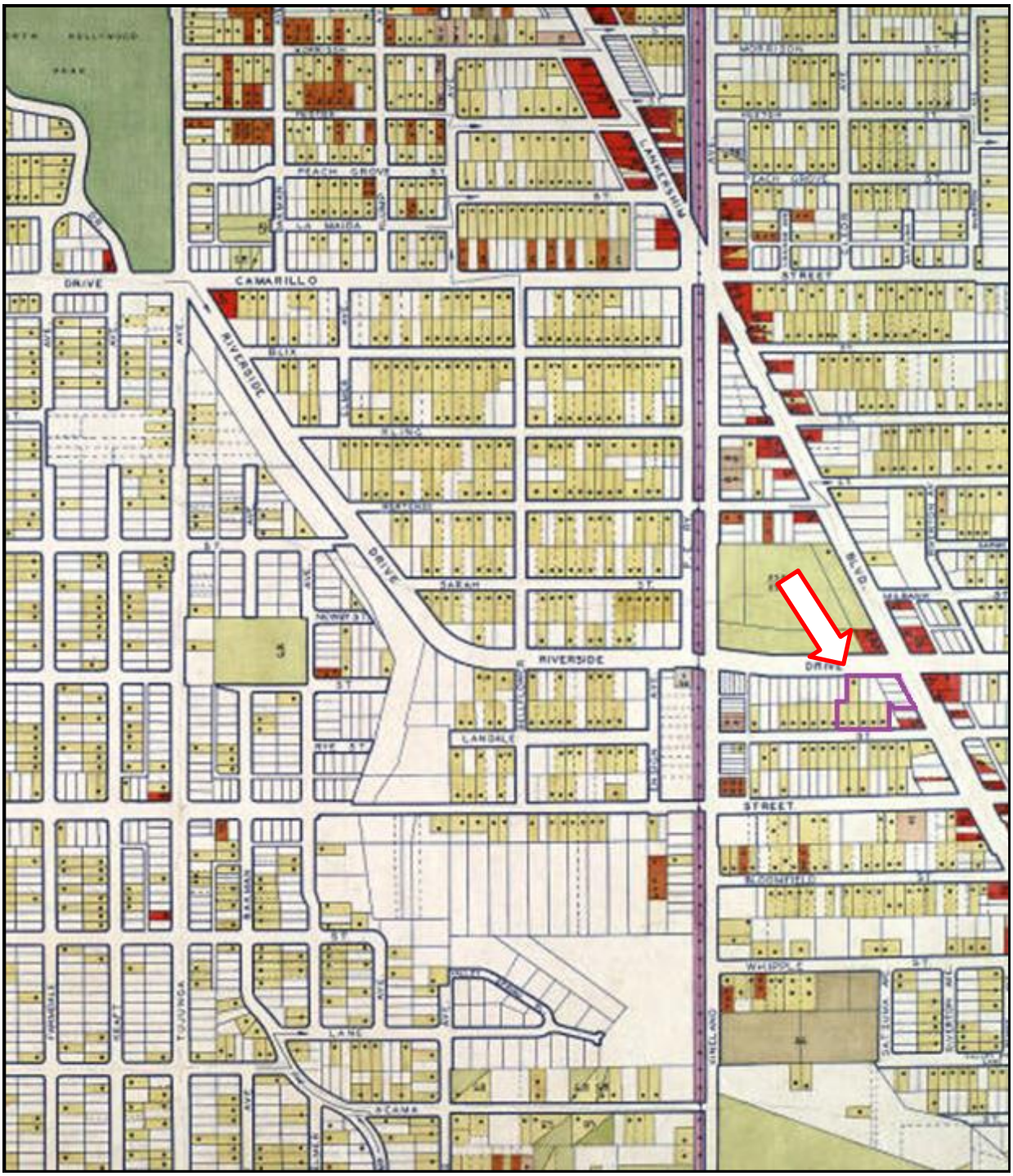

Figure 19. Project area shown on the 1939 WPA map, Los Angeles, California.

Figure 20. Aerial view of Lankershim Boulevard and Vineland Avenue intersection in 1964; Photo courtesy of Los Angeles Public Library; Valley Times Collection, LAPL 00113107.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

The NAHC emailed a response to SWCA's SLF search request on June 12, 2017(Appendix A). The NAHC indicated that their SLF search did not identify any specific site information within the project area. The NAHC noted that negative results may not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the area and provided a contact list of five Native American individuals or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the study area (Table 3).

Table 3. Summary of Native American Individuals and Groups Culturally Affiliated with the Project Area.

Name and Title	Affiliation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Tribe
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

One previously recorded historic refuse deposit was identified in a CHRIS records search within the project area or a 0.5-mile radius. There were no prehistoric or historic Native American archaeological resources identified within the project area or a 0.5-mile radius through the CHRIS records search. The NAHC search of the SLF also did not identify any traditional lands or sites. Review of ethnographic literature and historical maps document several Native American villages and sites near the Los Angeles River to the south, with the nearest recorded village to the project area is *Kaweenga* located in the area surrounding Campo de Cahuenga, approximately 0.8 miles southeast of the project area. The project area is also relatively close to the documented Native American villages of *Siutcanga* within the Rancho El Encino to the west near the present-day city of Encino, and *Hahaamonga*, within Rancho Providencia to the east near the present-day city of Burbank.

No permanent water sources (e.g. spring) have been historically documented directly within or adjacent to project area, with the closest permanent water source being the Los Angeles River approximately 0.50 miles to the south. The location of the project area between two Native American communities along the river suggests, generally, that the vicinity of the project area may have been utilized to a relatively higher degree than the interior of the basin, slightly increasing the overall sensitivity for tribal cultural resources. Two historical trails are plotted on an 1871 plat map less than 0.25 miles to the west and north of the project area. The trail to the west of the project area is a segment of El Camino Real—a network of trails that interconnected the Spanish Missions. This segment traverses the San Fernando Valley on a northwest/southeast alignment in the approximate location of Lankershim Boulevard, and historically connected the Los Angeles Pueblo to Mission San Fernando. As with Gabrieleno/Tongva village locations, the precise location of trails can be difficult to reliably determine because of the nature of the trails as an imprecise network of braided trails more than a single "road," poor resolution in historic maps, and urbanization of the natural landscape removing physical traces.

In general, proximity to permanent water, past use of a trails and activities within rancho territories by Native Americans should increase the probability of archaeological remains occurring. Lacking direct archaeological or other physical evidence, determining the probability of encountering tribal cultural resources in a given area on the basis of proximity to historically mapped features is somewhat judgmental and must consider impacts to the physical setting. The project area was originally developed in the late 1920s for residential use. By the late 1940s the project area contained several residential dwellings as well as commercial properties. By the early 1960s all but one residential property had been demolished and

converted into parking for the current multi-story commercial property. The final residential property was demolished by 2000 and that lot was also converted into parking. There have not been any significant changes to the project area since that time.

Plowing or grazing, building construction and demolition, excavation, and other surface and sub-surface disturbances associated with the development of the project area over time are likely to have compromised the integrity of the physical setting and decrease the likelihood of any shallowly buried archaeological material or tribal cultural resources being preserved in this location. However, descriptions of sediment profiles from four bore holes drilled in the project area describe the presence of "natural" soils to depths of more than 30 feet, defined as alluvial deposits of silty sand, which is conducive to the preservation of buried archaeological material. Based on the known use of the area and depositional setting, the presence of deeply buried archaeological material cannot be ruled out.

Overall SWCA finds the project site has a **low to moderate sensitivity for containing tribal cultural resources in the form of buried prehistoric or historic Native American archaeological remains**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Anticipated ground-disturbing activities include excavation for a subterranean parking lot and demolishing parts of the existing parking lot. There were no tribal cultural resources identified within the project area and SWCA finds that the project area has an overall low to moderate sensitivity for containing undocumented tribal cultural resources beneath the surface obscured by pavement. Therefore, no mitigations measures are recommended for impacts to known tribal cultural resources. However, because areas within the project area have at least some potential for containing deeply buried tribal cultural resources, SWCA recommends the mitigation measures listed below. With the implementation of the following mitigation measures SWCA recommends that the proposed project will have no impact to tribal cultural resources:

- **Retain a Qualified Archaeologist.** SREG should retain a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professional archaeology, to carry out all mitigation measures related to tribal cultural resources.

- **Prepare a Monitoring and Mitigation Program Plan.** Prior to the commencement of ground disturbance, a Tribal Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (Monitoring Plan) shall be prepared. The Monitoring Plan shall include, but not be limited to, monitoring protocol for ground-disturbing activities; a worker training program; and discovery and processing protocol for inadvertent discoveries of tribal cultural resources. The plan should detail a protocol for determining circumstances in which additional or reduced levels of monitoring (e.g. spot checking) may be appropriate. Specifically, SWCA recommends that the Monitoring Plan include a framework for assessing the geoarchaeological setting to determine whether undisturbed sediments capable of preserving archaeological remains are present adjacent to or beneath those sediments disturbed by agricultural and urban development, and the depth at which these sediments would no longer be capable of containing archaeological material. The monitoring plan should also establish a protocol for communicating with the Lead Agency and interested Native American parties.

- **Worker Training.** Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, at the project kickoff, the selected qualified archaeologist or their designee will provide a briefing to construction crews to provide information on regulatory requirements for the protection of tribal cultural resources. As part of this training, crews will be briefed on proper procedures to follow should unanticipated cultural resources discoveries be made during construction. Workers will be provided contact information and protocols to follow if inadvertent discoveries are made. Additionally, workers will be shown examples of the types of tribal cultural resources that would require notification of the project archaeologist. If necessary, the project archaeologist can create a training

video, PowerPoint presentation, or printed literature that can be shown to new workers and contractors to avoid continuous training throughout the life of the project.

- **Monitoring for Tribal Cultural Resources.** Prior to ground disturbance a qualified archaeological monitor shall be retained to monitor ground-disturbing activities as stipulated in the Monitoring Plan. Specifically, SWCA recommends field observations regarding the geoarchaeological setting to determine whether undisturbed sediments capable of preserving archaeological remains still exist adjacent to or beneath those sediments disturbed by agricultural and urban development, and the depth at which these sediments would no longer be capable of containing archaeological material. The duration and timing of the monitoring shall be determined by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Lead Agency. The archaeological monitor will work under the supervision of the qualified archaeologist.

- **Inadvertent Tribal Cultural Resource Discoveries.** In the event that tribal cultural resources are exposed during excavation, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Ground disturbing activities may continue in other areas. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA (Section 15064.5f; PRC 21082), additional work such as testing or data recovery may be warranted. Should any tribal cultural resources be encountered, additional consultation with NAHC-listed tribal groups should be conducted immediately in coordination with the City. The process for contacting the tribal group and timing of the contact should be addressed in the Monitoring Plan.

- **Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains.** The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances; State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Los Angeles County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

It should be noted that this study has not assessed impacts or sensitivity relevant to other types of (non-tribal) cultural resources, including built environment, historic archaeological resources, or paleontological resources. Additional mitigations measures may be appropriate related to these other types of resources.

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Appendix A.
Sacred Lands File Search Results

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710

June 12, 2017

Chris Millington
SWCA Environmental Consultants

Sent by E-mail: cmillington@swca.com

RE: Proposed 10850 Riverside Drive Tribal Cultural Resources Study (SWCA Project No. 44070) Project, City of Los Angeles; Burbank and Van Nuys USGS Quadrangles, Los Angeles County, California`

Dear Mr. Millington:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the reference codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

> **Within 14 days** of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

   - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
   - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
   - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
   - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
   - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

   - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measurers.

     All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for pubic disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the project with negative results.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

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 consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
6/12/2017

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Andrew Salas, Chariperson
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Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
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This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 10850 Riverside Drive Project, Los Angeles County.