Appendix F-5:

Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment

Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment for the 3003 North Runyon Canyon Road Project, Los Angeles, California

APRIL 2019

PREPARED FOR

Manuel Valencia

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TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE 3003 NORTH RUNYON CANYON ROAD PROJECT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: Manuel Valencia (the Applicant) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a tribal cultural resources sensitivity assessment in support of the proposed 3003 North Runyon Canyon Road Project located in the city of Los Angeles, California, within the Runyon Canyon Park neighborhood. The Project proposes the construction of a multi-level, single-family residential structure along the western side of a modified prominent ridge on the Project Site.

The following study addresses tribal cultural resources for purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), but also including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024.1, 15064.5, 21074, 21083.2, 21084.1, and 21084.2. The City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City Planning) is the Lead Agency under CEQA for the Project. CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether a tribal cultural resource is present, supported by substantial evidence, and may be adversely affected by a proposed project. This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood (i.e., sensitivity) of tribal cultural resources within the Project site and to inform the analysis of potential impacts in accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. For purposes of this study, the portions of the Project site subject to ground disturbances are referred to as the area of potential impact (API). The Project API defines the area in which the activities proposed could impact tribal cultural resources, if present.

Dates of Investigation: On April 24, 2019 SWCA conducted a confidential search of the CHRIS records at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. On April 19, 2017, the results of a SLF search were received from the NAHC.

Tribal Consultation: As lead agency, the City mailed letters to the 10 listed Native American tribes identified by the NAHC and included on the City's AB 52 notification list. Pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3, letters were sent out to all contacts on November 30, 2016. One response was received from Mr. Andy Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. In a letter dated December 5, 2016 Chairman Salas stated that the Project site is in a sensitive area and requested formal consultation. Consultation was initiated with the City and on February 27, 2017 Chairman Salas participated in a conference call with the City to discuss oral history, traditional land-uses practices, and indicators of sensitivity for tribal cultural resources. Although Chairman Salas indicated that no information was available for the specific Project site, he requested that a mitigation measure be added to the Project that requires a tribal monitor be present during all ground disturbing activities because of the sensitivity.

Summary of Findings: The CHRIS and SLF search revealed that no known tribal cultural resources are present within the project site. Two previous studies were identified and were conducted for the same 130-acre study area that includes the current Project site. Each study incorporated an intensive pedestrian survey, the first in 1976 by Roger Desautels and the second in 1982 by Clay Singer. Both surveys were negative for any Native American archaeological resources (or any other kind of archaeological resource). Canyon outlets are known to have been intensively utilized by Native Americans and are therefore, highly sensitive for Native American sites being present, at least prior to historical developments. The areas immediately adjacent to these canyon outlets are not considered as having the same level of heightened sensitivity for tribal cultural resources, but because of being located nearby they are considered to have a slight increase in sensitivity.

The Project site is located along a ridgeline and upslope from at least one natural spring mapped in 1888. The earliest aerial photographs of the area were taken in 1927 and show a trail along the ridgeline passing through the Project site. The hills were known to have been actively used for hunting and horseback riding by non-Native Americans during the Historic period, so there is no way to determine if the specific trail was a former Native American footpath. Because of the close proximity of the Project site to a spring and its location along a ridgeline likely used for travel by Native Americans, the sensitivity for tribal cultural resources in the Project site is slightly increased. However, the overall sensitivity for tribal cultural resources is significantly reduced because impacts to the setting from historical developments, which are likely to have destroyed the physical remains of any Native American activities that may have once been present. The portions of the Project site subject

outside the existing disturbances are all set along steep hillsides that are not considered to be areas in which tribal cultural resources are likely to occur. The likelihood of remains being preserved (i.e., buried) beneath or along the periphery of historical disturbances is also considered to be low. The portions of the Project site located on the relatively flat portions of the ridge have all been subject to surface disturbances. Because of these factors, SWCA finds the Project site has a **low sensitivity for containing tribal cultural resources**.

Conclusion: Ground disturbances for the project will occur during the site preparation, grading, construction, and landscaping phases. Within the portions of the Project site subject to ground disturbances, all soils will be removed. SWCA assessed the sensitivity for the Project site to contain previously unidentified tribal cultural resources buried below the surface and determined it to be low. As a result, no mitigation measures or further work are recommended for impacts to tribal cultural resources. The Project is subject to the City's standard condition of approval for the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources, which requires construction be halted and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes be consulted on treatment. This will ensure that any tribal cultural resources found during construction of the proposed Project are handled in compliance with state law, and any potential impacts to tribal cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant levels. As a result, SWCA finds that the proposed project will have less than significant impact to tribal cultural resources.

Disposition of Data: The final report and any subsequent related reports will be submitted to 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

Manuel Valencia (the Applicant) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a tribal cultural resources sensitivity assessment in support of the proposed 3003 North Runyon Canyon Road Project located in the city of Los Angeles, California, within the Runyon Canyon Park neighborhood. The Project proposes the construction of a multi-level, single-family residential structure along the western side of a modified prominent ridge on the Project Site.

The following study addresses tribal cultural resources for purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), but also including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024.1, 15064.5, 21074, 21083.2, 21084.1, and 21084.2. The City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City Planning) is the Lead Agency under CEQA for the Project. CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether a tribal cultural resource is present, supported by substantial evidence, and may be adversely affected by a proposed project. This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood (i.e., sensitivity) of tribal cultural resources within the Project site and to inform the analysis of potential impacts in accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

SWCA Senior Archaeologist Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), managed the project, co-authored the report, and prepared all figures. SWCA Staff Archaeologist Amy Jordan, PhD, RPA co-authored the report. SWCA Principal Investigator Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA, provided additional review of the report. Figures in the report are included in Attachment 1, except for the conceptual renderings of the Project design, which are included in Attachment 2. Attachment 3 contains the SLF results letter. All documents associated with the City's AB 52 compliance efforts are included in Attachments 4 and 5, which include the non-confidential and confidential records, respectively. Attachment 5 is excluded from publicly circulated drafts of this report. Copies of the report are on file with the Applicant, City Planning, and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. All background materials are on file with SWCA's office in Pasadena, California.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project site is located near the center of Los Angeles city limits within a rural recreation area known as Runyon Canyon Park (Figure 1 – Figure 3). The Project site measures 197,435 square feet (4.5 acres) and is located at 3003 North Runyon Canyon Road (Figure 4), which is listed by the County of Los Angeles Assessor's Office as assessor parcel number (APN) 5572-024-006. This location is plotted in Section 4 of Township 1 North, Range 14 West as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Hollywood, California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see Figure 2).

The Project proposes to construct a multi-level, single-family residential structure along the western side of a modified prominent ridge on the Project site. The proposed building would include a basement, first floor area, and second floor area totaling approximately 8,099 square feet in size not including the basement. The residence was designed to be subterranean and will be cut or "tucked" into the hillside and covered with a grass roof. The proposed building would also include approximately 2,475 square feet of mechanical/electrical area, and approximately 6,454 square feet of covered patio area. There would also be an attached four-car garage. The existing structure (the Headley/Handley House) would remain intact and be reclassified as a "guest house." The Project includes installing three retaining walls along the west-facing slope, at the mid-point of the northwest portion of the Project area. Conceptual renderings of the

Project site that illustrate the main components of the proposed design are included here as part of Attachment 2.

Ground disturbances proposed by the Project include remedial grading to provide support of floor slabs for the residence and structures, drilling and excavation to provided added foundation support, and excavation along the western side slopes to support the construction of a retaining wall. All ground disturbances will require removal of vegetation, debris, existing fill and soils. For purposes of this study, the portions of the Project site subject to ground disturbances are referred to as the area of potential impact (API). The Project API defines the area in which the activities proposed could impact tribal cultural resources, if present. The API includes portions of the western side-slope and some of the ridge crest in the center of the Project site (Figure 5). The majority of the API is located in areas already subject to ground disturbances associated with the development of the property, including construction of the buildings, structures, hardscaping and landscaping elements, and roads (see Figure 5).

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

Assembly Bill 52

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. 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]).

AB 52 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

California Native American tribes are defined in AB 52 as any Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC, whether or not they are federally

recognized. AB 52 specifies that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources. Once an application for a project is completed or a public agency makes a decision to undertake a project, the lead agency has 14 days to send formal notification formally notify Native American tribes designated by the NAHC as having traditional and cultural affiliation with a given project site and previously requested in writing to be notified by the lead agency (PRC Section 21082.3.1[b][d]). The notification shall include a brief description of the proposed project, the location, contract information for the agency contact, and notice that the tribe has 30 days to request, in writing, consultation (PRC Section 21082.3.1[d]). Consultation must be initiated by the lead agency within 30 days of receiving any California Native American tribe's request for consultation. Furthermore, consultation must be initiated prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project (PRC Section 21082.3.1[b][e]).

Consistent with the stipulations stated in Senate Bill 18 (Government Code Section 65352.4), consultation may include discussion concerning the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of the project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and, if necessary, project alternatives or the appropriate measures for preservation and mitigation that the California Native American tribe may recommend to the lead agency. The consultation shall be considered concluded when either the parties agree to measures mitigating or avoiding a significant effect, if one exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21082.3.2[b]).

Pursuant to Government Code Sections 6254 and 6254.10, and PRC Section 21082.3(c), information submitted by a California Native American tribe during consultation under AB 52 shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed to the public by the lead agency, project applicant, or the project applicant's agent, unless written permission is given. Exemptions to the confidentiality provisions include any information already publicly available, in lawful possession of the project applicant before being provided by the tribe, independently developed by the project applicant or the applicant's public agent, or lawfully obtained by a third party (PRC Section 21082.3[c]).

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California 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 Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It 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.

- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. A site may be considered significant if it displays one or more of the following attributes: chronologically diagnostic, functionally diagnostic, or exotic artifacts; datable materials; definable activity areas; multiple components; faunal or floral remains; archeological or architectural features; notable complexity, size, integrity, time span, or depth; or stratified deposits. Determining the period(s) of occupation at a site provides a context for the types of activities undertaken and may well supply a link with other sites and cultural processes in the region. Further, well-defined temporal parameters can help illuminate processes of culture change and continuity in relation to natural environmental factors and interactions with other cultural groups. Finally, chronological controls might provide a link to regionally important research questions and topics of more general theoretical relevance. As a result, the ability to determine the temporal parameters of a site's occupation is critical for a finding of eligibility under Criterion 4 (information potential). A site that cannot be dated is unlikely to possess the quality of significance required for CRHR eligibility or be considered a unique archaeological resource. The content of an archeological site provides information regarding its cultural affiliations, temporal periods of use, functionality, and other aspects of its occupation history. The range and variability of artifacts present in the site can allow for reconstruction of changes in ethnic affiliation, diet, social structure, economics, technology, industrial change, and other aspects of culture.

Treatment of Human Remains

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Section 15064.5; PRC Section 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedure shall be observed:

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner:

  1104 N. Mission Road
  Los Angeles, CA 90033
  323-343-0512 (8 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday) or
  323-343-0714 (After hours, Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays)

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

METHODS

The following section presents an overview of the methodology used to identify the potential for tribal cultural resources within the Project site.

CHRIS Records Search

On April 24, 2019, SWCA conducted a confidential search of the CHRIS records at the SCCIC on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, to identify previously documented cultural resources within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the Project site, as well as any selectively chosen outside the radius to aid in the assessment of tribal cultural resource sensitivity. The SCCIC maintains records of technical studies and previously documented archaeological resources, including those that may be considered tribal cultural resources; it also maintains copies of the OHP's portion of the Historic Resources Inventory. Confidential CHRIS results include specific information on the nature and location of sensitive sites, which should not be disclosed to the public or unauthorized persons and are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act. The information included in a confidential CHRIS records search is needed to assess the sensitivity for undocumented tribal cultural resources and to inform the impact analysis. The search included any previously recorded archaeological resources that could be considered tribal cultural resources (i.e., excludes Historic-period resources not affiliated with Native Americans) within the Project site and surrounding 0.8-km (0.5-mile) area.

Archival Research

Concurrent with the confidential CHRIS records search, SWCA also reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the Project site. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials relating to the history and development of the Project site, including historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, ethnographic reports, and other environmental data. Historical maps drawn to scale were georeferenced using ESRI ArcMAP v10.5 to show precise relationships to the Project site. Sources consulted included the following publicly accessible data sources: City of Los Angeles OHR (SurveyLA); City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (building permits); David Rumsey Historical Map Collection; Huntington Library Digital Archives; Library of Congress; Los Angeles Public Library Map Collection; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps (Sanborn maps); USGS historical topographic maps; University of California, Santa Barbara, Digital Library (aerial photographs); and University of Southern California Digital Library. In addition, SWCA reviewed technical reports prepared for the project, including a geotechnical report (Irvine Geotechnical 2016) and historical resource assessment (GPA 2018).

Sensitivity Assessment

In circumstances where a known tribal cultural resource has not been identified, no previous studies have been conducted, and subsurface testing is not feasible because of existing developments, the potential for an unidentified resource to be present (i.e., sensitivity) in the form of a buried site is assessed indirectly. That determination considers past land uses, broadly, and an assessment of whether the setting is capable of containing buried materials (i.e., preservation potential). Lacking any data evidence for the presence or absence of a tribal cultural resources below the surface, the resulting sensitivity is by nature qualitative, ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability for encountering such material, designated here as low, moderate, and high. In general, areas with a favorable setting for habitation or temporary use, soil conditions capable of preserving buried material, and little to no disturbances are considered to have a high sensitivity. Areas lacking these traits are considered to have low sensitivity. Areas with a combination of these traits are considered to have moderate sensitivity.

In assessing the sensitivity for tribal cultural resources, SWCA considers whether the location was favorable for Native American habitation. Indicators of favorable habitability for Native Americans are proximity to natural features (e.g., perennial water source, plant or mineral resource, animal habitat), other known sites, flat topography, and relatively dry conditions. Foot paths used for travel or foraging would have emanated from more established camps or camping areas and would have followed drainages,

ridgelines, animal trails, and other types of natural travel corridors. Despite the pathways themselves being ephemeral and unlikely to be preserved, small temporary camps, trail markers, resource gathering areas, human burials, ceremonial practices or other types of activities could have been concentrated along these routes. To the extent activities along the trails produced physical remains, they also would be correlated with an increased sensitivity for tribal cultural resources, but direct physical evidence for the existence of a Native American trail is either non-existent or rare for the Los Angeles Basin. Sensitivity for Native American-affiliated resources also considers Gabrielino ethnographic studies that describe the location of former Native American settlements, foraging and other indigenous land-use behaviors, as well as regional studies of archaeological site distribution.

Preservation potential for tribal cultural resources considers whether the physical setting is capable of containing buried materials and whether any such materials once present have been destroyed, removed, or otherwise not preserved at the location, either because of natural causes (e.g., erosion, flooding) or historical development. The preservation potential relies on an understanding of existing soil conditions and site history. In urban settings, site-specific soil conditions are obtained through geotechnical studies. More generalized information on existing soil conditions for a given location is also assessed on the basis of soil surveys and geologic studies. For areas in which there was intensive historical use that modified the surface and near-surface (e.g., from grading or large-scale excavation), or for areas where there is evidence that the preservation potential is poor, there is reduced sensitivity.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project site is set along the southern flank of the Santa Monica Mountains, which were formed as part of the Transverse Ranges. The Project site is on the crest of a south-trending finger ridge along the western side of Runyon Canyon. The steeply descending slopes to the east, west, and south have an average gradient ranging between 34 and 63 degrees. The surrounding topography is characterized by similarly steep, dissected ridges and narrow canyons. Elevation within the Project site is approximately 342 meters (1,123 ft.) above mean sea level (AMSL) with approximately 160 feet of total relief within the Project site (see Figure 4).

The surficial geology within the Project site was described by Bedrossian et al. (2012) as late Cretaceous Tuna Canyon formation (also known as Chico formation) in the north half and late Cretaceous granitic formations in the south portion. More detailed geologic mapping (Figure 7) was conducted as part of the geotechnical assessment prepared for the Project by Irvine Geotechnical, Inc. (Irvine 2016). As part of the geotechnical study, 8 test pits were excavated in the Project site to a depth of 5 ft. below the existing grade. Within each test pit bedrock was encountered within the three feet. Above the bedrock there was a layer of soil described as clayey silt, clayey sand, or silty sand, depending on bore location and gravelly sand fill.

Data from the National Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) SSURGO database[1] define the soils of the Project site as the Topanga–Mipolomol–Sapwi soil unit (No. 290), and provide sediment profiles for the respective components of the overall unit. These soils are formed in place (residuum) or accumulated at the base of slopes (colluvium) from decomposing sandstone, shale, and slate parent material. Irvine's

[1] The NRCS is a division of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) in collecting, storing, maintaining, and distributing soil survey information for the United States. SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the NRCS, generally ranging in scales from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the SSURGO database. The level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships, and county natural resource planning and management. Minor variations can exist in the components that define a soil mapping unit, which may require project-specific field analysis to verify soil properties in a specific area.

testing in 2016 identified fill soils up to 1.5 ft. thick in one of the test pits, and estimated that the fill could be thicker in other portions of the Project site (Irvine 2016:6). Natural residual soil was identified in six of the eight test pits, the maximum thickness observed was 6 inches. Both fill and residual soils were deposited atop bedrock—sandstone and conglomerate of the Chico Formation and quartz diorite (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1991). Irvine report included bore logs associated with prior geotechnical testing conducted by Parmelee-Schick and Associates, Inc. in 1999 and the J Byer Group, Inc. in 1998. These logs note artificial fill and natural sub-soils between 0.5 and 8.5 feet deep, overlying bedrock. The artificial fill mostly measured less than 2 feet deep but was observed extending 5 feet deep in one test pit (west of the pool).

The Project site and surrounding foothills are drained by several seasonal streams formed in narrow channels. William Hall's study of California irrigation systems in the 1880s included local surveys that mapped natural and artificial drainage systems. His detailed map of the Los Angeles area identified a series of natural springs located along the base of foothills, downslope from the Project site at elevations of approximately 800 ft. AMSL (Figure 8). In addition to the spring mapped in Runyon Canyon, approximately 350 ft. south from the Project site, springs at similar elevations and topographic positions were also mapped in the location of the Hollywood Bowl to the east, and in an unnamed canyon between the Project site and Hollywood Bowl. Historically runoff in the foothills would have flowed into streams that formed tributaries of what was once the Los Angeles River that, prior to 1825, flowed west across the Los Angeles Basin, along what is now Ballona Creek and discharged into a wetland in the community of Marina del Rey (Figure 9). Even after 1825 the Los Angeles River altered its course to its current south-flowing alignment, streams from the south-facing side of the Santa Monica Mountains converged into a wetland area in the Mid City neighborhood of Los Angeles, referred to by the Spanish to as a 'cienega,' for which La Cienega is named.

The Santa Monica Mountains maintain a diverse community of wildlife, including coyotes, mountain lions, and foxes as well as birds, smaller mammals, insects, invertebrates, reptiles, and amphibians. Local vegetation communities include species associated with chaparral, oak woodland, and (more recently) freshwater marsh. With the exception of Runyon Canyon Park, many of the ridgelines and basins in the surrounding foothill areas have been developed into low-density residential properties. Administered by the City of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, Runyon Canyon Park maintains a rural setting with a mixture of native and invasive species of flora and fauna. Runyon Canyon Park is actively used for recreation.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Prehistoric Overview

In the last several decades, researchers have devised numerous prehistoric chronological sequences 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 obtained by southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). As such, several revisions were subsequently 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. 10,000–6,000 BC)

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 from 9,000 to 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 (6,000–3,000 BC)

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 (3,000 BC–AD 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 and 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 (AD 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 horizon, 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 AD 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were being used at some sites (Drover 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 occupants were trading with neighboring groups to the south and east for ceramics. 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 AD 500 and European contact, which occurred as early as 1542, 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, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast in this period.

Ethnographic Overview

The Project site is located within Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Surrounding native groups include 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). 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). 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; instead, 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; Dakin 1939:222).

Native words suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno), 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 (Heizer 1968). 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, whereas another group of descendants prefers the term Kizh (King 1994). The term Gabrielino is used in the remainder of this study to designate native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

Gabrielino 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 language, as well as that of the neighboring Juaneño/Luiseño, Tatataviam/Alliklik, and Serrano, belongs to Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin area (Mithun 2004). This language family's origin differs substantially from that of the Chumash to the north and the Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay farther south. The language of the Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay is derived from the California-Delta branch of the Yuman-Cochimi language family, which originated in the American Southwest (Mithun 2004:577). The Chumash language is unlike both the Yuman-Cochimi and Uto-Aztecan families, and may represent a separate lineage (Mithun 2004:390). Linguistic analysis suggests that Takic-speaking immigrants from the Great Basin area began moving into Southern California around 500 BC (Kroeber 1925:579). This migration may have displaced both Chumashan- and Yuman-speaking peoples, but the timing and extent of the migrations and their impact on indigenous peoples is not well understood. The Gabrielino language consisted of two main dialects, Eastern and Western; the Western included much of the coast and the Channel Island population (NEA and King 2004). Lands of the Western group encompassed much of the western Los Angeles Basin and San Fernando Valley, northward along the coast to the Palos Verdes Peninsula (McCawley 1996:47).

Gabrielino society was organized along patrilineal nonlocalized clans, a characteristic Takic pattern. Clans consisted of several lineages, each with their own ceremonial leader. The chief, or *tómyaar*, always came from the primary lineage of the clan/village. One or two clans generally made up the population of a village. Even though the Gabrielino did not have a distinctly stratified society, there were two general classes of individuals: elites and commoners. The elites consisted of primary lineage members, other lineage leaders (who maintained a separate ceremonial language), the wealthy, and the elite families of the various villages who commonly married among themselves. The commoner class contained those from "fairly well-to-do and long-established lineages" (Bean and Smith 1978:543). A third, lower class consisted of slaves taken in war and individuals, unrelated to the inhabitants, who drifted into the village.

The Gabrielino established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978:540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests that a number approaching 10,000 seems more likely (O'Neil 2002). Several Gabrielino villages appear to have served as trade centers, due in large part to their centralized geographic position in relation to the southern Channel Islands and to other tribes. These villages maintained particularly large populations and hosted annual trade fairs that would bring their population to 1,000 or more for the duration of the event (McCawley 1996:113–114).

Houses constructed by the Gabrielino 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 Gabrielino villages (McCawley 1996:27).

The Gabrielino subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, and deserts as well as riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. As with 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- 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 used a wide 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. Many plant foods were collected with woven seed beaters, several forms of burden baskets, carrying nets, and sharpened digging sticks, sometimes with stone weights fitted onto them. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes (known as a *ti'at*) and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. The oceangoing canoes were capable of holding six to 14 people and were also used for travel and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. The tule balsa canoes were used for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996:117–127).

Gabrielino people processed food with a variety of tools, including portable and bedrock mortars, pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, hammerstones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large, finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed acorns were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms. Santa Catalina Island steatite was used to make comals, ollas, and cooking vessels that would not crack after repeated firings. In addition to cooking vessels, steatite was used to make effigies, ornaments, and arrow straighteners (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:631–639; McCawley 1996:129–138).

The Gabrielino participated in an extensive exchange network, trading coastal goods for inland resources. They exported Santa Catalina Island steatite products, roots, seal and otter skins, fish and shellfish, red ochre, and lead ore to neighboring tribes, as well as to people as far away as the Colorado River. In exchange they received ceramic goods, deerskin shirts, obsidian, acorns, and other items. This burgeoning trade was facilitated by the use of craft specialists, a standard medium of exchange (*Olivella* bead currency), and the regular destruction of valuables in ceremonies that maintained a high demand for these goods (McCawley 1996:112–115).

At the time of Spanish contact the basis of Gabrielino religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, which 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 were either buried or cremated, with inhumation reportedly being 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 (Altschul et al. 2007:34–42) or without apparent village association (Applied Earthworks 1999; Frazier 2000:169–176). 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 (Altschul et al. 2007; Cleland 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 (Boscana 1846:314). Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Dakin 1978:234–235; Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157). For inhumations, the deceased were wrapped in a covering, bound head to foot, with hands crooked upon their breasts (Dakin 1978:234). Archaeological examples of human remains in the Gabrielino region dating to the Late Prehistoric and

Protohistoric periods are dominated by flexed or extended inhumations, with a smaller number of cremations. Grave goods associated with burials/cremations varied in quantity and content and included projectile points, beads, steatite objects, and asphaltum (Frazier 2000:175). Well-preserved burial features have evidence of wrappings of net, hide blanket or cape, or a mat of tule reeds or sea grass (McCawley 1996:157). At least one formal grave marker, an elaborately etched sandstone slab, was reported in 1885 at a site between Los Angeles and the coast, near San Pedro (Blackburn 1963:35).

Native American Communities in Los Angeles

The Project site is within the Santa Monica Mountains, which are bordered on the south by the Los Angeles Valley and the north by the San Fernando Valley. The natural features of the mountains provided important resources used by Native Americans. Since smaller habitation sites that were not occupied year-round were likely not noted by early ethnographers and Spanish colonizers, the lack of explicit data pointing to a site in the area does not indicate a lack of Native American activity during Prehistoric or Historic periods. The settlement of Native American communities in Southern California during the Prehistoric period has been studied extensively by archaeologists over time. Chace (1969) argued that coastal areas were used mainly for food procurement, whereas villages were located inland. Hudson (1969, 1971) wrote that Native Americans moved seasonally between villages, located in sheltered coastal areas, inland prairies, and mountain areas, and temporal camps, located on the exposed coast. Others have claimed that major estuaries in the region were territory centers for clan-based groups in rancherias, which were occupied year-round, whereas several smaller sites were used to gather resources during various times of the year (Douglass et al. 2016:61–62; Mason and Petersen 1994). Generally, all models share the assumption that Native American groups in the region used various habitats, moved throughout the region at different times during the year. These prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns are generally believed to have remained the same until the first documented permanent Native American settlement was established at Mission San Gabriel.

In general, it has proven very difficult or impossible to establish definitively the precise location of Native American villages occupied in the Historic 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. Instead, in at least some cases, the communities were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features 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 affected 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 (1925:616) in his remarks on the subject, writing that "the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations 'passed away 50 years ago'" (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.

Although the precise location of any given village is subject to much speculation, it is clear the banks of the major stream courses such as the Los Angeles River were home to many Gabrielino villages throughout the greater Los Angeles area (Figure 10–Figure 12). Similarly, foraging and seasonal camps surrounding springs would have almost certainly been a regular occurrence and correlate more regularly with archaeological assemblages (Dillon 1995:24–25). Although the primary source for particular settlements or travel routes is not always provided, maps produced by multiple researchers throughout the twentieth century depict the generalized settlement pattern for the Gabrielino around the time of Spanish and Mexican occupation. This can be seen in Johnston (1962; see Figure 12) and George Kirkman's (1938) map of historical sites ca. 1860–1937 (Figure 13). These maps convey a general sense of

significant historical areas based on the geographic information available at the time and are considered as a representational depiction of these locations rather than explicit geographic points.

Other clues about the approximate locations of the communities have also been taken where associations were described between the village areas with specific ranchos or land grants, as well as prominent natural features within those approximate boundaries. In some cases, Spanish-era rancho grants may have bounded Native villages and adopted the Native American name, such as *Kaweenga, Tujunga, Topanga,* and *Cucamonga.* McCawley (1996:32) cites Kroeber's (1925:616) description as seminal in his summary of the circumstance:

> 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.

The closest Native American village documented in ethnographic work is Kaweenga, also recorded as Cabapuet, which was likely a mispronunciation by settlers (Johnston 1962:10; King 2004:21; McCawley 1996:36). Kaweenga, from which the modern-day Cahuenga derives its name, was located near or possibly at the Campo de Cahuenga site (McCawley 1996:40), near present-day Universal Studios, approximately 2.5 miles north of the Project site near the Los Angeles River (see Figure 9, Figure 11–Figure 13). Early survey maps of the Los Angeles and outlying areas frequently identify the site of "Cavanga" or "Old Mission Cavanga" near the Cahuenga rancho house (Figure 14–Figure 16). (The association of former Gabrielino placenames and Spanish-period ranchos is discussed below.)

After Kaweenga, the next closest ethnographically documented village to the Project site is Maawnga (alternative spellings and names include Maugna, Maawnga, Moonga, Moomga, Momonga, Maugna, Mau, and Mauga; McCawley 1996:55). Maawnga was described by Father Juan Crespí, who was part of the Portolá expedition that passed by and camped in or near the village in 1769. Reid's (1852: 8) historical account describes the village site within the "Rancho de los Felis," in what is now portions of Hollywood, Los Feliz, Griffith Park, and Elysian Park. Johnston (1962:121–123) places Maawnga within Elysian Park on Chavez Road at a police department pistol range (Dillon 1995:23). By all accounts, Maawnga was located more than 5 miles southeast of the Project site.

History

Post-contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), Mexican period (1822–1848), and American period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan 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 1886:96–99; 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. In July 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 Juan Crespí, a member of the expedition, named the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Fr. Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Engelhardt 1927). 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").

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.

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

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. The number of non-Native American 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.

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 natural topography of the Santa Monica Mountains formed a boundary between the ranchos established in the vicinity of the Project site, which included former Mission San Fernando lands to the northwest, Providencia to the north, Los Felis to the northeast, La Brea to the south, and Rodeo del las Aguas to the southwest (Figure 17 and Figure 18). Although not formally designated as part of the adjacent ranchos, being situated on the southeast-facing side of the range, the location of the Project site would have been most easily accessed from the lands in Rancho La Brea, whose northwestern border was at the foot of the mountains. Similarly, the Cahuenga Pass, which had long been used for travel between the Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley, remained the property of the Mexican government.

American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States began at the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area (Beattie 1942). This battle, a defeat for the Americans, bolstered the Calfiornios resolve against American rule and emboldened them to continue the offensive in later battles at Dominguez Ranch (Guinn 1899) and along the San Gabriel River (Harlow 1982: 209–214). However, this early skirmish was not a sign of things to come. The Californios would surrender at the Battle of La Mesa near the Los Angeles Pueblo (Harlow 1982:215–217), and the Americans were ultimately the victors of this two-year war. In his acquiescence, General Andrés Pico, commander of the Mexican forces, agreed to end the conflict through an agreement with U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Frémont. The written surrender is reported to have been penned at Campo de Cahuenga (in present day Studio City) and recounted as the Treaty of Cahuenga, sometimes the *Capitulation* of Cahuenga, although the specific details of the actual signing is subject to some speculation (Waldie 2016). Officially, the Mexican–American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, resulting in the annexation of California and much of the present-day southwest, and ushering California into its American period.

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; 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 1941).

The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo required that legitimate land grants be honored. On April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican–American War and five months prior to California's achieving statehood, Los Angeles was officially incorporated as an American city. Los Angeles County 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. After California was admitted the Land Act of 1851 was passed, which required claims to be filed with the United States Public Lands Commission. 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 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.

Los Angeles: From Pueblo to City

On September 4, 1781, 44 settlers from Sonora, Mexico, accompanied by the governor, soldiers, mission priests, and several Native Americans, arrived at a site along the Rio de Porciúncula (later renamed the Los Angeles River), which was officially declared El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Porciúncula, or the Town of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciúncula (Robinson 1979:238; Ríos-Bustamante 1992; Weber 1980). The site chosen for the new pueblo was elevated on a broad terrace 0.8 km (0.5 mile) west of the river (Gumprecht 2001). By 1786, the area's abundant resources allowed the pueblo to attain self-sufficiency, and funding by the Spanish government ceased.

Efforts to develop ecclesiastical property in the pueblo began as early as 1784 with the construction of a small chapel northwest of the plaza. Though little is known about this building, it was located at the pueblo's original central square near the corner of present-day Cesar Chavez Avenue and North Broadway (Newcomb 1980:67–68; Owen 1960:7). Following continued flooding, however, the pueblo was relocated to its current location on higher ground, and the new town plaza soon emerged.

Alta California became a state in 1821, and the town slowly grew as the removal of economic restrictions attracted settlers to Los Angeles. The population continued to expand throughout the Mexican period and on April 4, 1850, only 2 years after the Mexican–American War and 5 months prior to California earning statehood, the City of Los Angeles was formally incorporated. Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center in the early American period and the transition of many former rancho lands to agriculture, as well as the development of citriculture in the late 1800s, 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 real estate boom of the 1880s in Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

Newcomers poured into the city, nearly doubling the population between 1870 and 1880, resulting in an increased demand for public transportation options. At the end of the nineteenth century numerous privately owned passenger rail lines were in place. Though early lines were horse and mule drawn, they were soon replaced by cable cars in the early 1880s and by electric cars in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Many of these early lines were subsequently consolidated into Henry E. Huntington's Los Angeles Railway Company (LARy) in 1898, which reconstructed and expanded the system into the twentieth century and became the main streetcar system for central Los Angeles, identified by their iconic "yellow cars." During this period, Huntington also developed the much larger Pacific Electric system (also known as the "red cars") to serve the greater Los Angeles area. Just as the horse-and-buggy street cars were

replaced by electric cars along the same routes, gas-powered buses (coaches) eventually served former yellow car routes. Both the red cars and LARy served Los Angeles until they were eventually discontinued in the early 1960s.

Los Angeles continued to grow outward from the city core in the twentieth century in part due to the discovery of oil and its strategic location as a wartime port. The military presence led to the growth in the aviation and eventually aerospace industries in the city and region. Hollywood became the entertainment capital of the world through the presence of the film and television industries and continues to tenuously maintain that position. With nearly 4 million residents, Los Angeles is the second largest city in the United States (by population), and it remains a city with worldwide influence that continues to struggle with its population's growth and needs.

Historical Development of the Project Site

The following section is based on the Historical Resources Report on the Headley/ Handley House (GPA 2018) and Campbell (1995) unless otherwise noted. The project is located within Runyon Canyon Park. The existing Runyon Canyon Park is the remnants of a 160-acre estate in the Hollywood Hills. The federal land status records list a timber culture patent taken out in 1884 for sections that include the Project site. The patent was cancelled on October 24, 1891, but no other information was identified for the patent owner and whether any modifications to the Project site may have occurred during this period. The first Euro-American owner listed was George Caralambo, who received the 160-acre plot from the US government in 1892 (Homestead Certificate No. 1632, Application No. 6292), reportedly as reward for his service in the US Army Camel Corps (Campbell 1995). Known as "Greek George," Caralambo had actually received the land under his recently changed name—George Allen—which he assumed becoming a naturalized citizen, although other reports have tied the name change to his flee from New Mexico where he reportedly killed the son of the state's first governor in what he claimed was self-defense and then faked his suicide (Rasmussen 1997). In 1874, Caralambo received state-wide press for his alleged role in the capture of the notorious outlaw Tiburcio Vasquez, who had stayed at Caralambo's residence and was captured nearby.

Many accounts of Caralambo's storied life contain other unsubstantiated or conflicting pieces of information. For example, most reports describe Caralambo as having been granted land in 1867, immediately following his service using camels to run mail for the U.S. Army, but his land patent wasn't awarded until 1892. His residence is another example: one source was identified that describes Caralambo as having lived in an adobe set inside Bolton Canyon, at the current site of the Hollywood Bowl in Section 3 of Township 1 South, Range 14 West. A map included in the San Francisco Chronicle's coverage of the Vasquez capture (Figure 19) identifies the location of George's residence at the base of the foothills, south of the Project site and within the La Brea Rancho (*San Francisco Chronicle* 1874). Neither of these locations are set within the area identified in the Caralambo's patent—Section 4. While some of the details of Caralambo's residence and the circumstances around his having acquired the land were not fully verified for the current study, there was no evidence identified that indicates any lasting alterations to the Project site were made in the nineteenth century. Rather, by most accounts, the Project site and the surrounding hillsides and canyons were considered rugged wilderness, possibly used for hunting and horseback riding. Some reports even describe the area as having been referred to as "No Man's Canyon" (Campbell 1995).

In 1923 the City of Los Angeles annexed a 370-acre portion of the Santa Monica Mountains, known as the Laurel Canyon annexation, which included the Project site. Four years prior, Carman Runyon had purchased several hundred acres that included the Caralambo's former land holdings and the Project site. Runyon built a bungalow near the current Fuller Avenue entrance to the park. Runyon then sold the property in 1930 to John McCormack, a famous Irish tenor at the time. McCormack built a mansion on

the property, near the park's current Vista Gate. McCormack went on tour frequently and rented out the mansion to various Hollywood elite. Huntington Hartford purchased the property in 1942. Hartford planned to develop the property into a country club and cottage hotels and retained Frank Lloyd Wright and his son Lloyd Wright to design the development. Local opposition thwarted the planned development of the 160-acre property in 1947. Subsequent owners of the Hartford estate also attempted development and were thwarted by local opposition. Hartford deeded the area including the Project site to his friend George Headley in 1945. Headley also commissioned Lloyd Wright to design a house at the current Project site. However, only the storage, garage, and stable structure were finished before Headley ran out of money to start the house. Headley converted the existing structure into a residence. In 1951, Alan Handley purchased the Headley property and added a pool. Handley also retained Lloyd Wright to design additional living space for the original stable/ garage structure in 1966. Handley lived in the residence until his death in 1990. The City of Los Angeles purchased the surrounding Runyon Canyon Estate in 1984 but declined to purchase the Headley/Handley House after Handley's death. The Headley/Handley House was designated a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument due to its association with architect Lloyd Wright and distinctive architectural style.

The Project site is within an area characterized by steep slopes and valleys that made it undesirable for use in agriculture or development throughout the nineteenth century. Although much of Los Angeles was expanding outward from the city center and transitioning from agriculture to residential or commercial development, the modern Runyon Canyon Park area remained largely untouched. USGS topographic surveys of the Project site indicate that in the early twentieth century the area was undeveloped and remained this way. Review of historic aerial photographs and topographic maps show no structures at the Project site until the Lloyd Wright-designed structure was erected in 1945 (Figure 20 and Figure 21). Trails or dirt roads in the Project site can be seen in the 1927 and 1940 aerials (see Figure 21). Dirt roads are also seen on the 1948 topographic quadrangle (see Figure 20). The pool addition can be seen in the 1971 aerial (Figure 22).

RESULTS

CHRIS Records Search

Previously Conducted Studies

The records search at the SCCIC identified four previous studies conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project site, three of which intersected the Project site (Table 1). Studies by Desautels (1976) and Singer (1982) were both conducted within the same 130-acre Project site associated with a proposal to redevelop the former Huntington Hartford Estate (proposed as Tentative Tract No. 39213), which includes the entire Project site (Figure 23). Because of the relevance to the current analysis, these studies are discussed in greater detail below. The two other reports identified in the records search (LA-07348 and LA-08251) did not include any information relevant to the current analysis.

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

Report No.	Report Title	Author(s)	Company/ Affiliation	Year	Type	Relationship to Project Site
LA-00289	*Archaeological Survey Report on 130 Acres of Properties Known as the Huntington Hartford Estate Located in the Santa Monica Mountains Area of the City of Los Angeles, California*	Desautels, Roger J.	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1976	Archaeological, Field study	Includes the entire Project site
LA-01229	*Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 39213, the Former Huntington Hartford Estate in the Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles County, California*	Singer, Clay A.	--	1982	Archaeological, Field study	Includes the entire Project site
LA-07348	*Archaeological Investigation for Nichols Canyon Sewer Realignment Project Work Order Szc11401 City of Los Angeles, California*	Foster, John M.	Greenwood and Associates	2005	Archaeological, Field study	Outside the Project site
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	Archaeological, Architectural/ historical, Evaluation, Excavation, Monitoring, Other research	Follows electrical circuit across the southwest portion of the Project site

LA-00289 (DESAUTELS 1976)

This study was conducted in 1976 by Roger Desautels for an approximately 130-acre area bound by Mulholland Drive to the north, Hillside Drive to the south, Outpost Road to the east, and undeveloped hillsides to the west. The current Project site is situated in the middle of the study area. Desautels completed a records search at the UCLA Archaeological Information Center (the records from which are now housed at the SCCIC), conducted a pedestrian survey, and assessed the likelihood for archaeological resources to be present. In his discussion of the survey methods, Desautels notes the following: "high ridges were inspected in detail; the steep slopes were inspected for possible rockshelter. The lower portion (abandoned estate) were intensively surveyed" (Desautels 1976:1). No archaeological resources were identified but Desautels observed that the southern quarter of the study area—in the location of the former Huntington Hartford estate, south of the current Project site—was difficult to access and could not be adequately assessed. Desautels found that this southern location was well-suited for prehistoric habitation and as a result, recommended additional work to complete the assessment and determine if buried archaeological resources exist (Desautels 1976:1).

LA-01229 (SINGER 1982)

This study was conducted in 1982 by Clay Singer for the same 130-acre area assessed by Desautels in the above-described report, which recommended a more thorough assessment for known or potential archaeological resources. Singer's study was conducted specifically as a follow-up to this recommendation and included additional background research and an intensive pedestrian survey. The nearest known prehistoric sites Singer identified were located more than 3 miles away, which include

finds at the La Brea Tar Pits, and a site in Studio City, north of the Los Angeles River and east of Laurel Canyon Drive. Importantly, Singer notes that no prehistoric sites have been found and recorded in the Santa Monica Mountains east of Sepulveda Canyon, which he states are typically explained with one of two arguments: all habitable areas were developed before the sites were recorded or; the mountains were too steep and arid for habitation (Singer 1982:2). However, Singer observes the following:

> …reconstructed settlement patterns for the San Fernando Valley and other regions indicated that permanent villages were probably established at the base of the foothills at canyons with running streams or springs between 5000 and 8000 years ago. Smaller, satellite and special purpose sites would have been located in the hills and canyons which constitute the majority of the subject property. Topographic and geological maps show that nearby Nichols Canyon probably had the resources necessary to support a small village or hamlet. (Singer 1982:2)

No archaeological resources were identified during the survey and the report provides greater detail on both the existing conditions at the time of the survey and the discussion of why buried archaeological resources are unlikely to occur. Among the observations made during the survey, Singer notes that the rocks observed in the study area were mostly decomposing granites and other materials not extensively exploited by Native Americans. Singer concurred with Desautels's (1976) finding that the southernmost portion of the study area (south of the current Project site) was the most sensitive for archaeological resources, although it was also subject to the greatest level of disturbance from cutting, grading, filling, and dumping. The report concludes that the lack of archaeological resources is likely the result of the extensive disturbance to the habitable portions of the property that occurred between ca.1935–1945, and that there is "little or no potential of yielding intact or significant cultural remains of any kind" (Singer 1982:i).

Previously Recorded Resources

The CHRIS records search identified no previously documented archaeological resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project site. As observed by Singer in 1982, very few archaeological sites associated with Native Americans have been recorded in the vicinity, and especially within the Santa Monica Mountains. Two isolated finds (each containing one artifact) have been made on the north-facing side of the Santa Monica Mountains, but it was not clear if either of the finds were actually the result of past Native American activity or were in their primary context. Otherwise, the closest sites in the Santa Monica Mountains with physical remains that could be reliably associated with Native Americans are all located west of Interstate 405, more than 8.5 miles away. One possible exception is Site P-19-001096, recorded within the Fern Dell (also spelled Ferndell) recreation area at the south end of Griffith Park, at the base of the Santa Monica Mountains, approximately 2.5 miles east of the Project site. In 1973 the site was listed as Historic-Cultural Monument No. 112 by the City of Los Angeles, Office of Historic Resources. The site is described as a "Gabrielino Indian Site." A list of the Historic Cultural Monuments prepared by the Cultural Heritage Board (on-file with the SCCIC) includes the following description: "archaeological surveys discovered sites of villages at the mouth of Fern Dell Canyon leaving no doubt that fairly large settlement existed at this point and at others which received water from canyons leading from the Hollywood Hills." No previous studies that included archaeological surveys of that site were identified at the CHRIS, so it is not clear which archaeological surveys the form was referencing. Nevertheless, the claim that a Gabrielino site was once located in the area is plausible and the general statement that former Native American settlements were located at the base of foothills and near permanent or semi-permanent sources of water is consistent with ethnographic sources and most archaeological assessments of settlement patterns. For example, as described above, Singer (1982:2) came to nearly the same conclusion in his assessment of the area surrounding the current Project site (see quoted passage above).

Archival Research

Historical Maps

George Kirkman's 1938 map of historical sites dating from approximately 1860 to 1937 (also known as the Kirkman-Harriman map) places a Native American village approximately 3 miles south of the Project site on the opposite side of the Santa Monica Mountains (see Figure 13). This map illustrates a general pattern of Native American occupation around rivers and streams, which would have provided important resources during prehistoric times. However, this map is only intended as a representational depiction of these locations and to convey a general sense of significant historical areas rather than explicit geographic points. On the Kirkman-Harriman map, the Project site is shown in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains between Native American villages and a church and south of the Cahuenga Pass. An 1858 map of the Los Angeles area also shows the Project site south of a rancho and "Old Mission Cavanga" see (Figure 14). An 1871 map of the San Fernando Valley shows no development in the general vicinity of the project, but the 8 Mile House approximately one mile to the east in Cahuenga Pass (see Figure 16). The 8 Mile House and Cahuenga Pass are also noted on an 1877 map, as are the C. Lyon house and Ranch House in Rancho Providencia approximately two miles to the north (see Figure 17). Little development is seen to the south of the Project site up to approximately 2 miles away on an 1877 map of Los Angeles (see Figure 18). Similarly, the Cahuenga Pass is the dominant feature of the area on an 1879 map (see Figure 15) and Hall's 1888 map (see Figure 8).

Archival research concentrated on determining existing disturbances to the Project site that could influence tribal cultural resources preservation potential. The Project site was undeveloped until 1945 when the construction of a stable/garage was initiated. The construction of additional living space and an in-ground pool occurred in 1966. The historical sequence of construction and demolition has altered the surface and near surface within the Project site.

NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

Sacred Lands File Search

On April 19, 2017, the results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search were received from the NAHC. The letter notes that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources. The NAHC supplied a list of 10 tribal contacts and suggested contacting the individual to request further information about the Project site. Each of the groups was already included in the City's AB 52 notification list, and all additional outreach was conducted as part of compliance with AB 52 (PRC Section 21082.3), described below.

AB 52 Notification and Consultation

As lead agency, the City mailed letters to the 10 listed Native American tribes identified by the NAHC and included on the City's AB 52 notification list. Pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3, letters were sent out to all contacts on November 30, 2016 (Table 2). One response was received from Mr. Andy Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. In a letter dated December 5, 2016 Chairman Salas stated that the Project site is in a sensitive area and requested formal consultation. Consultation was initiated with the City and on February 27, 2017 Chairman Salas participated in a conference call with the City to discuss oral history, traditional land-uses practices, and indicators of sensitivity for tribal cultural resources. Although Chairman Salas indicated that no information was available for the specific Project site, he requested that a mitigation measure be added to the Project that requires a tribal monitor be present during all ground disturbing activities because of the sensitivity.

Table 2. Native American Outreach Results

Native American Contact	City Planning Consultation Effort	Tribal Response
Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribe Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson 1199 Avenue of the Stars, unit 1100 Los Angeles, CA 90067	**November 30, 2016:** letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No response.
Gabrieleno/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707	**November 30, 2016:** letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No response.
Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director PO Box 86908 Los Angeles, CA 90086	**November 30, 2016:** letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No response.
Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Caitlin B. Gulley, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer 1019 2nd Street San Fernando, CA 91340	**November 30, 2016:** letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No response.
Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA 90012	**November 30, 2016:** letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No response.
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator PO Box 1160 Thermal, CA 92274	**November 30, 2016:** letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No response.
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778	**November 30, 2016:** letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No response.
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director PO Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	**November 30, 2016:** letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No response.

Native American Contact	City Planning Consultation Effort	Tribal Response
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723	**November 30, 2016:** letter sent by U.S. Mail. **December 16, 2016:** consultation initiated; letter sent via U.S. Mail and email in response to December 5 letter. **December 16, 2016 – February 24, 2017:** email correspondence coordinating conference call. **February 27, 2017:** participated in conference call.	**December 5, 2016:** response letter sent acknowledging receipt of notification letter; indicated the area is sensitive for tribal cultural resources; requested formal consultation; requested that a tribal monitor be present on the site for all ground disturbances. **December 16, 2016 – February 24, 2017:** email correspondence coordinating conference call. **February 27, 2017:** participated in conference call; indicated that there was no specific evidence of a resource on this site; stated that there is sensitivity for a resource being present based on proximity to known sites, topographic location, and availability of natural resources.
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians John Valenzuela, Chairperson PO Box 221838 Newhall, CA 91322	**November 30, 2016:** letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No response.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The NAHC's SLF search indicates that no Native American cultural resources are located in or near the Project site. The nearest Gabrielino placenames referenced in ethnographic and historical literature are the villages of Kaweenga and Maawnga. Kaweenga was located 2.5 miles north of the Project site on the north-facing side of the Santa Monica Mountains, possibly at the Campo de Cahuenga site, near present-day Universal Studios. Maawnga was located at least 5 miles to the southeast of the Project site, possibly within what is now Elysian Park.

SWCA conducted a confidential CHRIS records search for the Project site and a 0.5-mile radius. Four previous studies were identified, two of which included pedestrian surveys conducted within the same 130-acre study area, which included the current Project site. Each study incorporated an intensive pedestrian survey, the first in 1976 by Roger Desautels and the second in 1982 by Clay Singer. Both surveys were negative for any Native American archaeological resources (or of any other kind). Desautels concluded that the southern portion of the 130-acre project area (south of the current Project site) was well-suited for prehistoric habitation but was not confident the surface or sub-surface was adequately assessed for the presence of artifacts or features in this part of the former study area. Singer re-surveyed the same area and concurred with Desautels's finding that the southernmost portion of the study area was the most sensitive for archaeological resources but added that it was also subject to the greatest level of disturbance from cutting, grading, filling, and dumping. Among the observations made during his survey, Singer noted that the rocks observed in the study area were mostly decomposing granites and other materials not extensively exploited by Native Americans. Singer concludes by stating that the lack of archaeological resources is likely the result of the extensive disturbance to the habitable portions of the property that occurred between ca. 1935 and 1945, and that there is "little or no potential of yielding intact or significant cultural remains of any kind" (Singer 1982:i).

The CHRIS search conducted by SWCA did not identify any archaeological sites or artifacts affiliated with Native Americans (i.e., those that could be considered a tribal cultural resource) within the Project site or 0.5-mile radius. The closest sites located in the Santa Monica Mountains with physical remains that could be reliably associated with Native Americans are all located west of Interstate 405, more than 8.5 miles northwest of the Project site. There are three resources—two isolated finds and one site—in the CHRIS that are at least attributed to Native American activity, which are mapped between 2.3 and 2.5 miles from the Project site. However, the age and origin of the isolated finds could not be verified and there are no archaeological reports or records associated with the site (P-19-001096). Each of the isolated finds consisted of a single artifact and were found on the north-facing side of the Santa Monica Mountains, 2.3 to 2.5 miles to the west. Neither of the finds could be verified as being Native American artifacts based on their physical setting or diagnostic attributes; therefore, both are considered to be unreliable indicators of tribal cultural resource sensitivity. Site P-19-001096 is listed as Historic-Cultural Monument No. 112, which is described as a "Gabrielino Indian Site," mapped within the Fern Dell recreation area, approximately 2.5 miles east of the Project site. The record for the site on-file at the CHRIS is a memo prepared by the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Board describing "sites of villages at the mouth of Fern Dell Canyon" that were "discovered by archaeological surveys." No information could be found pertaining to the archaeological surveys referenced in the memo. Furthermore, it is unclear what the boundary was based on and whether any artifacts or features were ever recorded.

While no evidence was found to confirm the presence of a former Gabrielino village site at P-19-001096, the location of a Native American camp at the base of foothills and near permanent or semi-permanent sources of water (i.e., springs and seasonal streams) is consistent with settlement patterns described in ethnographic sources and observed in the archaeological record. Such locations afforded not only direct access to water, but also tended to support plant and animal species used by Native Americans, which create generally favorable conditions for seasonal or semi-permanent camps. Among the two previous studies by Desautels and Singer that assessed the archaeological sensitivity of Runyon Canyon (specifically), and those that discuss Native American settlement patterns in the Los Angeles Basin, San Fernando Valley, and neighboring coastal areas (in general), there is a consensus that canyon outlets were intensively utilized by Native Americans and are therefore, highly sensitive for Native American sites being present, at least prior to historical developments. The areas immediately adjacent to these canyon outlets are not considered as having the same level of heightened sensitivity for tribal cultural resources, but by simply located nearby, the adjacent areas are considered to have a slight increase in sensitivity.

Archaeological studies of settlement patterns also discuss the constraints of archaeological fieldwork for determining whether the physical remains of any such Native American sites may be preserved, which can vary greatly between urbanized and rural settings. Specifically, many sites originally identified on the surface by archaeologists in the early- to mid-twentieth century, were subsequently subject to varying levels of disturbance from infrastructure, housing, and other developments throughout the later part of the twentieth century. Therefore, more detailed site-specific analysis is required to assess the subsurface preservation potential within the Project site and establish the overall sensitivity for the presence of tribal cultural resources within a given area.

The Project site is located along a ridgeline and upslope from at least one natural spring mapped in 1888. The earliest aerial photographs of the area were taken in 1927 and show a trail along the ridgeline passing through the Project site. The hills were known to have been actively used for hunting and horseback riding by non-Native Americans during the Historic period, so there is no way to determine if the specific trail was a former Native American footpath. Because of the close proximity of the Project site to a spring and its location along a ridgeline likely used for travel by Native Americans, the sensitivity for tribal cultural resources in the Project site is slightly increased. However, the overall sensitivity for tribal cultural resources is significantly reduced because impacts to the setting from historical developments,

which are likely to have destroyed the physical remains of any Native American activities that may have once been present.

The Project API—the portions of the Project site in which ground disturbances are proposed occur—is set almost entirely within areas previously disturbed from the construction of extant buildings, structures, and roads, as well as installation of hardscaping and landscaping elements. The initial alterations, including construction of the road, began in 1945 and were completed in 1966. The portions of the API outside the existing disturbances are all set along steep hillsides that are not considered to be areas in which tribal cultural resources are likely to occur. The likelihood of remains being preserved (i.e., buried) beneath or along the periphery of historical disturbances is also considered to be low. Soil surveys, geological mapping, as well as three separate geotechnical studies all describe the Project site as set within relatively thin, residual soils, i.e., soils that form through natural processes in-place rather than being deposited through water or gravity, deposited atop bedrock. Residual soils do not typically result in artifacts once left on the surface becoming deeply buried. Accumulations of colluvium, i.e., sediments deposited by gravity (e.g., during mass wasting), can create deeply buried deposits but colluvial deposition was only observed on the steep side slopes, which are very unlikely to have had any artifacts left on the surface, and was relatively thin. The portions of the API located on the relatively flat portions of the ridge have all been subject to surface disturbances. Sediment profiles from two geophysical test pits excavated in this portion of the API observed artificial fill in both samples, one measuring 1 foot deep, and the other 2 feet deep. In both test pits, the artificial fill was underlain by residual soils that extended an additional 2 feet below the surface before contacting bedrock. As a result of these findings, SWCA considers the preservation potential to be very low across the entire Project site and API.

Because of these factors, SWCA finds the Project site has a **low sensitivity for containing tribal cultural resources**.

CONCLUSION

A CHRIS and SLF search revealed that no known tribal cultural resources are present within the project site. The City submitted notification letters to the tribal parties listed on the AB 52 Consultation Notification List. The Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation responded and requested formal consultation. Consultation was initiated with the City and on February 27, 2017 Chairman Andrew Salas participated in a conference call with the City to discuss oral history, traditional land-uses practices, and indicators of sensitivity for tribal cultural resources. Although Chairman Salas indicated that no information was available for the specific Project site, he requested that a mitigation measure be added to the Project that requires a tribal monitor be present during all ground disturbing activities because of the sensitivity.

Ground disturbances for the project will occur during the site preparation, grading phases, construction, and landscaping phases. Within the portions of the Project site subject to ground disturbances, all soils will be removed. SWCA assessed the sensitivity for the Project site to contain unidentified tribal cultural resources buried below the surface and determined it to be low. As a result, no mitigation measures or further work are recommended for impacts to tribal cultural resources. The Project is subject to the City's standard condition of approval for the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources, which requires construction be halted and California Native American tribes be consulted on treatment. This will ensure that any tribal cultural resources found during construction of the proposed Project are handled in compliance with state law, and any potential impacts to tribal cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant levels. As a result, SWCA finds that the proposed project will have less than significant impact to tribal cultural resources.

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Attachment 1.

Report Figures

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Figure 1. Project location.

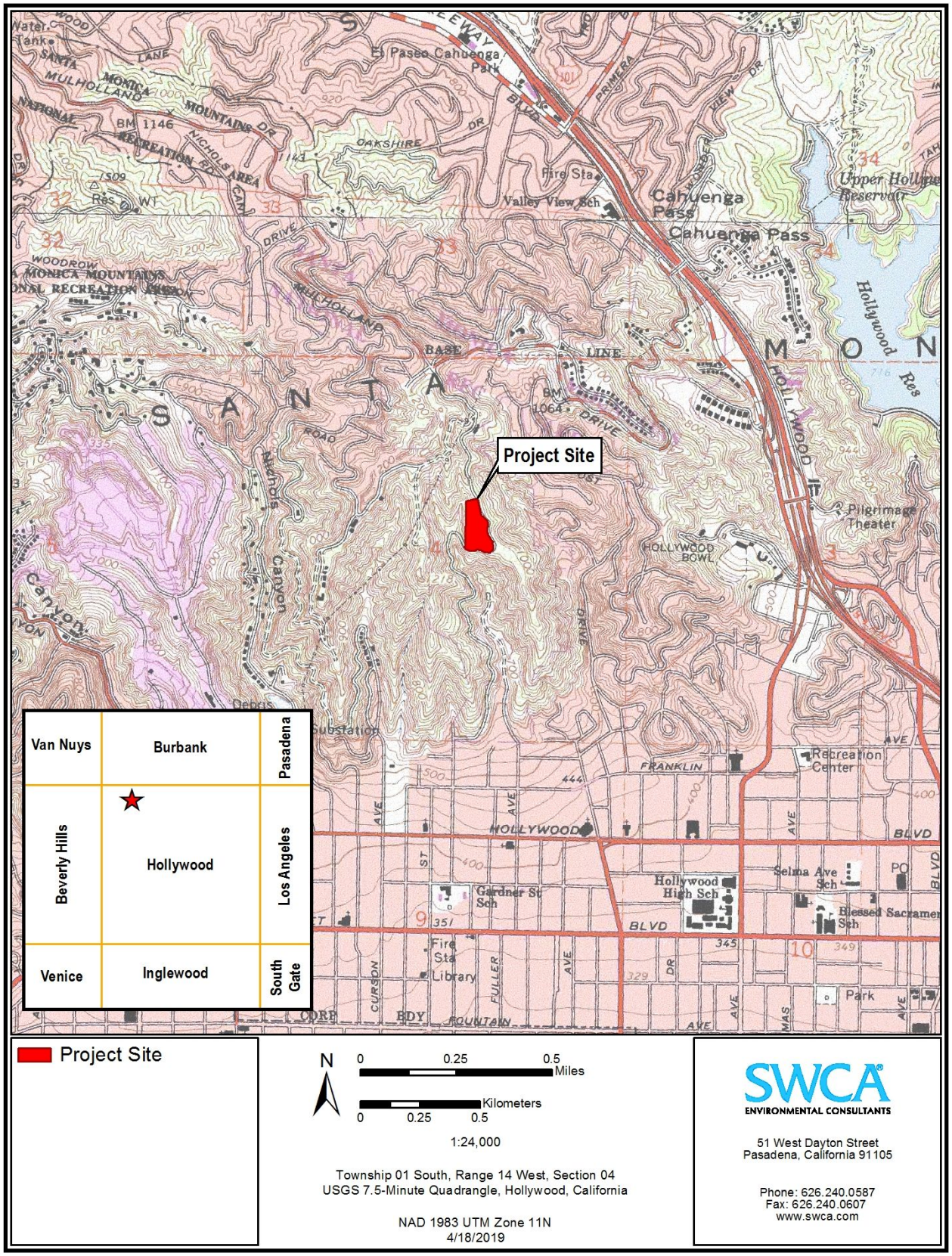

Figure 2. Project site plotted on USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle.

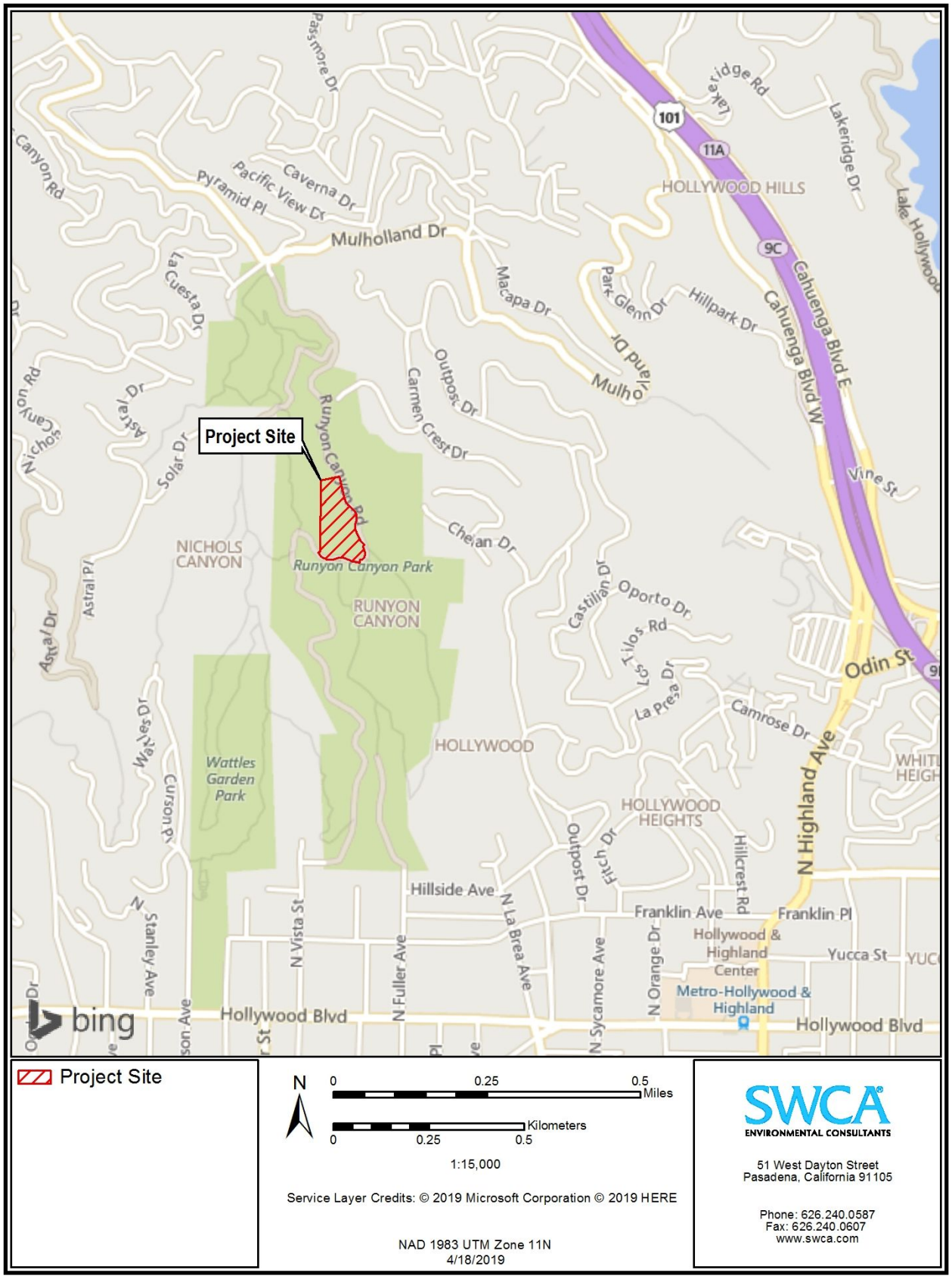

Figure 3. Project site on Los Angeles street map.

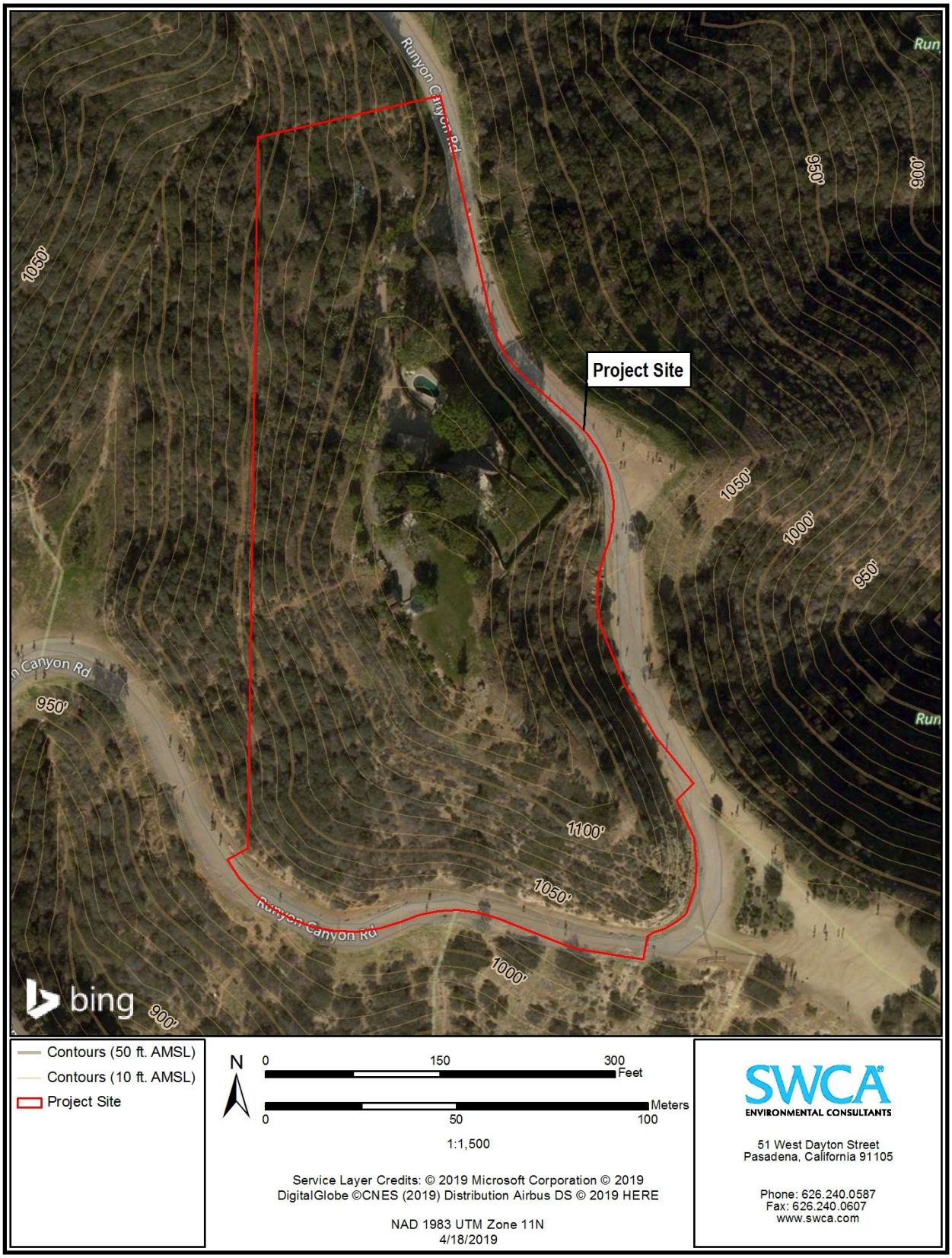

Figure 4. Project site on 2018 aerial with contour lines.

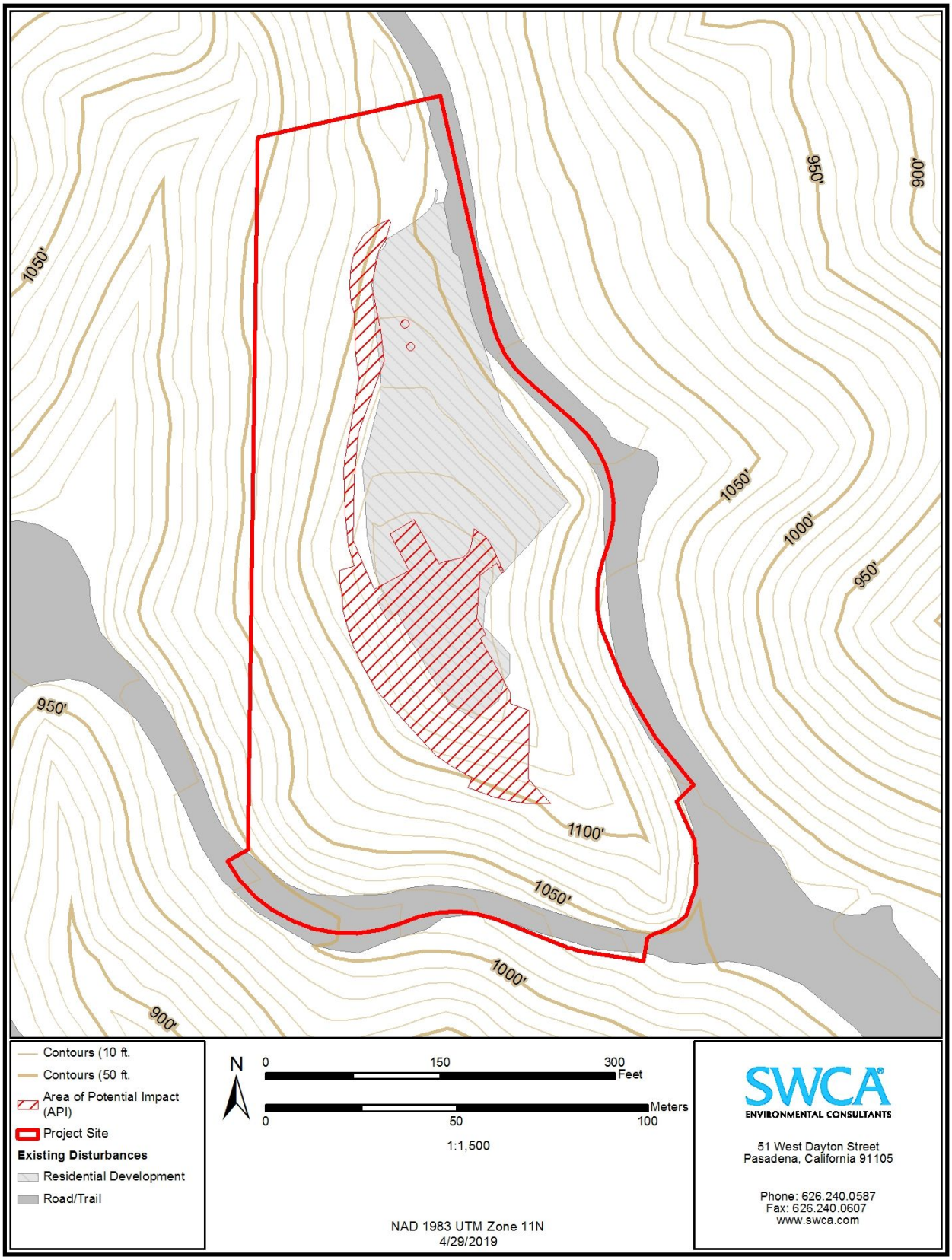

Figure 5. Ground disturbances included in the proposed Project design (API).

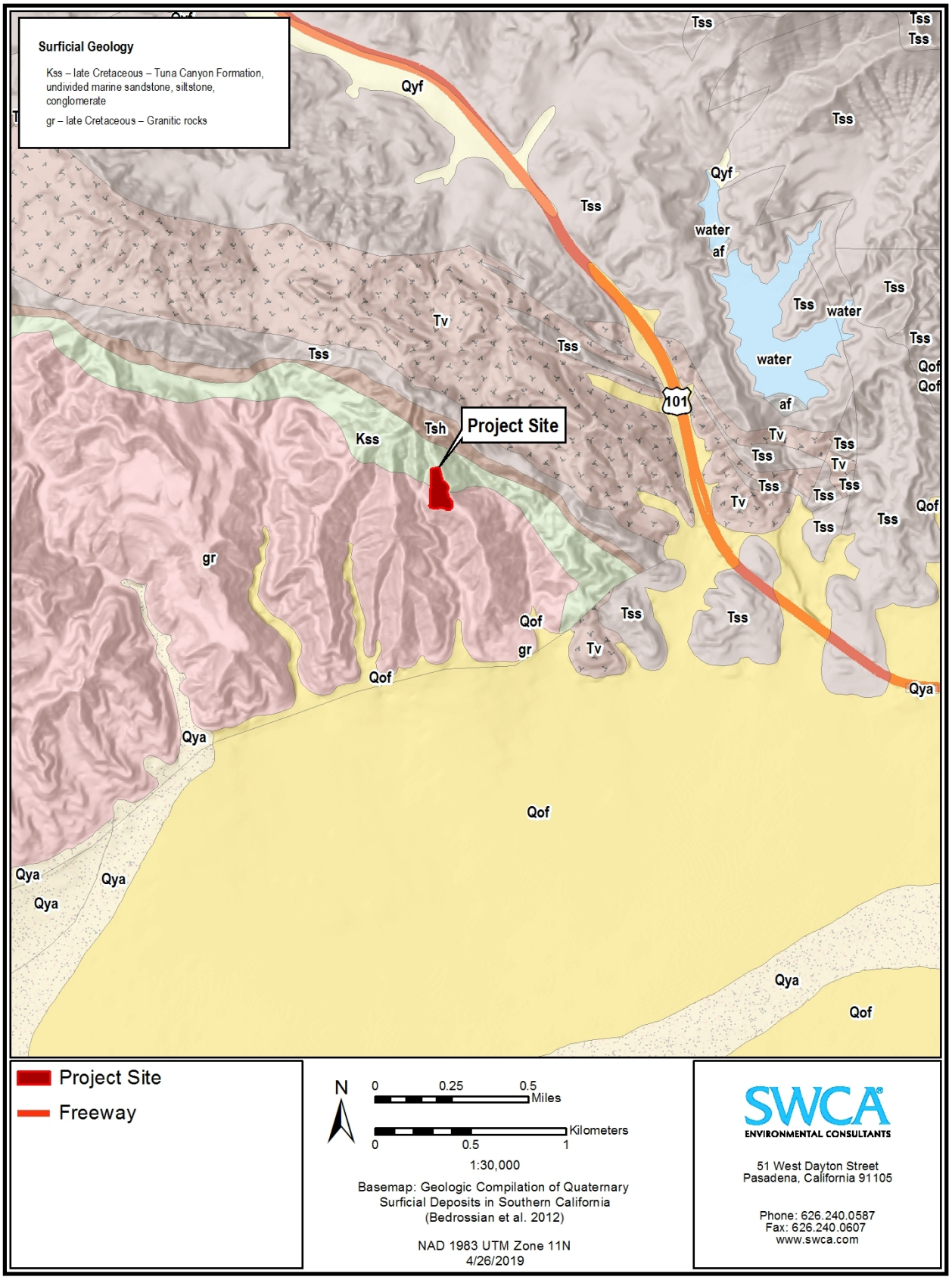

Figure 6. Surficial geology from Bedrossian et al. (2012).

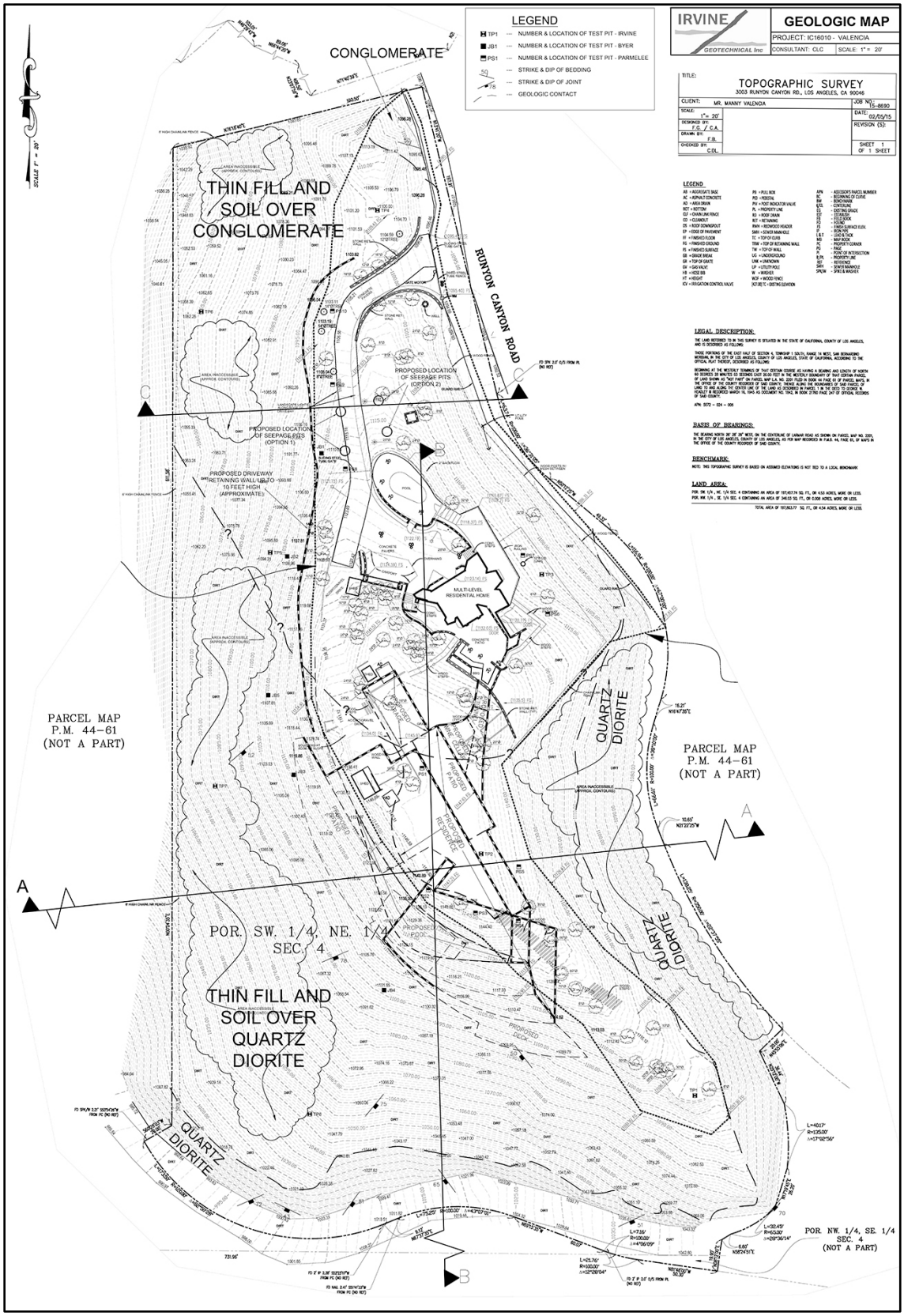

Figure 7. Detailed geological map overlaid on the Project plans (Irvine 2016).

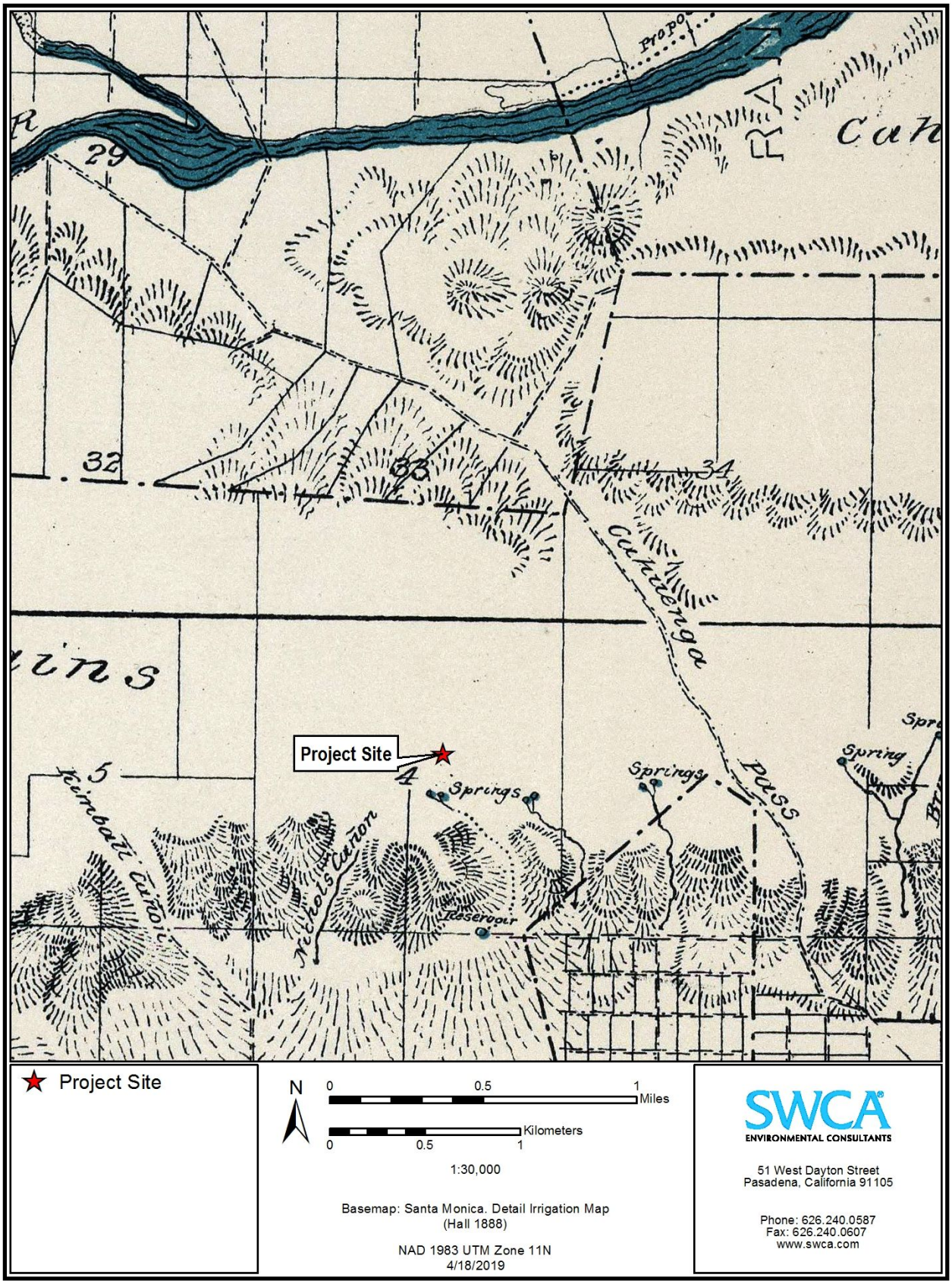

Figure 8. Project site plotted on Hall's (1888) irrigation map.

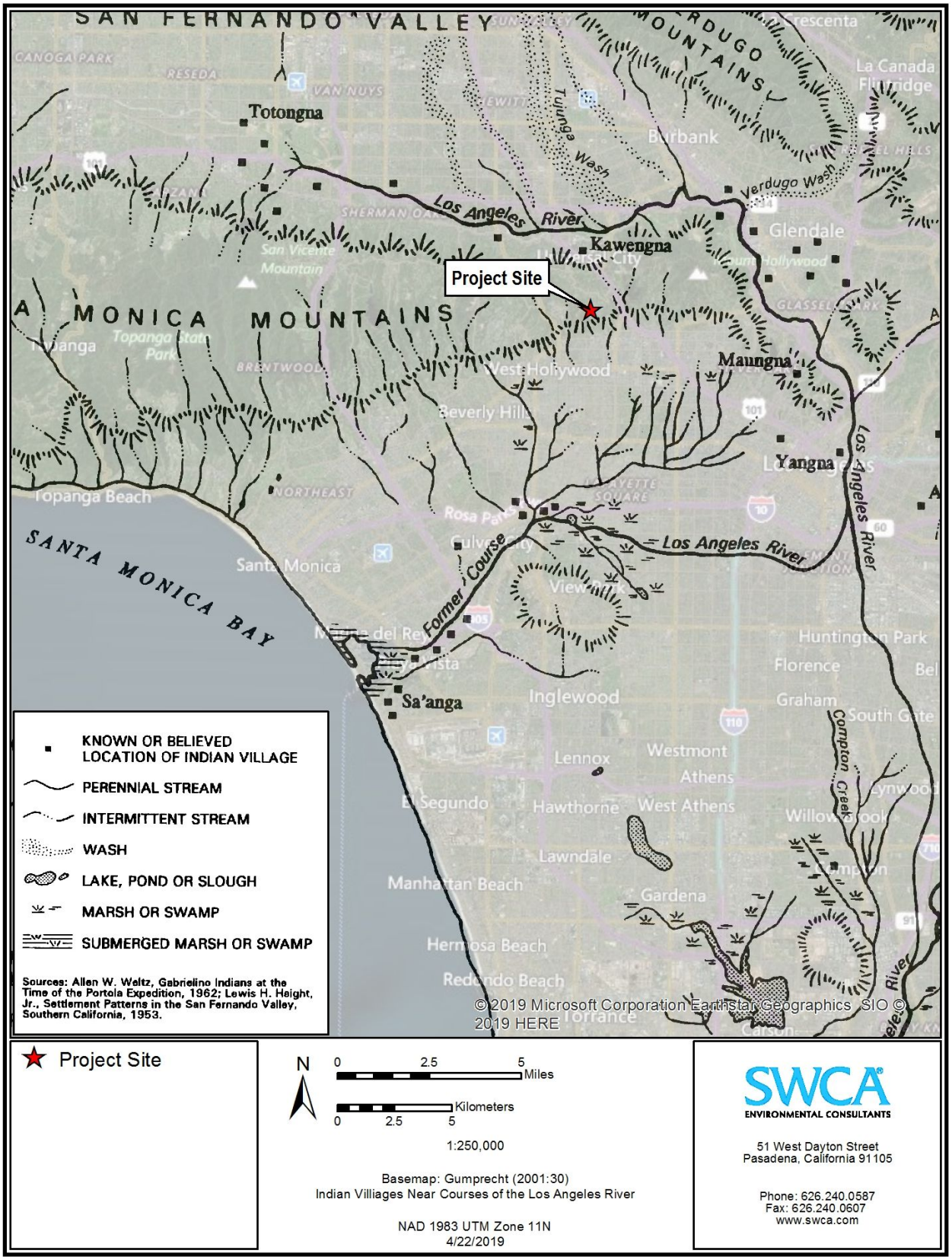

Figure 9. Project site plotted on Gumprecht's (2001:30) map of Native American villages (black squares) with the current street grid as the background.

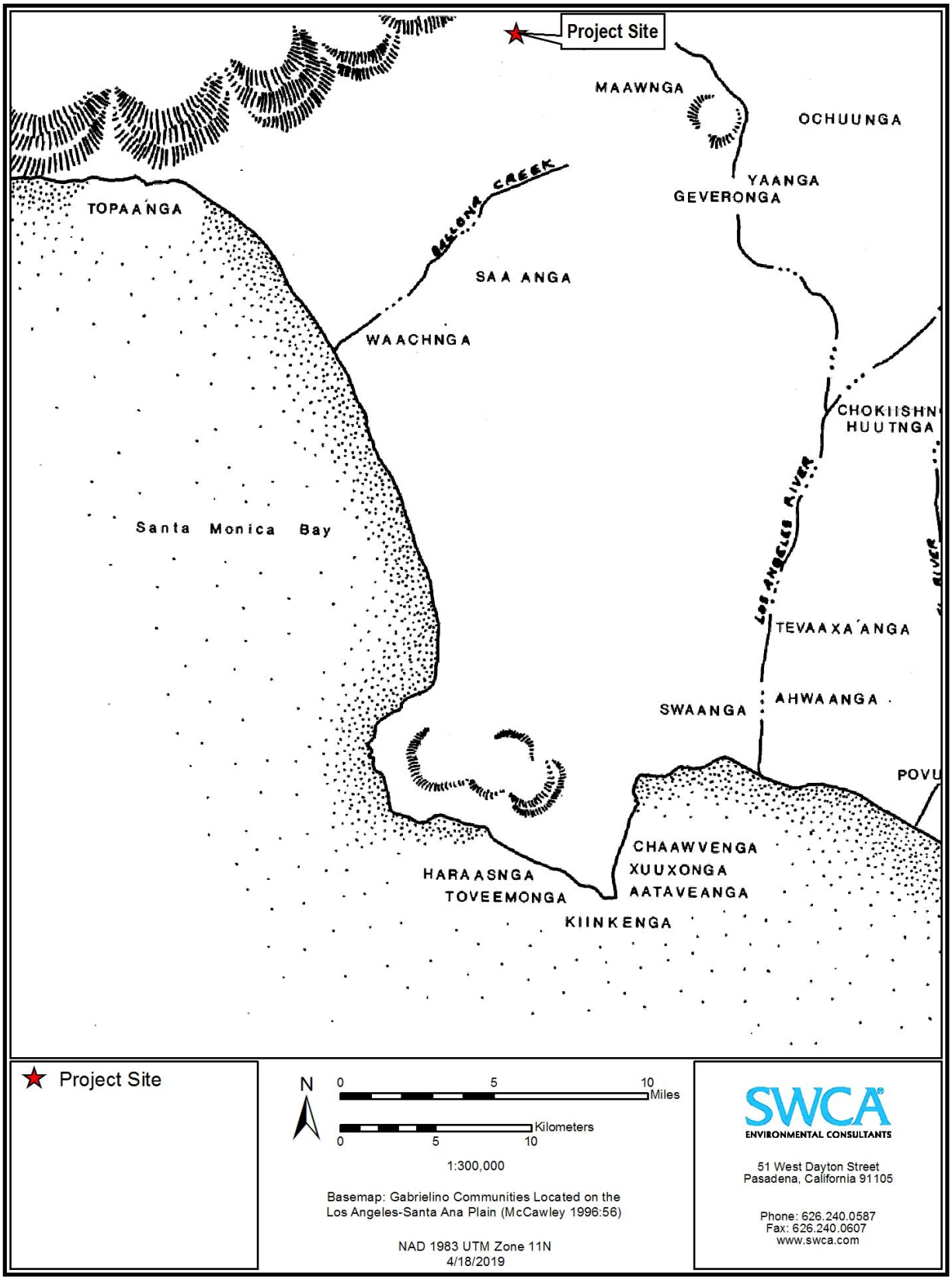

Figure 10. Project site plotted on McCawley's (1996:56) map of Gabrielieno placenames wihtin the Los Angeles Basin.

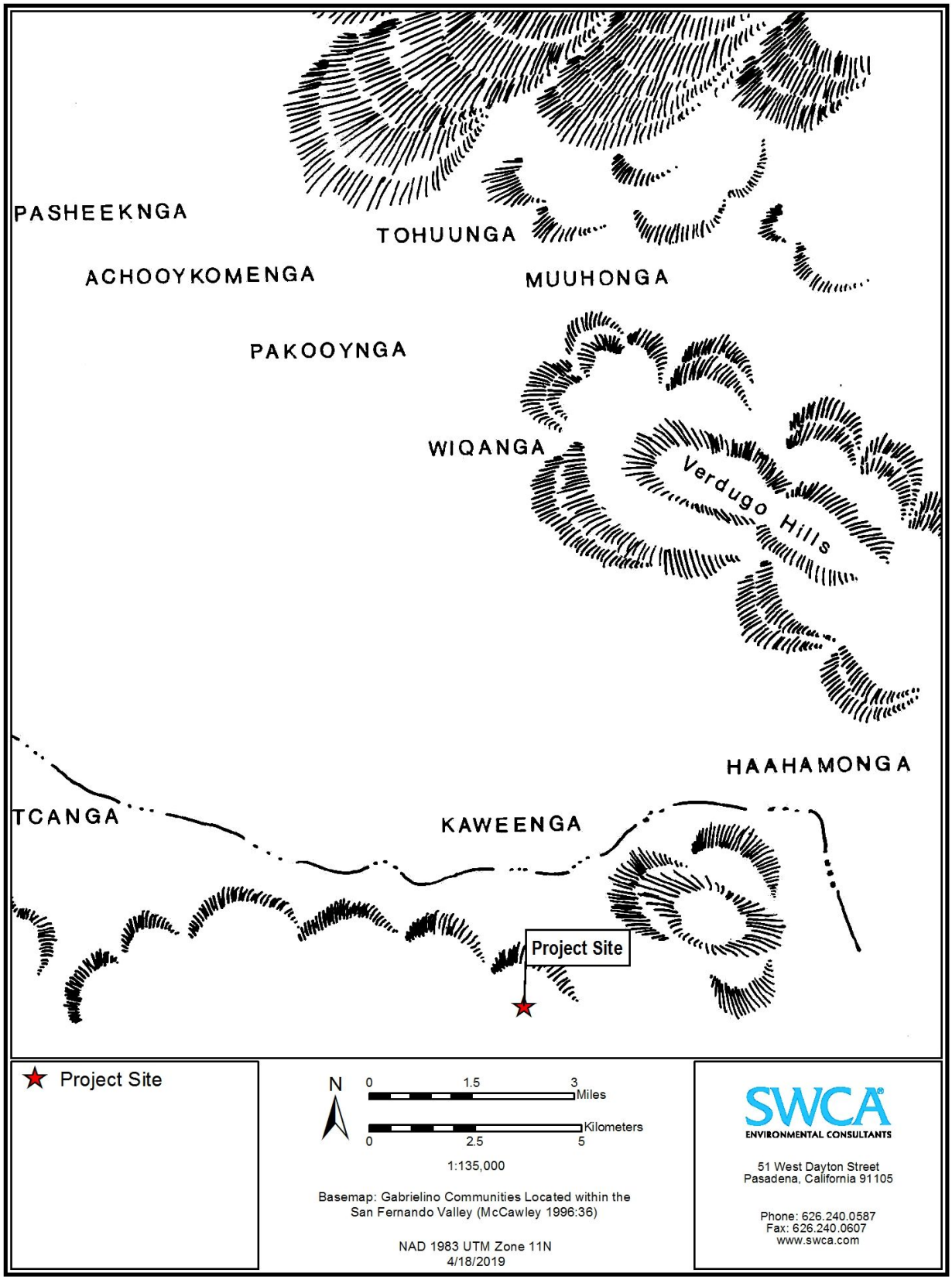

Figure 11. Project site plotted on McCawley's (1996:36) map of Gabrielieno placenames within the San Fernando Valley.

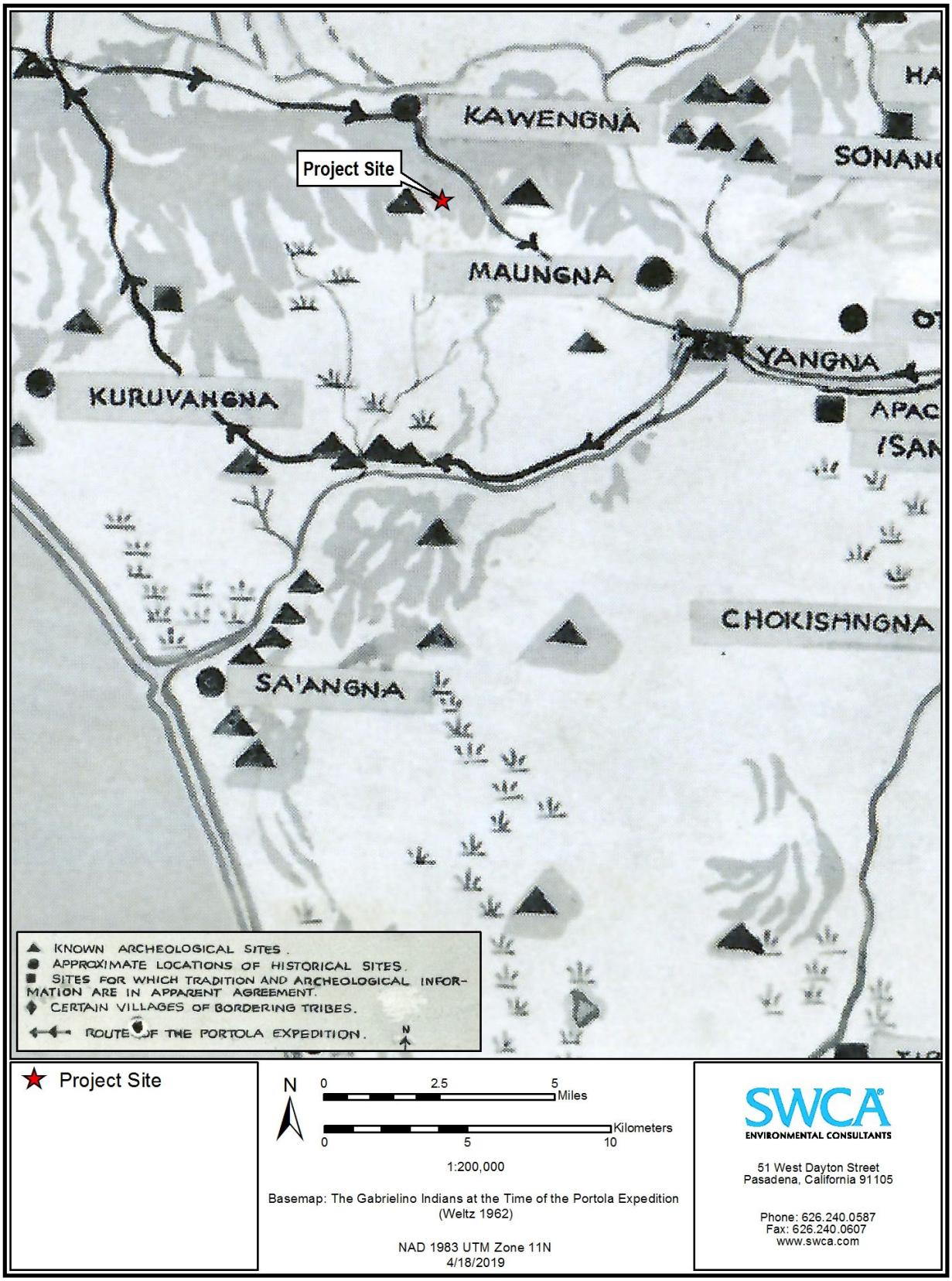

Figure 12. Project site plotted on the Weltz's (1962) map of Native American sites and travel routes.

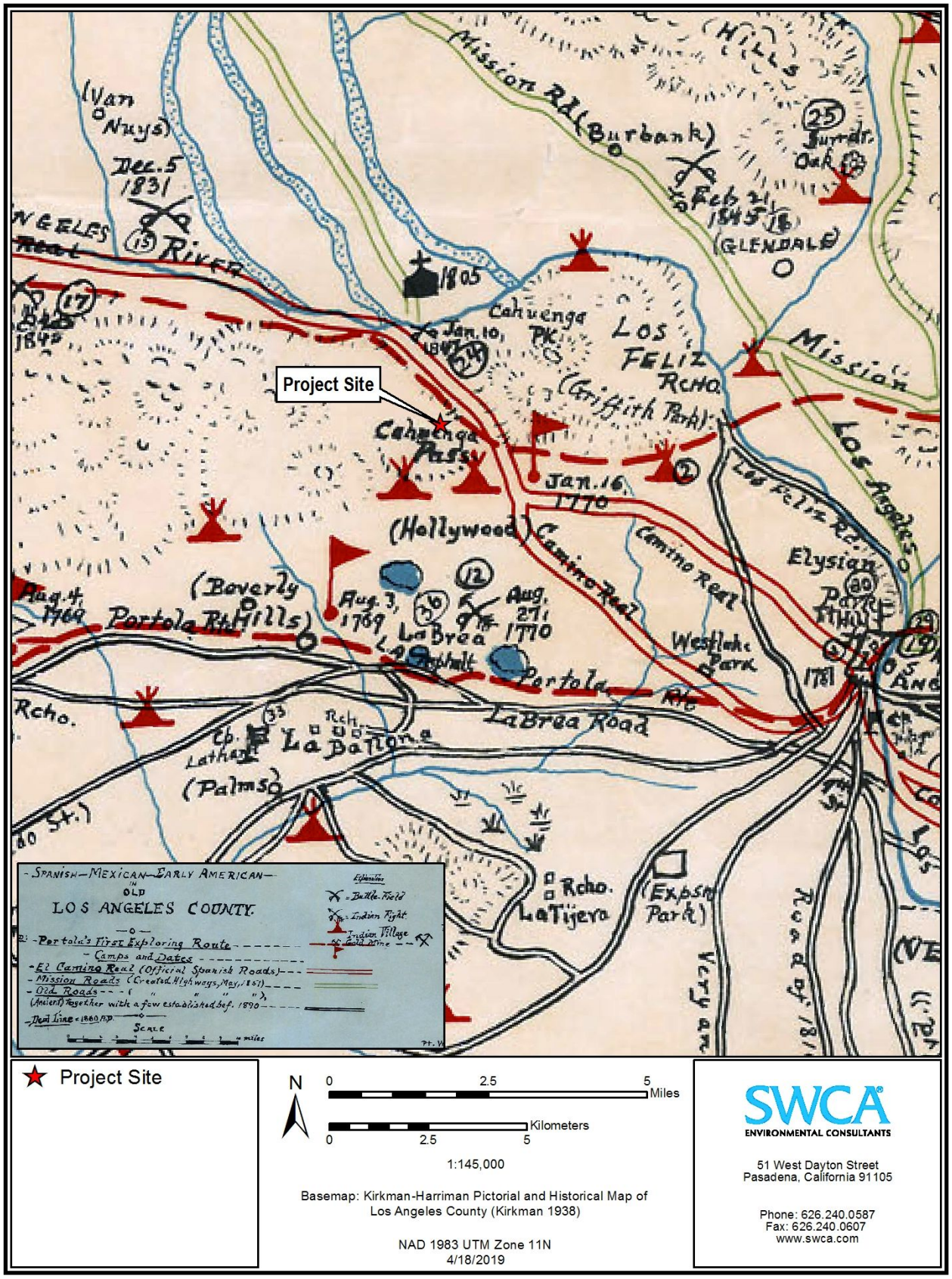

Figure 13. Project site plotted on the Kirkman's map of historical sites (Kirkman 1938).

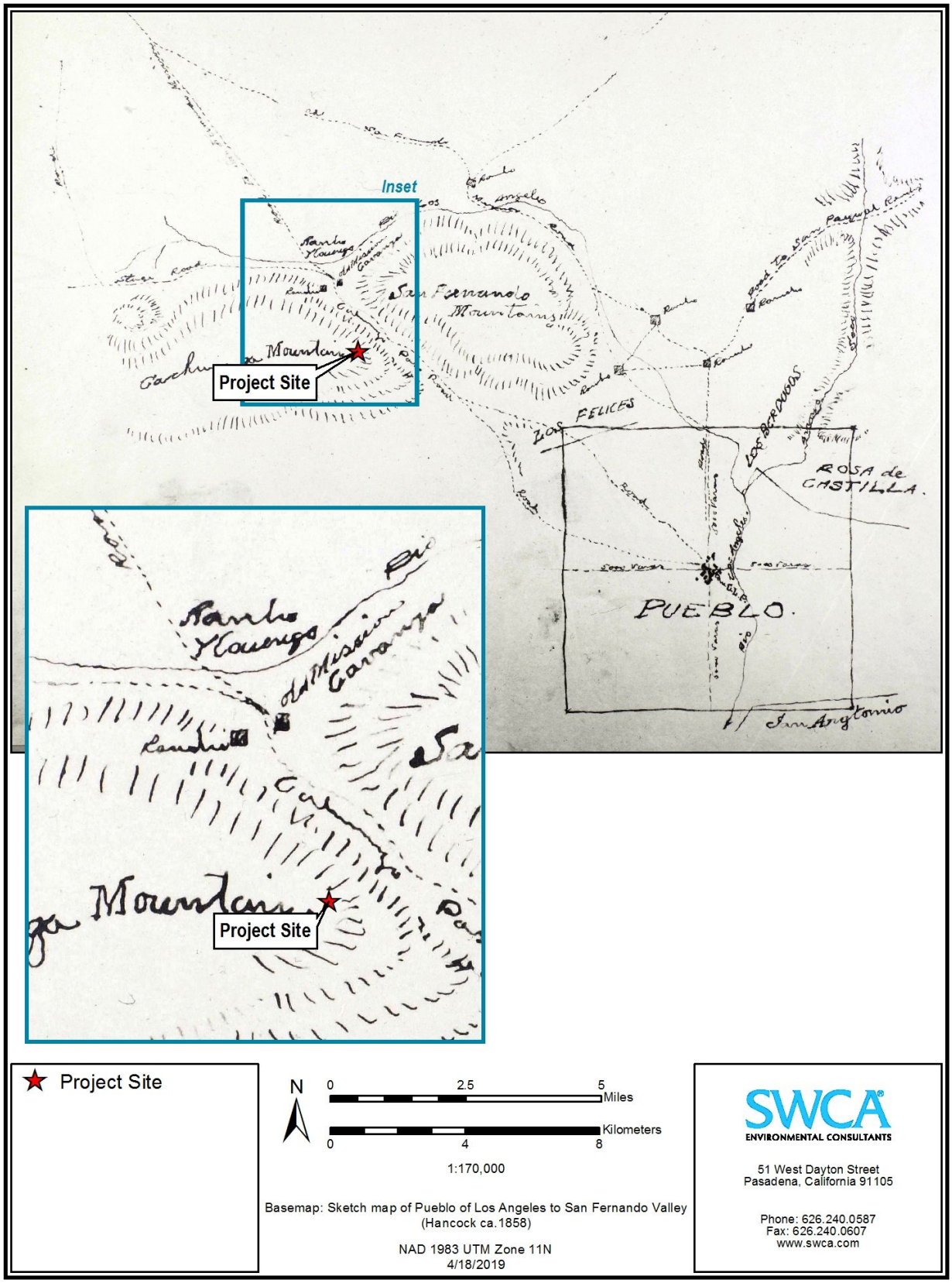

Figure 14. Project site plotted on map of Pueblo of Los Angeles to San Fernando Valley (Hancock 1858).

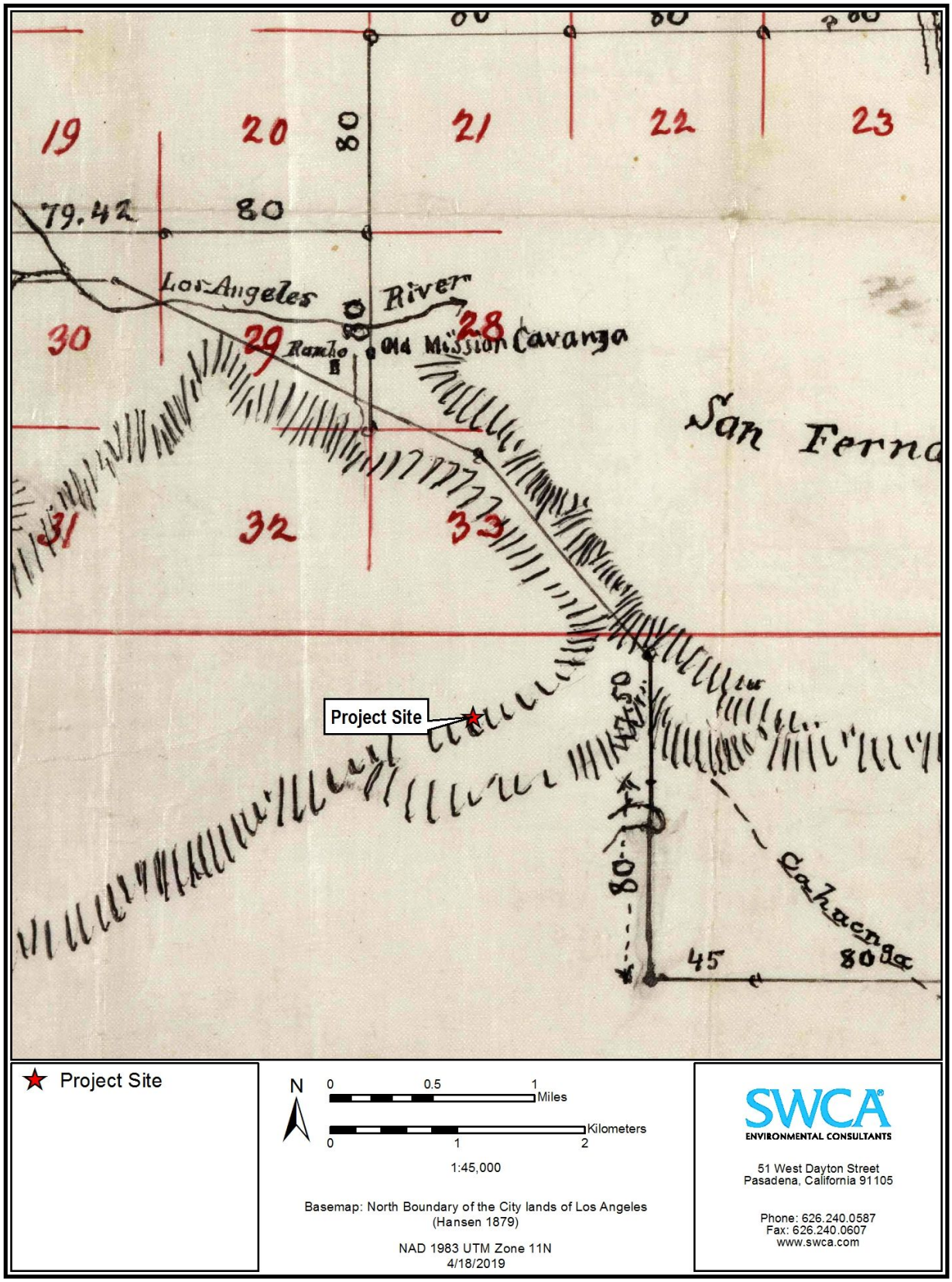

Figure 15. Project site plotted on an 1879 plat of Los Angeles. Note the location of the Cahuenga ranch house and "Old Mission Cavanga."

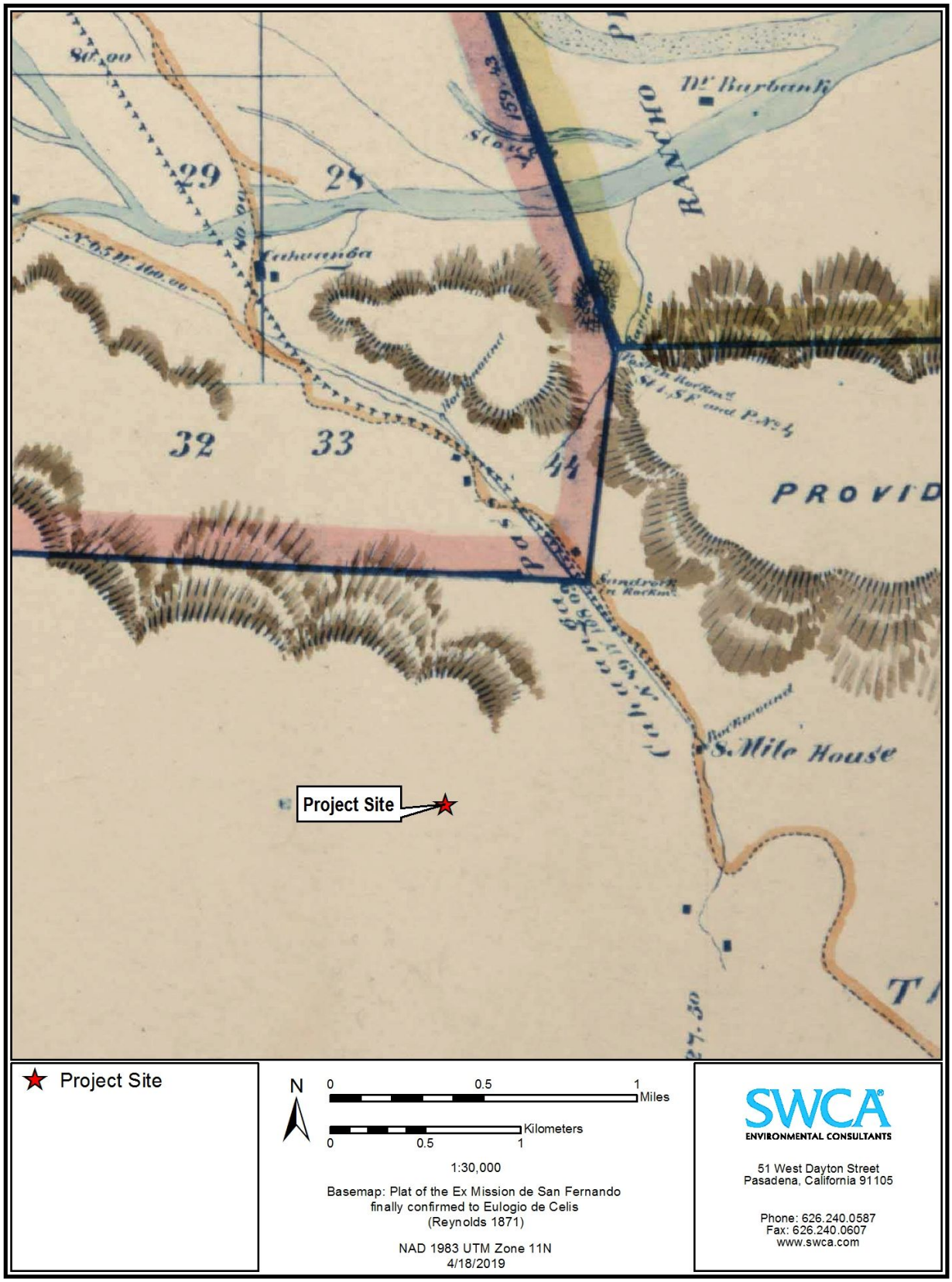

Figure 16. Project site plotted on a maps of former Mission San Fernando lands (Reynolds 1871). Note the Cahuenga location of the site.

Figure 17. Project site plotted on a county land owner map from 1877.

Figure 18. Project site plotted on a county land owner map from 1877. Note the west side of the original square boundary of the Los Angeles Pueblo is visible on the right side of the frame.

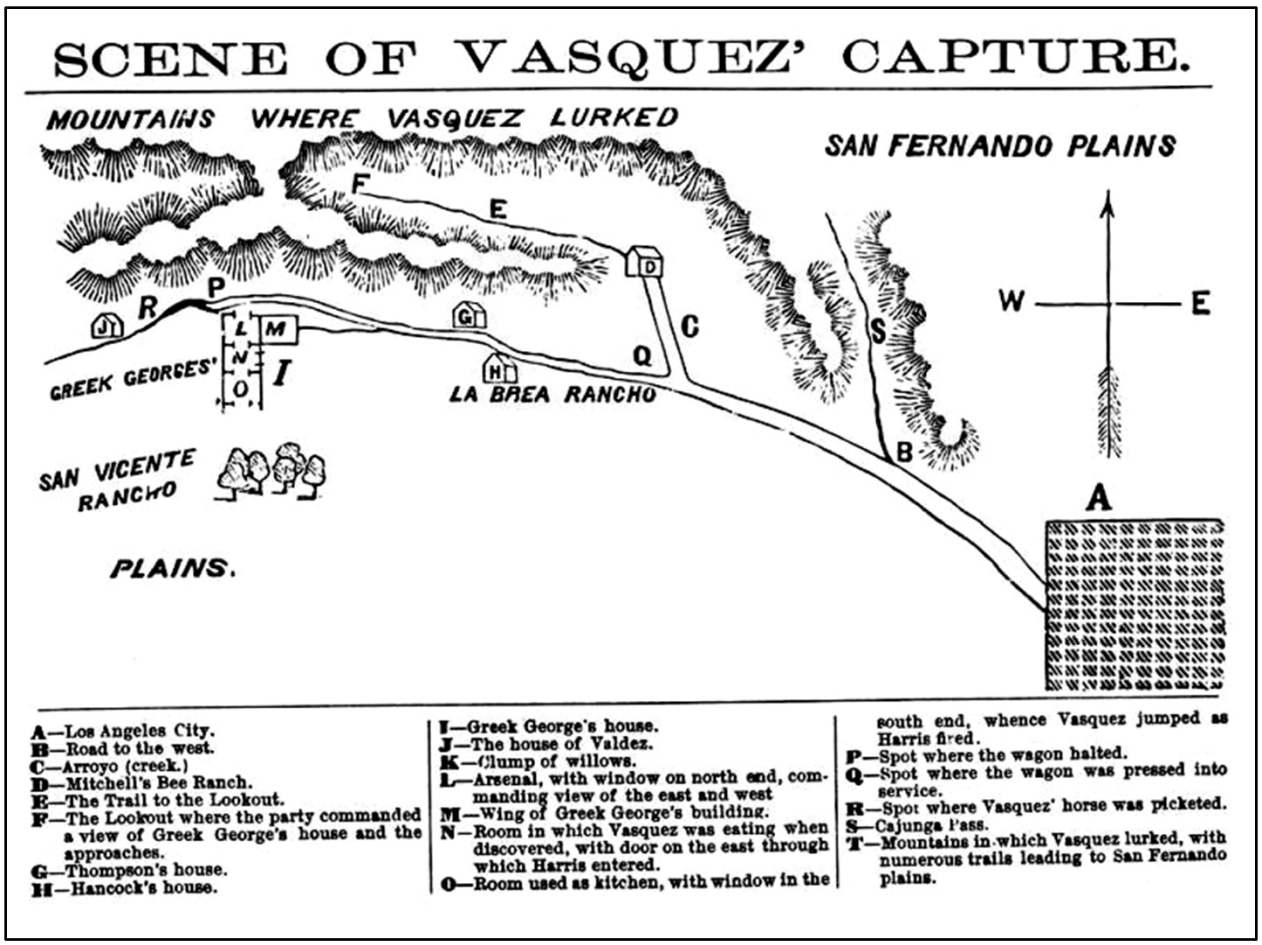

Figure 19. Map showing the residence of George Caralambo (aka George Allen) among other sites associated with the capture of Vasquez. The Project site is located in what the maps describes as the "Mountains Where Vasquez Lurked."

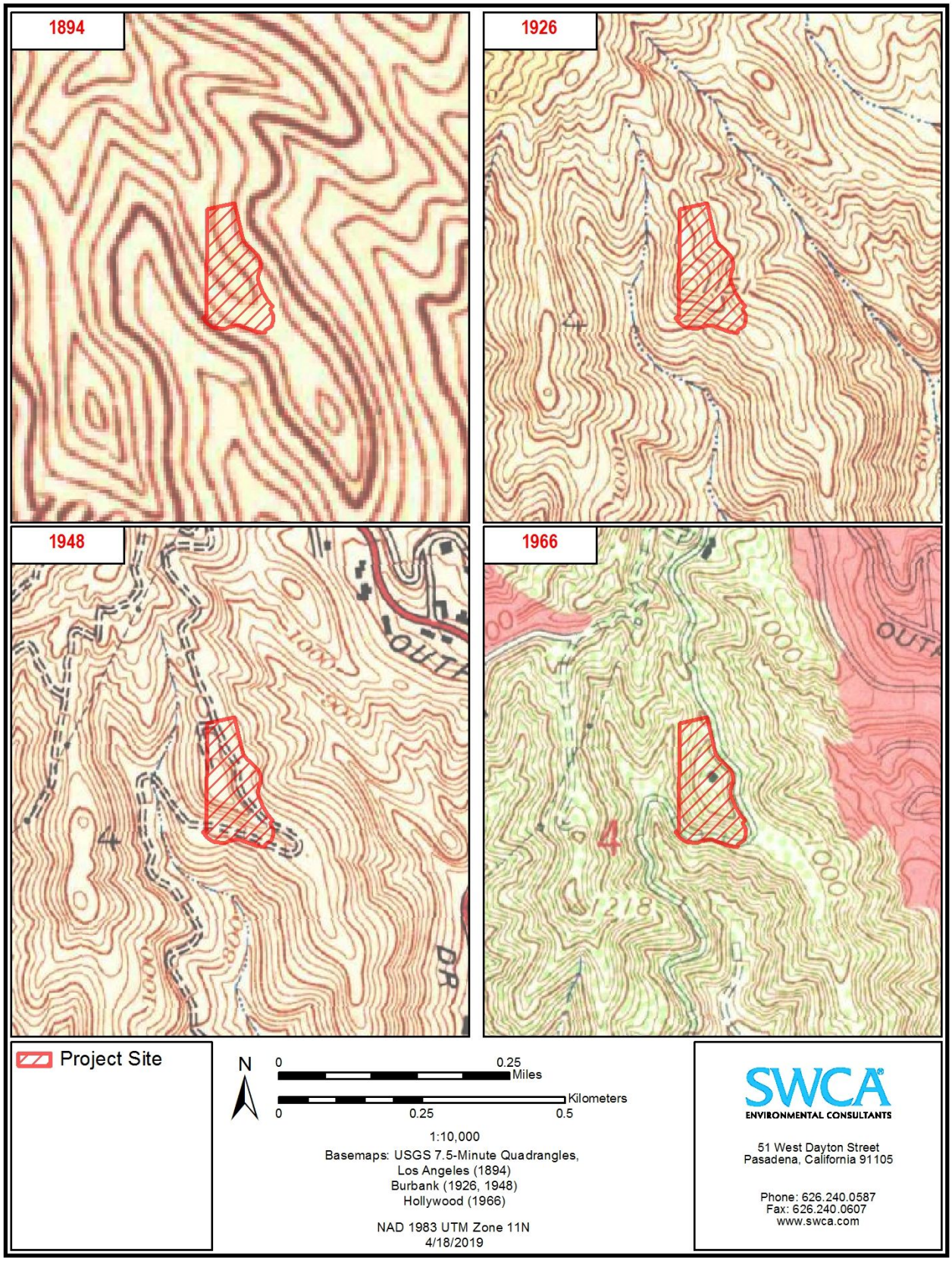

Figure 20. Project site plotted on historic topographic maps (1894, 1926, 1947, 1966).

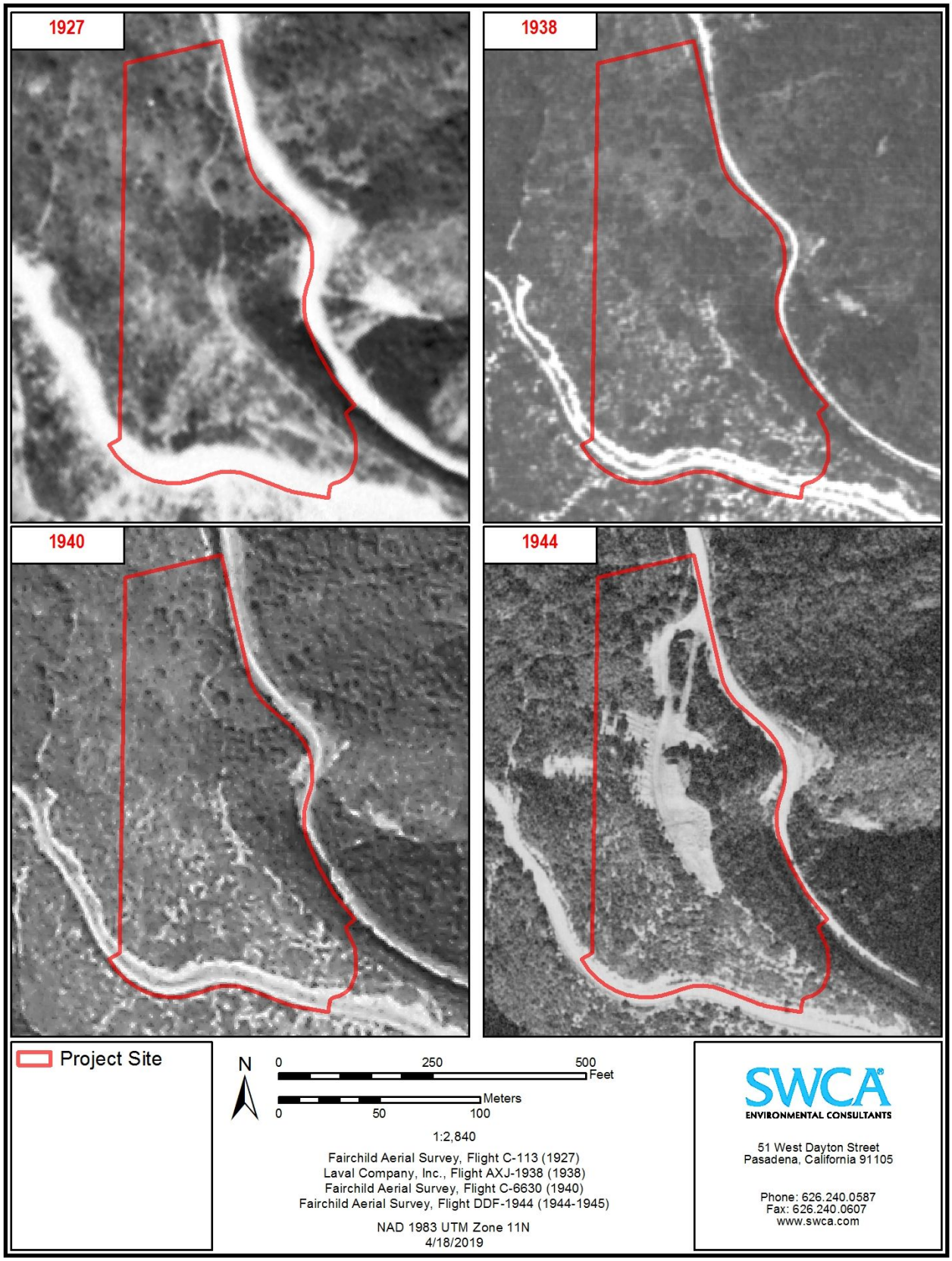

Figure 21. Project site plotted on aerial photos (1927, 1938, 1940, 1944).

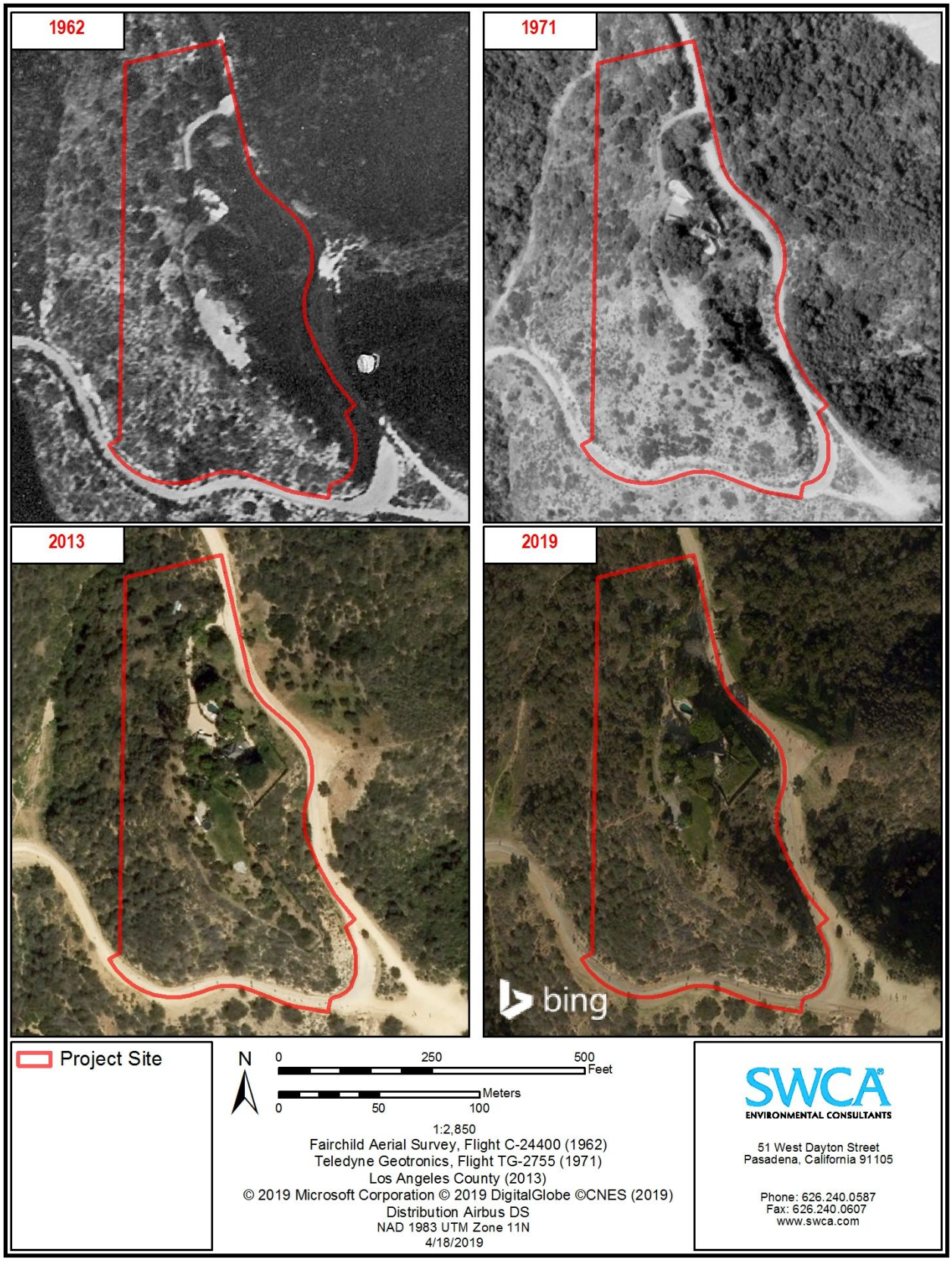

Figure 22. Project site plotted on the aerial photos (1962, 1971, 2013, 2019).

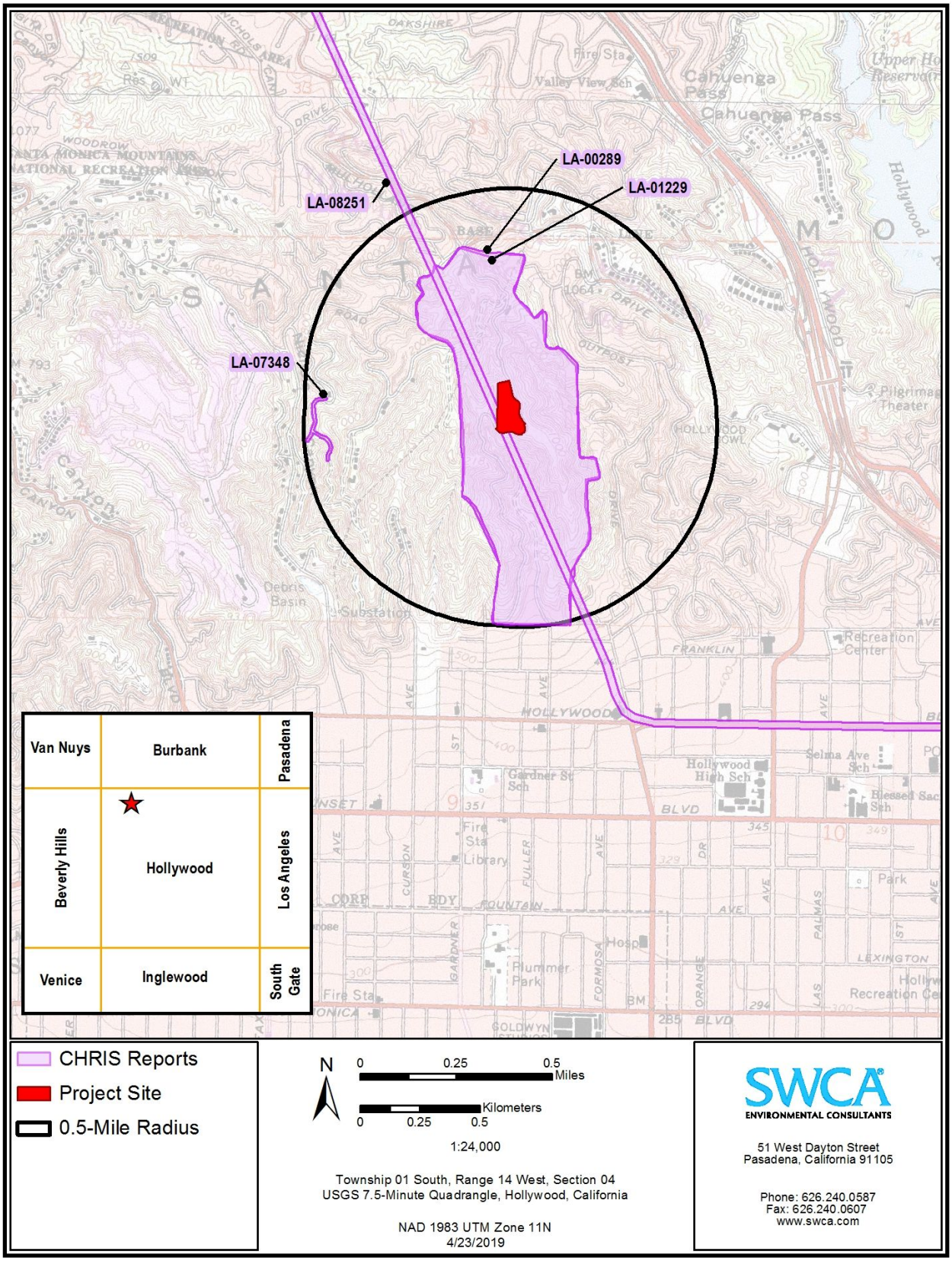

Figure 23. Previous studies listed in the CHRIS identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project site.

Attachment 2.

Conceptual Renderings

(Ameen Ayoob Design Studio, 2018)

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Rendering 1. Site plan showing location of proposed residence; the top of the frame is east.

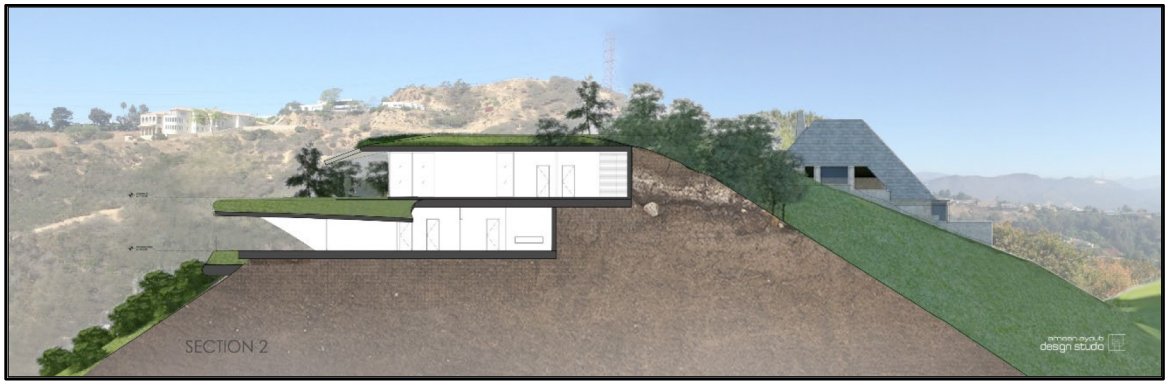
Rendering 2. View facing south of the north elevation with Headley/Handley House on the left.

Rendering 3. View facing south with Headley/Handley House on the left and driveway to the proposed residence on the right.

Rendering 4. View of the North elevation with the proposed new residence on the right.

Rendering 5. View of the East elevation showing the location of the Headley/Handley House.

Rendering 6. View of the South elevation with the new residence constructed into the hillside on the west side of the ridge.



Rendering 7. Cross-section cut-out of the South elevation showing how the new residence will be sunken into the hillside.

Rendering 8. View of the West elevation showing the proposed new residence.

Rendering 9. Detailed view of the West elevation showing the proposed new residence sunken into the hillside.

Attachment 3.

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Results Letter

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

April 19, 2017

Rachel Zacuto
City of Los Angeles

Sent by E-mail: Rachel@ceqa-nepa.com

RE: Proposed Cerrell Runyon Canyon Project, City of Los Angeles; Hollywood USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Zacuto:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, 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 via email: 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
4/19/2017

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Beverly Salazar, Councilmember
1931 Shady Brooks Drive — Tataviam
Thousand Oaks, CA, 91362
Phone: (805) 558 - 1154

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Alan Salazar, Chairman Elders Council
229 Ute Lane — Tataviam
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (805) 423 - 0091

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Kimia Fatehi, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 Second Street, Suite 1 — Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
kfatehi@tataviam-nsn.us

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Beverly Folkes, Elders Council
1019 Second St. Suite 1 — Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chariperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626)286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951)807-0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
23453 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (626) 676 - 1184
palmsprings9@yahoo.com

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 — Kitanemuk, Serrano, Tataviam
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955
tsen2u@hotmail.com

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 Cerrell Runyon Canyon Project, Los Angeles County.

Attachment 4.

Non-Confidential Assembly Bill 52 Compliance Documents

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City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning
Affidavit of Mailing

Case Number: ENV-2016-4180-EAF & APCSV-2016-4179-SPE-DRB-SPP-MSP

This Affidavit concerns (check one of the following):

☑ **AB 52 Tribal Consultation Notification**

☐ **Public Hearing**

☐ **Staff Report / Appeal Staff Report**

☐ **Determination / Letter of Decision (LOD) / Hold Letter**

I, Miguel Hernandez, certify that I am an employee of the City of Los Angeles, and on 11/30/16 mailed, postage prepaid, to the applicant and all parties required by the Municipal Code, as indicated below, on the case indicated above, a true copy of which is attached:

AB52 Tribal Consultation

Notice/ Public Hearing Notice

Check Recipients Below

- ☐ Owner, Applicant and Representative
- ☐ Abutting Property Owners
- ☐ Abutting Property Owners and Tenants
- ☐ 500-foot Radius
- ☐ HPOZ or DRB Board
- ☐ Council Office No. ____
- ☐ Certified Neighborhood Council

- ☐ 100-foot Coastal Notice
- ☐ Group Coastal Notice
- ☐ State Coastal Commission
- ☐ Adjacent City/ies
- ☐ Los Angeles Unified School District
- ☐ Caltrans
- ☑ California Native American Tribes that requested notification
- ☐ Other _____

Staff Report / Appeal / Determination / Letter of Decision / Hold Letter

Check Recipients Below:

- ☐ Owner, Applicant and Representative
- ☐ Abutting Property Owners
- ☐ Abutting Property Owners and Tenants
- ☐ Persons who signed in at the hearing
- ☐ Persons who requested notice in writing
- ☐ Council Office No. _____
- ☐ Council Office No. _____
- ☐ Certified Neighborhood Council

- ☐ Department of Building and Safety
- ☐ Community Redevelopment Agency
- ☐ California Native American Tribes that requested notification
- ☐ Other _____

Miguel Hernandez

Staff Signature

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
PRESIDENT

RENEE DAKE WILSON
VICE-PRESIDENT

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CAROLINE CHOE
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VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN

JAMES K. WILLIAMS
COMMISSION EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
(213) 978-1300

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
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LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801

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KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
Deputy Director
(213) 978-1272

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1274

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

http://planning.lacity.org

November 30, 2016

- ❑ Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
  Caitlin B. Gulley, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
  1019 2nd Street
  San Fernando, CA 91340
- ❑ Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
  Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
  P.O. Box 86908
  Los Angeles, CA 90086
- ❑ Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
  Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
  P.O. Box 490
  Bellflower, CA 90707
- ❑ Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
  Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
  1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
  Los Angeles, CA 90067
- ❑ San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
  John Valenzuela, Chairperson
  P.O. Box 221838
  Newhall, CA 91322
- ❑ Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
  Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
  P.O. Box 1160
  Thermal, CA 92274
- ❑ Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
  Andrew Salas, Chairperson
  P.O. Box 393
  Covina, CA 91723
- ❑ Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
  Anthony Morales, Chairperson
  P.O. Box 693
  San Gabriel, CA 91778
- ❑ Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
  Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
  106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
  Los Angeles, CA 90012
- ❑ Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
  Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director
  P.O. Box 487
  San Jacinto, CA 92581

RE: PROJECT ADDRESS: 3003 N RUNYON CANYON ROAD
CASE NO.: ENV-2016-4180-EAF and APCSV-2016-4179-SPE-DRB-SPP-MSP-ZV-ZAD

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Department of City Planning is reviewing a proposed project described below. The project proposes:

Construction of a new, two–story, 28'5"-tall 8,246-square-foot single-family dwelling with attached 4-car garage (912 sf), basement (4,904 sf), covered patios (1,742 sf) plus new swimming pool. The entitlement requests are: specific plan exception (SPE) to allow construction of a new single-family dwelling to be located within 50 feet of a prominent ridge;

Mulholland Design Revie[illegible]oard (DRB) review for Project Permit [illegible]mpliance (SPP) per the Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan (MSP); Zone Variance (ZV) to allow a second kitchen on a single lot; and Zoning Administrator Determinations (ZAD) to allow 3 retaining walls up to 10 feet tall instead of 2 and to allow fill to remain on the property rather than removed via a haul route. The existing 2-story, 2,018-square-foot house (Lloyd Wright's Headley - Handley House) with detached 2-car carport and swimming pool are all to remain. The project includes grading in the quantities of 14,006 cubic yards cut with all soil to be balanced on-site.

Per AB 52, the tribe has the right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report.

You have 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that you want to consult on this project. Please provide the lead contact person's contact information and mail your request to:

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Valentina Knox-Jones
Project Planning Bureau
6262 Van Nuys Blvd, Room 430
Van Nuys, CA 91401

Sincerely,

Valentina Knox-Jones

Valentina Knox-Jones
Planning Assistant
818-374-5038
Valentina.knox.jones@lacity.org

City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning
Affidavit of Mailing

Case Number: ENV-2016-4180-EAF

This Affidavit concerns (check one of the following):

☑ **AB 52 Tribal Consultation Notification** / Correspondence

☐ **Public Hearing**

☐ **Staff Report / Appeal Staff Report**

☐ **Determination / Letter of Decision (LOD) / Hold Letter**

I, Miguel Hernandez, certify that I am an employee of the City of Los Angeles, and on 12/16/2016 mailed, postage prepaid, to the applicant and all parties required by the Municipal Code, as indicated below, on the case indicated above, a true copy of which is attached:

AB52 Tribal Consultation

Notice/ Public Hearing Notice

Check Recipients Below

- ☐ Owner, Applicant and Representative
- ☐ Abutting Property Owners
- ☐ Abutting Property Owners and Tenants
- ☐ 500-foot Radius
- ☐ HPOZ or DRB Board
- ☐ Council Office No. ____
- ☐ Certified Neighborhood Council

- ☐ 100-foot Coastal Notice
- ☐ Group Coastal Notice
- ☐ State Coastal Commission
- ☐ Adjacent City/ies
- ☐ Los Angeles Unified School District
- ☐ Caltrans
- ☐ California Native American Tribes that requested notification
- ☑ Other Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Staff Report / Appeal / Determination / Letter of Decision / Hold Letter

Check Recipients Below:

- ☐ Owner, Applicant and Representative
- ☐ Abutting Property Owners
- ☐ Abutting Property Owners and Tenants
- ☐ Persons who signed in at the hearing
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- ☐ Department of Building and Safety
- ☐ Community Redevelopment Agency
- ☐ California Native American Tribes that requested notification
- ☐ Other _____

Staff Signature

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LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1274

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

http://planning.lacity.org

December 16, 2016
Sent via e-mail and post

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

RE: AB 52 Tribal Consultation Process
Case No. ENV-2016-4180-EAF
3003 N Runyon Canyon Road ("Project")

Dear Mr. Andrew Salas:

The City of Los Angeles is in receipt of your letter dated 12/5/2016, requesting formal consultation regarding tribal cultural resources pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 ("AB 52") and a mitigation measure for the Project. The letter states that the Project site is located within a "sensitivity zone" and contains development that occurred prior to the protections of CEQA. For mitigation you request the Project applicant provide on-site tribal monitors for all ground disturbing activities. Your letter states that upon implementation of the mitigation measures, consultation can be concluded, and should the applicant desire alternative mitigation measures, it may request a Consultation Form from your department, which also requires the payment of fees.

Per your letter, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians ("Gabrieleno") would not be able to provide any information or propose alternative mitigation measures without the applicant submitting a completed tribal consultation application and payment to the tribe. However, AB 52 does not require the applicant to participate in the consultation process. AB 52 also does not require completion of an application, or payment of any fees to the tribe as part of the AB 52 consultation process. As such, the City has significant concerns that the process you propose hinders our good faith effort to meet and consult on the potential environmental impacts of the project to tribal cultural resources.

Moreover, AB 52 tasks the City, as Lead Agency, with initiating and coordinating consultation directly with a Native American tribe when a request for formal consultation has been timely made. This formal consultation process is required to be between the City and the Native American tribe, as AB 52 does not grant the authority to defer this consultation process to the applicant or any other third parties. The City's receipt of all relevant information which may affect tribal cultural resources and the City's responsibility to identify all feasible mitigation measures to mitigate potential impacts is imperative so that relevant information may be carefully analyzed as part of the CEQA environmental clearance process. CEQA provides deadlines by which the City is mandated to complete the environmental clearance process for private development projects and we do not believe AB 52, authorizes the City to delay this environmental review or project approval

if the project applicant does not pay the fee or provide the information requested by the Native American tribe.

To the extent, the tribe has information to identify potential tribal cultural resources in the Project vicinity, the Department of City Planning would greatly appreciate your cooperation in providing this information. Please note that pursuant to AB52, information regarding the specific location of any tribal cultural resources shall remain confidential in accordance with state law. Consistent with AB 52, as the lead agency, we further request that the City be invited to be part of any future discussions between you and the applicant as it pertains to the presence of tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the project.

The City looks forward to working with the Gabrieleno to complete the tribal consultation process as expeditiously as possible and in full compliance with AB 52. If after reviewing this letter you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Thank you for your courtesy and attention.

Respectfully,

Valentina Knox-Jones
Valley Project Planning Division
Department of City Planning

cc: Thomas Lee Glick
Parissh Knox

Attachment 5.

Confidential Assembly Bill 52 Compliance Documents

[CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION]

Pursuant to Government Code Sections 6254 and 6254.10, and PRC Section 21082.3(c), information submitted by a California Native American tribe during consultation under Assembly Bill 52 shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed to the public by the lead agency, project applicant, or the project applicant's agent, unless written permission is given. This attachment contains a record of correspondences and materials submitted by a California Native American tribe and should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons.

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