

Appendix I

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE 1718 N. VINE STREET PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	III
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Personnel.....	1
1.2 Project Location	1
1.3 Project Description	1
2 REGULATORY SETTING	7
2.1 State.....	7
2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources	7
2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act.....	8
2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5	10
2.2 Local Regulations	11
2.2.1 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments	11
2.2.2 Historic Preservation Overlay Zones.....	12
3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	13
3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions.....	13
4 CULTURAL SETTING	15
4.1 Prehistoric Overview	15
4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC).....	15
4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)	16
4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769).....	17
4.2 Ethnographic Overview	17
4.2.1 Gabrielino/Tongva.....	18
4.3 Historic-Period Overview	21
4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821).....	21
4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1846).....	22
4.3.3 American Period (1846–Present).....	23
4.4 Project Site Historic Context.....	23
4.4.1 City of Los Angeles.....	23
5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	25
5.1 SCCIC Records Search.....	25
5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies	25
5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources.....	26
5.2 Native American Correspondence.....	27
5.2.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search.....	27
5.2.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation	27

5.3 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature28

6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 39

6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources39

6.2 Recommendations.....39

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY 41

APPENDICES

A SCCIC Records Search Results

B Native American Heritage Commission AB 52 Contact List and SLF Search Results

FIGURES

Figure 1. Regional Map3

Figure 2. Vicinity Map.....5

Figure 3. 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Map31

Figure 4. Map of Takic Languages and Dialects33

Figure 5. Kroeber (1925) Map of Chumash and Fernandeno Traditional Use Areas.....35

Figure 6. Native American Settlements and Mission Recruitment37

TABLES

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within a 1,500-Feet of the Project Site.....25

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within a 1,500-Feet of the Project Site27

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) study for the 1718 N. Vine Street Project (project) in order to ensure compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The fully developed 0.28-acre project site is located at 1718 N. Vine Street, Los Angeles, California 90028, and is bounded by existing buildings to the east and south, N. Vine Street to the west, and a parking lot to the north. The project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 14 West, Section 11, located on the Hollywood, CA 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle.

The present study documents the negative results of a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the City pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. No Native American resources were identified within the project area or the surrounding area through the SCCIC records search (completed July 25, 2017) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed September 27, 2016). The project site has been substantially disturbed by previous construction, and is unsuited to support the presence of significant buried cultural resources or TCRs.

All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent project notification letters by the City Department of City Planning on September 20, 2016. Representatives included Andre Salas, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, Caitlin Gulley, Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Robert Dorame, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, Sam Dunlap and Sandonne Goad, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Anthony Morales, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Linda Candelaria, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, John Valenzuela, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Michael Mirelez, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and Joseph Ontiveros, of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. No responses have been received to date from the tribal contacts.

Based on the lack of responses, government to government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the project area. Given that no TCR has been identified that could be affected, no mitigation relating to TCRs appear to be necessary. While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the project, implementation of the City's standard condition of approval would ensure avoidance of impacts to unanticipated resources. Based on current information, and with implementation of the City's standard condition of approval, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) study for the 1718 N. Vine Street Project (project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the negative results of a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the lead agency (City of Los Angeles) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information.

1.1 Project Personnel

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator, acted as primary report author, and provided management recommendations for TCRs. Adriane Dorrlor, BA, completed the SCCIC records search and summarized the results in this report. Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA, acted as co-principal archaeologist and contributed to this report. Liz Denniston assisted with project management. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance.

1.2 Project Location

The project site is located in the Hollywood Community Plan Area, approximately 6 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles and approximately 12 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). The fully developed 0.28-acre project site is located at 1718 N. Vine Street, Los Angeles, California 90028, and is bounded by existing buildings to the east and south, N. Vine Street to the west, and a parking lot to the north. The project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 14 West, Section 11, located on the Hollywood, CA 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle (Figure 2).

1.3 Project Description

The project proposes demolition of existing structures, including a 6,393-square-foot two-story commercial restaurant and nightclub, as well as limited paved parking areas, followed by the new construction of a hotel on a 12,240 square foot (0.28-acre) site located at 1718 N. Vine Street within the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The Project will contain 240 hotel guest rooms, approximately 2,742 square feet of guest amenities, and approximately 5,373 square feet of shared guest and public spaces. The building would have a maximum height of 185 feet and would consist of 13 above-ground levels (including a mechanical mezzanine level about Level 1) and five subterranean levels. Upon completion, the Project would contain approximately 73,440 square feet of floor area, for a total maximum floor area ratio of 6:1.

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TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE 1718 N. VINE STREET PROJECT

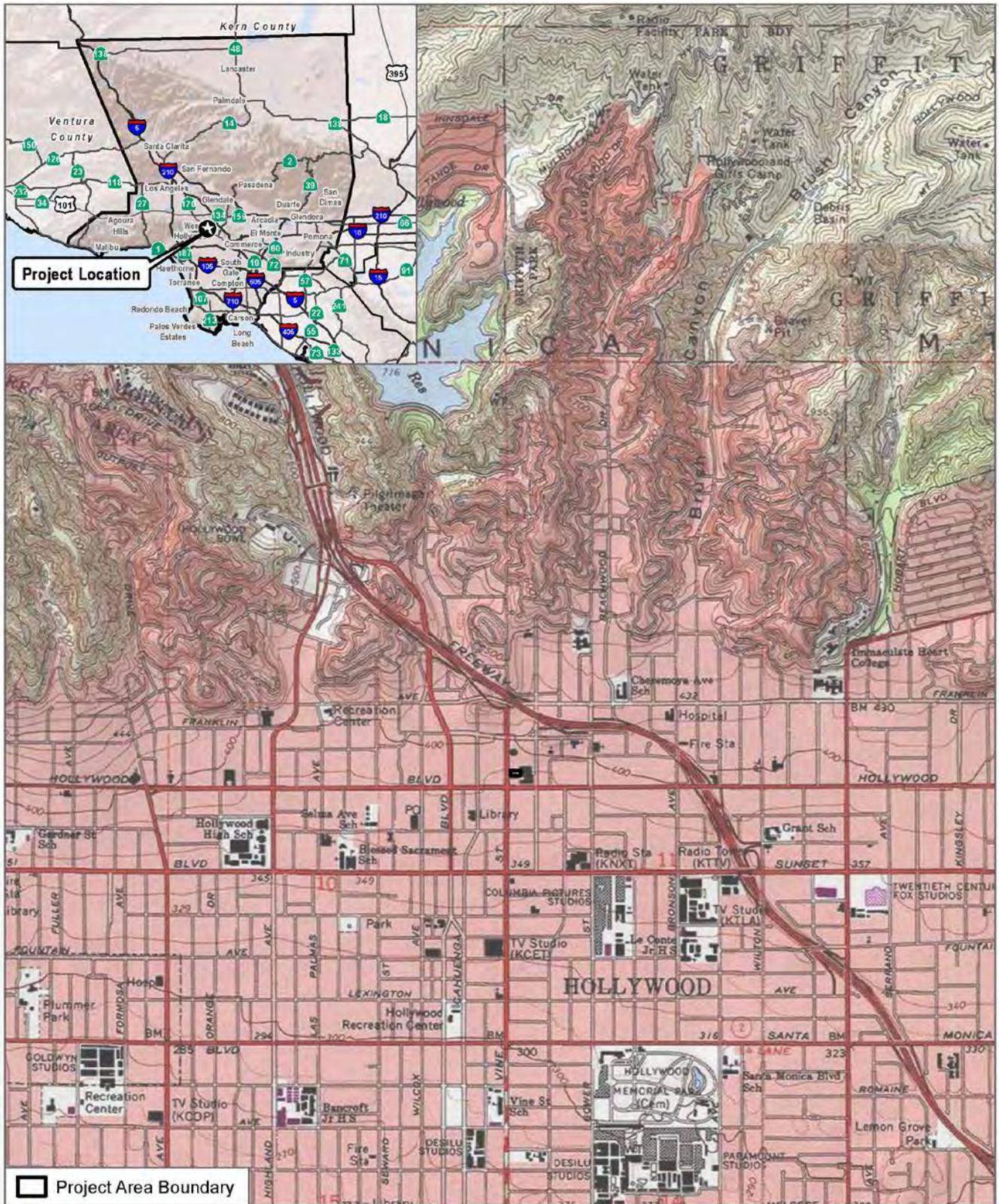


FIGURE 1

Project Location

Hollywood and Vine Project

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SOURCE: Bing Maps, 2017

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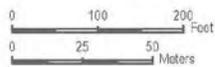


FIGURE 2

Project Location

Hollywood and Vine Project

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2 REGULATORY SETTING

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

2.1 State

2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

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

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(b)). If a site is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is an “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

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

- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

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

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

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

Impacts on non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

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

California State Assembly Bill 52

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

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

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

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on 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]).

2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

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

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

2.2 Local Regulations

2.2.1 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

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

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

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

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

2.2.2 Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

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

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

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

- (1) adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
- (2) owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or
- (3) retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of an Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.

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

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

3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

All portions of the approximately 0.28-acre site have been previously developed. There is an existing building occupying almost the entire parcel, with a small alley on the south side of the building. Vegetation surrounding the project site is limited to non-native landscaping (trees and shrubs).

The project site is 0.80-mile south of the Santa Monica Mountains, 6.5-miles north of Baldwin Hills, and 12-miles east of the Pacific Ocean. Existing development is underlain by Urban land-Palmview-Tujunga, gravelly complex, associated with discontinuous human-transported material over young alluvium derived from primarily granitic rock sources (USDA 2016). Due the size and nature of past development associated with the project area and vicinity, all native subsurface soils with potential to support the presence of cultural deposits have been substantially disturbed. Historical maps indicate the presence of small drainages within 2 miles east of the project site, and the now channelized Los Angeles River is located 4.5-miles to the east.

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4 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Prehistoric Overview

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

4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

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

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San

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

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

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

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

4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

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

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

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

4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769)

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

4.2 Ethnographic Overview

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

approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

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

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

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

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztec family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztec ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

4.2.1 Gabrielino/Tongva

The archaeological record indicates that the Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

The name “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrielino area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Therefore, in the post-Contact period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names by which Native Americans in southern California identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost. Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

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

The largest, and best documented, ethnographic Tongva village in the vicinity was that of *Yanga* (also known as Yaangna, Janga, and Yabit), which was in the vicinity of the downtown Los Angeles (McCawley 1996:56-57; NEA and King 2004). This village was reportedly first encountered by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of the recruitments to this mission; however, following the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, opportunities for local paid work became increasingly common, which had the result of reducing the number of Native American neophytes from the immediately surrounding area (NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleno inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission (King 2000:65; NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleno territory. Second in size, and less thoroughly documented, the village of Cahuenga was located slightly closer, just north of the Cahuenga Pass.

The La Brea Tar Pits area (CA-LAN-159) was a known area of Native American use for hunting and the gathering of tar (Westec 1983). Father Juan Crespi, a member of the Portola expedition, passed through the area near this area on August 3, 1769. The pertinent sections from his translated diary are provided here:

The Captain told me that when they scouted here, in a ravine about half a league to the westward they came upon about forty springs of pitch, or tar, boiling in great surges up out

of the ground, and saw very large swamps of this tar, enough to have caulked many ships [Brown 2002:341].

Crespi later returned north of the project area, moving southeast through the Cahuenga Pass on January 16, 1770. He identifies the two villages located on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman historical Los Angeles map. Here he noted:

The mountains make an opening on the southwest of the plain, and in a depression at the foot of it we saw a stream, or ponded up water, at which there were two villages belonging to the very good heathens of this place, who came unarmed as soon as they saw us in order to greet us, and were very happy to see us again. They brought us some gruel, and the chief of one village guided us through the aforesaid opening in the southwestern range; and we came into a small hollow, in which upon two sides we came across a good deal of water, with a good deal of small watering places of the small hollow of *Los Santos Martires San Cleto y San Marcelino*, the Holy Martyrs Saint Cletus and Saint Marcellinus. [Brown 2002:663]

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 Historic-Period Overview

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

4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

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

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

Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named “the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula” or “Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula.” Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002). Mission San Fernando Rey de España was established nearly 30 years later on September 8, 1797.

4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1846)

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

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Nine ranchos were granted between 1837 and 1846 in the future Orange County (Middlebrook 2005). Among the first ranchos deeded within the future Orange County were Manuel Nieto’s Rancho Las Bolsas (partially in future Los Angeles County), granted by Spanish Governor Pedro Fages in 1784, and the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, granted by Governor José Joaquín Arrillaga to José Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta in 1810 (Hallan-Gibson 1986). The secularization of the missions (enacted 1833) following Mexico’s independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

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

4.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

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

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

4.4 Project Site Historic Context

4.4.1 City of Los Angeles

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

Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

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

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

5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

The project area falls within the ½-mile search radius of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search performed by Dudek at the SCCIC on July 25, 2017 for a nearby project site. This previous search encompassed an area extending 900-feet beyond the present project site, and has been summarized here as including the proposed development site and a surrounding 900-foot buffer to simplify description. In fact, this search also extended a full 4,200-feet to the southwest. No Native American resources were identified within 900-feet of the project site, or the initial larger records search area. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Records, technical reports, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the project area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The results of the records search are presented in Confidential Appendix A.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 9 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area between 1983 and 2012 (Table 1). Of these, one study is mapped as overlapping the project area (LA-11797).

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 900-Feet of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
LA-05095	McKenna, J.	1999	Descriptive and Historical Date Photographic Record, and Floor Plans Pertaining to the "TAV Celebrity Theater" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07992	McKenna, J.	2002	Results of an Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program at the Site of the TAV Celebrity Theatre" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08251	Gust, S. and H. Puckett	2004	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	Outside
LA-09405	Wlodarski, R.	2008	Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site (ESS Storage), Located at 1860 Vine Street, Los Angeles, California 90028	Outside
LA-09546	Bonner, W. and K. Crawford	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11691A (Music Box), 6122 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 900-Feet of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
LA-10507	Unknown	1983	Technical Report–Historical/Architectural Resources–Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-11783	Stewart, Noah and Noah Allison	2012	LA-11783 2012 Supplemental Finding of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in LA County on Highway 101	Outside
LA-11982	Panich, Lee, Tsim Schneider, and John Holston	2011	Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 6 Proposed Capping of Cultural Resources	Outside
LA-11797	Chattel, R.	2010	Historic Resources Survey Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area	Overlaps

LA-11797

Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. (Chattel Architecture) prepared historic context statements and intensive-level assessment surveys for the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area. The Hollywood Redevelopment Project is 1,107-acres and located approximately six miles northwest of the Los Angeles Civic Center at the foot of the Hollywood Hills. The current project area is within the Hollywood Redevelopment area. The goal of updating the historic context statements and field surveys was to evaluate properties for eligibility for local, state, or national designation to focus effort on preserving those buildings that best illustrate the unique narratives of each community, while allowing for appropriate economic development (Chattel Architecture 2010).

While the study did not address archaeological resources within the redevelopment area, it did provide insight into the historic development of the current project area and vicinity. Sunset Boulevard was considered the “main road to Los Angeles,” and the commercial spine of the redevelopment area (2010). Construction boomed along Sunset Boulevard between 1911 and the 1930s, prior to the implementation of laws governing the preservation and treatment of cultural resources. A large number of movie studios, movie theaters, and shopping centers filled Sunset Boulevard between Vine Street and Highland Avenue in the 1920s (2010). The “Sunset Strip” was born in the 1930s when burlesque shows and dance halls became popular on the boulevard. By the mid 1960s, rock clubs had moved onto the Sunset Strip (2010).

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

A large number of previously recorded cultural resources are located within the vicinity of the project area, none of which are within the project area. All but one of the resources are historic-age built environment resources, a large portion of which are buildings associated with the Hollywood Boulevard and Entertainment District (P-19-174178). The project area is included immediately adjacent to the area of this district. No prehistoric archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the records search area.

The single archaeological resource (P-19-003545) identified through this records search is located approximately 1/3-mile west of the project area (Table 2). This site consists of historic-age features indicative of pre-World War II occupants of the 1500 block of Vine Street. McKenna et al. identified eleven features including deposits of domestic refuse and building material, wall segments, a cellar, and three septic tanks (2002). Based on the recovered temporally diagnostic artifacts and a review of Sanborn Maps, the mean date of occupation at this site ranges from 1919 to 1938 (2002).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 900 Feet of the Project Site

Primary Number (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Period	Recorded By	Description	Proximity
003545	3545	Historic-era	McKenna, J.	Historic-age foundations, septic tanks, and refuse scatters dating to circa 1900 and 1940 identified during the demolition of the TAV Celebrity Theater Complex in 2002.	Outside

5.2 Native American Correspondence

5.2.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Eyestone Environmental requested the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) maintained contact list of tribal representatives that have traditional cultural affiliation with the project area. As part of their response (dated September 27, 2016), the NAHC conducted a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC SLF check failed to indicate the presence of Native American resources in the project area or surrounding vicinity. Documents related to the NAHC response and SLF search are included in Appendix B. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek; however, in compliance with AB 52, the City has contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested project notification.

5.2.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The proposed project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to “tribal cultural resources” as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native American Tribal representatives (that have requested notification) who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent letters by the City Department of City Planning on September 20, 2016. The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. Contacted individuals included Andrew Salas, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, Caitlin Gulley, Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Robert Dorame, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, Sam Dunlap and Sandonne Goad, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Anthony Morales,

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Linda Candelaria, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, John Valenzuela, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Michael Mirelez, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and Joseph Ontiveros, of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians..

To date, no responses have been received from the tribal contacts regarding TCRs or other concerns about the project. Based on the lack of responses, government to government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the project area

5.3 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

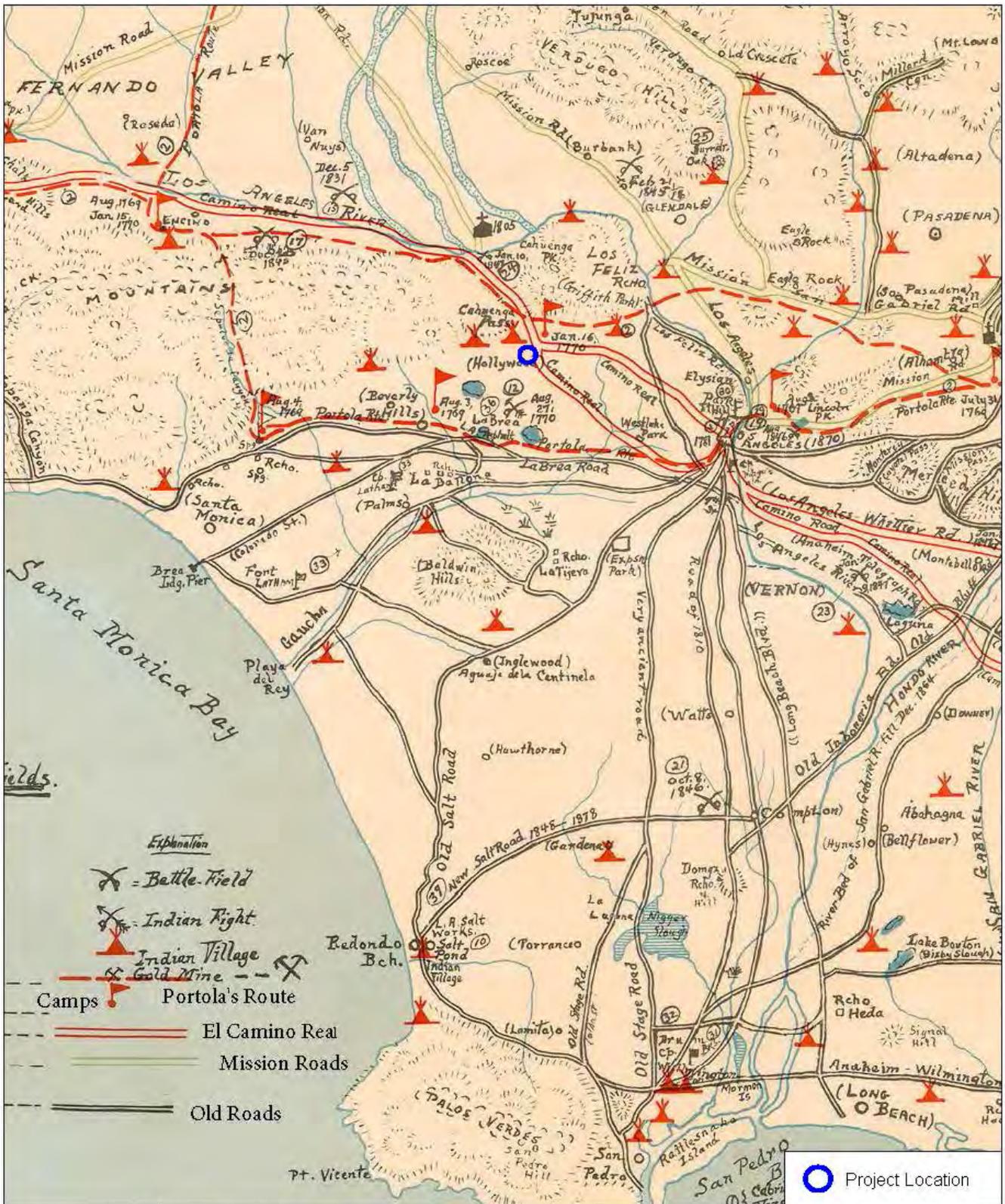
Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the project area. This review included consideration of sources commonly identified through consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map often referenced by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Figure 3). Based on this map, the project area is immediately west of El Camino Real, south of two Native American Villages (the nearest mapped approximately 0.4-miles away), and approximately 1.8 miles northeast of the nearest of the tar pits associated with the La Brea Tar Pit area. It should be noted that this map is highly generalized due to scale and age, and may be somewhat inaccurate with regard to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this map was prepared based on review of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). Although the map contains no specific primary references, it matches with the details documented by the Portola expedition (circa 1769-1770). While the map is a valuable representation of post-mission history, substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented individual features would require review of archaeological or other primary documentation on a case-by-case basis. No information relating to the two village sites mapped nearest to the project was provided within the technical reports reviewed as part of the records search for this study, though it appears likely that these are the villages mentioned in the excerpts of Father Crespi's diary that were quoted in the ethnographic context above in this report (Brown 2002:663).

At the time of Portola's expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the project site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleno/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrielino as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleno/Tongva cultural use area through documented family kinships included in mission records (NEA and King 2004). This process allowed for the identification of clusters of tribal villages (settlements) with greater relative frequencies of related or married individuals than surrounding areas (Figure 6). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were then drawn around these clusters. The relative size of these villages were also inferred from their relative number of mission-period recruits. The nearest village site to the project was Cabuepet (or Cahuenga), located near the northern opening of the Cahuenga Pass. This village was located near what is now Universal Studios. Mission records indicate that 123 Native American neophytes

came from this village, second only to the number of recruits from Yanga in the Western Gabrieleno territory (NEA and King 2004). Campo de Cahuenga was also in this vicinity, which is the site where the 1847 treaty between General Andres Pico and Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Fremont marked the surrender of Mexican California to the United States (Westec 1983). The La Brea Tar Pits area (CA-LAN-159) was a known area of Native American use for hunting and the gathering of tar (Westec 1983). The largest village in the vicinity was likely Yabit (or Yanga), located approximately 5.5 miles to the southeast. Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission, indicating that it may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory (NEA and King 2004: 104). In general, the mapped positions of both Yanga and Cahuenga have been substantiated through archaeological evidence, although the archaeological record has been substantially compromised by rapid and early urbanization throughout much of the region. No archaeological evidence of the two nearest villages on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map was provided in the SCCIC records search results or review of other archaeological information; however, these fell outside of the archaeological records search area.

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional territory. However, no Native American TCRs have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the project.

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

Figure 3
1938 Historical Map

DUDEK

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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 Project Location

SOURCE: Golla 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

Figure 5
Tatic Languages and Dialects

DUDEK

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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

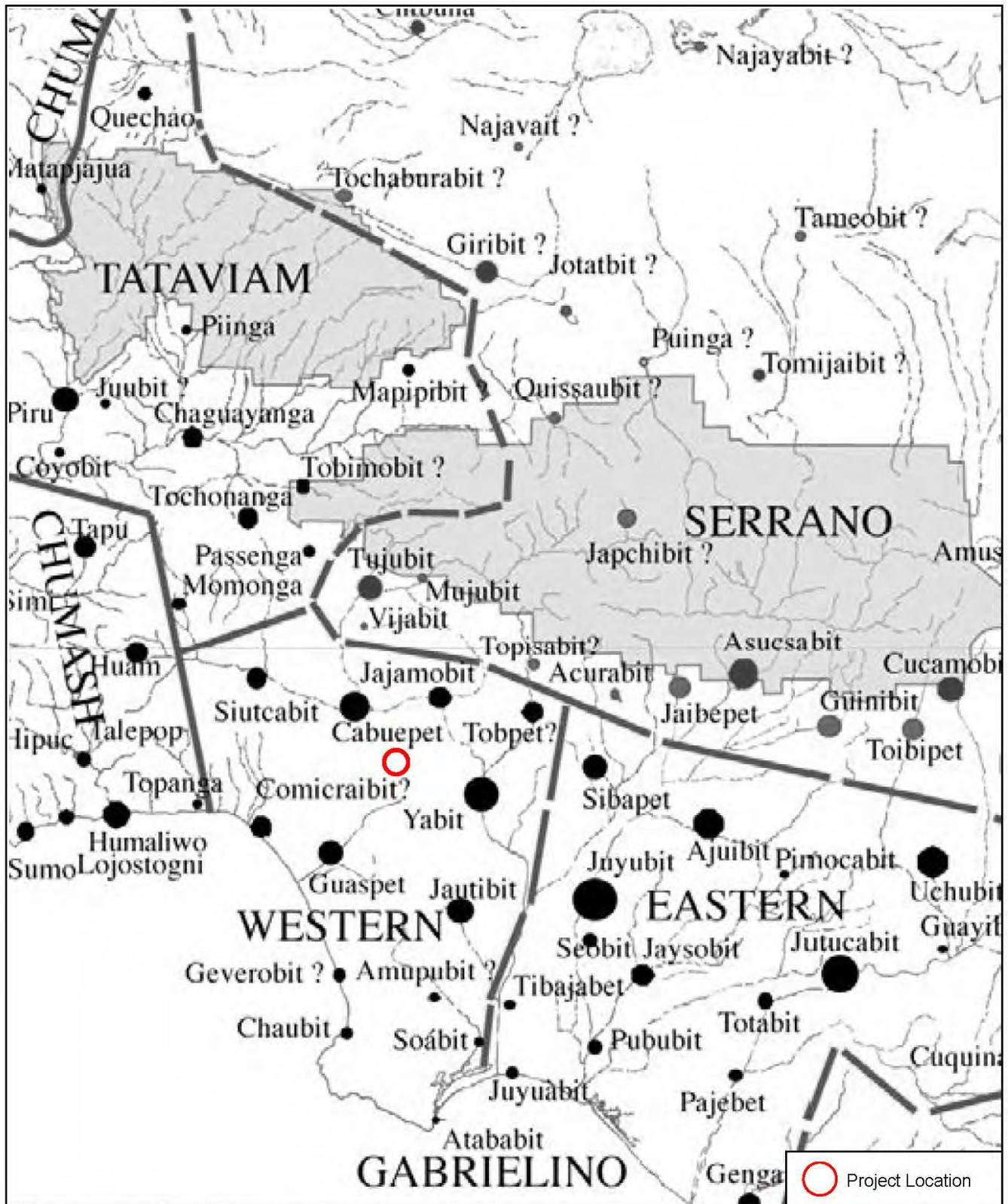
Figure 5

Gabrielino Traditional Area

DUDEK

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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

Figure 6

Tribal Settlements and Mission Recruitment

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Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC Section 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. No Native American resources have been identified within the project area or the surrounding search radius through the records search completed July 25, 2017 at the SCCIC or through a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (completed September 27, 2016). Additionally, no TCRs have been identified within the project site through tribal consultation that would be impacted. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

6.2 Recommendations

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

While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the project, the City has established a standard condition of approval to address inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources. Should tribal cultural resources be inadvertently encountered, this condition of approval provides for temporarily halting construction activities near the encounter and notifying the City and Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. If the City determines that the a potential resource appears to be a tribal cultural resource (as defined by PRC Section 21074), the City would provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time to conduct a site visit and make recommendations regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources. The Applicant would then implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible. The recommendations would then be incorporated into a tribal cultural resource monitoring plan and once the plan is approved by the City, ground disturbance activities could resume. In accordance with the condition of approval, all activities would be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. As a result, potential impacts to TCRs would continue to be less than significant.

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APPENDIX A

SCCIC Records Search Results

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

Resource List

6400 Sunset #10524

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-003545	CA-LAN-003545H	Resource Name - TAV Celebrity Theater Complex; Other - Bond Capital Ltd, Archaeological Monitoring Program	Site	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/structure pads); AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters)	2002 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	LA-07992, LA-09404, LA-09405, LA-09612, LA-10916, LA-11225, LA-12154
P-19-167272		OHP Property Number - 021227; Resource Name - Guaranty Bldg; Other - Allstate Title Bldg	Building	Historic	HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	1979	LA-11225, LA-12172
P-19-167273		OHP Property Number - 021228; Resource Name - Crossroads of the World	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1976 (T. Sitton, Natural History Museum); 1979 (M. La Kretz, Crossroads of the World)	LA-11206
P-19-167544		OHP Property Number - 021513; Resource Name - Hollywood Walk of Fame	Object	Historic	HP39 (Other)	1978 (B. Ciella, C. Johnson, D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalizing); 2000	
P-19-167559		OHP Property Number - 021530; Resource Name - Janes House	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property); HP04 (Ancillary building)	1985 (B. Giella, C. Johnson, & D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalization)	
P-19-167566		OHP Property Number - 021537; Resource Name - Shane Bldg	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	1978 (B. Gielle, C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	
P-19-167589		OHP Property Number - 021561; Resource Name - TAV Bldg	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1978 (B. Ciella, C. Johnson, and D. Miller, Hollywood Revitalization)	
P-19-167949		OHP Property Number - 021922; Resource Name - 1621 Gower St	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	1979 (Denver Miller, Christy Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	
P-19-167953		OHP Property Number - 021926; Resource Name - CBS; Other - CBS (KNXT) Columbus Square	Building	Historic	HP04 (Ancillary building); HP06 (1-3 story commercial building); HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	LA-11569, LA-12017
P-19-167972		OHP Property Number - 021945; Resource Name - Selma-Labaig Historic District; Other - 6000 Block Selma Ave	Element of district	Historic			LA-12017
P-19-168045		OHP Property Number - 025028; Resource Name - Marion Bldg; Voided - 19-171032	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	

Resource List

6400 Sunset #10524

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-168050		OHP Property Number - 022023; Resource Name - Hollywood Citizens News Building	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	
P-19-168051		OHP Property Number - 022024; Resource Name - U S Post Office; Other - Los Angeles, Hollywood Station, Post Office	Building		HP14 (Government building)	1984 (D. Robertson, Beland/Associates)	LA-11206, LA- 11225, LA-12155
P-19-168068		OHP Property Number - 022041; Resource Name - Hollywood Reporter	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979	LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-168069		OHP Property Number - 022042; Resource Name - 6683 Sunset Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-168070		OHP Property Number - 022043; Resource Name - Blessed Sacrament School	Building	Historic	HP15 (Educational building); HP16 (Religious building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	
P-19-168071		OHP Property Number - 022044; Resource Name - Blessed Sacrament Church	Building	Historic	HP16 (Religious building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	
P-19-168073		OHP Property Number - 022046; Resource Name - 6638 Sunset Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-168074		OHP Property Number - 022047; Resource Name - Dr Adams Medical Center	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller, C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	LA-10916, LA- 11206, LA-11225, LA-11285, LA- 11945, LA-12151, LA-12154, LA-12530
P-19-168076		OHP Property Number - 022049; Resource Name - Hollywood Athletic Club; Other - Gary Berwin Entertainment Complex	Building	Historic	HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	(D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	
P-19-168077		OHP Property Number - 022050; Resource Name - 6601 Sunset Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	
P-19-168078		OHP Property Number - 022051; Resource Name - 6600 Sunset Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	

Resource List

6400 Sunset #10524

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-168079		OHP Property Number - 022052; Resource Name - 6528 Sunset Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	
P-19-168080		OHP Property Number - 022053; Resource Name - Hollywood Chamber of Commerce; Other - Schaffer Photo	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	
P-19-168084		OHP Property Number - 022057; Resource Name - Hollywood Palladium	Building	Historic	HP10 (Theater)	1979 (Denver Miller, Christy Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization); 2009 (Christy McAvoy, Avigail Charnov, Historic Resources Group)	
P-19-168109		OHP Property Number - 022082; Resource Name - Afton Square District Non-Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168110		OHP Property Number - 022083; Resource Name - Afton Square District Non-Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168111		OHP Property Number - 022084; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168112		OHP Property Number - 022085; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168113		OHP Property Number - 022086; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168114		OHP Property Number - 022087; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168115		OHP Property Number - 022088; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168116		OHP Property Number - 022089; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168117		OHP Property Number - 022090; Resource Name - Afton Square District	District	Historic	HP39 (Other)	1995; 1995	LA-09802, LA-10276, LA-10915, LA-11569

Resource List

6400 Sunset #10524

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-168145		OHP Property Number - 022118; Resource Name - 1100-1200 Blocks of Beachwood Drive	District	Historic		1980 (Miller, D. and Johnson, C., Hollywood Revitalization)	LA-10915, LA-11569
P-19-168268		OHP Property Number - 022242; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168269		OHP Property Number - 022243; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168270		OHP Property Number - 022244; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168271		OHP Property Number - 022245; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168272		OHP Property Number - 022246; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168273		OHP Property Number - 022247; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168274		OHP Property Number - 022248; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168275		OHP Property Number - 022249; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168276		OHP Property Number - 022250; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168277		OHP Property Number - 022251; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168278		OHP Property Number - 022252; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168279		OHP Property Number - 022253; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	

Resource List

6400 Sunset #10524

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-168280		OHP Property Number - 022254; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168281		OHP Property Number - 022255; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168282		OHP Property Number - 022256; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168283		OHP Property Number - 022257; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168284		OHP Property Number - 022258; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168285		OHP Property Number - 022259; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168286		OHP Property Number - 022260; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168287		OHP Property Number - 022261; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168288		OHP Property Number - 022262; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168289		OHP Property Number - 022263; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168290		OHP Property Number - 022264; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168292		OHP Property Number - 022268; Resource Name - VOID; Voided - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	

Resource List

6400 Sunset #10524

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-168378		OHP Property Number - 101033; Resource Name - Afton Square District Non-Contributor; Voided - 19-176378	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168437		OHP Property Number - 081375; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor; Voided - 19-174437	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168451		OHP Property Number - 022426; Resource Name - 1277 Wilcox Ave	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)		LA-11225, LA- 11945, LA-12530
P-19-168773		OHP Property Number - 022748; Resource Name - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168774		OHP Property Number - 022749; Resource Name - VOID; Voided - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168775		OHP Property Number - 022750; Resource Name - VOID; Voided - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-168776		OHP Property Number - 022751; Resource Name - VOID; Voided - Afton Square District Contributor	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1995	
P-19-169136		OHP Property Number - 023112; Resource Name - 1100-1400 Blocks of Seaward Ave	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-169137		OHP Property Number - 023113; Resource Name - 1446 Seward Ave	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)		LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-169138		OHP Property Number - 023114; Resource Name - 1459 Seward Ave	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)		LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-169139		OHP Property Number - 023115; Resource Name - 1100-1400 Seward Ave	District	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-169247		OHP Property Number - 023223; Resource Name - Street Lamps	Object	Historic	HP39 (Other)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	LA-12017

Resource List

6400 Sunset #10524

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-169258		OHP Property Number - 023234; Resource Name - Richmond	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	
P-19-169259		OHP Property Number - 023235; Resource Name - Premier Fire & Storage Co; Other - Lyon Moving Co	Building	Historic	HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	
P-19-169260		OHP Property Number - 023036; Resource Name - 6420-22 Santa Monica Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	
P-19-169261		OHP Property Number - 023237; Resource Name - 6446-80 Santa Monica Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-169262		OHP Property Number - 023238; Resource Name - 6545-55 Santa Monica Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	LA-11225, LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-169285		OHP Property Number - 023261; Resource Name - Hollywood Fire Station; Other - Fire Station #27	Building	Historic	HP14 (Government building)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee); 1985 (D. Jacobson, Hollywood Heritage)	
P-19-169287		OHP Property Number - 023263; Resource Name - Rudolph Valentino Memorial Fountain	Object	Historic	HP26 (Monument/mural/gravestone); HP29 (Landscape architecture)	1980 (Miller, D. and Johnson, C., HRC)	LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-169289		OHP Property Number - 023265; Resource Name - DeLongpre	Site	Historic	HP31 (Urban open space)	1980 (Miller, D. and Johnson, C., HRC)	LA-11225, LA-11285, LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-169295		OHP Property Number - 023271; Resource Name - Hollywood Studio Club; Other - Studio Club	Building	Historic	HP38 (Women's property)	1980 (Executive Committee, Hollywood El Centro-Lexington Preservation Association)	LA-11569, LA-11586, LA-12157
P-19-169336		OHP Property Number - 023312; Resource Name - Whitley Court	Building, District	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2003 (Christy Johnson McAvoy, Historic Resources Group)	
P-19-169359		OHP Property Number - 023337; Resource Name - Selma-Labaig Historic District; Other - 6000 Block Harold Way	Element of district	Historic	HP02 (Single family property); HP03 (Multiple family property)	1979	LA-12017

Resource List

6400 Sunset #10524

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-171016		OHP Property Number - 025010; Resource Name - Security Trust & Savings; Other - Security Pacific Bank	Building	Historic	HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	1982 (C. Johnson, Questmark Associates)	LA-11206
P-19-171017		OHP Property Number - 025011; Resource Name - Cahuenga Apts	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	1984	
P-19-171033		OHP Property Number - 025029; Resource Name - Dept of Water & Power	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1979 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	
P-19-171036		OHP Property Number - 124935; Resource Name - Avondale Apts; OHP Property Number - 025033	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2000 (R. Starzak & G. Miller, Myra L Franck & Associates)	
P-19-174178		OHP Property Number - 074407; Resource Name - Hollywood Blvd Commercial & Entertainment Distri	District	Historic		1984 (C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage); 2010	LA-09549, LA-10264, LA-10679, LA-11005, LA-11206, LA-11225
P-19-174200		OHP Property Number - 074474; Resource Name - Vogue Theater	Building	Historic	HP10 (Theater)		
P-19-175206		OHP Property Number - 097298; Resource Name - 6500 Yucca St	Building	Historic			LA-11225
P-19-176308		OHP Property Number - 100892; Resource Name - Vista Del Mar-Carlos District	District	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1984 (L. Heumann & C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage/CRA)	LA-12017
P-19-186999		OHP Property Number - 115096; Resource Name - Halifax Apts; Voided - 19-176739	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	1998 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	
P-19-187103		OHP Property Number - 129305; Resource Name - Selma-Labaig Historic District; Other - 5900-6000 Block of Carlton Way	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	1979 (Denver Miller and Christy Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	LA-12017
P-19-187262		OHP Property Number - 022748; Resource Name - 6500-6600 Leland Way	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization Committee)	LA-11945, LA-12530
P-19-187319			District	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1980 (D. Miller & C. Johnson, Hollywood Revitalization)	

Resource List

6400 Sunset #10524

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-187897		OHP Property Number - 021979; Resource Name - Selma-Lebaig Historic District; Voided - 19-168006	District	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1994 (Unknown)	LA-10264, LA- 10276, LA-10915, LA-12017
P-19-187937			Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1984 (L. Heumann & C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage/CRA)	LA-08020
P-19-187963		Resource Name - California Surplus Mart; Other - Sprint Telecommunications, LA70XC424A	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property); HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	2005 (K. Crawford); 2013	LA-12157, LA-13136
P-19-188458		OHP Property Number - 132767; Resource Name - Formosa Hollywood Apt Bldg; Other - T-Moblie SV11692A; Other - Formosa	Building	Historic	HP03 (Multiple family property)	2008 (Crawford, K.A., Michael Brandman Associates); 2011 (Shannon L. Loftus)	LA-09550, LA- 10679, LA-10916, LA-11225, LA- 11945, LA-12154, LA-12530
P-19-188954		OHP Property Number - 168198; Resource Name - 105 S Gardenglen St	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2002 (Kelly F. Ewing, Caltrans)	LA-10190, LA-11923
P-19-190265		Resource Name - Hotel Wilcox; Other - T-Mobile West LLC LA03615E/Wilcox	Building	Historic	HP05 (Hotel/motel)	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	LA-12155

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 6 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) TAV Celebrity Theater Complex
P1. Identifier: Bond Capital, Ltd., Archaeological Monitoring Program

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

- *a. County: Los Angeles and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hollywood Date 1981 T 1S ; R 14W ; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 10 ; SB B.M.
c. Address 1500 Block of Vine Street City Hollywood Zip 90028
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; (See below) mE/ (See below) mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Block located on the northwest corner of Sunset Blvd. and Vine Street. UTM's are 3773800N/377318E; 3773627N/377612E; 3773617N/377705E; and 3773788N/377705E. Block bounded by Sunset, Vine, Selma Avenue, and Morningside Court.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Rectangular block with development in the early 1900s; residential development initiated in 1919 and demolished in phases between 1938 and 1970s. Features identified within boundaries of block included wall and foundation segments, one cellar, three septic tanks, and various refuse scatters. Collections indicate dates of deposition between ca. 1900 and 1940 (dominated by pre-WWII assemblage). (See Continuation Sheets)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH-2 Foundations; AH-4 Privy/Trash, etc.

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) See Report

*P6. Date of Construction/Age and Source

Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Bond Capital, Ltd.

1317 5th Street

Santa Monica, California 90401

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Jeanette A. McKenna (McKenna et al.)

6008 Friends Avenue

Whittier, California 90601-3724

(562) 696-3852 (562) 693-4059 FAX

*P9. Date Recorded: Nov. 20, 2002

*P10. Survey Type: Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none".) McKenna, Jeanette A. (2002) - Results of an Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program at the Site of the "TAV Celebrity Theater" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. On file, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheets Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

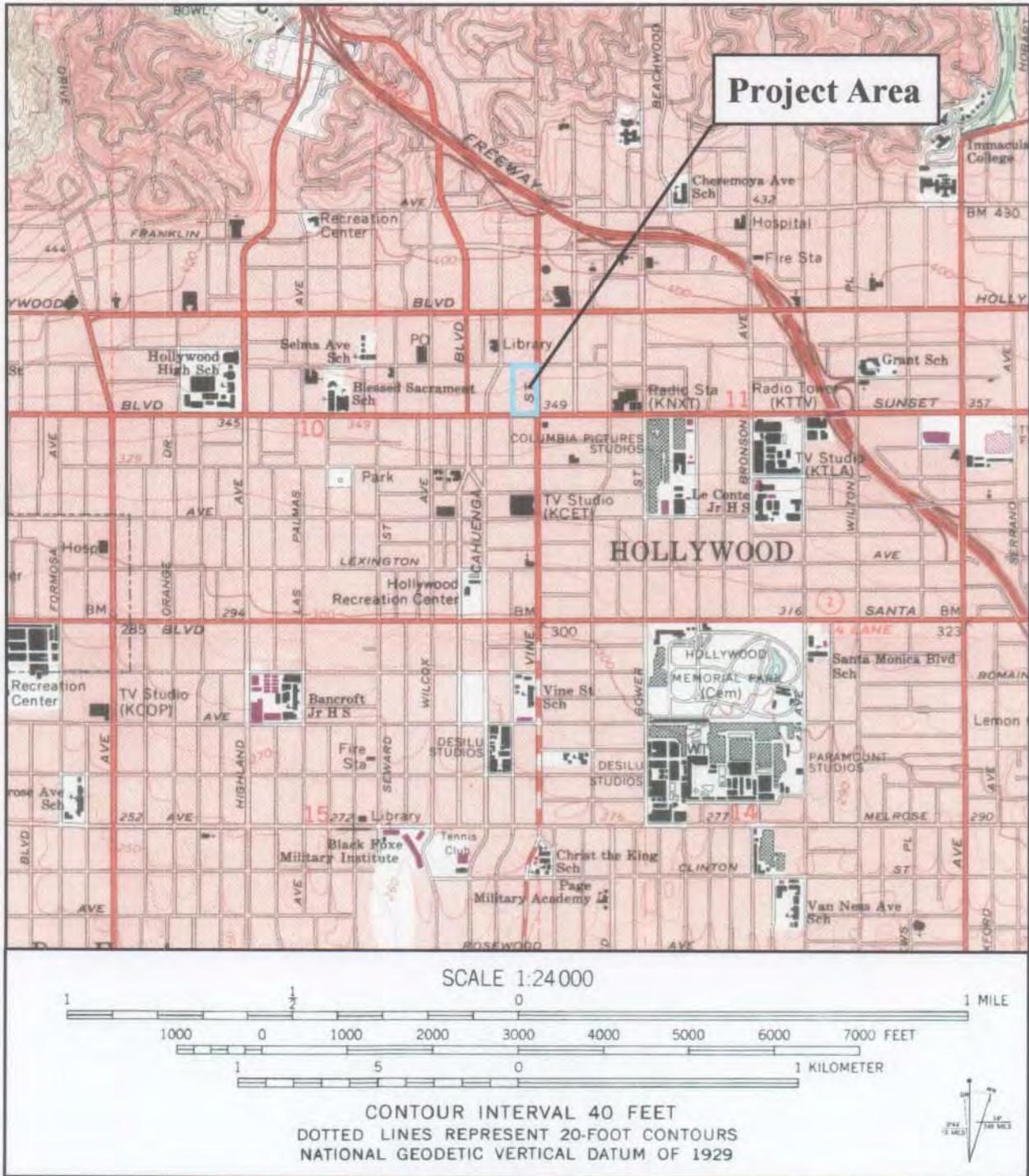
Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

- Page 2 of 6 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) TAV Celebrity Theater Complex
- *A1. Dimensions: a. Length 200 feet (E/W) X b. Width 500 feet (N/S)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate X Other: Maps
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary X Other (explain): Street Boundaries
- Reliability of Determination: X High Low Explain: _____
- Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted Access Paved/Built Over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation X Other (explain): Some Standing Structures Under Demolition
- A2. Depth: None Unknown X Method of Determination: Feature Identification
- *A3. Human Remains: Present X Absent Possible Unknown (explain): _____
- *A4. Features: (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)
See Continuation Sheets.
- *A5. Cultural Constituents: (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.)
Bone, Glass, Ceramics, Bricks, Metal, etc. See report for Inventory.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected? No X Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated).
- *A7. Site Condition: Good Fair X Poor (Describe disturbances.): Site disturbed by grading and excavations for re-development.
- *A8. Nearest Water: (Type, distance, and direction.) None.
- *A9. Elevation: 300 feet above mean sea level.
- A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.)
Urban Development. No natural soils exposed until after demolition.
- A11. Historical Information:
See Continuation Sheets
- *A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 X 1914-1945
X Post-1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:
Development between 1910s and 1980s.
- A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations)
Residential and Commercial Development of Early Hollywood. Block was the site of original Wallach's Music City.
- A14. Remarks: See Report and Continuation Sheets.
- A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references) McKenna (2002); Sanborn Maps (1919 and 1938).
- A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): On file; See Report
Form Prepared by: Jeanette A. McKenna (McKenna et al.), Whittier, California 90601 Date: Nov. 20, 2002

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 6 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) TAV Celebrity Theater Complex
*Name of Map: Hollywood *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map 1981



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION FORM

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 6 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) TAV Celebrity Theater Complex

During the many months of monitoring, the McKenna et al. crew recovered isolated artifacts and, in some cases, features. All of these items were identified in the northwestern corner of the property (under the asphalt paving) and did not involve properties located along either Sunset Boulevard or Vine Street (see Sketch Map). As illustrated, eleven features were identified, including refuse concentrations, wall segments, a cellar, and three septic tanks. The northernmost wall alignment appears to correlate with the residential structure identified on the 1919 Sanborn Map (on Selma Avenue and in the northernmost lot). Also located on this property was a concentration of refuse yielding materials that pre-dated 1940.

A single concentration of building refuse was identified to the east of this lot (one the northernmost lots facing Vine Street). These materials appeared to represent one of the periods of renovation for the TAV complex - probably dating to the late 1930s-1940s. Two of the three septic tanks were spatially associated with the third and fourths lots south of Selma Avenue (1542 and 1538 Morningside Court, respectively). These tanks consisted of unmortared bricks with an average diameter of 4 feet. No artifacts were found within the cavities and no other studies were warranted.

The majority of artifacts and features were associated with the second lot south of Selma (1548 Morningside Court). This lot was developed with a single family residence and garage. Features identified within this property included evidence of walls or foundations, a cellar with a poured concrete staircase, one septic tank, and two refuse concentrations. The refuse was divided into two main categories - construction debris (bricks) and refuse. The refuse concentration yielded only a few diagnostic items and the septic tank yielded no artifactual materials. Likewise, the cellar yielded no artifactual materials, indicating that these properties were void of such items at the time of the demolition. Historic research showed that these residences were erected in c. 1919 and most were demolished by 1938. The structures on the second and third lots (1548 and 1542, respectively) remained until the 1970s, when the TAV complex was expanded. Therefore, the remains identified during the recent monitoring program represent those items left after the final demolition of residential properties on this block.

Because the features were disturbed during the demolition activities, many items were likely missed. However, enough data was recovered to permit an analysis of the lots. First, the analysis and spatial data permitted the assignment of lot association. Secondly, the relatively small collection of materials recovered from the properties permitted artifact analysis.

In general, the materials recovered are all indicative of household use. These items included frag-ments of tableware (various patterns), bottles (medicinal, beverage, and condiment), a terra cotta flower pot, numerous bricks (both building and fire bricks); decorative building materials (e.g. columns and tile work); cosmetic jars, and one unidentified piece of shaped copper (decorative).

The diagnostic materials were traced to their manufacturer and dates of manufacturing.

The mean date of occupation for the properties in the northwestern corner of this block are suggested to be 1912.8 +/- 14.7 years, or a range between 1898 and 1927. Since historic data indicated that the properties were not developed until 1919, these dates are narrowed somewhat. The manufacturing dates suggest a range from 1903 to 1938 and, given the dates of structural construction, the depositions can be further narrowed to 1919 to 1938 - accounting for some lag time in the retention of certain items (e.g. ceramics) during the Depression.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION FORM

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 6 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) TAV Celebrity Theater Complex

The materials and features identified in this area were relatively shallow. All features were located within the looser, sandy soils identified as recent alluvium. Deeper excavations revealed a substrate of denser, sandy silt soils with some rocky inclusions suggesting the presents of prehistoric water channels (creeks) passing through the area on an east/west axis. Profiles from deposits ranging between 1.4 and 2.2 meters below surface yielded evidence of soil horizons and the sharp delineations between the various deposits. Although the water channels were suggested, no cultural remains were identified to date these deposits.

Further excavations by the construction crew reached depths exceeding 50 feet from the current surface on Sunset Boulevard. At approximately 51 feet below this surface, water was found to enter the pit. This water further suggested that this property included at least one early water channel that is now flowing at a depth of more than 50 feet below the surface. No archaeological or paleontological remains were found in these deeper excavations.

As a result of the recently completed archaeological/paleontological monitoring program at the TAV Celebrity Theater complex in Hollywood, McKenna et al. identified and recorded a minimum of eleven features within the property and recovered a number of artifacts indicative of the pre-World War II occupation of the residential units along Morningside Court. No prehistoric or paleontological remains were identified.

In accordance with an agreement with the City of Los Angeles (Hollywood Heritage), Bond Capital, Ltd. salvaged many items associated with the TAV Theater, including the panel illustrated in Figure 5. This panel will be incorporated into the new building design. Measures were also taken to protect the Walk of Stars (on Vine Street) from damage during these operations.

McKenna et al. has recorded the materials and historic features identified during this program and has concluded that no further archaeological/paleontological studies are warranted at this time. If, however, addition excavations are scheduled for the property, archaeological/paleontological monitoring should be re-instituted. The extent and duration of any future monitoring would be determined in accordance with the planned excavations and/or grading schedule.

Report List

6400 Sunset # 10524

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-01578		1983	Anonymous	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Westec Services, Inc.	
LA-03496			Anonymous	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	Unknown	19-000159, 19-001945
LA-04345		1999	McLean, Deborah K.	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La 650-01, 6344 Fountain Avenue, Community of Hollywood, City and County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-04580		1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for the At&t Wireless Services Facility Number 633.2, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-04909		2000	Atchley, Sara M.	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	Jones & Stokes	
LA-05081		2000	Lapin, Philippe	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 650-02, County of Los Angeles, Ca	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05095		1999	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Descriptive and Historical Date Photographic Record, and Floor Plans Pertaining to the "tav Celebrity Theater" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-06811		2003	Harper, Caprice D.	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 234-01 Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-07562		1987	Greenwood, Roberta S.	Additional Information for Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07565		1987	Unknown	Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07566		1987	Hatheway, Roger G. and Peter, Kevin J.	Technical Report Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07981		2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La70xc424a (ca Surplus Mart), 6263 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	

Report List

6400 Sunset # 10524

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-07992	Paleo -	2002	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Results of an Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program at the Site of the "tav Celebrity Theatre" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	19-003545
LA-08020		1987	Anonymous	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study	Southern California Rapid Transit District	19-174623, 19-187937, 19-187938, 19-187939, 19-187940, 19-187941
LA-08251		2004	Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	19-001945, 19-002393, 19-002804, 19-003300, 19-003301, 19-003302, 19-003303, 19-003304, 19-003305, 19-003306, 19-003307, 19-100281, 19-186585
LA-09233		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11570E (Surplus RT), 1106 North Vine Street, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-09405		2008	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site (ESS Storage), Located At 1860 Vine St., Los Angeles, California 90028	Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluations	19-003302, 19-003545, 19-169323
LA-09546		2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and K. A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11691A (Music Box), 6122 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-09549		2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood), 1519 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-002393, 19-174178
LA-09550		2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood), 1519 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles County, CA.	Michael Brandman Associates	19-188458
LA-10507		1983	Anonymous	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Westec Services, Inc.	

Report List

6400 Sunset # 10524

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-10915		2010	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11691-C (ATT Gower Switch), 1429 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-168117, 19-168145, 19-187897
LA-10916		2011	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC, Telecommunications Facility LAC633-01, USID 11760 (Cahuenga/Sunset), 6515 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	19-003545, 19-168074, 19-188458, 19-189954
LA-11225		2011	Shannon, Loftus	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, Clearwire Site CA-LOS4750A, 1519 (1523) North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90028	ACE Environmental, LLC	19-002392, 19-003302, 19-003545, 19-167177, 19-167272, 19-168051, 19-168063, 19-168074, 19-168451, 19-168942, 19-169087, 19-169262, 19-169263, 19-169264, 19-169267, 19-169270, 19-169273, 19-169289, 19-169320, 19-169321, 19-169323, 19-169333, 19-174178, 19-175206, 19-176911, 19-188224, 19-188458
LA-11783		2012	Stewart, Noah and Allison, Noah	Supplemental Finding of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in L.A. County on Highway 101	California Department of Transportation	
LA-11797		2010	Chattel, Robert	Historic Resources Survey Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area	Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation	
LA-11982		2011	Panich, Lee, Schneider, Tsim, and Holson, John	Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 6 Proposed Capping of Cultural Resources	Pacific Legacy	19-002206, 19-002363, 19-003004, 19-003005, 19-003008
LA-12155		2012	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03615E (Wilcox) 1557 Wilcox Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	19-168051, 19-190265
LA-13136		2013	Loftus, Shannon L.	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE SURVEY, AT&T SITE EL0511 SANTA MONICA BLVD/VINE ST. 1106 NORTH VINE STREET, LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 90038, CASPR# 3551502170	ACE ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC	19-187963

PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY-NAME	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
081634		4907 W 120TH ST		HAWTHORNE	U	1925	PROJ.REVW.	HUD871027C	10/30/89	6Y	
125735		5040 W 125TH ST		HAWTHORNE	U	1944	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-99-0377-0000	06/14/99	6Y	
129342		4746 W 131TH ST		HAWTHORNE	P	1948	PROJ.REVW.	HUD990614F	06/14/99	6Y	
129343		3542 W 139TH ST		HAWTHORNE	P	1952	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-02-0009-0000	01/14/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD020110F	01/14/02	6Y	
							HIST.RES.	DOE-19-02-0010-0000	01/14/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD020110D	01/14/02	6Y	
124777		200 PIER AVE	REVIEW FOR PBW FACILITY LA 474-05	HERMOSA BEACH	P		PROJ.REVW.	FCC000601G	06/15/00	6Y	
136566		710 PIER AVE	HERMOSA BEACH COMMUNITY CENTER	HERMOSA BEACH	M	1911	PROJ.REVW.	HUD030710C	11/14/03	2S2	
							HIST.RES.	DOE-19-02-1170-0000	12/18/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FCC020909B	12/18/02	6Y	
097750		861 VALLEY DR	CLARK BUILDING	HERMOSA BEACH	M	1937	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0461-0000	06/19/94	2S2	A
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	06/19/94	2S2	A
150044		277 S AVE 55		HIGHLAND PARK	P	1924	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-04-0159-0000	09/30/04	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD041006D	09/30/04	6Y	
109941		1750 ARGYLE AVE	LITTLE COUNTRY CHURCH OF HOLLYWOOD	HOLLYWOOD	P	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-97-0006-0000	08/01/97	2S2	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD970717A	08/01/97	2S2	
094292		2580 CAHUENGA BLVD	PILGRIMAGE THEATER	HOLLYWOOD	C	1930	PROJ.REVW.	HUD950103Z	01/19/95	2S2	ABC
100882		5800 HAROLD WY	HAROLD WAY DISTRICT	HOLLYWOOD	P	1909	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0443-9999	02/08/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	02/08/94	6Y	
100888		5812 HAROLD WY	HAROLD WAY DISTRICT	HOLLYWOOD	P	1909	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0443-0004	02/08/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	02/08/94	6Y	
100886		5824 HAROLD WY	HAROLD WAY DISTRICT	HOLLYWOOD	P	1906	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0443-0003	02/08/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	02/08/94	6Y	
100889		5825 HAROLD WY	HAROLD WAY DISTRICT	HOLLYWOOD	P		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0443-0005	02/08/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	02/08/94	6Y	
100885		5832 HAROLD WY	HAROLD WAY DISTRICT	HOLLYWOOD	P	1926	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0443-0002	02/08/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	02/08/94	6Y	
100883		5846 HAROLD WY	HAROLD WAY DISTRICT	HOLLYWOOD	P	1913	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0443-0001	02/08/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	02/08/94	6Y	
021990	19-176738	LABAIG AVE	LABAIG AVE, 1500 BLOCK	HOLLYWOOD	P	1911	HIST.SURV.	0053-0644-9999		7N	
	19-168017										
132731		4643 LOS FELIZ BLVD	THE LOS FELIZ MANOR	HOLLYWOOD	P	1929	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-02-0967-0000	05/22/02	2S2	
							PROJ.REVW.	FCC020503A	05/22/02	2S2	
084769		1221 N FORMOSA ST		HOLLYWOOD	P	1932	PROJ.REVW.	HUD930920b	11/22/93	6Y	
126759		1800 N LA BREA AVE		HOLLYWOOD	P	1922	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0355-0000	10/20/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FCC000928B	10/20/00	6Y	
127571		1720 N VINE ST		HOLLYWOOD		1956	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-01-0120-0000	01/31/01	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD010201B	01/31/01	6Y	
127573		1724 N VINE ST		HOLLYWOOD		1956	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-01-0121-0000	01/31/01	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD010201B	01/31/01	6Y	
084768		8724 RANGELY AVE		HOLLYWOOD	P	1926	PROJ.REVW.	HUD930920a	11/22/93	6Y	
025032	19-176739	6376 YUCCA ST	HALIFAX APARTMENTS	HOLLYWOOD	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0203-0000	12/27/95	2S2	AC
							TAX.CERT.	537.9-19-0198	06/27/96	7J	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD951222K	12/27/95	2S2	AC
							HIST.SURV.	0053-2425-0000		7N	
067829			MARCONI STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT	HUNTINGTON PARK	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-90-0056-9999	05/16/90	2S2	C
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD900402M	05/16/90	2S2	C
068304		0	HUNTINGTON PARK REC CENTER	HUNTINGTON PARK	U		PROJ.REVW.	HUD890427C	07/28/89	6Y	
184558		4214 60TH ST		HUNTINGTON PARK	P	1924	PROJ.REVW.	HUD100830R	09/23/10	6Y	
184167		2556 67TH AVE		HUNTINGTON PARK	P	1925	PROJ.REVW.	HUD100830R	09/23/10	6Y	

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission Assembly
Bill 52 Contact List and Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



September 27, 2016

Pei-Ming Chou
Eyestone Environmental

Sent by E-mail: p.chou@eyestoneEIR.com

RE: Proposed citizenM Hollywood & Vine Project, Community of Hollywood; Hollywood USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Chou:

Attached is a contact list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

Our records indicate that the lead agency for this project has not requested a Native American Consultation List for the purposes of formal consultation. Lists for cultural resource assessments are different than consultation lists. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

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

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

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

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

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.

- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.
 - All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
 3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission.
 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

The results of these searches and surveys should be included in the "Tribal Cultural Resources" subsection of the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document submitted for review.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

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

Sincerely,



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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
9/27/2016

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626)926-4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Duplicate

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955
tsen2u@hotmail.com

Kitanemuk
Serrano
Tataviam

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
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 Gabrielino
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., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951)807-0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562)761-6417
Fax: (562)761-6417
gtongva@verizon.net

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite Gabrielino
1100
Los Angeles, CA, 90067
Phone: (626) 676 - 1184

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 citizenM Hollywood & Vine, Los Angeles County.

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



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MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1274

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

<http://planning.lacity.org>

September 20th, 2016

CASE No.: CPC-2016-2845-VZC-HD-MCUP-ZAA-SPR;

VTT-74293; ENV-2016-2846-EIR

Project Address: 1718 N. Vine Street,
Los Angeles, CA 90028

Community Plan: Hollywood

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed project:

The project proposes demolition of existing structures, including a 6,393 square foot two-story commercial restaurant and nightclub, as well as limited paved parking areas, followed by the new construction of a hotel on a 12,240 square foot site located at 1718 N. Vine Street within the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The Project will contain 216 hotel guest rooms, have a maximum height of 183 feet, and would provide parking within three subterranean levels. Upon completion, the Project would contain approximately 73,440 square feet of floor area, for a total maximum floor area ratio of 6:1.

Per AB 52, you have 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 wish to consult on this project. Please provide your contact information and mail your request to:

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Erin Strelch
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: erin.strelch@lacity.org
Phone No.: (213) 978-1351

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Erin Strelch
Major Projects Unit



City Hall X 200 N. Spring Street, Room 750 X Los Angeles, CA 90012

October 5, 2017

TO: Planning Staff

FROM: Major Projects

SUBJECT: AB 52 Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List
as of May 24, 2016

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Caitlin B. Gulley, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 2nd Street
San Fernando, CA 91340

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

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

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

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

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
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

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

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

**City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning
Affidavit of Mailing**

Case Number: ENV-2016-2846-EIR

This Affidavit concerns (check one of the following):

- AB52 Tribal Consultation Notification**
- Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report**
- Notice of Completion of a Draft Environmental Impact Report**
- Notice of Availability of a Final Environmental Impact Report**

I, Erin Strelch, certify that I am an employee of the City of Los Angeles, and on September 12, 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:

Check Recipients Below:

- Owner, Applicant and Representative
- 500-foot Radius Owners and Occupants
- State, Regional, and Local Agencies
- Council Office No. _____
- Certified Neighborhood Council: _____
- Persons who signed in at the Scoping Meeting
- Persons who requested notice in writing
- California Native American Tribes that requested notification
- Other: _____



Staff Signature



City Hall 200 N. Spring Street, Room 750 Los Angeles, CA 90012

4/17/2019

TO: Planning Staff
FROM: Major Projects
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Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Erin Strelch
Major Projects Unit