

## 3.17 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

### 3.17.1 INTRODUCTION

This discussion provides an evaluation of K Line Northern Extension (KNE) as it relates to tribal cultural resources (TCRs). It includes descriptions of the federal, state, and local regulatory setting, existing conditions, and the impacts from construction and operation of the proposed alignments and stations, design option, and maintenance and storage facility (MSF), as well as mitigation measures where applicable. For more detailed information, refer to the KNE Tribal Cultural Resources Technical Report (Appendix 3.17-A).

### 3.17.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

#### 3.17.2.1 FEDERAL

The following federal laws and regulations are relevant to construction and operation of the project:

- National Historic Preservation Act (54 United States Code 300101 et seq.), which establishes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

#### 3.17.2.2 STATE

The following state laws and regulations are relevant to construction and operation of the project:

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Sections 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000 et seq.)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- California State Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52)
- California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5
- California PRC Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98
- California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

#### 3.17.2.3 REGIONAL

No regional regulations are applicable to the project regarding TCRs.

#### 3.17.2.4 LOCAL

The following local codes, ordinances, and general plans are relevant to construction and operation of the project:

- Los Angeles County Historic Preservation Ordinance
- City of Los Angeles Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (1981, amended July 31, 2002)

- City of Los Angeles Administrative Code, Division 22, Chapter 9, Article 1 (Ordinance No. 178402), 1962
- City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, Chapter 1, Article 2, Section 12.20.3 (Ordinance No. 175891), 1979 (amended 2004)
- City of Los Angeles General Plan, Conservation Element, 2001

### 3.17.3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.17.3.1 CEQA METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate the project against CEQA thresholds of significance as the basis for determining the level of impacts related to TCRs. The methodology for this analysis includes the delineation of a resource study area (RSA), consultation with Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the RSA and vicinity, and identification of potential TCRs through archival research and a targeted field survey.

#### 3.17.3.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

In accordance with Appendix G of the 2022 CEQA Guidelines, the project would have a significant impact related to TCRs if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- **Impact TCR-1:** Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or
- **Impact TCR-2:** A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

#### 3.17.4 RESOURCE STUDY AREA

The RSA for TCRs was delineated based on the proposed physical configuration of the alignments and stations, design option, and MSF, including all areas where temporary or permanent ground disturbance and property acquisitions may occur. The RSA is defined as the area necessary to construct, operate, and maintain the alignments and stations, design option, and MSF, and includes all proposed right-of-way, acquisition, and construction areas. The RSA is shown on Figure 3.17-1.

#### 3.17.5 EXISTING SETTING

This existing setting discussion summarizes current conditions related to TCRs within and near the KNE RSA.

### 3.17.5.1 REGIONAL SETTING

The project is located in a relatively flat area of the Los Angeles Basin. The basin is surrounded by the Santa Monica Mountains to the northwest, the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, and the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains to the east. The basin was formed by alluvial and fluvial deposits derived from these surrounding mountains. Today, the vicinity of the project is a densely populated and heavily developed city landscape.

#### 3.17.5.1.1 GEOLOGIC SETTING

Geologic mapping indicates that most of the surface in the vicinity of the project is covered with Pleistocene-aged (11,700 BP to 2.58 Ma) alluvium, alluvial fan, and valley deposits (mapped as Qae in Figure 3.17-2 and Figure 3.17-3). A smaller portion of the project is covered by Holocene-aged (less than 11,700 BP) alluvium mapped as Qa, and at the very northern tip of KNE, outcrops of the Topanga Formation cross the RSA.

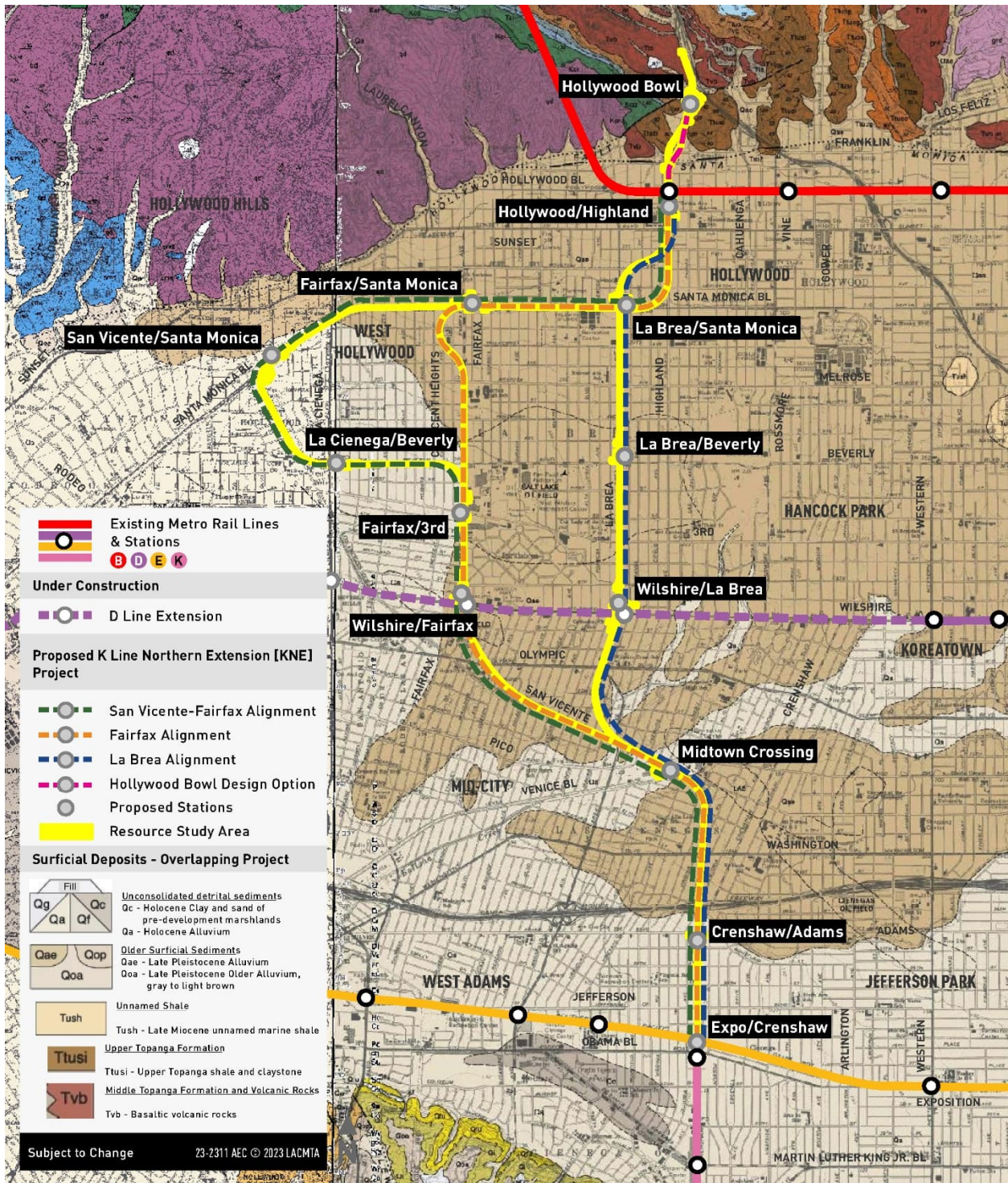
Any cultural deposits that are or may have been present within the RSA would likely have been located on or near the surface within younger alluvium (Qa) deposits. These recent alluvial deposits are common throughout the northern half of KNE and are characterized by deposits of gravel and sand that form active parts of alluvial valleys.

FIGURE 3.17-1. RESOURCE STUDY AREA



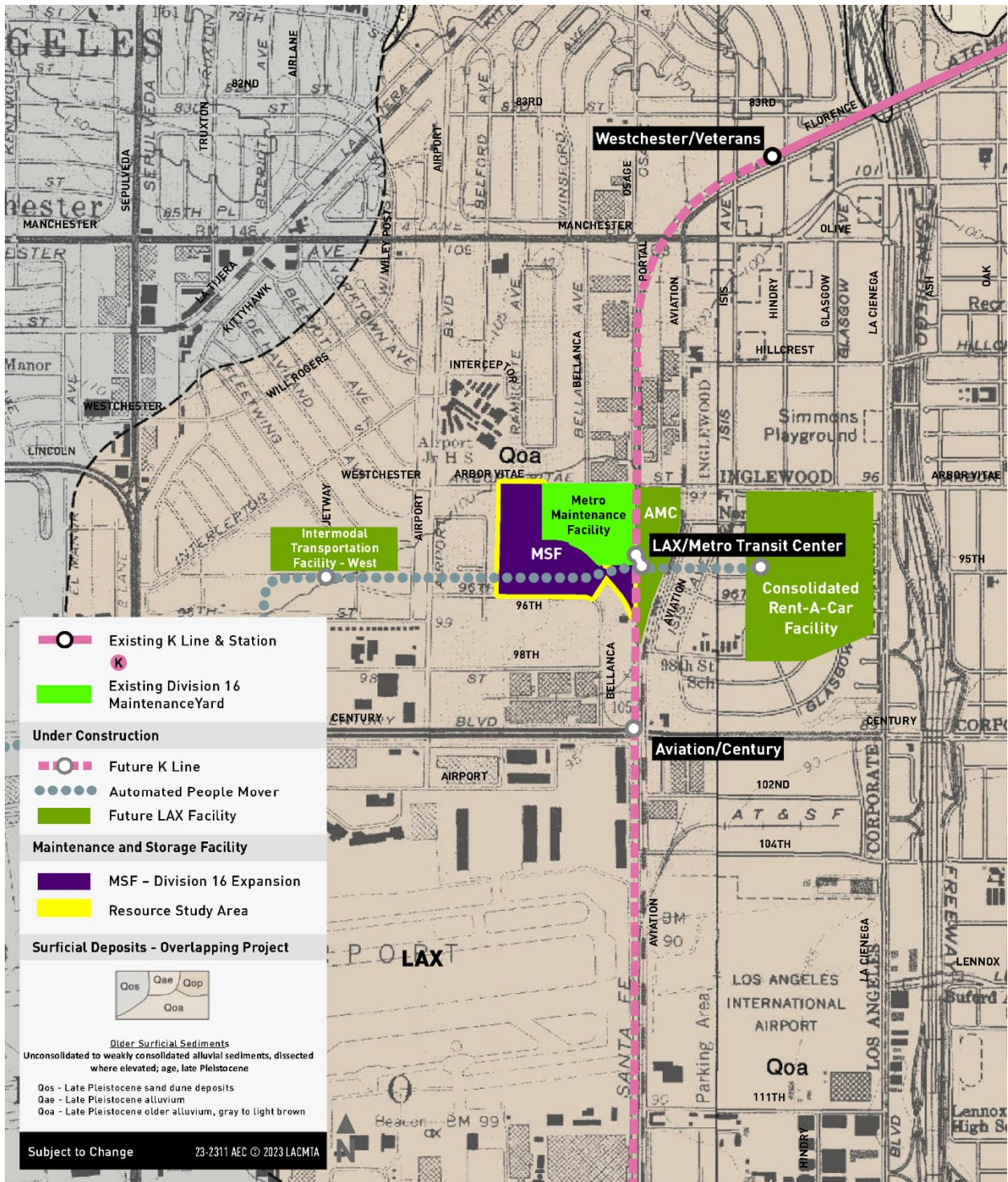
Source: Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

FIGURE 3.17-2. SURFICIAL DEPOSITS IN THE KNE VICINITY



Source: Yerkes et al. 1965; Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

FIGURE 3.17-3. SURFICIAL DEPOSITS IN THE VICINITY OF THE MSF



Source: Yerkes et al. 1965; Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

### 3.17.5.1.2 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistory of the Southern California coastal region is typically divided into Early (8,000 to 3,000 BP), Middle (2,550 to 800 BP), and Late Period (800 to 400 BP), with an initial Paleo-Indian period dating to the late Pleistocene and early Holocene (13,000 to 10,000 BP) (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968).

### 3.17.5.1.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The historical era in California began with Spanish colonization and is often divided into three distinctive chronological and historical periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1542 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The history of Los Angeles is characterized by population influx and diversity, as well as infrastructural and architectural developments.

### 3.17.5.1.4 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

At the time of European contact, the vicinity of the project was occupied by Shoshonean-speaking Gabrieliño people who inhabited what is now the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County down to Aliso Creek (Kroeber 1925). Figure 3.17-4 provides ethnographic tribal boundaries for the Gabrieliño and their neighbors, although it is likely that the territorial boundaries between these linguistically distinct groups fluctuated in prehistoric times.

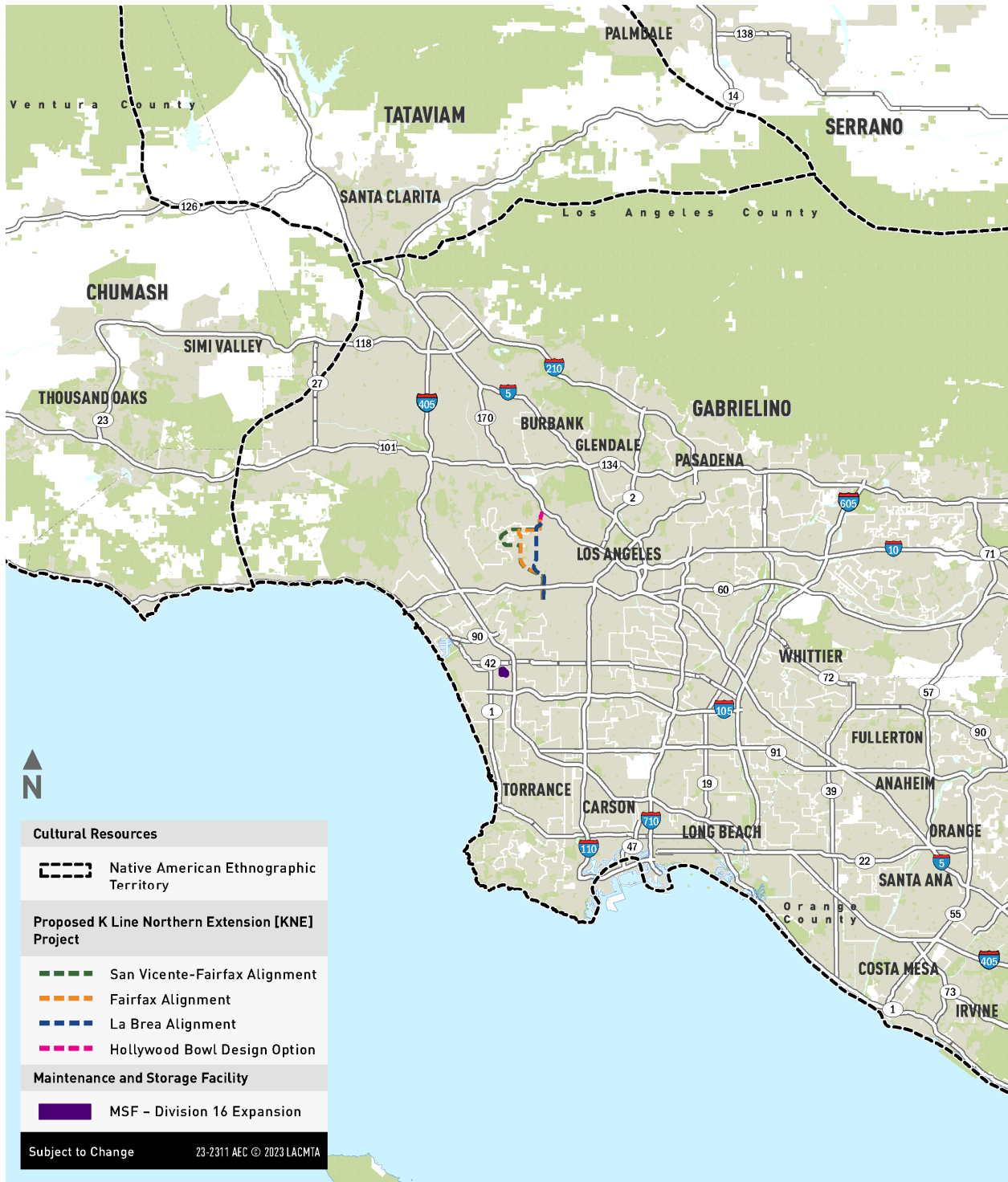
## 3.17.5.2 INVENTORY RESULTS

This discussion summarizes identification efforts of potential TCRs through archival research, consultation with Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the RSA and vicinity, and a targeted field survey.

### 3.17.5.2.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archaeologists who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 61) and are familiar with resources and research considerations within the RSA and vicinity, conducted the archival research for this study. The following sections outline the sources of the archival research.

FIGURE 3.17-4. ETHNOGRAPHIC TRIBAL BOUNDARIES



Source: McCawley 1996; Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

### 3.17.5.2.1.1 SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH

A records search for the project was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Fullerton on January 12 and 18, 2023, and on February 22, 2023. The SCCIC, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of cultural resources records and studies for Los Angeles County. The search included a review of all recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within a 0.25-mile radius of the project RSA and a review of all recorded historic archaeological and architectural sites and cultural resource reports on file within a 0.25-mile radius of the RSA. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the CRHR, the NRHP, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, and local registers were reviewed, as were historical U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps.

The records search identified 144 investigations previously conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the RSA. Of these, 47 overlap with the RSA. The records search also identified 134 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the RSA. Of these, 128 are historic, five are prehistoric, and one is multi-component. A total of 36 historic-period resources are within the RSA. No previously recorded cultural resources of Native American origin overlap with the RSA.

### 3.17.5.2.1.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In addition to the SCCIC records search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search on January 19, 2023, to identify Native American cultural resources that may be Traditional Cultural Properties or TCRs that might be affected by the project, as required by CEQA as amended by AB 52. The results of the SLF search indicates that the region contains Native American cultural resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and/or TCRs.

The NAHC also identified 10 Native American representatives for AB 52 consultation efforts and recommended contacting the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians for additional information. The AB 52 tribal consultation list was provided to Metro on January 23, 2023, and includes the following entities:

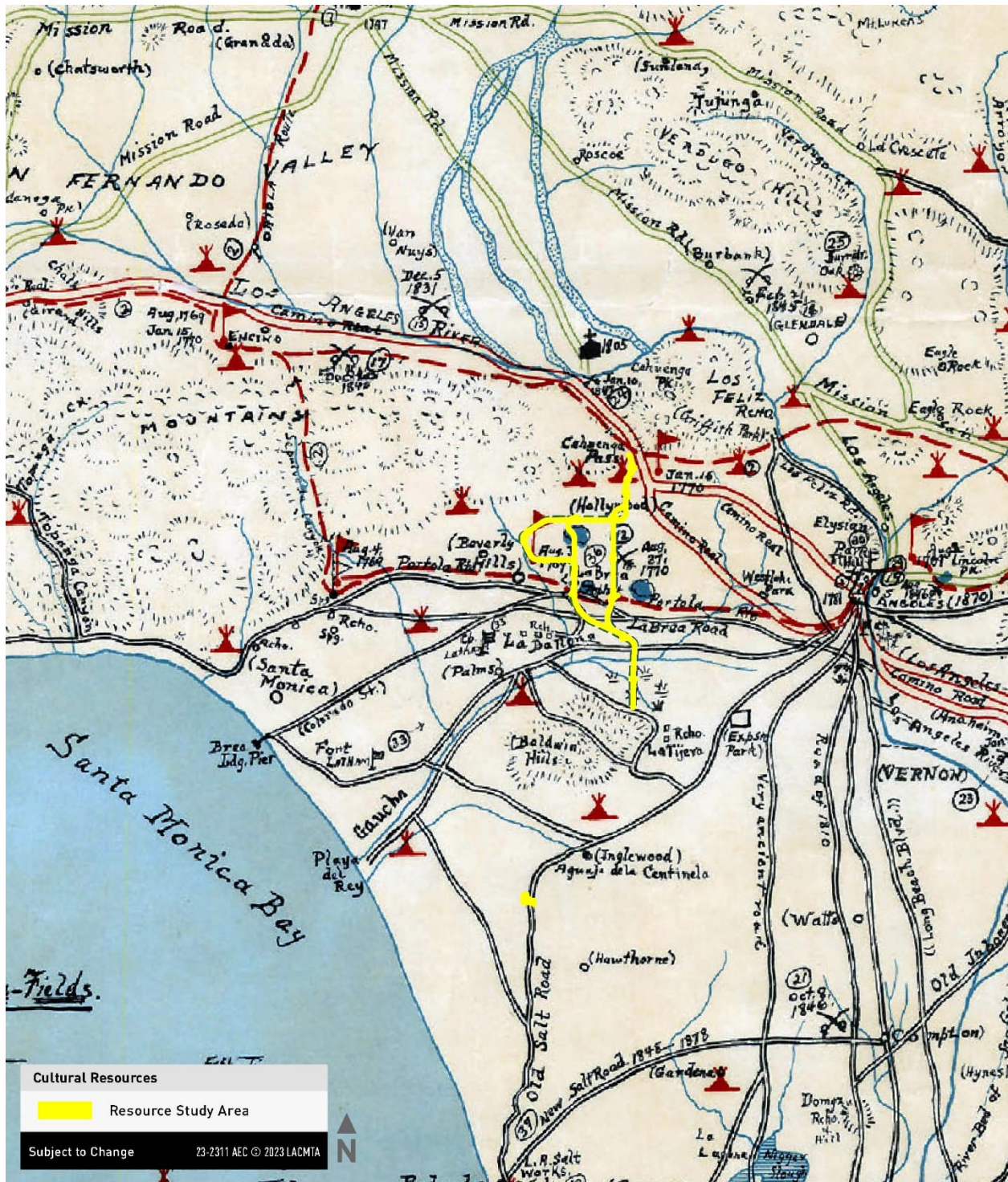
- Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
- Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation
- Gabrieliño Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrieliño -Tongva Tribe
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

### 3.17.5.2.1.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE AND HISTORIC MAP REVIEW

A review of primary and secondary ethnographic literature and historic maps was conducted to identify possible locations for TCRs that may not be captured in the SCCIC records search. This review included identification of natural resources and landscape features that may be of interest to tribal communities, historic roads and trails, and village locations and other traditional place names. Sources consulted included General Land Office survey maps; U.S. Geological Survey historical topographic maps; Huntington Library Digital Archives; Library of Congress; and University of California Libraries Online Archive of California.

Gabrieliño villages are reported by early explorers to have been most abundant near the Los Angeles River, in the area north of what is now downtown, known as the Glendale Narrows, and those areas along the river's various outlets into the ocean. The nearest documented villages include Koruuvanga, approximately five miles west of the northern end of the KNE RSA; Maawnga located approximately six miles west; and Ya'angna and Geveronga, which may have been approximately five miles west of the northern extent of the KNE RSA (McCawley 1996). Saa'anga is approximately two miles from the MSF site at the far south end of the project. The project itself does not appear to include any documented historic villages or place names identified in the ethnographic record. However, the full extent and exact location of these villages are not well defined. The Kirkman–Harriman pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County: 1860 A.D. 1937 A.D. (1938) depicts a variety of historic settlements, trails, and geographic locations (Figure 3.17-5). This illustrated map depicts unnamed villages in the northern vicinity of the KNE RSA that do not appear to correspond with the ethnohistoric settlements discussed above. Two symbols for Native American villages are located at the southwest mouth of Cahuenga Pass, with the northernmost KNE components extending into the area of the eastern village marker in the Hollywood Hills. Another unnamed village symbol is present about 1.6 miles northwest of the western KNE boundary near the confluence of Franklin and Coldwater Canyons. No Rancho or village markers were observed on other historic maps that were reviewed, including General Land Office survey plat maps from the 1870s and 1880s (Bureau of Land Management 2006).

Several trails commonly used by the Gabrieliño and their neighbors, such as the Chumash, Tataviam, and Serrano, have been documented around the Los Angeles Basin. These routes likely served as the foundation of roads, highways, and railroads that developed through time following the colonization of the region by the Spanish (Davis 1961). A map of trails identified in ethnographic literature does not depict any routes in proximity to the project; the closest north-south trail was likely the El Camino Viejo a Los Angeles, located to the east of the project (Davis 1961:5). The Kirkman–Harriman pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County: 1860 A.D. 1937 A.D. (1938) places the estimated route of the Portolá expedition across the project near the Wilshire/Fairfax and the Wilshire/La Brea station locations. A network of roads is depicted across the region, several of which bisect the RSA, including the La Brea Road.

**FIGURE 3.17-5. KIRKMAN-HARRIMAN PICTORIAL AND HISTORICAL MAP OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY**


Source: Kirkman and Harriman 1938; Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

The map scale is fairly large at 1:200,000 and is based off of historic maps and accounts. For this reason, it is useful in indicating that there were historic-period travel routes, likely based on tribal trail networks, in the vicinity of the RSA, although their exact locations are difficult to verify. The 1877 Map of the County of Los Angeles, compiled from U.S. Land Surveys, records of private surveys, and other reliable sources, depicts an overland trail extending through Cahuenga Pass just east of the KNE RSA and the Monte Vista Road extending east/west across Rancho La Brea, intersecting with the project. General Land Office plat maps also depict several road and trail segments within the vicinity of the project, including the east-west Brea Road and the north-south Telegraph Road, which may have intersected the KNE RSA at the northern end in Cahuenga Pass (Bureau of Land Management 2006). No historic trails or travel routes have been formally recorded within the RSA.

The vicinity of the project has been subject to decades of development, and little remains of the flora or fauna endemic to the region. Historically, there were likely patches of useful plant resources in the area, but none remain to indicate what type of gathering or processing activities may have been undertaken by tribes in the area. An 1873 General Land Office survey plat of the area maps patches of cacti and underbrush, and stands of cottonwood, sycamore, and black walnut trees. The Gabrieliño people traditionally used these plants.

Historic maps also indicate the project crosses several unnamed watercourses that drain into the Los Angeles Basin, which would have provided lush riparian corridors with abundant plants and animals used by tribes. The 1894 Los Angeles, California 15-minute quadrangle shows the southern terminus of the project extends to a marshy confluence with standing water from which Ballona Creek flows. The San Vicente/Santa Monica station location is also located in a marshy flat at the confluence of creeks draining from Franklin Canyon, Coldwater Canyon, and other unnamed canyons. These marshy environments would have provided ideal locations for the acquisition of resources. Although many of the watercourses have been eradicated or channelized, historically they would have provided sources of fresh water that created ideal conditions for certain plant resources and local fauna. Temporary camps and activity areas were also commonly established near reliable sources of fresh water. While no known such sites have been identified within 0.25 mile of the RSA, the presence of washes and drainages in the vicinity indicate the potential for encountering TCRs.

The La Brea Tar Pits are located along the central portion of KNE and were a significant mineral deposit used by Native people. The tar pits were an important source of asphaltum, which was used by Native people to waterproof baskets and boats, among other things. The use of this source by the Gabrieliño people was noted by the Portolá expedition. The remains of a woman dating to at least 9,000 years ago has also been identified within one of the tar pits, attesting to the antiquity of their importance (Fuller et al. 2016).

### 3.17.5.2.2 AB 52 CONSULTATION

On May 25, 2021, Metro initiated consultation efforts with Native American representatives who were included on the NAHC consultation list. Tribal representatives from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation, Gabrieliño Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, and Gabrieliño – Tongva Tribe were informed of

Metro’s intent to prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 21080.3.1(d), the email correspondence included a brief project description, maps showing the location of the project, and contact information for Metro’s designated point of contact.

On March 30, 2023, Metro reinitiated consultation with Native American representatives from the AB 52 list provided by the NAHC as part of the SLF search conducted in January 2023. Mandatory project information—project description, maps, and Metro’s point of contact—was distributed to the representatives via email.

On April 5, 2023, the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians requested that Metro complete the mandatory project intake form on-line to determine the level of consultation, if any, required. The tribe provided Metro with its ancestral territory map on April 18, 2023, with instructions to reach out to the tribe for consultation in areas shown within the tribal boundary. Metro determined that the project was outside of the tribal boundary; as such, no further communication was conducted.

On April 12, 2023, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation requested consultation. A meeting with Andrew Salas and Matthew Teutimez of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and Roger Martin and Georgia Sheridan of Metro was conducted on June 13, 2023. As a result of the meeting and continuing AB 52 consultation, the tribe shared maps and provided oral history that demonstrated their connection to the Los Angeles County area. They also indicated that their threshold for determining significance differs from the scientific approach archaeologists use. Archaeologists, for example, consider original disposition and context a determining factor of a resource’s significance. The tribe, however, believes resources recovered from disturbed soils can be significant and are important. Additionally, the tribe expressed concerns that project mitigation measures adequately protect tribal resources. At this time, consultation with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is ongoing, and additional comments and feedback may be received.

### 3.17.5.2.3 FIELD SURVEY

A targeted field survey was conducted on March 8 and 17, 2023, by a qualified archaeologist (36 CFR Part 61) to identify archaeological resources in the RSA. Because the RSA is highly urbanized, a desktop review of the RSA was conducted prior to the survey to identify potential areas with exposed ground surface that could be inspected for evidence of material culture. Satellite imagery was used to map undeveloped lots and landscaped areas along roads, sidewalks, and other public areas in the RSA that could be examined for traces of archaeological resources.

Unpaved areas within station locations, tunnel boring machine launch and retrieval sites, construction staging areas, and locations identified during the desktop review were inspected closely during the survey. Where necessary, transects no more than 15 meters wide were walked along unpaved areas. However, most exposed surfaces consisted of narrow landscaping elements that were too small to require transects. Observed soils varied across the survey area but generally consisted of heavily disturbed native soil or imported fill. Vegetation consisted of non-native grasses and non-native landscaping plants, including trees, shrubs, and flowers. Modern or temporally undiagnostic refuse was observed in many locations and included plastic or paper food and beverage container waste, glass

fragments, building materials (e.g., brick, concrete, tile), and various metal scrap. No new or previously documented archaeological resources were observed in the course of the survey.

### 3.17.5.3 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE RESOURCE STUDY AREA

This analysis, consisting of an SCCIC records search, NAHC SLF search, additional archival research, targeted field survey, and AB 52 consultation efforts, did not identify any TCRs within the RSA. No TCRs were identified in the RSA for any of the alignments and stations, the design option, or the MSF site.

### 3.17.6 PROJECT MEASURES

Project measures are design features, best management practices, or other commitments that Metro would implement as part of all proposed alignments and stations, the design option, and the MSF to reduce or avoid environmental effects associated with project construction and operation. Project measures are not the same as mitigation measures, which are used to reduce an environmental impact's significance level. Where applicable, project measures are also discussed in Section 3.17.7 as part of the evaluation of environmental impacts. There are no project measures specific to TCRs that have been identified.

### 3.17.7 IMPACT EVALUATION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This analysis presents the construction and operational impacts for TCRs, as well as any applicable mitigation measures associated with KNE. A summary of the impact conclusions and applicable mitigation measures is found in Table 3.17-1 in Section 3.17.7.4.

#### 3.17.7.1 IMPACT TCR-1: TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES LISTED OR ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING

**Impact TCR-1:** Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)?

##### 3.17.7.1.1 KNE SAN VICENTE–FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

###### 3.17.7.1.1.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

**Significant Impact.** No TCRs listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources have been identified within the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment RSA; however, Gabrieliño villages, burials, and important prehistoric resource areas were identified nearby. Additionally, the region contains Native American cultural resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and/or TCRs. Therefore, it is possible that unknown TCRs may be buried within the RSA, and it is possible these resources could be unearthed during project excavation activities. The proposed alignment is largely within the public right-of-way that has already been disturbed with utility and street construction, but these disturbances were relatively shallow. Shallow construction work, such as for the at-grade portions of station portals and staging areas, have limited potential to encounter intact TCRs due to prior disturbance, but other proposed construction activities, such as mass

excavation required for the new stations and tunnel construction, have the potential to encounter deeper, intact archaeological deposits. Based upon the likelihood of encountering intact archaeological deposits during certain construction activities, the alignment has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have a potentially significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

### 3.17.7.1.1.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**No Impact.** Operational activities associated with the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would be limited to the operation and maintenance of the project. These activities would not include further ground-disturbing activities and would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during operation.

### 3.17.7.1.2 KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

#### 3.17.7.1.2.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

**Significant Impact.** No TCRs listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources have been identified within the KNE Fairfax Alignment RSA; however, Gabrieliño villages, burials, and important prehistoric resource areas were identified nearby. Additionally, the region contains Native American cultural resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and/or TCRs. Therefore, it is possible that unknown TCRs may be buried within the RSA, and it is possible these resources could be unearthed during project excavation activities. The proposed alignment is largely within the public right-of-way that has already been disturbed with utility and street construction, but these disturbances were relatively shallow. Shallow construction work, such as for the at-grade portions of station portals and staging areas, have limited potential to encounter intact TCRs due to prior disturbance, but other proposed construction activities, such as mass excavation required for the new stations and tunnel construction, have the potential to encounter deeper, intact archaeological deposits. Based upon the likelihood of encountering intact archaeological deposits during certain construction activities, the alignment has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have a potentially significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

#### 3.17.7.1.2.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**No Impact.** Operational activities associated with the KNE Fairfax Alignment would be limited to the operation and maintenance of the project. These activities would not include further ground-disturbing activities and would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during operation.

### 3.17.7.1.3 KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT

#### 3.17.7.1.3.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

**Significant Impact.** No TCRs listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources have been identified within the KNE La Brea Alignment RSA; however, Gabrieliño villages, burials, and important prehistoric resource areas were identified nearby. Additionally, the region contains Native American cultural resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and/or TCRs. Therefore, it is possible that unknown TCRs may be buried within the RSA, and it is possible these resources could be unearthed during project excavation activities. The proposed alignment is largely within the public right-of-way that has already been disturbed with utility and street construction, but these disturbances were relatively shallow. Shallow construction work, such as for the at-grade portions of station portals and staging areas, have limited potential to encounter intact TCRs due to prior disturbance, but other proposed construction activities, such as mass excavation required for the new stations and tunnel construction, have the potential to encounter deeper, intact archaeological deposits. Based upon the likelihood of encountering intact archaeological deposits during certain construction activities, the alignment has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have a potentially significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

#### 3.17.7.1.3.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**No Impact.** Operational activities associated with the KNE La Brea Alignment would be limited to the operation and maintenance of the project. These activities would not include further ground-disturbing activities and would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have no impact during operation.

### 3.17.7.1.4 HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION

#### 3.17.7.1.4.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

**Significant Impact.** No TCRs listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources have been identified within the Hollywood Bowl Design Option RSA; however, Gabrieliño villages, burials, and important prehistoric resource areas were identified nearby. Additionally, the region contains Native American cultural resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and/or TCRs. Therefore, it is possible that unknown TCRs may be buried within the RSA, and it is possible these resources could be unearthed during project excavation activities. The proposed design option is largely within the public right-of-way that has already been disturbed with utility and street construction, but these disturbances were relatively shallow. Shallow construction work, such as for the at-grade portions of the station portal and staging area, have limited potential to encounter intact TCRs due to prior disturbance, but other proposed construction activities, such as mass excavation required for the new station and tunnel construction, have the potential to encounter deeper, intact archaeological deposits. Based upon the likelihood of encountering intact archaeological deposits during certain construction activities, the design option has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources.

Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have a potentially significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

#### 3.17.7.1.4.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**No Impact.** Operational activities associated with the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would be limited to the operation and maintenance of the project. These activities would not include further ground-disturbing activities and would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have no impact during operation.

#### 3.17.7.1.5 MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY

##### 3.17.7.1.5.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

**Less than Significant Impact.** Buried TCRs may exist within the MSF RSA, and it is possible these resources could be unearthed during excavation activities; however, it is anticipated that these activities would be minimal and/or relatively shallow. Because the MSF RSA is almost entirely developed, the minimal and/or shallow construction work that would be required during construction would be unlikely to encounter intact TCRs. Therefore, the MSF would have a less than significant impact during construction.

##### 3.17.7.1.5.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**No Impact.** Operational activities associated with the MSF would be limited to the operation and maintenance of the project. These activities would not include further ground-disturbing activities and would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Therefore, the MSF would have no impact during operation.

### 3.17.7.2 IMPACT TCR-2: RESOURCES DETERMINED SIGNIFICANT BY THE LEAD AGENCY

**Impact TCR-2:** Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1?

#### 3.17.7.2.1 KNE SAN VICENTE–FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

##### 3.17.7.2.1.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

**Significant Impact.** To date, the lead agency has not determined that a resource within the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment RSA is significant; however, Gabrieliño villages, burials, and important prehistoric resource areas have been identified nearby. Additionally, the region contains Native American cultural resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and/or TCRs. Therefore, it is possible that unknown TCRs may be buried within the RSA, and these resources could be unearthed during project excavation activities. Although portions of the alignment are within previously disturbed soils with limited potential to contain intact resources, tribal representatives from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation have indicated that resources found within disturbed contexts are important to the Tribe. As such, all proposed construction activities,

including mass excavations required for new stations and tunnel construction, as well as shallow construction work for at-grade portions of the station portals and staging areas, have the potential to encounter significant TCRs. Based upon the likelihood of encountering significant TCRs during construction activities, the alignment has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource determined significant by the lead agency. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have a potentially significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

### 3.17.7.2.1.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**No Impact.** Operational activities associated with the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would be limited to the operation and maintenance of the project. These activities would not include further ground-disturbing activities and would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during operation.

### 3.17.7.2.2 KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

#### 3.17.7.2.2.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

**Significant Impact.** To date, the lead agency has not determined that a resource within the KNE Fairfax Alignment RSA is significant; however, Gabrieliño villages, burials, and important prehistoric resource areas have been identified nearby. Additionally, the region contains Native American cultural resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and/or TCRs. Therefore, it is possible that unknown TCRs may be buried within the RSA, and these resources could be unearthed during project excavation activities. Although portions of the alignment are within previously disturbed soils with limited potential to contain intact resources, tribal representatives from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation have indicated that resources found within disturbed contexts are important to the Tribe. As such, all proposed construction activities, including mass excavations required for new stations and tunnel construction, as well as shallow construction work for at-grade portions of the station portals and staging areas, have the potential to encounter significant TCRs. Based upon the likelihood of encountering significant TCRs during construction activities, the alignment has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource determined significant by the lead agency. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have a potentially significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

#### 3.17.7.2.2.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**No Impact.** Operational activities associated with the KNE Fairfax Alignment would be limited to the operation and maintenance of the project. These activities would not include further ground-disturbing activities and would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during operation.

### 3.17.7.2.3 KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT

#### 3.17.7.2.3.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

**Significant Impact.** To date, the lead agency has not determined that a resource within the KNE La Brea Alignment RSA is significant; however, Gabrieliño villages, burials, and important prehistoric resource areas have been identified nearby. Additionally, the region contains Native American cultural resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and/or TCRs. Therefore, it is possible that unknown TCRs may be buried within the RSA, and these resources could be unearthed during project excavation activities. Although portions of the alignment are within previously disturbed soils with limited potential to contain intact resources, tribal representatives from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation have indicated that resources found within disturbed contexts are important to the Tribe. As such, all proposed construction activities, including mass excavations required for new stations and tunnel construction, as well as shallow construction work for at-grade portions of the station portals and staging areas, have the potential to encounter significant TCRs. Based upon the likelihood of encountering significant TCRs during construction activities, the alignment has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource determined significant by the lead agency. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have a potentially significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

#### 3.17.7.2.3.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**No Impact.** Operational activities associated with the KNE La Brea Alignment would be limited to the operation and maintenance of the project. These activities would not include further ground-disturbing activities and would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have no impact during operation.

### 3.17.7.2.4 HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION

#### 3.17.7.2.4.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

**Significant Impact.** To date, the lead agency has not determined that a resource within the Hollywood Bowl Design Option RSA is significant; however, Gabrieliño villages, burials, and important prehistoric resource areas have been identified nearby. Additionally, the region contains Native American cultural resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and/or TCRs. Therefore, it is possible that unknown TCRs may be buried within the RSA, and these resources could be unearthed during project excavation activities. Although portions of the design option are within previously disturbed soils with limited potential to contain intact resources, tribal representatives from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation have indicated that resources found within disturbed contexts are important to the Tribe. As such, all proposed construction activities, including mass excavations required for station and tunnel construction, as well as shallow construction work for at-grade portions of the station portal and staging area, have the potential to encounter significant TCRs. Based upon the likelihood of encountering significant TCRs during construction activities, the design option has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource determined significant by the lead agency. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have a potentially significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

### 3.17.7.2.4.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**No Impact.** Operational activities associated with the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would be limited to the operation and maintenance of the project. These activities would not include further ground-disturbing activities and would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have no impact during operation.

### 3.17.7.2.5 MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY

#### 3.17.7.2.5.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

**Significant Impact.** To date, the lead agency has not determined that a resource within the MSF RSA is significant; however, Gabrieliño villages, burials, and important prehistoric resource areas have been identified nearby. Additionally, the region contains Native American cultural resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and/or TCRs. Therefore, it is possible that unknown TCRs may be buried within the RSA, and these resources could be unearthed during project excavation activities. Because the MSF RSA is almost entirely developed, the minimal and/or shallow construction work that would be required during construction would be unlikely to encounter intact TCRs. However, tribal representatives from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation have indicated that resources found within disturbed contexts are important to the Tribe. As such, all proposed construction activities have the potential to encounter significant TCRs. Based upon the likelihood of encountering significant TCRs during construction activities, the MSF has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource determined significant by the lead agency. Therefore, the MSF would have a potentially significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

#### 3.17.7.2.5.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**No Impact.** Operational activities associated with the MSF would be limited to the operation and maintenance of the project. These activities would not include further ground-disturbing activities and would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR. Therefore, the MSF would have no impact during operation.

### 3.17.7.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures described below are provided to reduce significant TCR impacts. Section 3.17.7.3.3 discusses the impact significance after mitigation.

#### 3.17.7.3.1 MM TCR-1: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION TRAINING

Prior to any ground-disturbing activities, all construction personnel shall be provided with appropriate tribal and cultural resources training. The training shall instruct the personnel regarding the legal framework protecting cultural resources and TCRs, typical kinds of cultural resources and TCRs that may be found during construction, and proper procedures and notifications if cultural resources and/or TCRs are discovered. The training shall be prepared by a Secretary of the Interior professionally qualified archaeologist, in consultation with interested Native American tribes consulting under AB 52, and include types of cultural and tribal cultural resources and artifacts that would be considered potentially significant during construction.

### 3.17.7.3.2 MM TCR-2: NATIVE AMERICAN MONITORING AND CONSULTATION

Project-related ground-disturbing activities shall be monitored by a Native American representative from an NAHC identified tribe. The tribal monitor shall be ancestrally affiliated with the project vicinity and qualified by their tribe to monitor for TCRs.

In the event that an archaeological resource is discovered during project construction, all work shall be halted within 50 feet of the find until the find has been assessed by the tribal monitor and a Secretary of the Interior professionally qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be of Native American origin, regardless of any significance evaluation determined by Metro based on the initial assessment of the find by the qualified archaeologist, the Native American tribes that consulted on the proposed project pursuant to AB 52 shall be notified and be provided information about the find to allow for early input from the tribal representatives with regard to the potential significance and treatment of the resource. Resources shall be treated with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into consideration the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource. The input of all consulting tribes shall be considered in the preparation of any required treatment plan activities prepared by the qualified archaeologist for any prehistoric archaeological resources or tribal cultural resources identified during the project. Work in the area of the discovery may not resume until evaluation and treatment of the resource is completed and/or the resource is recovered and removed from the site. Construction activities may continue on other parts of the construction site while evaluation and treatment of the resource occurs.

### 3.17.7.3.3 IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

As described in Section 3.17.7.1, there would be significant impacts related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources (Impact TCR-1) during construction of the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment, KNE Fairfax Alignment, KNE La Brea Alignment, and the Hollywood Bowl Design Option. In addition, as described in Section 3.17.7.2, there would be significant impacts related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource determined to be significant by the lead agency (Impact TCR-2) during construction of each of the alignments, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option, and the MSF. The subsections below describe the impact significance for each of the alignments, the design option, and the MSF, as applicable, after implementation of mitigation.

#### 3.17.7.3.3.1 KNE SAN VICENTE–FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

### IMPACT TCR-1: TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES LISTED OR ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING

Implementation of mitigation measures MM TCR-1 (Cultural Resources Identification Training) and MM TCR-2 (Native American Monitoring and Consultation) during construction of the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would reduce impacts to unknown TCRs eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources to a less than significant level.

### **IMPACT TCR-2: RESOURCES DETERMINED SIGNIFICANT BY THE LEAD AGENCY**

Implementation of mitigation measures MM TCR-1 (Cultural Resources Identification Training) and MM TCR-2 (Native American Monitoring and Consultation) during construction of the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would reduce impacts to unknown resources determined significant by the lead agency to a less than significant level.

#### **3.17.7.3.3.2 KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT**

### **IMPACT TCR-1: TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES LISTED OR ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING**

Implementation of mitigation measures MM TCR-1 (Cultural Resources Identification Training) and MM TCR-2 (Native American Monitoring and Consultation) during construction of the KNE Fairfax Alignment would reduce impacts to unknown TCRs eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources to a less than significant level.

### **IMPACT TCR-2: RESOURCES DETERMINED SIGNIFICANT BY THE LEAD AGENCY**

Implementation of mitigation measures MM TCR-1 (Cultural Resources Identification Training) and MM TCR-2 (Native American Monitoring and Consultation) during construction of the KNE Fairfax Alignment would reduce impacts to unknown resources determined significant by the lead agency to a less than significant level.

#### **3.17.7.3.3.3 KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT**

### **IMPACT TCR-1: TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES LISTED OR ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING**

Implementation of mitigation measures MM TCR-1 (Cultural Resources Identification Training) and MM TCR-2 (Native American Monitoring and Consultation) during construction of the KNE La Brea Alignment would reduce impacts to unknown TCRs eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources to a less than significant level.

### **IMPACT TCR-2: RESOURCES DETERMINED SIGNIFICANT BY THE LEAD AGENCY**

Implementation of mitigation measures MM TCR-1 (Cultural Resources Identification Training) and MM TCR-2 (Native American Monitoring and Consultation) during construction of the KNE La Brea Alignment would reduce impacts to unknown resources determined significant by the lead agency to a less than significant level.

#### **3.17.7.3.3.4 HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION**

### **IMPACT TCR-1: TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES LISTED OR ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING**

Implementation of mitigation measures MM TCR-1 (Cultural Resources Identification Training) and MM TCR-2 (Native American Monitoring and Consultation) during construction of the Hollywood Bowl

Design Option would reduce impacts to unknown TCRs eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources to a less than significant level.

#### **IMPACT TCR-2: RESOURCES DETERMINED SIGNIFICANT BY THE LEAD AGENCY**

Implementation of mitigation measures MM TCR-1 (Cultural Resources Identification Training) and MM TCR-2 (Native American Monitoring and Consultation) during construction of the KNE Hollywood Bowl Design Option would reduce impacts to unknown resources determined significant by the lead agency to a less than significant level.

#### **3.17.7.3.3.5 MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY**

#### **IMPACT TCR-2: RESOURCES DETERMINED SIGNIFICANT BY THE LEAD AGENCY**

Implementation of mitigation measures MM TCR-1 (Cultural Resources Identification Training) and MM TCR-2 (Native American Monitoring and Consultation) during construction of the MSF would reduce impacts to unknown resources determined significant by the lead agency to a less than significant level.

#### **3.17.7.4 SUMMARY OF IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CONCLUSIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

Table 3.17-1 summarizes the TCR impact significance conclusions and applicable mitigation measures.

**TABLE 3.17-1. KNE SUMMARY OF IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CONCLUSIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

IMPACT		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CONCLUSIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES				
		KNE SAN VICENTE–FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT	KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT	KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT	HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION	MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY
<b>Impact TCR-1:</b> Tribal Cultural Resources Listed or Eligible for Listing	Impact Before Mitigation	Construction: Significant Operation: No Impact	Construction: Significant Operation: No Impact	Construction: Significant Operation: No Impact	Construction: Significant Operation: No Impact	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact
	Mitigation Measures	Construction: MM TCR-1; MM TCR-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM TCR-1; MM TCR-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM TCR-1; MM TCR-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM TCR-1; MM TCR-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: None Required Operation: None Required
	Impact After Mitigation	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact
<b>Impact TCR-2:</b> Resources Determined Significant by the Lead Agency	Impact Before Mitigation	Construction: Significant Operation: No Impact	Construction: Significant Operation: No Impact	Construction: Significant Operation: No Impact	Construction: Significant Operation: No Impact	Construction: Significant Operation: No Impact
	Mitigation Measures	Construction: MM TCR-1; MM TCR-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM TCR-1; MM TCR-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM TCR-1; MM TCR-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM TCR-1; MM TCR-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM TCR-1; MM TCR-2 Operation: None Required
	Impact After Mitigation	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact	Construction: LTS Operation: No Impact

Source: Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024  
 LTS = less than significant impact