

APPENDIX N
Tribal Cultural Resources
Technical Report

Public Version

670 MESQUIT PROJECT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Tribal Cultural Resources Technical Report

Prepared for
RCS VE LLC
319 Lafayette Street, Suite 133
New York, NY 10012

December 2021



Public Version

670 MESQUIT PROJECT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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Prepared for:
RCS VE LLC
319 Lafayette Street, Suite 133
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December 2021

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Project Location:
Los Angeles (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad;
Township 1 South and 2 South, Range 13 West, un-
sectioned

Acreage: Approx. 5.45 acres

APN: 5164-016-009; 5164-016-010; a
portion of 5164-016-803; 5164-017-002;
5164-017-003; 5164-017-006; 5164-017-
008; and 5164-018-009

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670 MESQUIT PROJECT

Tribal Cultural Resources Technical Report

Introduction

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by RCS VE, LLC (Applicant), to prepare this Tribal Cultural Resources Technical Report for the 670 Mesquit Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

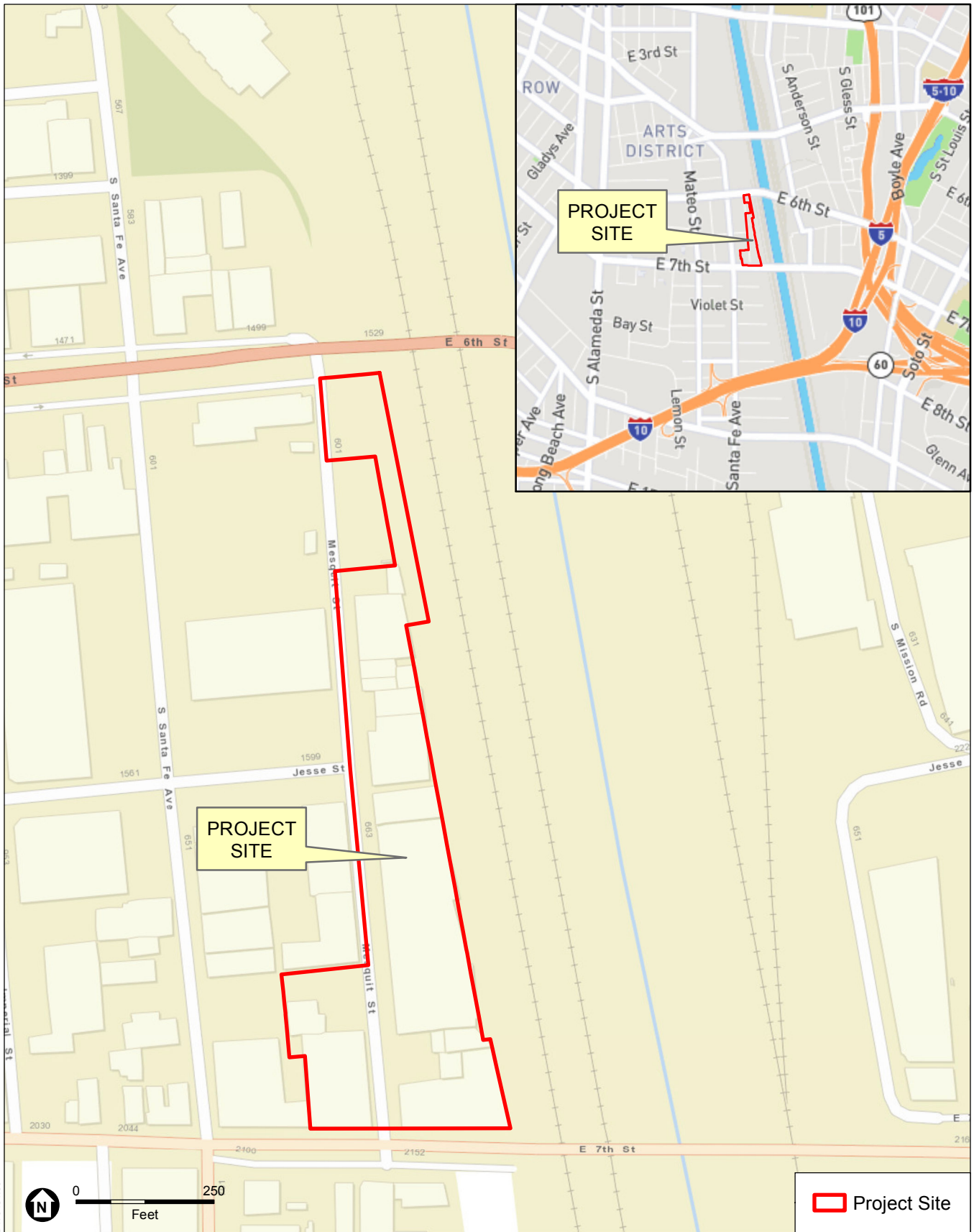
ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, M.A., RPA, Project Director and Principal Investigator; Sara Dietler, B.A., Project Manager; and Vanessa Ortiz, M.A., RPA, report author. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A**.

Project Location

The Project is located within the Central City North Community Plan area within the Arts District of Downtown Los Angeles (**Figure 1**). The Project Site flanks Mesquit Street on the east and west between the former 6th Street Viaduct right-of-way on the north and the 7th Street Bridge on the south. The majority of the Project Site is on the east side of Mesquit Street; the southern portion of the Project Site also includes additional parcels on the west side of Mesquit Street at 7th Street. More broadly, the Project is located in an un-sectioned portion of Township 1 South and 2 South, Range 13 West on the Los Angeles United States Geological Survey (USGS) USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (**Figures 2 and 3**).

Project Description

The Applicant proposes to construct a new mixed-use development (Project) totaling up to 1,792,103 square feet of floor area on an approximately 5.45-acre property at 670 Mesquit Street in the Arts District of Downtown Los Angeles. Project implementation would require the removal of all existing on-site uses, including warehouses containing freezers, coolers, dry storage, and associated office space, totaling up to 205,393 gross square feet of floor area. New development would include creative office space (up to 944,055 square feet); a 236-room hotel; 308 multi-family residential housing units; an Arts District Central Market, a grocery store, and general retail uses totaling up to 136,152 square feet; restaurants totaling up to 89,576 square feet; studio/event/gallery space and a potential museum totaling up to 93,617 square feet; and a gym of up to 62,148 square feet. Buildings would range between 84 feet to 378 feet tall.

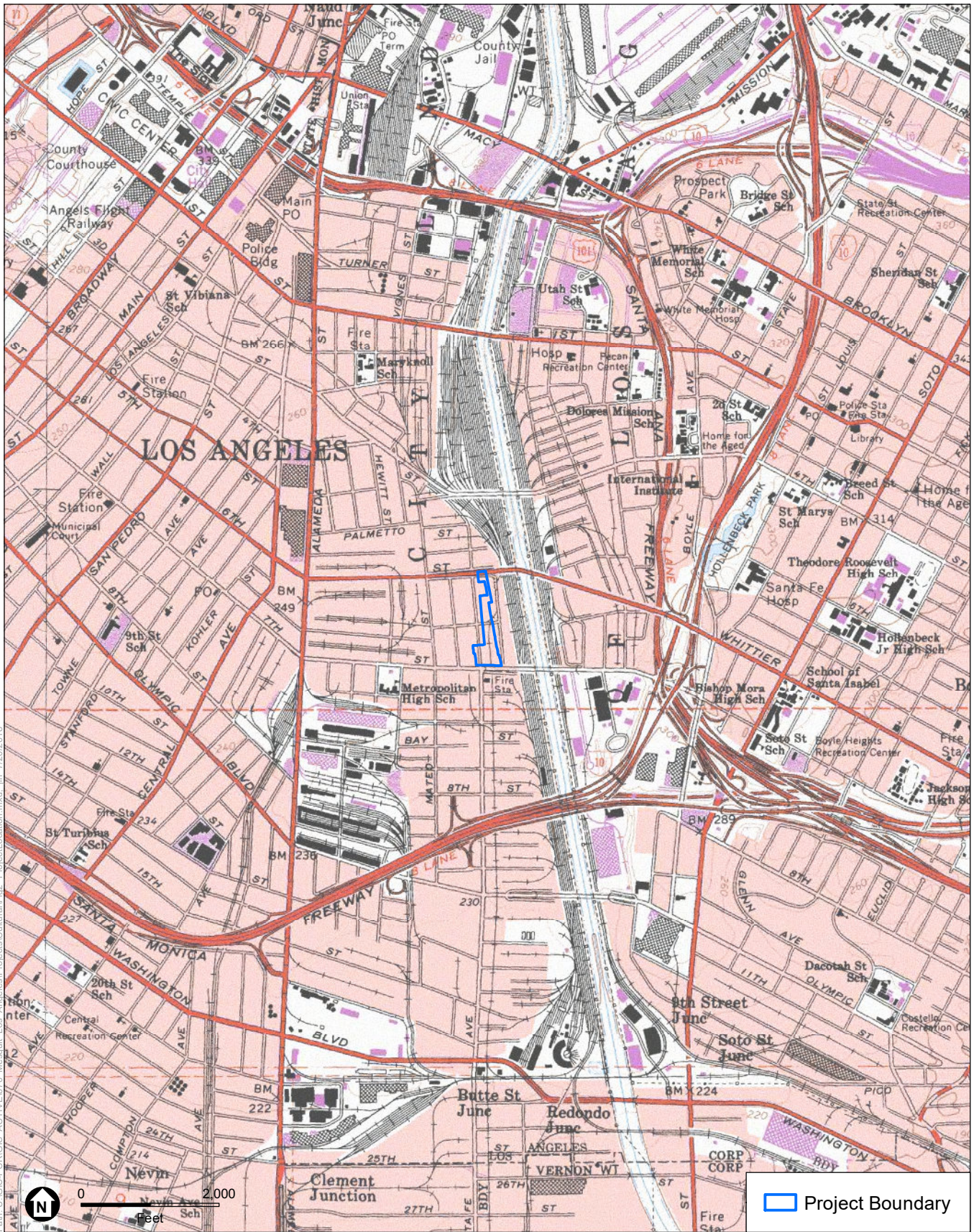


SOURCE: Open Street Map, 2016; ESA 2017

670 Mesquit

Figure 1
Regional Location Map



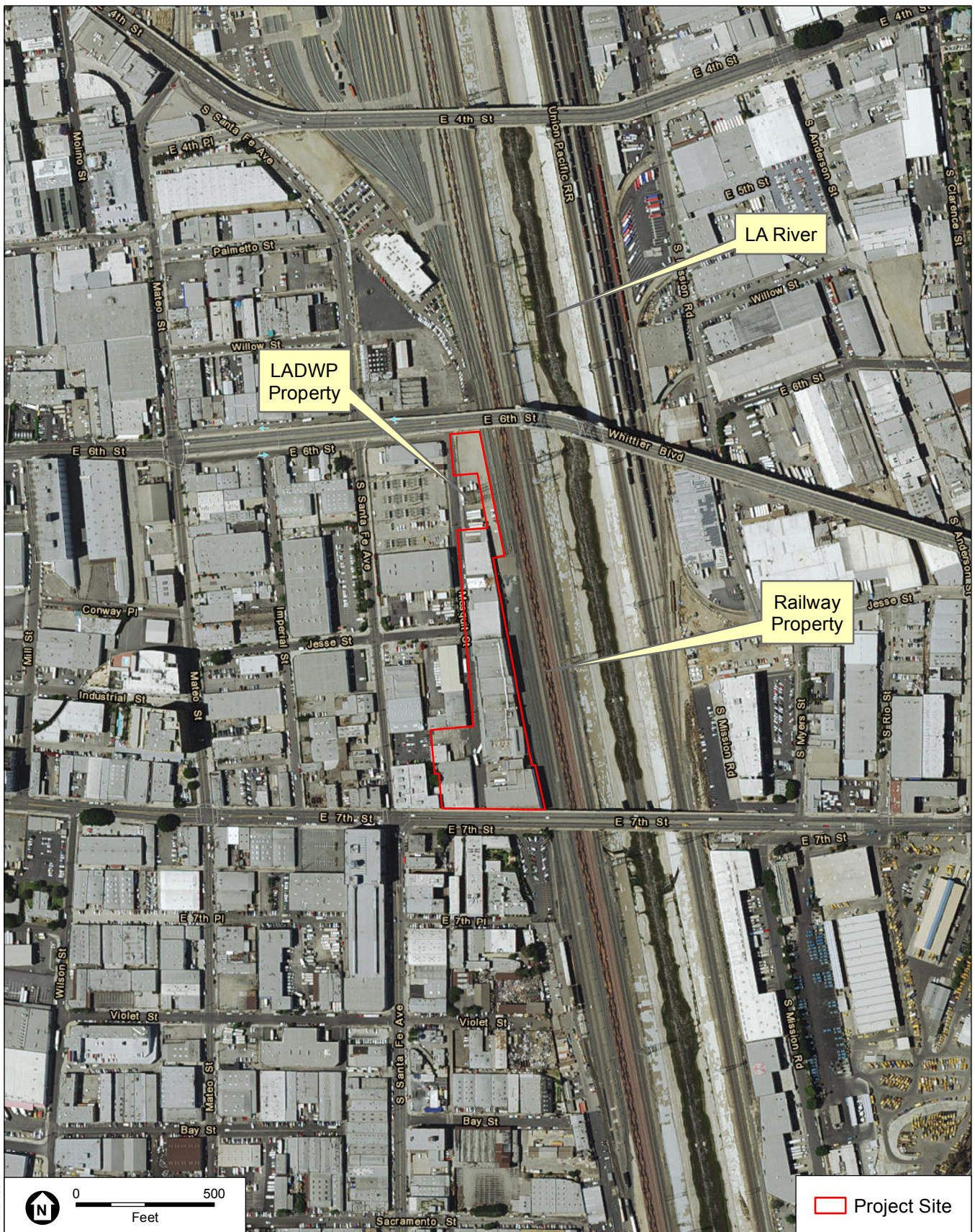


SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Los Angeles Quad).

670 Mesquit

Figure 2
Project Location





SOURCE: Google Map, 2015 (Aerial)

670 Mesquit

Figure 3
Project Detail



The Project would provide open space for use by Project residents, hotel guests, employees, and visitors totaling up to 141,876 square feet. Proposed open space features include at-grade landscaped areas, pedestrian passageways and walkways, viewing platforms, and above-grade landscaped terraces and pool decks.

As part of the Project, Mesquit Street is proposed for vacation between 6th and 7th Streets. The Applicant also seeks to construct a deck (Deck) over the Railway Properties if agreements can be obtained with owners of the Railway Properties. The Deck would serve as a connection between the 7th Street Bridge and the Project Site's Northern Landscaped Area. The Deck could also provide access directly to the Los Angeles River.

The Project would include up to six levels of below-grade parking that spans the entire building footprint and would include at-grade and above-grade parking within Building 5.

Construction would include up to 531,319 cubic yards of grading (cut), all of which would be exported from the Project Site, with excavations ranging from approximately 61 to 68 feet below the ground surface (bgs) for the lowest subterranean parking level. To accommodate elevator pits, maximum excavations would range in depth from approximately 71 to 75 feet bgs in isolated areas.

Project construction is anticipated to commence as early as 2021 and be completed as early as 2026, in a single phase, or as late as 2040 if built in separate phases over time. In the event construction is phased, construction of below-grade parking may also be phased.

Regulatory Framework

State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the State of California and is codified in the Public Resources Code (PRC) in Sections 21000 et seq. and in the CEQA Guidelines (CEQA Guidelines), which are codified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Sections 15000 et seq.

CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment, including significant effects on historical or unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to the CEQA Statute (Section 21084.1), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5) recognize that historical resources include:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register);

- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which [sic] a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the CEQA Statute and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the CEQA Guidelines, then the site may be treated as a unique archaeological resource in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083 of the CEQA Statute. As defined in Section 21083.2(g) of the CEQA Statute, a "unique" archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without [beyond] merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any [one] of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and 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; or,
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (Section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required. The CEQA Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

A significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)). According to

Section 15064.5(b)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

- A. Convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- B. Account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, 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
- C. 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.

In general, a project that complies with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (Standards) is considered to have mitigated its impacts to historical resources to a less-than-significant level (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3)).

Assembly Bill 52 and Related Public Resources Code Sections

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was approved by California State Governor Brown, Jr. on September 25, 2014. The act amended California 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 applies specifically to projects for which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) or a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) was filed on or after July 1, 2015. The primary intent of AB 52 was to include California Native American Tribes early in the environmental review process and to establish a new category of resources related to Native Americans that require consideration under CEQA, known as tribal cultural resources.

On July 30, 2016, the California Natural Resources Agency adopted the final text for the tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 27, 2016. PRC Section 21073 states that a “California Native American Tribe” is a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004.

PRC Section 21074(a) states the following:

- (a) “Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:
 1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are either of the following:
 - (a) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources, or

- (b) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of PRC Section 5020.1.
- 2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
 - (b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically define in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
 - (c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it confirms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

PRC Section 21080.3.1 requires that within 14 days of a lead agency determining that an application for a project is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency provide formal notification to the designated contact, or a tribal representative, of California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project and may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources (as defined in PRC Section 21073 and 21080.3.1 (a)) and who have requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency (PRC Section 21080.3.1(b)). Tribes interested in consultation must respond in writing within 30 days from receipt of the lead agency’s formal notification and the lead agency must begin consultation within 30 days of receiving the tribe’s request for consultation (PRC Sections 21080.3.1(d) and 21080.3.1(e)).

PRC Section 21080.3.2(a) identifies the following as potential consultation discussion topics: the type of environmental review necessary; the significance of tribal cultural resources; the significance of the project’s impacts on the tribal cultural resources; project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation; and mitigation measures. Consultation is considered concluded when either:

- (1) The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
- (2) A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21080.3.2(b)).

If a California Native American tribe has requested consultation pursuant to Section 21080.3.1 and has failed to provide comments to the lead agency, or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process, or if the lead agency has complied with Section 21080.3.1(d) and the California Native American tribe has failed to request consultation within 30 days, the lead agency may certify an EIR or adopt an MND (PRC Section 21082.3(d)(2) and (3)).

PRC Section 21082.3(c)(1) states that any information, including, but not limited to, the location, description, and use of the tribal cultural resources, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public without the prior consent of the tribe which provided the information. If the lead agency publishes any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process, that information shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public.

PRC Section 21084.2, which addresses substantial adverse changes to the significance of tribal cultural resources, states that “[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 21084.3 states that:

- (a) Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.
- (b) If the lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource, and measures are not otherwise identified in the consultation process provided in Section 21080.3.2, the following are examples of mitigation measures that, if feasible, may be considered to avoid or minimize the significant adverse impacts:
 - (1) Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to, planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
 - (2) Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (A) Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
 - (B) Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
 - (C) Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
 - (3) Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
 - (4) Protecting the resource.

Setting

Ethnographic Setting

The Project Site is located in a region traditionally occupied by the Takic-speaking Gabrielino Indians. The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish at the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included: the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Kroeber, 1925). Their neighbors included the Chumash to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith, 1978). The Gabrielino language is part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable food supply. Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith, 1978). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly-leaved cherry.

Community populations generally ranged from 50 to 100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. The Gabrielino are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber, 1925). Villages are reported to have been the most abundant in the San Fernando Valley, the Glendale Narrows area north of Downtown, and around the Los Angeles River’s coastal outlets (Gumprecht, 2001). The village of *Yaanga* was thought to be located southwest of present-day Union Station, which is in the region of the Project Site (Morris et al., 2016). Of the approximately 100 known Gabrielino villages, *Yaanga* was one of the largest, and leaders from other Gabrielino villages would regularly converge on *Yaanga* to hold councils (Rasmussen, 1997). The Gabrielino leaders met beneath the branches of a large sycamore tree known as the council tree, or *El Aliso*, which served as a regional landmark and meeting place. The 400-year-old tree died and was cut down in 1892 as Downtown Los Angeles’s industrial expansion surrounded it (Rasmussen, 1997). Recent research indicates that *El Aliso* was located south of what is presently the Metropolitan Transit Authority’s headquarters within the median of the Hollywood Freeway, located approximately 1.2 miles north of the Project Site (Rasmussen, 1997).

Based on baptismal records, *Yaanga* appears to have been occupied until at least 1813. But by the early 1820s, *Yaanga*’s Gabrielino residents were displaced to an area south of the village site in what is presently the block north of Los Angeles Street and 1st Street (Morris et al., 2016). By 1836, the displaced Gabrielino community was known as *Rancho de los Pablinos*, and Los Angeles residents began complaining about the Gabrielino bathing in the *Zanjas* (Morris et al.,

2016). As a result of the complaints, the Gabrielino were once again displaced farther to the east near the present-day intersection of Alameda Street and Commercial Street. Between 1845 and 1847, they were moved to the east side of the river to a settlement that was known as *Pueblito*, and by 1847, the Gabrielino from *Yaanga* were displaced once again and left without a place in which to form a new community. As a result, the Gabrielino dispersed throughout Los Angeles.

Archival Research

SCCIC Records Search

A records search for the Project was conducted on January 24, 2018 at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous studies within the Project Site as well as a 0.5-mile radius.

Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

The records search results indicate that 33 cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site (**Table 1**). Approximately 75 percent of the 0.5-mile records search radius has been included in previous cultural resources studies. Of the 33 previous studies, nine (LA-3813, -4834, -8252, -10506, -10887, -11048, -11409, -11642, and -11785) overlap the Project Site. The entirety of the Project Site has overlaps with previous cultural resources studies.

TABLE 1
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

Author	SCCIC# (LA-)	Title	Year
Anonymous	LA-02966	<i>Draft Stage I Environmental Site Assessment Eastside Extension (from Whittier Boulevard and Atlantic Boulevard Intersection to Union Station Area) Metro Red Line Los Angeles, California</i>	1993
Anonymous	LA-09844	<i>Draft: Los Angeles Eastside Corridor, Revised Cultural Resources Technical Report, Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report</i>	2001
*Ashkar, Shahira	LA-04834	<i>Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Anaheim, Los Angeles and Orange Counties</i>	1999
Ashkar, Shahira	LA-04835	<i>Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties</i>	1999
Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams	LA-08733	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Nextel Telecommunications Facility Candidate Ca8283e (van Wyck) 601 South Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2006
Bray, Madeleine, Michael Vader, and Monica Strauss	LA-12665	<i>Final Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Campus Project, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2015
Brown, Joan C.	LA-02788	<i>Archaeological Literature and Records Review, and Impact Analysis for the Eastside Corridor Alternatives Los Angeles, California</i>	1992
Chasteen, Carrie	LA-10451	<i>Finding of Effect - 6th Street Viaduct Seismic Improvement Project</i>	2008

Author	SCCIC# (LA-)	Title	Year
*Daly, Pam and Nancy Sikes	LA-11642	<i>Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports</i>	2012
Foster, John M. and Roberta S. Greenwood	LA-03923	<i>Archaeological Investigations at Maintenance of Way Facility, South Santa Fe Avenue (CA-LAN-2563h)</i>	1998
Fulton, Phil	LA-12381	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment Class I Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services Metro Relo Facility City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2013
Glenn, Brian and Patrick Maxon	LA-12586	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the 6th Street Viaduct Improvement Project City of Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California</i>	2008
Greenwood, Roberta S.	LA-03103	<i>Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Program Angeles Metro Red Line Segment 1</i>	1993
*Greenwood, Roberta S., Scott Savastio, and Peter Messick	LA-10506	<i>Cultural Resources Monitoring: North Outfall Sewer - East Central Interceptor Sewer Project</i>	2004
Gust, Sherri	LA-13239	<i>Extent of Zanja Madre</i>	2017
*Horne, Melinda C.	LA-11409	<i>Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan for the City of Los Angeles North Outfall - East Central Interceptor Sewer Project</i>	2000
McMorris, Christopher	LA-07425	<i>City of Los Angeles Monumental Bridges 1900-1950: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidelines</i>	2004
McMorris, Christopher	LA-07427	<i>Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable, and Steel Arch Bridges</i>	2004
Ohara, Cindy L.	LA-04074	<i>Sixth Street Viaduct Over Los Angeles River Earthquake Damages - W.o. E6000000 Determination of Effect Report</i>	1989
Perez, Don	LA-12349	<i>Metro Relo Starkman/Ensite #11976, 544 Mateo Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County</i>	2012
Ramirez, Robert S. and Robin D. Turner	LA-08635	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Assessment for the Proposed Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Distribution Center #144 in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2008
Richard Starzak	4448	<i>Section 106 Documentation for the Metro Rail Red Line East Extension in the City and County of Los Angeles, California</i>	1994
*Rogers, Leslie	11785	<i>Final Environmental Impact Statement/Final Environmental Impact Report for the Westside Subway Extension</i>	2012
Romani, John F. and Jerry KleeB	03813	<i>Assessment of the Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Widening and Realignment of Mulholland Scenic Parkway (w.o. 61710) Between Encino Hills Drive and Canoga Avenue (sub Purchase Order 071548)</i>	1975
Smith, Francesca	10452	<i>Historical Resources Evaluation Report - 6th Street Viaduct Seismic Improvement Project</i>	2007
*Snyder, John W., Stephen Mikesell, and Pierzinski	08252	<i>Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places/Historic Bridges in California: Concrete Arch, Suspension, Steel Girder and Steel Arch</i>	1986
*Speed, Lawrence	11048	<i>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Funded Security Enhancement Project (PRJ29112359) - Improved Access Controls, Station Hardening, CCTV Surveillance System, and Airborne Particle Detection at Los Angeles Station and Maintenance Yard, LA, CA</i>	2009
Starzak, Richard	04625	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Alameda Corridor From the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to Downtown Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, California</i>	1994
*Starzak, Richard, Alma Carlisle, Gail Miller, Catherine Barner, and Jessica Feldman	10887	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the North Outfall Sewer-East Central Interceptor Sewer, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California</i>	2001
Tang, Bai "Tom"	10638	<i>Preliminary Historical/ Archaeological Resources Study, Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) River Subdivision Positive Train Control Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2010

Author	SCCIC# (LA-)	Title	Year
Taniguchi, Christeen	08518	<i>Historic Architectural Survey and Section 106 Compliance for a Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility Located on a Warehouse Building in the City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles County), California</i>	2004
Wlodarski, Robert J.	02577	<i>Results of a Records Search Phase Conducted for the Proposed Alameda Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California)</i>	1992
Wlodarski, Robert J.	02644	<i>The Results of a Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Alameda Transportation Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California</i>	1992

*Indicates study overlaps Project Site
SOURCE: SCCIC, 2018.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that 15 historical resources have been previously recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site, including five archaeological sites and 10 buildings and structures that have been recorded adjacent to the Project Site (**Table 2**). All five archaeological sites (P-19-4192, -4193, -4460, -186112, and -186804) are historic-period archaeological sites, and include P-19-4192 a historic surface refuse; P-19-4193 a historic road; and P-19-4460 a city block with historic refuse deposits, a railroad spur, and foundations; P-19-186112 – Union Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad; and P-19-186804 - Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railroad, Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The 10 buildings and structures include: P-19-175070 – 7th Street bridge; P-19-188524 – 6th Street bridge; P-19-188537 - Michelin, Lumary's Tire Service Inc; P-19-188538 – Gasket Manufacturing Co. Warehouse; P-19-188539 - Mrs Lee's Pies; P-19-188985 – Engine Co #17; P-19-188986 – J.J. Heinz Co Warehouse; P-19-189094 - Joe Toplitzky Warehouse; P-19-189095 – industrial building; and P-19-189096 – Anna Broughton Warehouse. Two historical resources have been recorded adjacent to the Project Site including one archaeological resource, Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railroad (P-19-186804); and one structure, the 7th Street Bridge (P-19-175070). None of these resources have been identified as tribal cultural resources during the consultation process or by the SLF search.

TABLE 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

Primary Number (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Description	Date Recorded
004192	004192H	Historic-period refuse	2010
004193	004193H	Historic period road	2010
004460	004460H	Historic period trash deposits, railroad, and foundations	2014; 2016
*175070		Historic period bridge	1986
186112		Historic-period railroad	1999; 2002; 2009
*186804		Historic-period railroad	2002; 2007; 2011
188524		Historic period bridge	1987; 2007; 2011
188537		Historic period commercial building	2007
188538		Historic period industrial building	2007
188539		Historic period industrial building	2007
188985		Historic period public utility building	1999
188986		Historic period industrial building	1999
189094		Historic period industrial building	1999
189095		Historic period industrial building	1999
189096		Historic period industrial building	1999

*Indicates resource adjacent to Project Site

SOURCE: SCCIC.

Sacred Lands File Search

The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted by ESA on March 15, 2018 to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated March 16, 2018. The results of the SLF search conducted by the NAHC indicated that Native American cultural resources are not known to be located within the Project Site **Appendix B**.

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation

Pursuant to the requirements of AB 52, requiring government-to-government consultation, the City as the lead agency sent consultation notification letters via certified mail to Native American groups affiliated with the Project Site on February 8, 2017 (**Table 3**). The letters included a description of the proposed Project, the Project location, and a notification of the type of consultation being initiated. The City received a response from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Andrew Salas, Tribal Chairman). The other Native American groups contacted by the City have not responded. All consultation materials are attached in **Appendix C**.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF AB 52 CONSULTATION

Contact	Tribe/Organization	Date AB 52 Notice Sent	Response Received	Date AB 52 Initiation Sent	Consultation Results
Kimia Fatehi, Director, Public Relations	Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	2/8/2017	No response	-	-
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	2/8/2017	Request consultation	2/24/2017	Consultation on-going
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	2/8/2017	No response	-	-
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	2/8/2017	No response	-	-
Sandonee Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	2/8/2017	No response	-	-
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	2/8/2017	No response	-	-
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	2/8/2017	No response	-	-
John Valenzuela, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	2/8/2017	No response	-	-
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	2/8/2017	No response	-	-
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	2/8/2017	No response	-	-

SOURCE: City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, 2018.

In a letter dated February 24, 2017, Andrew Salas, chairperson of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, initiated AB 52 consultation in response to the City's notification. On March 23, 2017, the City engaged in AB 52 consultation via telephone with Mr. Salas and Mr. Teutimez. The tribe indicated that the Project Site is sensitive for the presence of tribal cultural resources, citing the presence of trading routes and biological resources. Specifically, the tribe cited its proximity to the ethnographic village of *Yaanga* and the Los Angeles River, and stated

that trading routes in the Arts District area served as connections between the coast and other states (Gumprecht, 2001).

On April 6, 2017, Mr. Teutimez provided a number of electronic resources and maps he referenced during consultation. The digital package included the following maps: the Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County (1938), the Birds Eye View of Los Angeles (1877), Map of California Roads for Cyclers by Geo. W. Blum (1895), Historical Map of Los Angeles (n.d.), Fort Hill Tract Map (1885), Stevenson's Cadastral Survey of Los Angeles (1884), View of Los Angeles from the East (1877), Pacific Electric Map of Los Angeles (1920), Plan de la Ciudad de Los Angeles (1849), The Old Spanish and Mexican Ranchos, and Roads of the Missions (n.d.), Historic Roads to Romance California's Southern Empire Tourist Paradise (1946). In addition to the maps, Mr. Teutimez provided a brief document listing and annotating the provided maps.

Mr. Salas submitted a report *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Metro Emergency Security Operations Center, Los Angeles, California* (Beherec, et. al., 2015) on July 14, 2017. Mr. Salas indicated he was providing the report in order to demonstrate the high sensitivity of the 670 Mesquit Project Site for tribal cultural resources. The report is a cultural resources assessment of an industrial property located approximately one-mile north of the Project Site and adjacent to the Los Angeles River. The report included findings that unanticipated buried archaeological resources might be located within the project site and recommended archaeological monitoring for all ground-disturbing activities. All of the aforementioned digital materials submitted by the tribe are provided in **Appendix C** of the confidential version of this report and are not included in this public version.

Based on their assertion of the cultural sensitivity of the Project Site, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation has recommended that a Native American monitor be present on-site to observe any and all Project-related ground disturbances. On July 14, 2017, the tribe reiterated that Native American monitoring be conducted during all Project-related grading activities, and provided the city with suggested mitigation measures. Prior to completion of the Draft EIR, in November and December 2021, the City continued consultation with the Tribe and incorporated many of the Tribe's recommendations regarding Native American construction monitoring into the mitigation measures presented below in the *Conclusions* section of this report. On December 16, 2021, following City discussions with the Tribe and their review of the City's recommended mitigation measures, the City issued a letter formally closing consultation. The Tribe responded to the City on December 17, 2021 that they agree with the mitigation measures that had incorporated the Tribe's recommendations and that are provided below. All correspondence between the Tribe and City regarding the specifications for Native American monitoring and the City's letter closing consultation are provided in **Appendix C** of this public version of the Tribal Cultural Resources Technical Report.

Summary of Consultation

As discussed above, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), signed into law on September 25, 2014, requires lead agencies to evaluate a Project's potential to impact tribal cultural resources and establishes a

formal consultation process for California Native American Tribes as part of CEQA. Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources (PRC 21074 (a)(1)). AB 52 also gives lead agencies the discretion to determine, supported by substantial evidence, whether a resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource. As explained above, pursuant to PRC 21074 (a)(1), notification of a project is required upon request by a California Native American tribe that has previously requested that the City provide it with notice of such projects, and that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project.

The City commenced tribal notification for the Project in accordance with AB 52 on February 8, 2017, via a mailing to all of the surrounding tribes that had requested to be included on the AB 52 notification list. The AB 52 consultation correspondence for the Project are provided as Appendix C of this document. In addition, in order to identify tribal cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Site and at the request of ESA, an SLF search was undertaken by the NAHC. The SLF search indicated that tribal cultural resources are not known to be located within the Project Site.

At the request of Andrew Salas in a letter dated February 24, 2017, the City engaged in AB 52 consultation with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation on March 23, 2017. On July 12, 2017, Mr. Salas stated that the Project Site is sensitive for the presence of tribal cultural resources due to its proximity to the Los Angeles River (approximately 200 feet east of the Project Site); the ethnographic village of *Yaanga* (approximately 1.3 miles northwest of the Project Site); “and the presence of historic trading routes within the Arts District which made connections extending eastward to other states and southward to the current day ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach”. For these reasons, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation recommended a Native American monitor be present to observe all Project-related grading activities.

The documentation provided by the tribes has been considered as part of this study and supplements the determination that the Project Site itself and the vicinity maintains a high sensitivity for having the potential to encounter resources of prehistoric and historic origin. Some of the buildings currently extant on the Project Site contain basements that extend at least one level below ground surface (bgs). The construction of these buildings and their basements during the early 20th century likely destroyed any surficial or shallowly buried deposits. However, there are other portions of the Project Site where subsurface remnants associated with the residential dwellings that were constructed in the late 19th century, the industrial development, or deeply buried prehistoric archaeological resources may remain. This includes portions of the Project Site that were never developed with buildings or where the existing buildings do not have basements, the portions of the Project Site below the foundations and/or basements, as well as off-site areas proposed for Project-related improvements such as Mesquit Street and the Railway Property to the east and therefore there are still areas of the Project Site that likely are comprised of native soils that retain the potential to preserve prehistoric and historic archaeological resources which could be considered tribal cultural resources if they were to conform with the criteria of PRC 21074 (a).

The geotechnical report prepared for the Project (Twining, 2018) indicates that the Project Site is underlain by between seven and 9.5 feet of historic fill. Given the relatively moderate degree of past disturbance within the Project Site (i.e., most original buildings still remain, with largely interior improvements undertaken over time and no redevelopment of the site since original building construction), the potential during ground disturbance to encounter intact buried archaeological resources that qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA is considered high, and therefore the site has high archaeological sensitivity. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation indicated during AB 52 consultation that they believe the Project [area] also has a high sensitivity for the presence of tribal cultural resources.

Conclusions

During AB52 consultation, the Tribe stressed the tribal cultural resources sensitivity of the Project Site and indicated that the Project Site vicinity maintains a high sensitivity for having the potential to encounter resources of prehistoric and historic origins that may be identified as tribal cultural resources. The documentation provided by the tribes as a result of AB 52 consultation described places, known archaeological and historic resources, as well as a high sensitivity for buried prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. They are described as being located in the vicinity of the Project Site, and may be considered sacred lands or tribal cultural resources by the Tribes. The documentation did not reveal that any known sacred lands or tribal cultural resources overlap with or occur within the Project Site, or that any known sacred lands or tribal cultural resources would be affected by the Project. Review of the documentation did, however, support the conclusion reached in the cultural resources study, that the Project Site has potentially high sensitivity for buried archaeological resources that, once discovered, could potentially be considered a tribal cultural resource as defined in PRC Section 21074(c).

The documents and maps provided by the tribe for the record indicated that the Project Site was once located within the general vicinity of the Native American village of *Yaanga* (which, as described above, was known to move about over time). However, no villages are mapped or documented by Mr. Salas as overlapping with the Project Site. The scale of the maps provided to describe the presence of trading routes did not contain a level of detail sufficient to determine whether the depicted routes bypass or intersect with the current Project Site. Information provided by Mr. Salas, as described above, asserts that Native American villages known to have been present within the Arts District and vicinity moved around over time and may have overlapped. Specific evidence of village locations or trading routes located within or overlapping the Project Site was not provided. Therefore, no known tribal cultural resources, as defined in PRC Sections 21074(a)(1), or resources determined by the City in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence to be significant pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1 have been identified within the Project Site as a result of AB 52 consultation, or as a result of the SLF search through the NAHC and the SCCIC. However, the Project Site is located in the general vicinity of the former Native American village of *Yaanga* (approximately 1.5 northwest of the Project Site) which is where people from other Gabrielino villages would regularly converge to hold councils and where several recent discoveries have been made at depth during other construction projects. Moreover, the Project Site is located in an area where prehistoric trading routes had once existed that connected people who lived on the coast with groups that were located more inland, such as at

Yaanga. In addition, the Project Site is located adjacent to the Los Angeles River which would have attracted prehistoric inhabitants to the area due to the fresh water and flora and fauna communities that the river would have formerly supported and it is known to have supported prehistoric villages elsewhere along its banks. Lastly, the accumulation of overbank flood deposits would be generally favorable in this location for *in situ* burial and preservation of archaeological sites located on the floodplain, which could potentially be very deeply buried in deposits that could date to the earliest time of human presence in southern California.

Furthermore, there are certain portions of the Project Site where subsurface remnants associated with the residential dwellings that were constructed in the late 19th century, the industrial development, or deeply buried prehistoric archaeological resources may remain. This includes portions of the Project Site that were never developed with buildings or where the existing buildings do not have basements, the portions of the Project Site below the foundations and/or basements, as well as off-site areas proposed for Project-related improvements such as Mesquit Street and the Railway Property to the east and therefore there are still areas of the Project Site that likely are comprised of native soils that retain the potential to preserve tribal cultural resources.

Therefore, based on these findings and in consultation with the Tribe, the Project Site appears to have a moderate to high potential for encountering tribal cultural resources during construction. As a result, the Project could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as described in PRC Section 21084.2. Accordingly, impacts on tribal cultural resources are considered potentially significant, and mitigation measures are provided below.

Prior to completion of the Draft EIR, in November and December 2021, the City continued consultation with the Tribe and incorporated many of the Tribe's recommendations regarding Native American construction monitoring into the mitigation measures presented below. On December 16, 2021, following City discussions with the Tribe and their review of the City's recommended mitigation measures, the City issued a letter formally closing consultation. The Tribe responded to the City on December 17, 2021 that they agree with the mitigation measures that had incorporated the Tribe's recommendations and that are provided below.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

TCR-MM-1: Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the Applicant shall retain a Native American Monitor from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation or Tribe) who shall be present during construction activities deemed by the Native American Monitor to have the potential for encountering tribal cultural resources, such as demolition, pavement removal, clearing/grubbing, drilling/augering, potholing, grading, trenching, excavation, tree removal or other ground disturbing activity associated with the Project. The activities to be monitored may also include off-site improvements in the vicinity of the Project Site, such as utilities, sidewalks, or road improvements. A monitoring agreement between the Applicant and Kizh Nation shall be prepared that outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Native American Monitor and shall be submitted to the City prior to the earlier of the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-

disturbing activity. The Native American Monitor shall also provide Sensitivity Training to construction personnel as required by Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-6.

The Native American Monitor, in coordination with the qualified Archaeologist and archaeological monitor as identified in Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-5, shall have the authority to direct the pace of construction equipment activity in areas of higher sensitivity and to temporarily divert, redirect or halt ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of tribal cultural resources. Full-time monitoring may be reduced to part-time inspections, or ceased entirely, if determined appropriate by the Native American Monitor in the event there appears to be little to no potential for impacting tribal cultural resources. Native American monitoring shall conclude upon the latter of the following (1) written confirmation to the Kizh Nation from a designated point of contact for the Applicant or Lead Agency that all ground-disturbing activities and phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site or in connection with the Project are complete; or (2) a determination and written notification by the Kizh Nation to the Project Applicant/Lead Agency that no future, planned construction activity and/or development/construction phase at the project site possesses the potential to impact tribal cultural resources.

TCR-MM-2: The Native American Monitor shall complete daily monitoring logs that provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs shall identify and describe any discovered tribal cultural resources, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc., as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs shall be provided to the Project Applicant/Lead Agency upon written request to the Tribe.

TCR-MM-3: In the event that prehistoric/Native American (e.g., hearths, stone tools, shell and faunal bone remains, etc.) archaeological resources are unearthed, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. An appropriate buffer area shall be established by the Native American Monitor and archaeological monitor in accordance with industry standards, reasonable assumptions regarding the potential for additional discoveries in the vicinity, and safety considerations for those making and evaluation and potential recovery of the discovery. This buffer area shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. A meeting shall take place between the Applicant, the qualified Archaeologist, the Gabrieleno Tribe, and the City to discuss the significance of the find and whether it qualifies as a tribal cultural resource pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074(a). If, as a result of the meeting and after consultation with the Gabrieleno Tribe and the qualified Archaeologist, a decision that the resource is in fact a tribal cultural resource, a treatment plan shall be developed by the Gabrieleno Tribe, with input from the qualified Archaeologist as necessary, and with the concurrence of the City's Planning Director. The treatment measures in the treatment plan shall be implemented prior to construction work continuing in the buffer around of the find. The preferred treatment is avoidance, but if not feasible may include, but would not be limited to, capping in place, excavation and removal of the resource and follow-up laboratory processing and analysis, interpretive displays, sensitive area signage, or other mutually agreed upon measures. The treatment plan shall also include measures regarding the

curation of the recovered resources. The recovered prehistoric or Native American resources may be placed in the custody of the Gabrieleno Tribe who may choose to use them for their educational purposes or they may be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials. If neither the Gabrieleno Tribe or institution accepts the resources, they may be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

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- Totton, Gayle (NAHC). *Correspondence Sacred Lands File Request*. Sacramento, Ca. March 16, 2018.

Appendix A

Personnel



Monica Strauss, RPA

Director, Southern California
Cultural Resources Group

EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology,
California State
University, Northridge

B.A., Anthropology,
California State
University, Northridge

AA, Humanities, Los
Angeles Pierce College

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE

SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Treatment of Historic
and Prehistoric Human
Remains

Archaeological
Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden
Sites

Groundstone Analysis

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA),
#12805

Society for California
Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American
Archaeology (SAA)

QUALIFICATIONS

Exceeds Secretary of
Interior Standards

CA State BLM
Permitted

Monica has successfully completed dozens of cultural resources projects throughout California and the greater southwest, where she assists clients in navigating cultural resources compliance issues in the context of CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106. Monica has extensive experience with archaeological resources, historic buildings and infrastructure, landscapes, and Tribal resources, including Traditional Cultural Properties. Monica manages a staff of cultural resources specialists throughout the region who conduct Phase 1 archaeological/paleontological and historic architectural surveys, construction monitoring, Native American consultation, archaeological testing and treatment, historic resource significance evaluations, and large-scale data recovery programs. She maintains excellent relationships with agency staff and Tribal representatives. Additionally, Monica manages a general compliance monitoring team who support clients and agencies in ensuring the daily in-field compliance of overall project mitigation measures.

Relevant Experience

Orange County, Saddle Crest Homes Project EIR, Orange County, CA. Cultural Resources Project Director. The Saddle Crest project includes the development of 65 residential homes on an approximately 113.7-acre site. Monica managed the preparation of a Cultural Resources EIR section as well as a Phase 1 archaeological resources assessment. As part of the Phase 1 archaeological resources assessment, a literature review, a pedestrian survey, and Native American outreach were undertaken to meet CEQA compliance requirements.

Irvine Ranch Water District, Baker Treatment Plant, Orange County, CA. Cultural Resources Principal Investigator. ESA was retained by the Irvine Ranch Water District to provide environmental compliance services. In support of an EIR for the upgrade of the IRWD's Baker Treatment Plant near Lake Forest, ESA cultural resources staff conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment. Monica directed the archival research, a series of pedestrian surveys, and oversaw the preparation of Phase I Cultural resources Technical reports and the cultural resources section of the EIR.

Topock Compressor Station Remediation CEQA Services. Mohave County, AZ and San Bernardino County, CA. Cultural Resources Project Director. Monica is overseeing the preparation of cultural resources EIR sections and is providing project support to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), including facilitating Native American involvement. DTSC provides oversight of the site investigation and cleanup activities for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) Topock Gas Compressor Station, located in San Bernardino County, 15 miles southeast of Needles, California. Groundwater samples taken under and near the Station were found to be contaminated with hexavalent chromium and other chemicals as result of past disposal activities. Soils contamination is also present at the site, requiring investigation and cleanup. These activities are highly scrutinized by the regional Native American Tribes because the area has important cultural and religious significance. ESA is currently preparing an EIR for soil investigations and will be conducting CEQA

evaluations that tier off of the Program EIR for the Groundwater Remedy. Additional project-specific EIRs may be required for the final remedy, which is currently undergoing engineering design. ESA will provide these services as well as lead the Native American and public participation efforts.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Path 46 Clearance Surveys, San Bernardino, CA. *Project Director.* ESA has been tasked by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to conduct required surveys for the Path 46 Transmission Line Clearances Project. The project's objective is to restore required code clearances to the transmission conductors, which will be accomplished by grading the ground surface underneath the transmission lines to achieve required height consistency. The work is being conducted in compliance with BLM guidelines and federal laws and statutes. Biological, archaeological, and paleontological resource surveys are currently being conducted for the 77 proposed grading areas, staging areas, and roads. Reports will be written documenting the results of the surveys and providing recommendations on the areas for access, staging areas, and soil distribution that would have the least amount of impacts on natural resources. Monica is providing support to LADWP in their coordination with the BLM, including providing oversight of map preparation, field surveys, and preparation of pre-field research designs and post-field technical reports.

Ballona Wetlands Restoration EIR, Los Angeles County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director.* As part of the development of the restoration plan for the Ballona Wetlands, the ESA project team characterized existing conditions that included water and sediment sampling and analysis. The water and sediment quality sampling was performed to develop and evaluate potential restoration alternatives, and to develop a conceptual plan. The ESA project team compiled existing data on and conducted additional sampling for water and sediment to assess potential effects on the proposed wetland restoration habitat from the use of urban runoff and tidal in-flow from Ballona Creek. These data were used to complete a baseline report and restoration alternatives assessment. Monica is assisting the CSCC in fulfilling Army Corps of Engineers requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In addition, she is coordinating with Tribal members and is overseeing a team of resource specialists who are compiling cultural resources technical in preparation of the EIR's Cultural Resources section.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Campus, Los Angeles County, CA. *Project Director.* The project involved the rehabilitation of the 61,000-square-foot building located at 518-524 Colyton Street, demolition of the building located at 537-551 Hewitt Street, and construction of an open space public plaza and surface parking lot, and involved compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. ESA is providing archaeological monitoring and data recovery services and is assisting LADWP with meeting their requirements for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Monica is providing oversight to archaeological monitors and crew conducting resource data recovery and laboratory analysis, and is providing guidance to LADWP on meeting Section 106 requirements.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Lone Pine Landfill Paleontological Resources Recovery, Inyo County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director.* At the request of LADWP, ESA responded to a discovery of large mammal bone at the Lone Pine Landfill in an area where borrow materials were being excavated.



ESA conducted geologic map research and recovered what was identified as a mammoth tusk. The tusk was stabilized, prepared for curation, and transported to a storage facility. Monica provided senior oversight of the paleontological resources recovery team and conducted paleontological resources sensitivity training and guidance to landfill staff in the event additional material are encountered.

City of Los Angeles Recreation and Parks, Hansen Dam Skate Park Project, Los Angeles County, CA. *Cultural Resources Principal Investigator.* ESA prepared a joint EA and IS/MND for the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for a proposed skate park facility within the Hansen Dam Recreation Area. Monica managed a Phase I Cultural resources Study, coordinated with the Army Corps of Engineers and provided senior review for the EA/IS/MND cultural resources section.

Los Angeles Unified School District, Central Los Angeles High School #9. Los Angeles, CA. *Project Director.* ESA contributed to Data Recovery Report sections for Los Angeles Unified School District's Central High School #9, constructed in downtown Los Angeles. Between 2004 and 2009, Monica led a team of archaeological staff of ten who conducted archaeological monitoring and data recovery of archaeological materials in connection with the 19th century Los Angeles City Cemetery. She coordinated with the Los Angeles County Coroner and office of Vital Statistics to obtain disinterment permits and developed a mitigation plan incorporating components related to the future disposition of remains, artifact curation, and commemoration. She directed an extensive historical research effort to identify the human remains, and at the request of the client, participated in public outreach and coordination with media.

Bureau of Land Management, On-Call Cultural Resources Services, Riverside County, CA. *Project Manager.* ESA has been retained by the Bureau of Land Management under an on-call contract to provide cultural resource services including compliance monitoring for projects under Bureau of Land Management (BLM) jurisdiction. Monica managed a number of projects for the BLM (Palm Springs South Coast Field Office) providing a wide range of cultural resources services for solar projects and other projects taking place on BLM lands in compliance with Section 106 and specified BLM protocols. Services that she and her staff provide under this contract include compliance monitoring and peer review, Phase I archaeological resources surveys, resource evaluations, the preparation of reports, and Native American consultation. Projects completed under this contract include Dos Palmas Phase I Survey and Archaeological Monitoring, National Monument Phase I Survey, Windy Pointe Archaeological Monitoring, and Fast and the Furious Phase I Survey.



Sara Dietler

Archaeologist

EDUCATION

B.A., Anthropology,
San Diego State
University

19 YEARS EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

California BLM Permit,
Principal Investigator,
Statewide

Nevada BLM Permit,
Paleontology, Field
Agent, Statewide

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American
Archaeology (SAA)

Society for California
Archaeology (SCA)

Sara is a senior archaeology and paleontology lead with 20 years of experience in cultural resources management in Southern California. As a senior project manager, she manages technical studies including archaeological and paleontological assessments and surveys, as well as monitoring and fossil salvage for many clients, including public agencies and private developers. She is a cross-trained paleontological monitor and supervisor, familiar with regulations and guidelines implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines. She has extensive experience providing oversight for long-term monitoring projects throughout the Los Angeles Basin for archaeological, Native American, and paleontological monitoring compliance projects and provides streamlined management for these disciplines.

Relevant Experience

Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Central Los Angeles High School #9; Los Angeles, CA. *Senior Project Archaeologist & Project Manager.* Sara conducted on-site monitoring and investigation of archaeological sites exposed as a result of construction activities. During the data recovery phase in connection with a 19th century cemetery located on-site, she participated in locating of features, feature excavation, mapping, and client coordination. She organized background research on the cemetery, including genealogical, local libraries, city and county archives, other local cemetery records, internet, and local fraternal organizations. Sara advised on the lab methodology and setup and served as project manager. Sara was a contributing author and editor for the published monograph, which was published as part of a technical series, "Not Dead but Gone Before: The Archaeology of Los Angeles City Cemetery."

Downtown Cesar Chavez Median Project, City of Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Sara assisted the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Engineering with a Local Assistance Project requiring consultations with Caltrans cultural resources. Responsible for Caltrans coordination, serving as contributing author and report manager for required ASR, HPSR, and HRER prepared for the project.

Elysian/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Sara worked on the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and an Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact to construct recycled water pipelines for irrigation and other industrial uses serving Los Angeles Department of Water and Power customers in downtown Los Angeles, including Elysian Park. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the federal lead agency.



Vanessa N. Ortiz, MA, RPA

Cultural Resources Specialist

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology
emphasis
Archaeology,
California State
University, Los
Angeles

B.A. Anthropology,
California State
University, Los
Angeles

7 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of
Professional
Archaeologists
#30984230

Society for American
Archaeology

California Cultural
Resources
Preservation Alliance

Society for California
Archaeology

Lambda Alpha Honors
Society

Vanessa is an archaeologist with over seven years of documentation, records searches, survey, excavation, and monitoring experience. She is cross trained in archaeology and paleontology. She has worked extensively throughout California, with particular experience in the context of the Mojave and California Great Basin, prehistoric food processing sites, and historic artifacts.

Relevant Experience

City of Beverly Hills Metro Purple Line Extension, Beverly Hills, CA. Compliance Coordinator. ESA is retained by the City of Beverly Hills to conduct general compliance monitoring during the advanced utilities relocation phase of construction for the segment of the Metro Purple Line Extension Project located in the City of Beverly Hills. Vanessa oversees ESA monitors, prepare weekly reports and 3-week look-ahead projections based on estimated contractor planned activities. As needed, she issues violations in the event a non-compliance issue is identified. ESA's primary objective is to assist contractors in avoiding non-compliance issues through thorough observation and open communication.

Ballona Wetland Restoration, Playa Del Rey, CA. Archaeologist. As part of the development of the restoration plan for the Ballona Wetlands, the ESA project team characterized existing conditions that included water and sediment sampling and analysis. The water and sediment quality sampling was performed to develop and evaluate potential restoration alternatives, and to develop a conceptual plan. The ESA project team compiled existing data on and conducted additional sampling for water and sediment to assess potential effects on the proposed wetland restoration habitat from the use of urban runoff and tidal in-flow from Ballona Creek. These data were used to complete a baseline report and restoration alternatives assessment. Vanessa assisted in survey, data recovery and artifact analysis.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Path 46 Clearance Surveys, San Bernardino, CA. Archaeologist. ESA has been tasked by LADWP to conduct required surveys for the Path 46 Transmission Line Clearances Project. The project's objective is to restore required code clearances to the transmission conductors, which will be accomplished by grading the ground surface underneath the transmission lines to achieve required height consistency. The work is being conducted in compliance with BLM guidelines and federal laws and statutes. Biological, archaeological, and paleontological resource surveys are currently being conducted for the 77 proposed grading areas, staging areas, and roads. Pending reports will document results of the surveys and provide recommendations for minimally invasive access areas, staging areas, and soil distribution. Vanessa provided field surveys and documentation of archaeological sites for submission to the California State Parks.

Appendix B
Sacred Lands File Search



626 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213.599.4300 phone
213.599.4301 fax

www.esassoc.com

February 23, 2018

Gayle Totton
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
FAX- 916-373-5471

Subject: SLF Search Request for 670 Mesquit Street Mixed Use Project (D170431.00)

Dear Ms. Totton:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) is preparing a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the 670 Mesquit Street Mixed Use Project (Project). The Project is located in the Arts District of downtown Los Angeles on the east side of Mesquit Street, between Jesse Street and East 7th Street (Project area).

The Project will construct a new mixed-use development totaling approximately 1,792,103 square feet of floor area on approximately 5.45 acres. The development would include creative office space, multi-family residential housing, hotel; and a range of commercial uses including retail uses (grocery and farmer's market); restaurants; studio/even/gallery space and a potential museum; and a gym.

The Project would also include at- and above-grade landscaped open space, including recreational amenities. Four levels of below-grade parking spanning the Project area, and at and above grade parking, containing a total of approximately 2,000 vehicle parking spaces and 930 bicycle parking spaces. A rooftop heliport is also proposed for emergency and occasional use incidental to residential and office uses, providing an amenity for the Project's residents, hotel guests, office workers, and visitors.

The Project could also include a cantilevered pedestrian deck (Deck) over a portion of the railway property (Railway Property) to the east of the Project area.

The attached map depicts the Project area located in a portion of the Los Angeles 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle, Township 1S and 2S, Range 13W.

In an effort to provide an adequate appraisal of all potential impacts to cultural resources that may result from the proposed Project, ESA is requesting that a records search be conducted for sacred lands or traditional cultural properties that may exist within the Project area.



626 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213.599.4300 phone
213.599.4301 fax

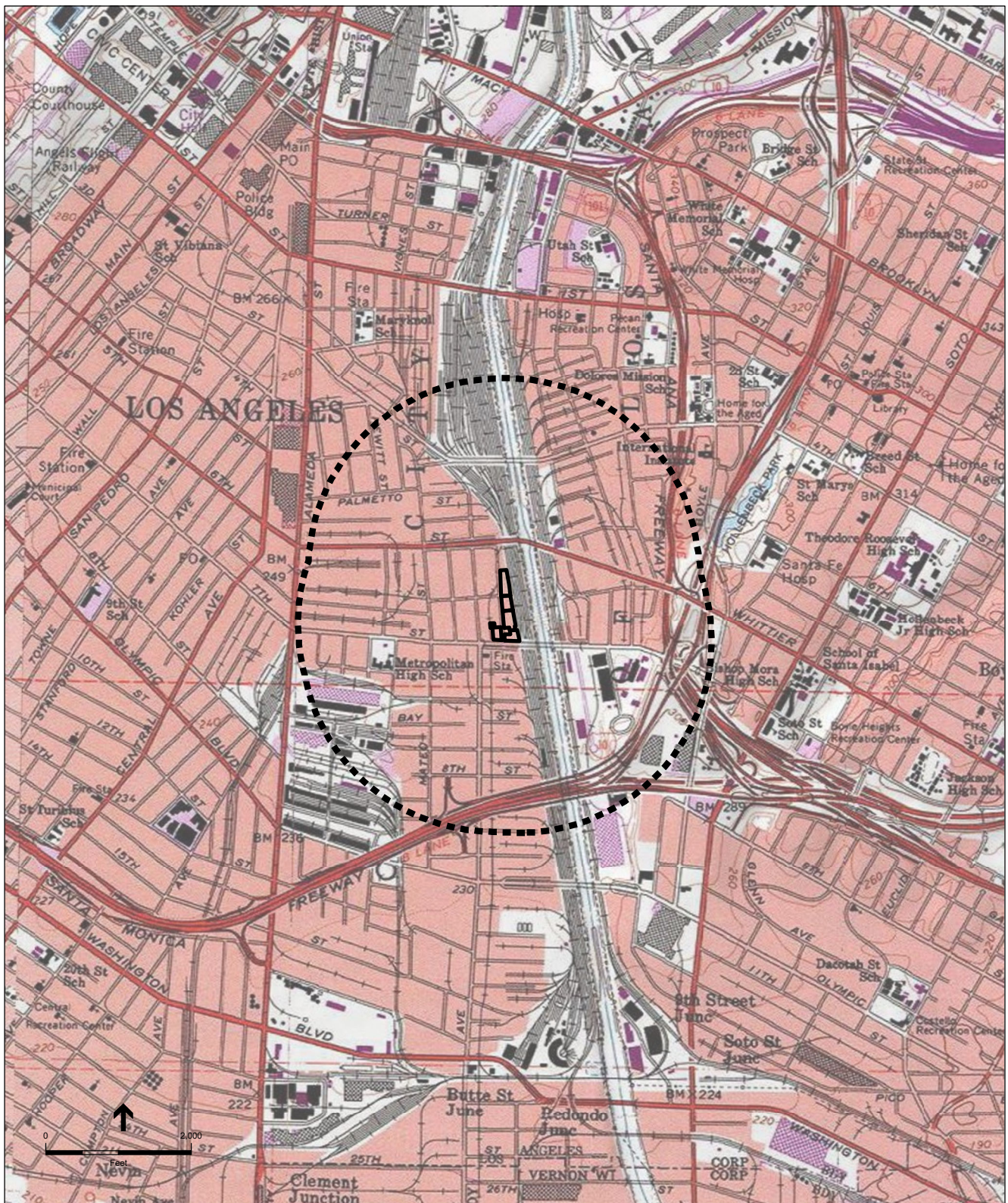
www.esassoc.com

Thank you for your time and cooperation regarding this matter. To expedite the delivery of search results, please fax them to 213.599.4301. Please contact me at 323.246.6289 or vortiz@esassoc.com if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Vanessa Ortiz". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Vanessa Ortiz, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Specialist



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



February 26, 2018

Vanessa Ortiz
Environmental Science Associates

Sent by E-mail: vortiz@esassoc.com

RE: Proposed 670 Mesquit Street Mixed Use (D170431.00) Project, City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
2/26/2018

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

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

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandone 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 Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 670 Mesquit Street Mixed Use Project, Los Angeles County.

Appendix C
**Assembly Bill 52 Consultation
Correspondence**

Tribe	Contact	Address	City	State	Zip
Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	Kimia Fatehi, Director, Public Relations	1019 2nd Street, Ste. 1	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	Charles Alvarez, Co-Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street	West Hills	CA	91307
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

CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1271

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1272

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

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

<http://planning.lacity.org>

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING
CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
PRESIDENT
RENEE DAKE WILSON
VICE-PRESIDENT
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CAROLINE CHOE
RICHARD KATZ
JOHN W. MACK
SAMANTHA MILLMAN
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
ROCKY WILES
COMMISSION OFFICE MANAGER
(213) 978-1300

February 8th, 2017

CASE No.: ENV-2017-249-EIR
Project Address: 670 Mesquit St.
Community Plan: Central City North

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

Demolition of all existing improvements and construction of a new mixed-used development consisting of five buildings and approximately 1.8 million square feet of mixed-use floor area comprising residential units, hotel, office space, commercial uses (restaurant, grocery store, farmer's market), and other uses including a studio, gallery, and gym. The Project, located along the west and east sides of Mesquit Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets, would be approximately 224,205 square feet (5.1 acres) and would include 2,000 on-site parking spaces. Construction will include excavating as low as 63 feet below ground surface.

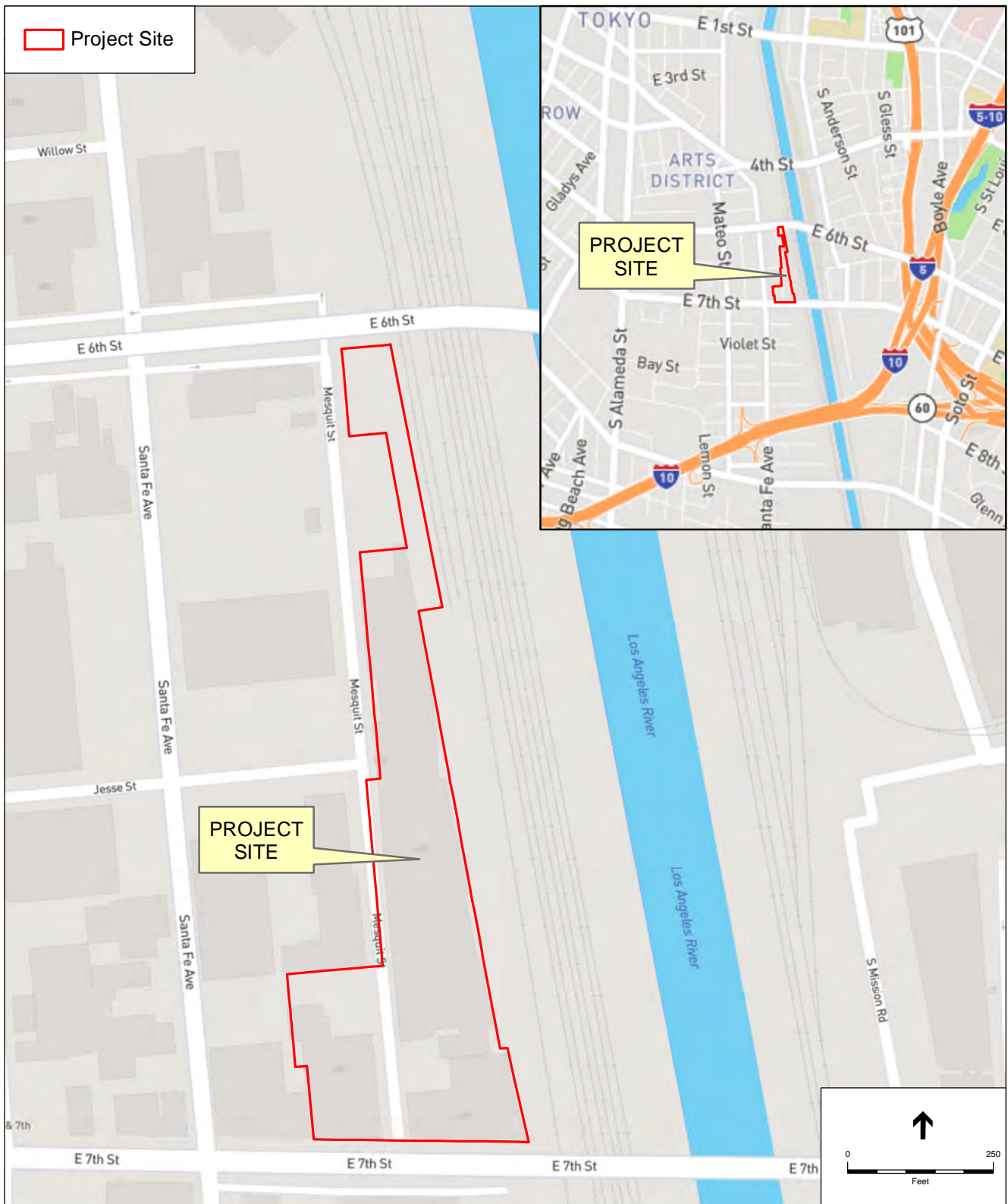
Per AB 52, you have the right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. You have 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that you wish to consult on this project. Please provide your contact information and mail your request to:

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Jon Chang
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Jonathan.Chang@lacity.org
Phone No.: (213) 978-1914

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Jon Chang
Major Projects & Environmental Analysis Section



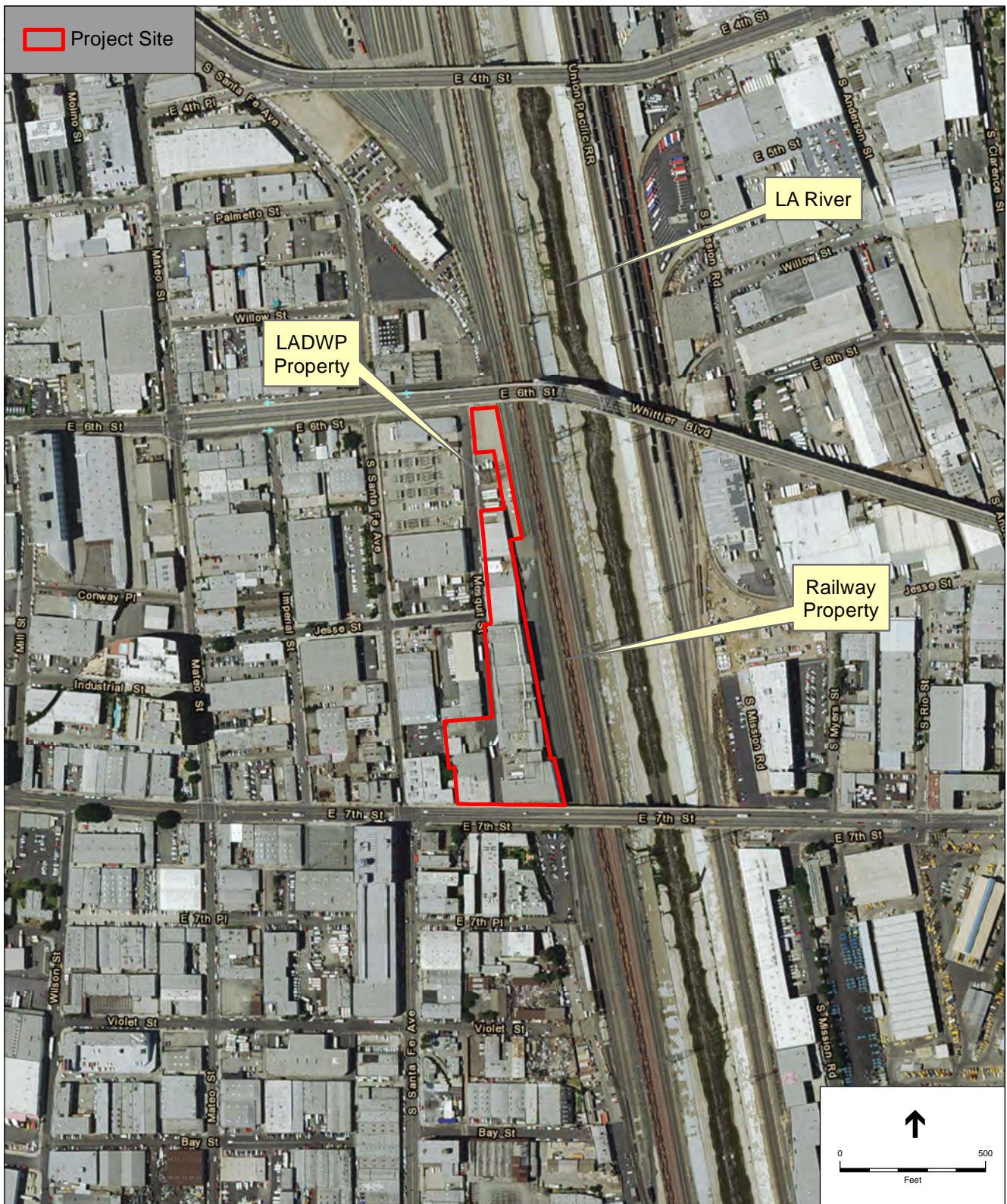
SOURCE: Open Street Map, 2016.

670 Mesquit Street

Exhibit 1

Regional and Site Location Map





SOURCE: Google Map, 2015 (Aerial).

670 Mesquit Street

Exhibit 2

Aerial Photograph with Surrounding Land Uses



GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

AB 52 - 30-day Consultation Notice

Project name: 670 Mesquit St. Central City North

February 24, 2017

Please find this letter in response to your request for consultation **February 8, 2017**. I have reviewed the project site and do have concerns for cultural resources. Your project lies in an area where the Ancestral territories of the Kizh (Kitc) Gabrieleño's adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The Kizh Gabrieleño were probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538; <https://nrmsecure.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=9497>). Our homeland was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of our neighbors, the Serranos, was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, including the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks. Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in and around the project area exhibited similar organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home base sites are marked by midden deposits often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies of ten left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

Due to the project location and the high sensitivity of the area location, we would like to request one of our certified Native American monitors to be on site during any and all ground disturbances (including but not limited to pavement removal, post holing, auguring, boring, grading, excavation and trenching) to protect any cultural resources which may be affected during construction or development. When the Native American Heritage Commission states there are "no records of sacred sites in the project area," they will always refer lead agencies to the respective Native American Tribe. The NAHC is only aware of general information and are not the experts on each California Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts for our Tribe and are able to provide a more complete history (both written and oral) regarding the location of historic villages, trade routes, cemeteries and sacred/religious sites in the project area. In some instances, the project location may be in an area that has been previously developed and one may question the need for monitoring. Unfortunately, we have numerous examples that we can share where cultural resources including human remains were outright destroyed or at least significantly impacted before a Tribe was present. Please note, if sacred sites haven't been listed with the NAHC, it doesn't mean that they aren't there. Not everyone reports what they know.

The recent implementation of AB52 dictates that lead agencies consult with Native American Tribes who can prove and document traditional and cultural affiliation with the area of said project. Our tribe is connected ancestrally to your project location area. What does "ancestrally" or "ancestral" mean? It simply means the people who were in your family in past times - of, belonging to, inherited from, or denoting an ancestor or ancestors (see <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/ancestral>). Our main priority is to avoid and protect cultural and biological resources that still exist in our ancestral land for the benefit and education of future generations. We hold strongly to the values of accomplishing this goal without delay or conflicts to the lead agency and project manager.

At your convenience, we are available for consultations to provide specific information about your project location via phone or in person. Thank you.

CC: NAHC

With respect,

*Andrew Salas, Chairman
cell (626)926-4131*

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Albert Perez, treasurer I
Elders

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman
Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723

www.gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com



Jonathan Chang <jonathan.chang@lacity.org>

AB 52 Tribal Consultation - City of LA - Downtown LA / Arts District Projects

Matthew Teutimez <matthew.teutimez@knrm-nsn.us>

Thu, Apr 6, 2017 at 10:01 PM

To: Jonathan Chang <jonathan.chang@lacity.org>

Cc: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>, Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>, Alejandro Huerta <alejandro.huerta@lacity.org>

All,

I placed three documents in the shared folder for each of you. Please let me know that you received these documents. First is our follow up response for your records documenting our AB52 consultation communication with you regarding the potential for tribal cultural resources to be present on your project sites. The second is an explanation guide to the set of maps that we provided. The third is mitigation language we suggest for project areas with a high potential to contain tribal cultural resources. Please review these documents and contact us with any questions or if you would like to discuss the matter further.

Best,

Matt Teutimez

On Thu, Mar 30, 2017 at 10:54 AM, Jonathan Chang <jonathan.chang@lacity.org> wrote:

Hi Andy, Hi Matt,

I just wanted to follow-up on the Tribal consultation call from last Thurs (3/23) for 5th and Hill Project, and 670 Mesquit Project.

Could you provide the following items?

- For 5th and Hill: Reservoir and Village documentation
- For 670 Mesquit: Trading Routes maps (1890s)

And for general reference info:

- Biologic Indicators

A site note: Alejandro Huerta has followed-up with you on his respective Projects separate from this request.

Thank you very much.

Kind Regards,

Jon Chang

Planning Assistant



**Department of City Planning
Major Projects**

T: (213) 978-1914

200 N. Spring St., Room 750

Los Angeles, CA. 90012

Jonathan.Chang@lacity.org

Maps Referenced in consultation:

Los Angeles - Kirkman 1938 - (Look in the middle of the map around Elysian Park for your project areas). This map shows the known prominent villages and trading routes that were still present in 1938, meaning they survived the decimation of the Spanish, Mexican, and American governments and still existed when this map was created. Therefore, many of the settlements located around the village proper, known by scientists as “auxillary encampments”, are not shown on this map because these locations had been cleaned out of inhabitants from the missionization by Spain and further decimated by the American government who created laws to enslave and kill the native inhabitants in order to remove them from the land (You can learn more about the California Laws that promoted these atrocities at California State Library Early California Laws and Policies Related to California Indians - <http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/02/14/02-014.pdf>).

Birds Eye View 1877 - This map shows a view of your project area looking from the north to south. It shows how the roads were placed on top of Indian trading routes because the natural topography did not provide for flat terrain but rather the foot traffic of our families over thousands of years created these paths. These paths ranged from very wide down to thin footpaths depending on its use for commerce or travel or hunting or just travel between encampment areas.

Blums Bicycle Map 1896 – This map shows LA in the lower right corner. Bicycle trails were traditional trading routes that were commandeered for bicycle traffic due to the flat terrain. There were no trails created just for bicycles in 1896. All of these trails were ancient travel and trading paths that extended from the inland to the coast and many of them pass through the portion of land that is now downtown LA.

Eddy’s Gorgeous “History of LA” 1929 – This map shows rail lines that followed traditional trading routes. The rail lines followed the path of least resistance, which were the ancient trading routes. All of these major trading routes flow into downtown LA showing a high level of human activity in that portion of land from the prehistoric times.

Los Angeles from the East 1877 – This map shows a view from the east along the LA River and gives a perspective of how wide the standard trading routes were. Notice the diminutive size of the people and horse & buggy along the road to San Gabriel Mission. As well, due to the natural meandering and directional changes that affects river banks from our large rain events, the locations of the routes along the water courses would change throughout time and over thousands of years humans could have left evidence in areas far from the where the river is today but was part of this drainage system in the prehistoric past.

Plan of Los Angeles 1849 – This map shows an approximate location of the cornfields and the zanja madre that fed the presidio of Los Angeles.

Stevenson’s cadastral survey of Los Angeles 1884 – This map shows the location of the zanja madre (It is labeled just south of the F. MORA and ALLEN EST. This zanja came from the LA river and fed the main zanja wheel at the corn fields and then went into the downtown area southeast of Hill street (known as Cemetery Street) into the pueblo. This map also shows many reservoirs that were present around the pueblo. These reservoirs were fed from springs (e.g. Spring Street) and the natural drainage of the watershed.

Fort Hill Tract – This map shows a close up of the same cemetery along Hill Street (Cemetery Street) north of Temple. Currently, part of this property is now the 101 freeway while another portion is the site of the Los Angeles Archdiocese Cathedral. The cemetery is known as Old Calvary (In Spanish - Campo Santo) on Hill Street. We bring this to your attention to caution you that not all cemeteries are mapped, especially native cemeteries. As can be seen on this map where the cemetery on Olvera street at La Placita is not shown on this map. This cemetery, with historic and native people buried, was recently unearthed because it was incorrectly identified in the EIR for the project and they disturbed many burials when they developed the site. If you are unfamiliar with this location, for more information you can start with this article (<http://articles.latimes.com/2011/jan/15/local/la-me-remains-20110115>). Thus, within downtown Los Angeles, there is potential to find human burials in any layer of soil from the top surface down to approximately 30 feet if that soil had not been previously removed and replaced with fill. All native soil has the potential to contain artifacts and/or human remains. We use the depth of 30 feet because that is the depth where one of the oldest humans was found in Malibu.

Ranchos of Los Angeles – This map shows all the Ranchos present during Spanish times and the El Camino Real with the rivers and drainage patterns. Downtown Los Angeles is within the Pueblo de los Angeles Rancho and is bisected by the El Camino Real.

Roads of the Missions – This map shows the roads utilized by the mission which were on Indian trading routes. These roads were highly used for commerce over thousands of years of human habitation in this area.



Jonathan Chang <jonathan.chang@lacity.org>

AB 52 - City of LA - Tribal Consultation Call Follow-up

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>

Fri, Jul 14, 2017 at 12:21 AM

Reply-To: Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>

To: Jonathan Chang <jonathan.chang@lacity.org>, "Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno" <matt.teutimez@gmail.com>, Matthew Teutimez <matthew.teutimez@knrm-nsn.us>

Cc: William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>, Erin Strelch <erin.strelch@lacity.org>

johnathan

The following attachment just about covers all the above, because the high sensitivity of the project location we are still recommending native american Monitoring during all ground disturbances . thank you

https://media.metro.net/projects_studies/capital_projects/images/reports_capitalprojects_appendixc.pdf

Sincerely,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
cell: (626)926-4131
email: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

On Wednesday, July 12, 2017 4:09 PM, Jonathan Chang <jonathan.chang@lacity.org> wrote:

Dear Chairman Salas and Mr. Teutimez,

Thank you once again for joining our call today for AB 52 Tribal Consultation. This is a follow-up for the four Arts District Projects that were discussed during the call:

- 1) Arts District Center (1129 E 5th St.) - W. Lamborn
- 2) 4th & Hewitt (940 E 4th St) - W. Lamborn
- 3) 6AM (640 S Alameda St) - E. Strelch
- 4) 670 Mesquit - J. Chang

The following information was provided to the City by the Tribe as Oral history of the Arts District area and in proximity, Union Station and the LA River:

- The Maungua (at Los Felix), south of Elysian (Dodger Stadium), is a major tribe/village that existed in the area. The Yangna was a prominent tribe/village that existed in the Arts District area.
- The LA River is a 'Mother' river and is a sacred river.
- The area around the Arts District had settlements/human uses that were more expansive and continuous compared to other areas of the County where uses and settlements historically tended to be more sparse and less interconnected.
- Historically, floods in the area may have resulted in the deposition of tribal cultural resources.
- Areas around the Arts District were used as trading routes. These routes in some instances made connections that would extend eastward to other states and southward to the current day ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.
- Communal cooking was very common, using fire hearths and rocks heated to high temperatures.

The following was information was provided to the City by the Tribe regarding recently uncovered discoveries in the area:

- Recently, Metro construction activities made discoveries at Patsouras Plaza at Union Station.
- Past discoveries of human remains have been memorialized on an existing plaque at Union Station.
- The archaeologist, mentioned by Mr. Teutimez, stated that fire hearths were recently uncovered at varying depths down to 40 feet, about every 4-5 feet in depth.

Arts District Center, 4th and Hewitt:

Chairman Salas and Mr. Teutimez have requested that a monitor be present during project construction.

6AM: Mr. Teutimez indicated that if records could be found that confirmed the undocumented fill existing on the site up to 6 feet in depth was imported, then they would consider "spot-checking" to be sufficient for the excavation of the artificial fill. Without such documentation, and for the native, undisturbed soil below the fill that is proposed to be excavated, they are requesting on site monitoring during the excavation phase of project development. _

670 Mesquit:

Due to proximity to LA River and depth of excavation into native soil, a Tribal cultural resources monitor has been requested.

Follow-up inquiries/requests:

1. -- Mr. Teutimez will ask the archaeologist regarding the fire hearths that were discovered for availability of evidential documentation of these finds.
2. The Chinese Historical Society (CHS) has information on burial sites in Chinatown.
 - Chairman Salas could potentially provide a contact at CHS.
3. Any supporting academic/research articles regarding the above mentioned tribal history, or archaeological evidence of recent finds in the region.

Thanks very much. We look forward to your follow-up regarding our inquiries.

Kind Regards,

Jon Chang
Planning Assistant



Department of City Planning
Major Projects

T: (213) 978-1914

200 N. Spring St., Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Jonathan.Chang@lacity.org



William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>

670 Mesquit AB 52 - proposed mitigation

12 messages

William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>
 To: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
 Cc: Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>
 Bcc: Jane Choi <jane.choi@lacity.org>

Mon, Nov 15, 2021 at 12:55 PM

Dear Chairman Salas,

I am following up with you regarding our AB 52 consultation relative to the 670 Mesquit Mixed-Use Project. A written request for consultation for this project was submitted to the City in your letter dated February 24, 2017 (see attached). An initial AB 52 consultation call was held on March 23, 2017 with City Planning staff and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. Following the call, the City received follow-up information from the Tribe including historical maps and associated descriptions, a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Metro Security Operations Center project, a document with your Tribal Government's recommended mitigation measures, and a letter dated April 7, 2017 (see attached) requesting to have one of the Tribe's certified Native American monitors to be present on site during ground disturbances.

Based upon the information provided by the Tribe and upon the information in the project's Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment, the City has concluded that the proposed project could result in a potentially significant impact to tribal cultural resources. To mitigate the potentially significant impact, the City has agreed to require the project applicant to comply with the attached mitigation measures. The mitigation measures incorporate several components of the mitigation language recommended by your Tribal Government, including the retention of a Native American Monitor from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation who shall be present during construction activities deemed by the Native American Monitor to have the potential for encountering tribal cultural resources.

Please note that the Tribal Cultural Resources and Mitigation Monitoring Plan prepared for this project provides a procedural framework to identify, evaluate, and treat any tribal cultural resources that are encountered during construction. The City believes that implementation of the mitigation measures is feasible and will mitigate the potential impact to tribal cultural resources to less than significant levels.

The City appreciates and values the integral role of the Tribe in the AB 52 consultation process and respectfully requests that the Tribe review and provide comment on the attached mitigation measures. The City requests that any comments on the attached mitigation measures be provided within the next 14 days.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Regards,

--



LOS ANGELES
CITY PLANNING

William Lamborn

Pronouns: He, His, Him

City Planner

Los Angeles City Planning

221 N. Figueroa St., Room 1350

Los Angeles, CA 90012

T: (213) 847-3637 | Planning4LA.org



3 attachments

AB52_670 Mesquit St Response_4.7.2017.pdf
266K

670 Mesquit St. - Gabrieleno Tribe Reponse 2.24.2017.pdf

236K

 **670 Mesquit_TCR and Archaeo Mitigation Measures_11-15-21.docx**
22K

Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
To: William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>

Wed, Nov 24, 2021 at 11:58 AM

Hello William

Thank you for your email. We would like you to utilize the attached mitigations below for the protection of our Tribal cultural resources. The attached mitigations pertain to our Tribe only. If you have any questions feel free to contact us.

Thank you

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

[Quoted text hidden]

 **670 Msquit Mixed-Use Project .pdf**
216K

William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>
To: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Cc: Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

Tue, Dec 7, 2021 at 4:57 PM

Hello, thank you for your email response. The City has now updated the 670 Mesquit Project's mitigation measures to incorporate nearly all of the considerations in the Tribe's recommended Mitigation Measure TCR-1. Updated text to the 670 Mesquit mitigation measures is attached with changes shown in redline. The Tribe's letter of November 24 is also attached for reference.

Please note the updated proposed mitigation measures do not include the components that relate to human remains. Rather, the EIR addresses these topics under the regulatory requirements set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5.

If you would like, the City is available to discuss these updated mitigation measures over the phone through next Tuesday, December 14. Please feel free to contact me should the Tribe like to arrange such a phone call.

Regards,
Will Lamborn

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

 **670 Msquit Mixed-Use Project (1).pdf**
216K

 **Mesquit_TCR_Archaeo Mitigation Measures_12-06-21.docx**
25K

Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
To: William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>

Tue, Dec 14, 2021 at 12:53 PM

Hello William

We are still reviewing the language and will get back to you by this week.

Thank you

Admin Specialist

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393

Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



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[Quoted text hidden]

William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>
To: Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

Tue, Dec 14, 2021 at 12:54 PM

FYI

[Quoted text hidden]

Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
To: William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>

Tue, Dec 14, 2021 at 1:40 PM

Hello William

Just to confirm the red lining is what you are incorporating into the mitigations correct?

Admin Specialist

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleno culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleno who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleno are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleno, the community simply would not have survived."

[Quoted text hidden]

William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>
To: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Tue, Dec 14, 2021 at 1:42 PM

Hello,
Yes, the redline is new text that has been added to the mitigations since the version you originally reviewed.

Best,
Will
[Quoted text hidden]

Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
To: William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>

Wed, Dec 15, 2021 at 12:45 PM

Hello William,

Thank you for your response. We spoke to our tribal counsel and Mr. Salas and with all do respect we disagree with the language proposed for they do not protect our Tribal Cultural resources. Please note that Tribal cultural resources are their own element and must be separate than archeological, Paleo, and Bio to fulfill CEQA's requirements under AB52. Tribes are their own experts regarding their Tribal cultural resources within their geographic and ancestral lands. Please see the attached mitigations below that pertain to our tribe only. If you have any questions feel free to contact me.

Thank you

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



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[Quoted text hidden]

 **670 Msquit Mixed-Use Project .pdf**
216K

William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>
To: Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

Wed, Dec 15, 2021 at 3:55 PM

FYI

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Gabrieleno Administration** <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Date: Wed, Dec 15, 2021 at 12:45 PM
Subject: Re: 670 Mesquit AB 52 - proposed mitigation
To: William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

 **670 Msquit Mixed-Use Project .pdf**
216K

William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>
To: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Thu, Dec 16, 2021 at 4:46 PM

Hello,
Please see attached close of consultation letter.

Regards,
[Quoted text hidden]

 **670 Mesquit AB 52 Consultation_Conclusion Letter.pdf**
167K

William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>
To: Milena Zasadzien <milena.zasadzien@lacity.org>

Thu, Dec 16, 2021 at 4:58 PM

FYI - had meant to CC you.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **William Lamborn** <william.lamborn@lacity.org>
Date: Thu, Dec 16, 2021 at 4:46 PM

Subject: Re: 670 Mesquit AB 52 - proposed mitigation

To: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

 **670 Mesquit AB 52 Consultation_Conclusion Letter.pdf**
167K

Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Fri, Dec 17, 2021 at 10:59 AM

To: William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>

Hello William

We agree with the mitigations. Thank you for understanding the protection of our Tribal cultural resources.

Thank you

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393

Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



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[Quoted text hidden]

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

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LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

December 16, 2021

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: AB 52 Completion of Consultation
670 Mesquit Project at 606-694 S. Mesquit Street, 1494-1498 E.
6th Street, and 2119-2135 E. 7th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90021
(Case No. ENV-2017-249-EIR)(“Proposed Project”)

Dear Chairman Salas:

The purpose of this correspondence is to briefly summarize our combined efforts to engage in a meaningful and good faith consultation regarding the above-named project’s potential impacts to tribal cultural resources and to document the conclusion of the tribal consultation process, pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21080.3.2.

On February 8, 2017 the City mailed a project notification letter to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Tribe). A written request for consultation for this project was submitted to the City in your letter dated February 24, 2017, and an initial AB 52 consultation call was held on March 23, 2017 with City Planning staff and the Tribe. Following the call, the City received follow-up information from the Tribe including historical maps and associated descriptions, a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Metro Security Operations Center project, a document with your Tribal Government’s recommended mitigation measures, and a letter dated April 7, 2017 requesting to have one of the Tribe’s certified Native American monitors to be present on site during ground disturbances.

As a result of the information provided in the Tribal Cultural Resources report prepared for the proposed project, and information provided by the Tribe, the City has concluded that the Proposed Project could result in a potentially significant impact to tribal cultural resources. In order to mitigate the potentially significant impact, the City agreed to require the project applicant to comply with mitigation measures, including requirements for a Native American monitor to be present on site during ground disturbing activities. The City’s proposed mitigation measures were provided to the Tribe on November 15, 2021. The Tribe responded on November 24, 2021 requesting that the City instead require implementation of the Tribe’s specific recommended mitigation measures, which were provided to the City. The City considered the Tribe’s comments, and made modifications to the proposed mitigation measures to incorporate several components of the mitigation measures recommended by the Tribe, including the addition of further ground-disturbing activities that warrant

monitoring, the preparation of a pre-construction monitoring agreement and daily monitoring logs, and additional protocols for when Native American monitoring is complete. The City provided these revised mitigation measures to the Tribe on December 7, 2021. On December 15, 2021 the Tribe responded, stating that the Tribe continues to disagree with the City's proposed mitigation measures and requests that the City instead implement the Tribe's recommended mitigation measures.

The City maintains that implementation of the City's mitigation measures is feasible and will mitigate the potential impact to tribal cultural resources to less than significant. Furthermore, the City believes that additional requested revisions to the mitigation measures are not warranted for the following reasons.

1. Regarding the buffer language proposed by the Tribe, the City has decided to keep most of the existing language as is but has additionally clarified that the buffer size will be based on industry standards, reasonable assumptions regarding the potential for additional discoveries in the vicinity, and safety considerations. Moreover, the existing language in TCR-MM-3 regarding the curation and custody of prehistoric resources is substantially consistent with the recommended measures provided by the Tribe.
2. Lastly, the City will require implementation of measures regarding inadvertent human remains discovery notification protocols and treatment pursuant to existing regulations, including those set forth in Public Resources Code 5097.98, which are detailed and clear, and stipulate that the Landowner, in consultations with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) who is designated by the Native American Heritage Commission, will determine appropriate treatment.

Since the City has reached agreement with the Tribe as to the project's potential impacts on tribal cultural resources, and the City has agreed to impose the attached mitigation measures that the City believes will feasibly mitigate the potential impacts to tribal cultural resources to less than significant, the City believes it is now appropriate to conclude the tribal consultation process pursuant to Public Resources Code, section 21080.3.2(b)(2), as the City is unable to reach agreement with the Tribe regarding the specific requirements to mitigate the potential impacts to tribal cultural resources.

Within the next month, the City is expecting to release its Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for this project. The release of the Draft EIR will commence a 45-day period during which the Tribe may submit written comments on the adequacy of the EIR. The City appreciates and values the integral role of the Tribe in the AB 52 consultation process. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Respectfully,



William Lamborn City Planner
Department of City Planning – Major Projects

Attachment: Mitigation Measures

Attachment – Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are included to reduce potential impacts on tribal cultural resources during construction.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Refer to Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-6, below. The following mitigation measures are also required to address potentially significant impacts to tribal cultural resources.

TCR-MM-1: Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the Applicant shall retain a Native American Monitor from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation or Tribe) who shall be present during construction activities deemed by the Native American Monitor to have the potential for encountering tribal cultural resources, such as demolition, pavement removal, clearing/grubbing, drilling/augering, potholing, grading, trenching, excavation, tree removal or other ground disturbing activity associated with the Project. The activities to be monitored may also include off-site improvements in the vicinity of the Project Site, such as utilities, sidewalks, or road improvements. A monitoring agreement between the Applicant and Kizh Nation shall be prepared that outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Native American Monitor and shall be submitted to the City prior to the earlier of the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity. The Native American Monitor shall also provide Sensitivity Training to construction personnel as required by Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-6.

The Native American Monitor, in coordination with the qualified Archaeologist and archaeological monitor as identified in Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-5, shall have the authority to direct the pace of construction equipment activity in areas of higher sensitivity and to temporarily divert, redirect or halt ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of tribal cultural resources. Full-time monitoring may be reduced to part-time inspections, or ceased entirely, if determined appropriate by the Native American Monitor in the event there appears to be little to no potential for impacting tribal cultural resources. Native American monitoring shall conclude upon the latter of the following (1) written confirmation to the Kizh Nation from a designated point of contact for the Applicant or Lead Agency that all ground-disturbing activities and phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site or in connection with the Project are complete; or (2) a determination and written notification by the Kizh Nation to the Project Applicant/Lead Agency that no future, planned construction activity and/or development/construction phase at the project site possesses the potential to impact tribal cultural resources.

TCR-MM-2: The Native American Monitor shall complete daily monitoring logs that provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs shall identify and describe any discovered tribal cultural resources, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc., as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs shall be provided to the Project Applicant/Lead Agency upon written request to the Tribe.

TCR-MM-3: In the event that prehistoric/Native American (e.g., hearths, stone tools, shell and faunal bone remains, etc.) archaeological resources are unearthed, ground-disturbing activities

shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. An appropriate buffer area shall be established by the Native American Monitor and archaeological monitor in accordance with industry standards, reasonable assumptions regarding the potential for additional discoveries in the vicinity, and safety considerations for those making and evaluation and potential recovery of the discovery. This buffer area shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. A meeting shall take place between the Applicant, the qualified Archaeologist, the Gabrieleno Tribe, and the City to discuss the significance of the find and whether it qualifies as a tribal cultural resource pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074(a). If, as a result of the meeting and after consultation with the Gabrieleno Tribe and the qualified Archaeologist, a decision that the resource is in fact a tribal cultural resource, a treatment plan shall be developed by the Gabrieleno Tribe, with input from the qualified Archaeologist as necessary, and with the concurrence of the City's Planning Director. The treatment measures in the treatment plan shall be implemented prior to construction work continuing in the buffer around of the find. The preferred treatment is avoidance, but if not feasible may include, but would not be limited to, capping in place, excavation and removal of the resource and follow-up laboratory processing and analysis, interpretive displays, sensitive area signage, or other mutually agreed upon measures. The treatment plan shall also include measures regarding the curation of the recovered resources. The recovered prehistoric or Native American resources may be placed in the custody of the Gabrieleno Tribe who may choose to use them for their educational purposes or they may be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials. If neither the Gabrieleno Tribe or institution accepts the resources, they may be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

Archeological Resources

CUL-MM-5: Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the Applicant shall retain a qualified Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for professional archaeology (qualified Archaeologist) to carry out and ensure proper implementation of mitigation measures that address archaeological resources. The Applicant shall submit a letter of retention to the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City) no fewer than 15 days before construction activities commence to demonstrate to the City that the Applicant has retained a qualified Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. The letter shall include a resume for the qualified Archaeologist. The letter shall also demonstrate that a Native American Monitor from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation has been retained as required by Mitigation Measure TCR-MM-1.

The qualified Archaeologist shall oversee an archaeological monitor who has a bachelor's degree in a relevant field of study and either two months of archaeological construction monitoring experience or two months of supervised training with prehistoric or historic archaeological materials in a field or laboratory setting. The archaeological monitor shall be present during construction activities on the Project Site deemed by the qualified Archeologist to have the potential for encountering archeological resources, such as demolition, pavement removal, clearing/grubbing, drilling/auguring, potholing, grading, trenching, excavation, tree removal, or other ground disturbing activity associated with the Project. The activities to be monitored may also include off-site improvements in the vicinity of the Project Site, such as utilities, sidewalks, or road improvements. The archeological monitor and Native American Monitor shall have the authority to direct the pace of construction equipment activity in areas of higher sensitivity and to temporarily divert, redirect or halt ground disturbance activities to allow

identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of archaeological resources in coordination with the qualified Archaeologist. Full-time monitoring may be reduced to part-time inspections, or ceased entirely, if determined appropriate by the qualified Archaeologist after consulting with Native American Monitor.

CUL-MM-6: Prior to commencement of construction activities, a Sensitivity Training shall be given by the qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor for construction personnel. The training shall focus on how to identify archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during construction activities, and the procedures to be followed in such an event. Within 5 days of completing the training, a list of those in attendance shall be provided by the qualified Archaeologist to the Applicant. Applicant shall maintain the documentation of this training, including the list of attendees, for inspection by the City upon its reasonable request.

CUL-MM-7: In the event that historic (e.g., bottles, foundations, refuse dumps/privies, railroads, etc.) or prehistoric (e.g., hearths, stone tools, shell and faunal bone remains, etc.) archaeological resources are unearthed, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. An appropriate buffer area shall be established by the archaeological monitor and the Native American Monitor (in the case of prehistoric resources) in accordance with industry standards, reasonable assumptions regarding the potential for additional discoveries in the vicinity, and safety considerations for those making an evaluation and potential recovery of the discovery. This buffer area shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area.

All resources unearthed by Project construction activities shall be evaluated by the qualified Archaeologist. If a resource is determined by the qualified Archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) or a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), the qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the Applicant and the City to develop a formal treatment plan that would serve to reduce impacts to the resource. The treatment plan established for the resource shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If in coordination with the City, it is determined that preservation in place is not feasible, appropriate treatment of the resource shall be developed by the qualified Archaeologist in coordination with the City and may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any archaeological material collected shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be donated to a local school, Tribe, or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

In the event encountered resources appear to qualify as tribal cultural resource, a meeting between the City, the qualified Archeologist, Native American Monitor, and the Applicant shall be held to discuss the significance of the find and whether it qualifies as a tribal cultural resource pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074(a). If the resource is determined to be a tribal cultural resource, appropriate treatment shall be determined per the procedures outlined in Mitigation Measure TCR-MM-2.

CUL-MM-8: Within 14 days of concluding the archaeological monitoring, the qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a memorandum stating that the archaeological monitoring requirement of the mitigation measure has been fulfilled and summarize the results of any archaeological finds. The memorandum shall be submitted to the Applicant and City. Following submittal of the memorandum, the qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a technical report that follows the format and content guidelines provided in California Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The technical report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, treatment of the resources, results of the artifact processing, analysis, and research, and evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register of Historical Resources and CEQA. Appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms (Site Forms) shall also be prepared and provided in an appendix to the report. The technical report shall be prepared under the supervision of the qualified Archaeologist and submitted to the City within 150 days of completion of the monitoring. The final draft of the report shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center.