

APPENDIX I
CULTURAL RESOURCES

APPENDIX I1

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
FOR THE
ROSE HILL COURTS
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT**



Prepared for:

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
2600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

Prepared by:



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JANUARY 2019

**PHASE I
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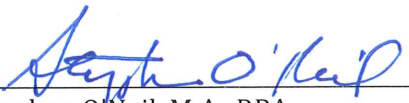
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Prepared by:



Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

Date: January 14, 2019

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (UltraSystems) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the proposed project site.

1.1.1 Project Description

The project site is a developed property known as the Rose Hill Courts apartment complex (herein referred to as the “existing apartment complex”), which is owned by HACLA. HACLA was chartered by the State of California in 1938 to alleviate housing shortages and improve housing quality. The existing apartment complex was constructed in 1942 by HACLA as a low-income public housing project. The existing apartment complex filled an essential need for new quality housing in the Los Angeles area during, and after the Second World War, and it continues to be used even today.

The existing buildings have outlived their planned life cycle, and have significant needs due to their age (75 years). Due to the property’s extensive termite infestation and the ensuing damage to the existing structures, it was recommended to HACLA staff and HACLA Board members to move forward with redevelopment.

The developer of the project is The Related Companies of California, LLC (Related). Related will be responsible for the redevelopment that is anticipated to occur in two phases during an 18 to 24-month time frame.

The proposed two-phase project includes: the demolition of Rose Hill Courts’ existing 15 structures and subsequent construction of 183 affordable housing units onsite and two market-rate manager’s units. The project proposes 88 one-bedroom units; 59 two-bedroom units; 30 three-bedroom units, and 8 four-bedroom units. There will also be a community building.

Projected construction improvements are expected to occur starting in 2020 for Phase I and 2022 for Phase II. During Phase I, existing residents living in the buildings scheduled to be demolished will be required to vacate their apartment units onsite and be temporarily relocated. For Phase II, residents in the remaining original buildings will be permanently relocated to the completed Phase I buildings. This phasing schedule will allow for a majority of the residents to remain onsite during project construction. A total of nine buildings would be constructed onsite, with two buildings being built during Phase I and seven buildings being constructed during Phase II, along with surface-level areas and a partial subterranean parking structure.

1.1.2 Site Description

The existing apartment complex consists of an Administration Building (i.e., offices and a common room with a kitchen, pantry and two bathrooms) and 14 two-story, wood-frame buildings with townhouse style apartments comprising 100 units. The existing apartment complex is one of the oldest public housing projects designed in the garden apartment style. It was constructed in 1942, under the design team of the Rose Hills Architects, including architects William F. Ruck and Claud Beelman, along with landscape architect Hammond Sadler.

The existing apartment complex was designed in the Garden City and Modern style, typical of public housing projects of the 1940’s era. Characteristics of this style include: low density; modern

architectural characteristics, standardization and repetition of building types; and placement and orientation of the buildings to maintain low density. Rose Hill Courts exemplifies the style, since the buildings cover only 19 percent of the land area, and no buildings exceed two-stories in height.

Apartment buildings throughout the complex are rectangular in site design, and are generally arranged in parallel groupings of four blocks named for their position – North, South, East and West. The buildings generally have low-pitched side gable roofs with slightly overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The roofs were originally tar and gravel covered, but are now a rolled composition material. Exterior walls are sheathed with stucco. Front and rear entrances are typically situated in pairs, and feature a shared concrete stoop sheltered by a non-original flared mansard hood. The original doors have been replaced throughout with metal security doors. The stoops are surrounded by simple metal railings. The windows are of original steel multi-paned casements.

Over the years modifications to the existing apartment complex have occurred, including the installation of entrance hoods, window replacements, kitchen modernizations, roof replacement, installation of security doors and smoke detectors, ADA ramp improvements, and structural repairs due to age. Additionally, a children’s playground area has been provided for the residents that includes concrete picnic tables and outdoor grills.

1.1.3 Project Location

The project is located at 4446 Florizel Street, on a 5.24-acre site. The site is located within the Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan, in the El Sereno community of the City of Los Angeles. The existing apartment complex sits astride the westernmost border of the community of El Sereno and along the easternmost edge of the neighborhood of Lincoln Heights (**Attachment A, Figure 1**). More specifically, the project site is bounded by Florizel Street on the north, Mercury Avenue to the south, and Boundary Avenue to the west, with Mackenzie Avenue running along its eastern perimeter (**Attachment A, Figure 2**).

The archival/records search study area includes a 0.5-mile-radius buffer surrounding the project site, which is situated in a fully-developed urban landscape. This project is mapped on the *Los Angeles, Calif.*, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map, Township 01 South, Range 13 West, in the S ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 13 (**Attachment A, Figure 3**).

1.1.4 Methods

Native American outreach, and an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey were undertaken by Stephen O’Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards; the cultural resources records search was conducted by Ms. Megan Black, B.A. (see **Attachment B**). The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and a half-mile radius. The records search included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within the project area and a 0.5-mile buffer, and a review of listed cultural resource surveys and/or excavation reports within that same geographical area. The research was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) Information Center.

Discussions took place between Mr. O’Neil and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local tribal organizations. This outreach supports the requirements of the oversight agency regarding consultations with Native American tribal organizations.

In addition to the CHRIS records search and NAHC outreach, an intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on the entire study area by Mr. O’Neil in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines.

A separate historic resources evaluation report has been drafted by GPA Consulting (2018). This report includes a description of the construction of architectural features, and an assessment of potential effects of the modernization plans may be found there. A previous report from GPA Consulting stated that because the property has been formally determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it is automatically included in the California Register of Historic Resources (Grimes, 2015:1).

1.1.5 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton; the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 BACKGROUND SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The project lies within the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, in southern coastal California. Los Angeles is located on a hilly coastal plain with the Pacific Ocean as its southern and western boundaries. The city stretches north to the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains and is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the east. Numerous canyons and valleys characterize the region, making it an area of diverse micro-climates.

The predominant weather influences in the Los Angeles area is the warm, moist Pacific air, keeping temperatures mild throughout the year. Summers are dry and sunny with most of the precipitation falling during winter, receiving on average 17 inches of rain per year. The city is quite large covering 469 square miles including a portion of the western Mojave Desert and the San Gabriel Mountains, averaging only about 340 feet above mean sea level.

Prior to urbanization, creeks flowed across the Los Angeles Basin (better identified as a plain) from the San Gabriel Mountains to the ocean with little hindrance. These water courses often meandered across the plain to different physical locations over time. The Los Angeles Basin situated behind the coast was, in the preindustrial era, primarily grassland and coastal scrub brush. In the past, the several rivers and large creeks contained riparian habitat as well as estuaries at their ocean exits.

The urban enclave that is the City of Los Angeles today is the second most populous community in the United States (second only to New York City) and is home to about 13 million people. It is recognized worldwide for its diverse economy fueled by entertainment, culture, media, fashion, science, sports, technology, education, medicine and research. It exhibits one of the most substantial economic engines within the United States with a gross metropolitan product of \$831 billion (as of 2008). This makes it the third largest economy in the world, only surpassed by Tokyo (second) and New York (first).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euroamericans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker, 2017).

To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred during prehistory, archaeologists have routinely developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes recognized in the archaeological record. These summaries bracket certain time spans into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

There are many such models even for the various sub-regions of Southern California (cf. Grayson, 2011; Warren, 1984; Jones and Klar, 2007). Given the variety of environments and the mosaic of diverse cultures within California, prehistory is typically divided into specific sub-regions that

include: the interior of Southeastern California and the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree, 1986) and San Diego and the Colorado Desert (Meighan, 1954; True 1958, 1970).

Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional syntheses adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984; Moratto, 1984; Sutton et al. 2007; Wallace, 1978; Warren, 1968 and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Southern California area consists of the following four periods:

- **Paleoindian and Lake Mojave Periods** [Pleistocene and Early Holocene] (ca. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad-spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large dart or spear points (Fluted and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed Series – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake point types) were accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools and were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwing boards). The latter archaeological materials are thought to be representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine and riverine environments.
- **Millingstone Horizon** [Middle Holocene] (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). During this time span mobile hunter-gatherers evolved and became more sedentary. Certain plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of indigenous subsistence strategies. This prehistoric cultural expression is often notable for its large assemblage of millingstones. These are especially well-made, deep-basin metates accompanied by formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the prehistoric cultural assemblage of this time period is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), with only a slight representation of dart tipped - projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).
- **Late Prehistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500). Following the Millingstone Horizon were cultures that appeared to have a much more complex sociopolitical organization, more diversified subsistence base and exhibited an extensive use of the bow and arrow. Small, light arrow points (Rose Spring Series), and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.
- **Protohistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s). This final cultural period ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points recognized as Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood forms are a hallmark of this time period.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The project area lies within the area of the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978:538), who speak languages classified as members of the Uto-Aztecan language stock family. Gabrielino is specifically identified as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group.

The Gabrielino were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal Southern California (Bean and Smith, 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978), and McCawley (1996).

According to the recent research of several prehistorians, Takic groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archeologists suggest that the Takic in-migration may have occurred as early as the Middle Holocene, replacing or intermarrying with indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab, 1993; Porcasi, 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin reaching east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south to Aliso Creek in central Orange County.

Different groups of the Gabrielino adopted varied types of subsistence, based on varying combinations of gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. Because of the similarities to other Southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, dominated by basket weaving, demonstrated no substantial difference from those of their neighbors (Kroeber, 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in Southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich (Bean and Smith, 1978). Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1772. Priests from here proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin region. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish as a result of the coastal sea expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in Southern California (Engelhardt, 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reduccion* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino Native community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

The downtown Los Angeles area, situated among a foothill transition zone and the Los Angeles River traversing the middle, was an ideal location for Native settlements (McCawley, 1996:57). The village of *Yaanga* was situated near the old Plaza of Los Angeles approximately one and a half miles

southwest of the project site at the edge of the plain, and a village named *Geverobit* was apparently also very near this same location by the river. The Tongva community of *Maawnga* was set on the west edge of the Cahuenga Hills to the west (McCawley, 1996:55). In the Rose Hills, “on the road from San Gabriel to Los Angeles” according to mission priest José Zalvidea was the village of *Ochuunga*, a name derived from *ochuur*, “wild rose” in Tongva. This ancient trail through the hills connected the two valleys was eventually transformed into Mission Road and Huntington Drive, passing approximately 800 feet east of Rose Hill Courts. Also referred to as *Otsunga*, this nearby Tongva village was located near the present-day community of El Sereno.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

Spanish occupation of California began in 1769, in San Diego. The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California, but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 62 people passed north and west of the current study area in August 1769 (Brown, 2001), and may have encountered the Tongva village of *Koruuvunga* in the Santa Monica region (Brown, 2001:347; McCawley, 1996:61). The Expedition camped near here, at the village’s water supply, near a spring which still flows to this day on the grounds of University High School. The name was said to mean “we are in the warmth, it says we are in the sun now...” (Harrington, 1986; in McCawley, 1996:61). Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles Basin in 1771, and the Los Angeles pueblo was established as a civilian settlement on September 4, 1781 (Engelhardt, 1931).

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including California, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. Huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounded the mission lands in all directions. Except for those large tracts of land, the Mission San Gabriel lands were used for the support of the mission and provided for the large population of Tongva Native Americans. The mission lands were held in trust for Native peoples by the Franciscan missionaries for eventual redistribution. The lands along the coast, however, were open for early settlement by the colonists from New Spain.

After Mexican independence from Spain (1821), the Rancho Rosa de Castilla (Rose of Castile Ranch) was granted in 1831 to Juan Ballesteros. He was the Register of the Pueblo of Los Angeles from 1823 to 1824. The rancho was named after the stream running through the area. This stream was called the Arroyo Rosa de Castilla because of the roses growing on its banks. It includes what is now Lincoln Heights, El Sereno, City Terrace, and parts of South Pasadena, Alhambra, and Monterey Park. After the secularization of the missions in 1833, the ranch passed to Francisco (Chico) Lopez. He had a home in Paredon Blanco (now Boyle Heights), but kept his cattle here. In 1840 he expanded the adobe on the ranch which had been built by workers from the Mission in 1776. This adobe was located in what is now the City of Alhambra near Westmont Drive and Jurich Place. In the later 1840s he obtained title to a ranch near Lake Elizabeth in northern Los Angeles County and moved his cattle from Rancho Rosa de Castilla to this ranch.

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, the United States rule was firmly established. Following the rapid

influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. Los Angeles was a part of the “Cow Counties” and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population. This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock raisers, their dismemberment soon came. This helped pave the way for the “Boom of the Eighties” which saw an influx of people from the rest of the United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke, 1944). This was the first spurt of growth for Los Angeles, and satellite communities started to form around the city to the east, south and west, and much of the plains between these areas came to be filled with farms and orchards.

2.2.3.2 The American Ranch Period to Founding of Los Angeles

The following discussion was adapted from the “History of El Sereno,” (Cassen, 1994), provided by the El Sereno Historical Society

The Rancho Rosa de Castilla was acquired around 1850 by Anaclet Lestrade, priest of Our Lady of the Angels Church on the Plaza. In 1852, Juan Baptiste and his wife Catalina Hegui Batz, who had arrived in California from Argentina in 1850, acquired the adobe ranch house from Lestrade. Jean-Baptiste engaged in farming and sheep ranching until his death on December 6, 1859. Under the Homestead Act, Catalina Batz received official title to the 160 acres upon which the adobe stood in 1876. The ranch eventually encompassed a total of 3,283 acres of land. It included the later communities of Ramona Acres (City of Alhambra), Sierra Vista (El Sereno), Sierra Park (El Sereno), West Alhambra (Alhambra and El Sereno), and Bairdstown (El Sereno) west to El Sereno Avenue (now Eastern Avenue).

By 1869, what is now Mission Road/Monterey Road proceeded from the western end of present El Sereno through a pass in the hills to the Rancho San Pasqual. Roses Road was established by 1873, beginning at the present intersection of Huntington Drive and Monterey Road and proceeding east. Later known as Los Angeles Pasadena Road and East Los Angeles Road, it passed approximately where Huntington Drive is today. About 1875, Brown Road was established through this area. It ran northeasterly West from Lincoln Park, at present Valley Boulevard and Mission Road in Lincoln Heights, to Alhambra Road and Fremont Avenue. It was abandoned about 1900.

The Southern Pacific Railroad was built through the El Sereno area in 1876, as depicted in **Figure 10**. Catalina Batz purchased the majority of the excess lands adjacent to the tracks after the railroad was completed. Due to Southern Pacific's high rates, development of this area did not follow. Competition soon followed with the advent of the Santa Fe Railroad, which built trackage to Los Angeles in 1887. A fare war between the two railroads lowered rates bringing many immigrants from the East and Midwest to Los Angeles. During the subsequent real estate boom, the Yorba and Paige Tract, at the western edge of El Sereno, was recorded in October 1887. A few years after the bust of 1888, the adjacent Omaha Heights Tract was recorded in 1892.

The pastoral setting of this area changed with the development of rail transportation lines through this area. On May 1, 1895 the first inter-urban rail route in Southern California opened from Los Angeles to Pasadena along the Arroyo Seco, spurring subdivisions along that route. In 1902, the Pasadena Short Line was opened along Los Angeles-Pasadena Boulevard, now Huntington Drive. Los Angeles was recovering from the slump that had followed the boom of the late 1890s.

The Short Line Villa Tract was annexed to the City of Los Angeles as part of The Arroyo Seco Annexation on February 9, 1912. This annexation also included the Yorba and Paige Tract, Grider and Hamilton's Rose Hill Tract adjacent to Monterey Road and the Pasadena Villa Tract, a local subdivision that extended south from the Arroyo Seco.

El Sereno's population rose markedly as the country prepared for World War II. Due to the rationing of gas and rubber, communities along the Pacific Electric routes received the majority of new residents who came to work at the aircraft and munitions factories in Los Angeles. El Sereno experienced major industrial growth during these years. Many of the families who moved here during these years were Italian-American. The rise in population led to the construction of the El Sereno theatre, the third such establishment in the community.

Restrictive covenants had prevented Mexican-American families who lived in the adjacent communities of Lincoln Heights and Boyle Heights from purchasing homes in El Sereno. After restrictions were lifted by a 1948 Supreme Court decision (*Shelley v. Kraemer*), many Mexican-American families moved to El Sereno. The demand for housing after World War II was satisfied by the construction of new neighborhoods in the southern end of El Sereno.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background archaeological records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request to the NAHC, and the list of local Native American entities to contact from the NAHC. A pedestrian cultural resource survey of the entire project area was conducted. This report presents the results of these cultural resource studies including cultural resource management recommendations.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted by Megan Black, Archaeological Technician, at the SCCIC on November 8, 2016 to identify historic properties on or near the project site. The California State Historic Resources Inventory for Los Angeles County was reviewed to identify local cultural resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Los Angeles County, the City of Los Angeles, National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)(2012), California Points of Historical Interest (2012), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), California Historical Landmarks (2012), Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978), and Historic Spots in California (2002).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone of the project's APE to assess the sensitivity of the project site for subsurface archaeological resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the undertaking.

3.2 Field Survey

On May 23, 2018, Archaeologist Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, personally visited the project area to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). Because of the fully-built environment of the site, direct observation of the ground was limited to landscaping around the outer yards facing the four surrounding streets and the interior flower beds between the residential buildings.

3.3 Native American Outreach

On April 25, 2018, Mr. O'Neil sent a request to the NAHC via email, fax and United States Postal Service (USPS) mail notifying them of the project activities and describing its location. The NAHC was requested to conduct a search of its SLF (**Attachment C**), as well as to make recommendations as to the local Native American tribes, organizations and individuals that should be contacted regarding knowledge they may have on local traditional cultural properties and possible concerns they may have about potential impacts on cultural resources resulting from implementation of the project. The Commission's SLF results were received by email on April 26, 2018. The seven tribes listed by the NAHC were contacted by mail and email on April 26, 2018.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

Based on the cultural resources records search conducted at the SCCIC, no prehistoric cultural resource sites or isolates have been recorded within the project area boundary or within the half-mile buffer zone surrounding the APE. The records search did show the presence of one historic property within the half-mile buffer zone (**Table 4.1-1**). This is Soto Street Bridge over Mission Road and Huntington Drive South (P-19-188230). Built 1936–38, the bridge carries Soto Road over Mission Road and Huntington Drive South. It is 149.7 meters long and 13.4 meters wide, made of concrete with details in the Art Deco style. An HSPR for the Soto Street Bridge Removal Project was prepared in 2001 by Portia Lee, and an updated site record was prepared the following year by Jessica B. Feldman (2002). The bridge is approximately 2,250 feet due south of the project site.

A letter report prepared by GPA Consulting states that the Rose Hill Courts is significant as one of the oldest public housing complexes in Los Angeles and exemplified city planning and public welfare practices, and was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; as such it is automatically included in the CRHR (Grimes, 2015:1).

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL SITES WITHIN A HALF-MILE BUFFER OF THE APE

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Description
P-19-188230	J.B. Feldman	2002	A concrete bridge, sections in Art Deco style, build 1936–38, allowing Soto Street to span over Mission Road and Hunting Drive South. 149.7 meters long 13.4 meters wide.

4.1.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations

According to records at the SCCIC, there have been no previous cultural resource surveys that included a portion of the project site. Three surveys were conducted within the 0.5-mile-radius project buffer of the project site boundary (**Table 4.1-2**). As noted above, none of the cultural resource surveys recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the project boundary. LA-00588 was a cultural resource survey and impact report for a tentative parcel in the hills approximately 1000 feet to the north of the Rose Hill Courts. LA-01319 was an archaeological survey report assessing a large parcel to the north for two adjacent proposed waste disposal sites. LA-06371, a wireless facility assessment, was conducted approximately 2,200 feet due east of the project site. No prehistoric or historic properties were found by any of these surveys (**Attachment D**).

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE BUFFER OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-00588	F.J. Bove	1980	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a Tentative Parcel in the City of Los Angeles.	NA
LA-01319	J.F. Romani	1983	Archaeological Survey Report for Two Proposed Disposal Site4s 07-la 7 Routes 10 to210 07-204-120090.	NA
LA-06371	R.D. Mason	2001	Cultural Resources Survey Report for an American Tower Corporation Telecommunications Facility: Number La_160_n1, Dastel Apartments in the City and County of Los Angeles, California.	NA

4.2 Native American Outreach

On April 25, 2018, Mr. O’Neil submitted a request to the NAHC via email, fax and mail for a SLF search within the 0.5-mile project buffer. The results of the search request were received April 26, 2018, at the office of UltraSystems from Ms. Gayle Totton, Associate Governmental Program Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that “A record search of the NAHC *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential effect (APE) referenced above with negative results [emphasis in the original].” (See **Attachment C**.)

UltraSystems prepared letters to each of the nine tribal contacts representing seven tribal organizations provided by the NAHC (**Attachment C**). On April 26, 2018 Mr. O’Neil mailed letters with accompanying maps to all nine tribal contacts describing the project and showing the project’s location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area that they wished to share, and asking if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project. On the same day the eight tribal contacts that provided an email address were sent the contact letter and map by this method as well.

Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, replied by email May 1, 2018 stating that the project area has the potential for discoveries of cultural resources, and requested that Native American monitors be present during ground disturbing activities. Mr. Jairo Avila, THPO for the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians responded by email on May 10, 2018, stating that the project location is outside the Tataviam Band’s area of concern and consultation, and that they would defer to members of the Gabrielino tribe who should be contacted instead.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted by Archaeological Technician Megan Black on May 29, 2018 to the five tribal organizations who had not previously responded by email. There were three telephone calls placed with no answer, at which messages were left -- Ms. Linda Candelaria, Co-chairperson of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Ms. Sandonne Goad, Co-Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; and Mr. Charles Alvarez with the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. When Chairperson Donna Yocum with the San Fernandeno Band of Mission Indians was reached, she deferred to more local tribal entities. During the call to

Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, he stated that the project area is culturally sensitive to the Band and requested that both a Native American and an archaeological monitor be present during ground disturbing activities. Mr. Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, stated during the UltraSystems' telephone call that he would like to have the contact letter and map resent to him via email, and to give them a week to respond, and that if we received no further response from them in that time then they have no comment; the letter and map were resent to him the same day, however, there has been no further reply to date. These contacts and replies are documented in the Native American Contact Log in **Attachment C**.

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

On May 23, 2018, Mr. O'Neil conducted a Phase I pedestrian cultural resources survey using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for cultural resources inventory. The UltraSystems Biological Resources team was conducting their survey of the project at the same time, and two community interns were present who split their time accompanying the Cultural and Biological surveys this day.

Planned demolition and redevelopment of the Rose Hill Courts are planned to be conducted to every structure, and so the entire parcel was inspected. Survey transects were conducted in an opportunistic manner in conformity with the available exposed ground surface and layout of the landscaping. There are wide lawns surrounding the perimeter of the Courts along the surrounding four streets, McKenzie Avenue on the east, Mercury Avenue on the south, Boundary Avenue on the west and Florizel Street to the north. Transects covering these lawns on each side were walked (**Figure 4.3-1**). Between the housing buildings were lawns and flower beds with trees, shrubs and annual bedding plants (**Figure 4.3-2**); these lawns were walked and the flower beds were observed by walking along their edges. The lawns provided a mix of being well maintained (**Figure 4.3-3**) on which occasions there was no soil visible; large portions, however, showed considerable die-back and/or had numerous gopher holes (**Figure 4.3-4**) which provided views of surface and sub-surface soil. The perimeter patches of sparse grass cover and base of the interior flower beds allowed for approximately 20% visibility overall.

The original landscaping plan (GPA Consulting, 2015:12-13, Table II) could be recognized throughout the Courts, and in many cases even the original plants were still in place (**Figure 4.3-5**), for example pine, eucalyptus, sycamore, avocado, jacaranda and *Ficus* trees; also, holly, "rocket" aloe, lantana, natal plum and oleander bushes (though many of the bushes were greatly reduced in number from their original plantings). It could be observed that over the decades many of the original interior ornamentals had been replaced by roses and plumeria. To an even greater degree, however, the replacements were economically useful edible plants often seen in Hispanic neighborhoods, such as *Opuntia* cactus, *yerba buena* (mint), loquat trees, thyme, sugar cane, varieties of chilies, shallots, grape vines and tomatoes among others (**Figure 4.3-6**). Also observed at a residence was the noteworthy use of the garden rue (*Ruta graveolens*), a plant known for its quality of spiritual protection (Cloverleaf Farm, 2017) (**Figure 4.3-7**).

The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, features and isolates.

Figure 4.3-1
PERIMETER LAWN BORDERING MCKENZIE AVENUE; VIEW TO SOUTH



Figure 4.3-2
INTERIOR LAWN BETWEEN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS; VIEW TO SOUTH



Figure 4.3-3
MAINTAINED LAWN WITH NO SOIL VISIBLE



Figure 4.3-4
LAWN AREA WITH GRASS DIE-BACK AND GOPHER TUNNEL PILES



Figure 4.3-5
ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPING WITH GRASS AND ROSE BUSHES, ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING
ALONG FLORIZEL AVENUE; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST



Figure 4.3-6
FOOD PLANTS OF OPUNTIA, SUGAR CANE AND LOQUAT IN INTERIOR BEDS PLANTED AND MAINTAINED BY RESIDENTS



Figure 4.3-7
RESIDENT'S FLOWER BED CONTAINING FIVE GARDEN RUE SHRUBS (NOTE RUE PLANTED ON
BOTH SIDES OF APARTMENT ENTRANCE); VIEW TO NORTHEAST



5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility statements for the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR in the state historic preservation law [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as a potentially significant historical resource if it:

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

No cultural resources were identified during the present investigation; therefore, evaluation was not required for this study.

5.2 Potential Effects

The Rose Hill Courts apartment complex itself has been identified as a historic property on the California Register of Historic Resources (Grimes, 2015), and an assessment of potential adverse effects to the property has been prepared separately (GPA Consulting, 2018). No other known, potentially significant cultural resources will be adversely impacted by the project.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed during the pedestrian field survey. The possibility of subsurface cultural and or historical deposits is minimal. The previous cultural resources surveys within the half-mile buffer zone resulted in no archaeological sites or isolates being recorded. The fully-built environment of the project site and elevation relative to adjacent roads suggests that ground here has been significantly cut and filled, with no original surface soil remaining. A single historic property, the Soto Bridge, was identified 2,250 feet to the south within the half-mile buffer zone, but it is not within the APE. The field survey conducted for this project observed no historic artifacts or features. The Rose Hill Courts apartment complex itself has been identified as a historic property on the California Register of Historic Resources (Grimes, 2015), and an assessment of potential adverse effects to the property has been prepared separately (GPA Consulting, 2018). Recommendations to mitigate the adverse effect of the project to this historic property have been made by Grimes (2018:26-27).

The Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians both recommended archaeological and tribal monitoring take place during ground disturbance construction activity associated with the project undertaking. The Gabrieleno-Kizh Nation and the San Gabriel Band stated that the project lies in a highly sensitive area regarded as the ancestral and traditional territories of both entities.

The cultural resource study findings suggest that there is a low potential for finding resources. However it is recommended that means be put in place so that, at a minimum, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, it is recommended that work be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

It is also recommended that if human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt and the Los Angeles County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make recommendations within 24 hours of his or her notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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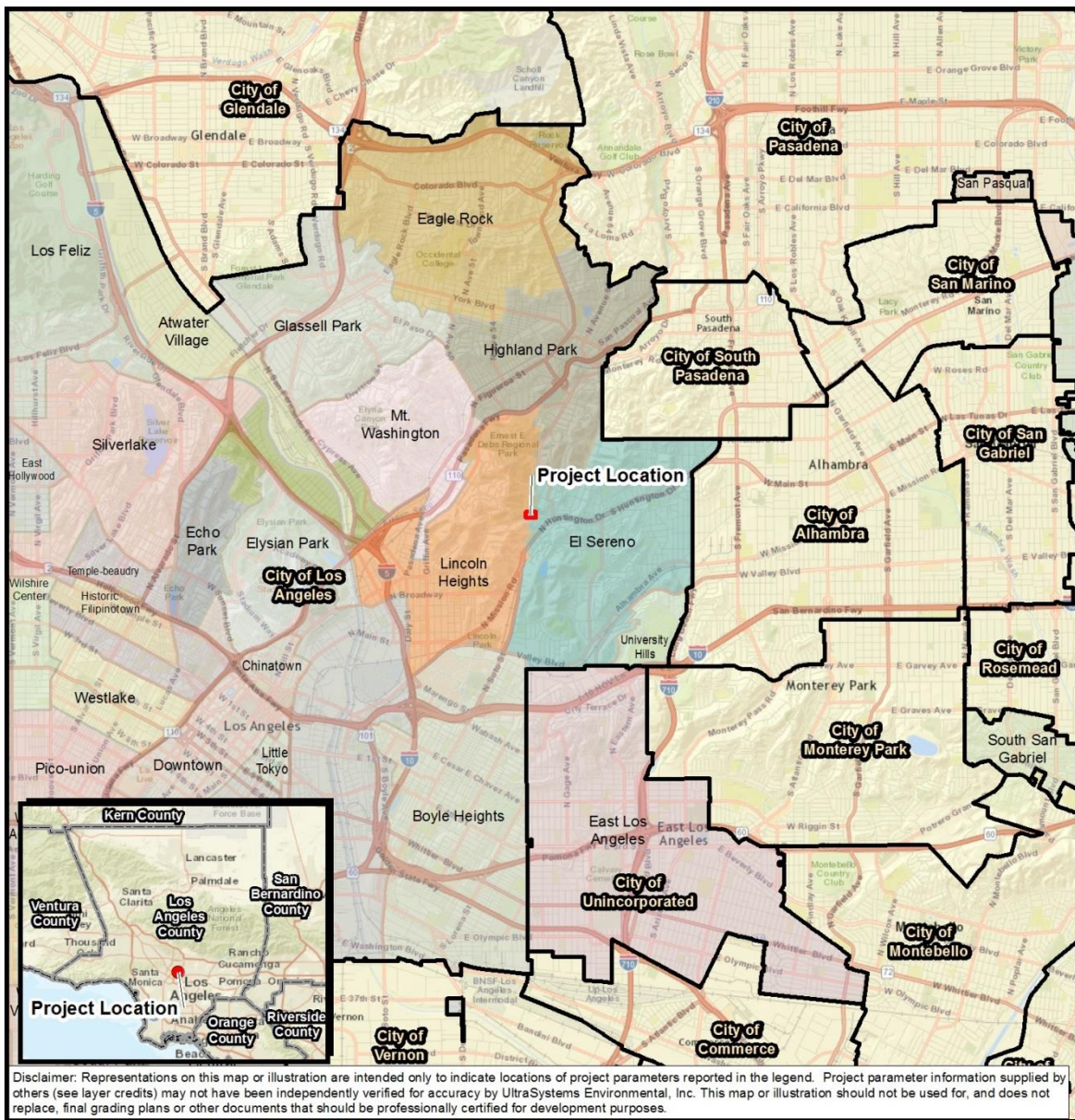
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

Figure 5
Project Regional Location Map



Path: J:\Projects\6022_HACLA_Rose Hill\MXD\1S_MND\6022_HACLA_2_0_Project_Vicinity_2016_10_19.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Tailand), MagnumData, NCCO, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, LA County Assessor, 2015-2016; LA County, 2013/2015; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2016

October 19, 2016

Scale 1:95,040

Legend

Project Boundary

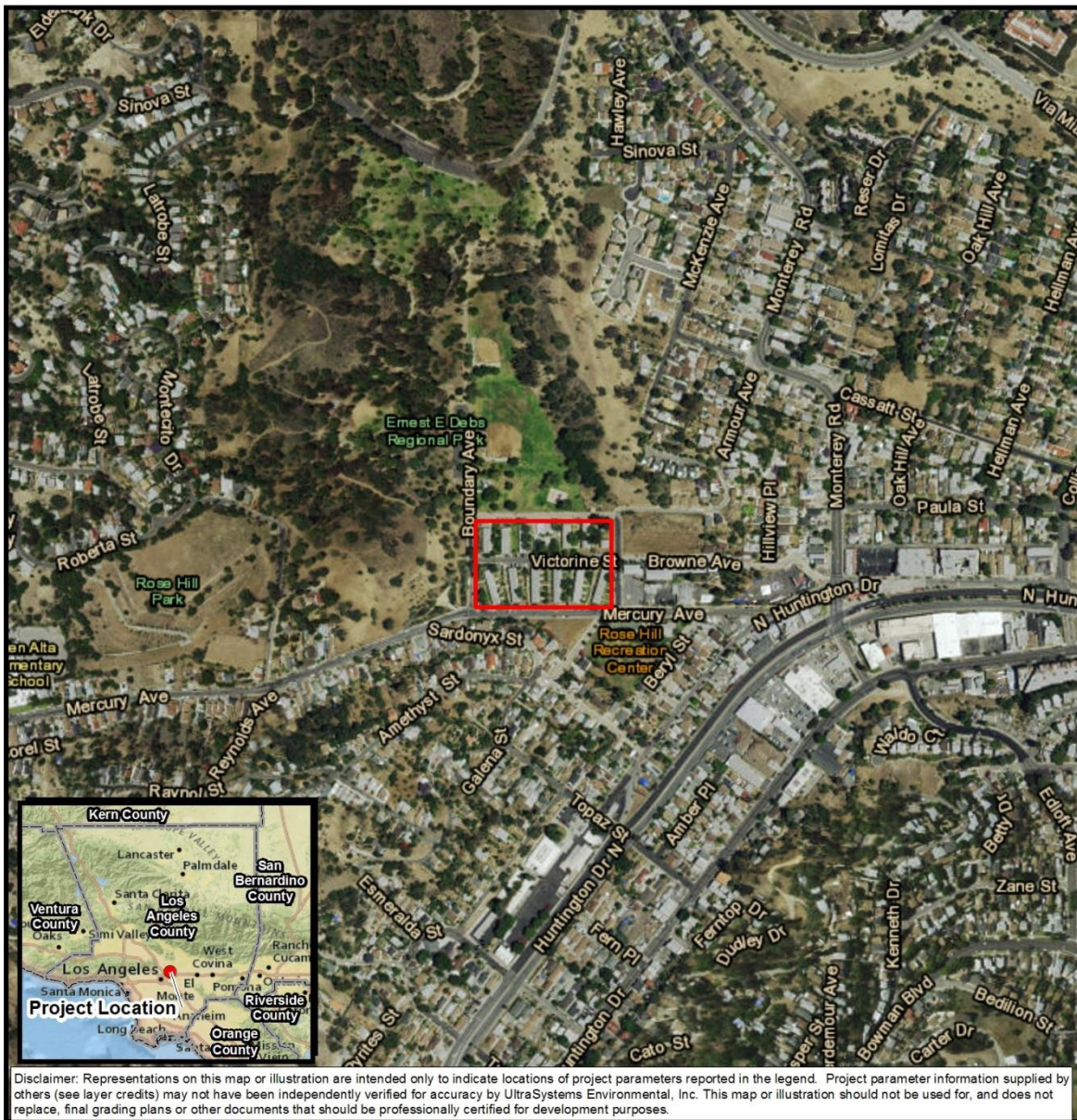
City Boundary

**Rose Hill Courts
Rehabilitation**

Project Vicinity

UltraSystems
environmental management solutions

Figure 6
Project Study Area



Path: J:\Projects\6022_HACLARose Hill\MXDs\VS_MND\6022_HACLARose Hill\Project_Location_2016_10_19.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy. Sources: National Geographic, Esri, DeLorme, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp., LA County Assessor, 2015-2016, UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2016

October 19, 2016


Scale 1:7,200



0 300 600 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

Legend

 Project Boundary

Rose Hill Courts Rehabilitation


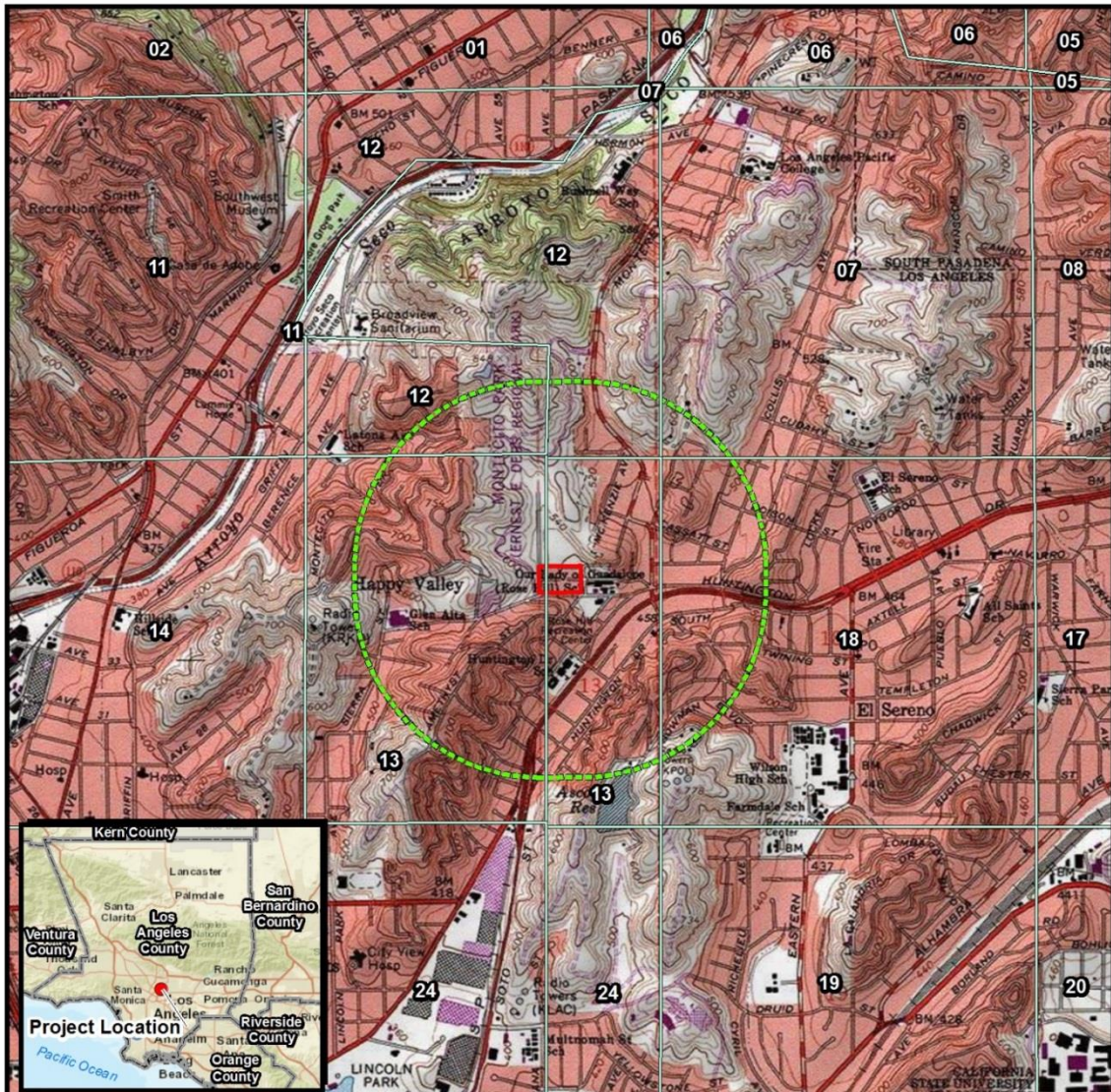
 Project Location



Figure 7
USGS Topo Map of Project Study Area



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

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 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Teale Data Center GIS Solutions Group, 2003; CA Dept. of Conservation, March 2013; LA County Assessor, 2015-2016; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2016

October 19, 2016

Scale 1:24,000

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Section Boundary

Rose Hill Courts Rehabilitation

Topographic Map

UltraSystems
 environmental • engineering • planning

ATTACHMENT B
PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society of California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013–2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

Pine Canyon Road - Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan R. Black

Archaeological Technician

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles- Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Ms. Black has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Ms. Black had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Ms. Black holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Ms. Black conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Ms. Black contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Ms. Black participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Ms. Black contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Ms. Black contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Ms. Black conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Ms. Black was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. Ms. Black directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Ms. Black conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Ms. Black contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Ms. Black also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Ms. Black was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Ms. Black also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Ms. Black contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

ATTACHMENT C

Native American Heritage Commission Records

Search and Native American Contacts



April 25, 2018

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Rose Hill Courts Project in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 6022A.

Dear NAHC Staff,

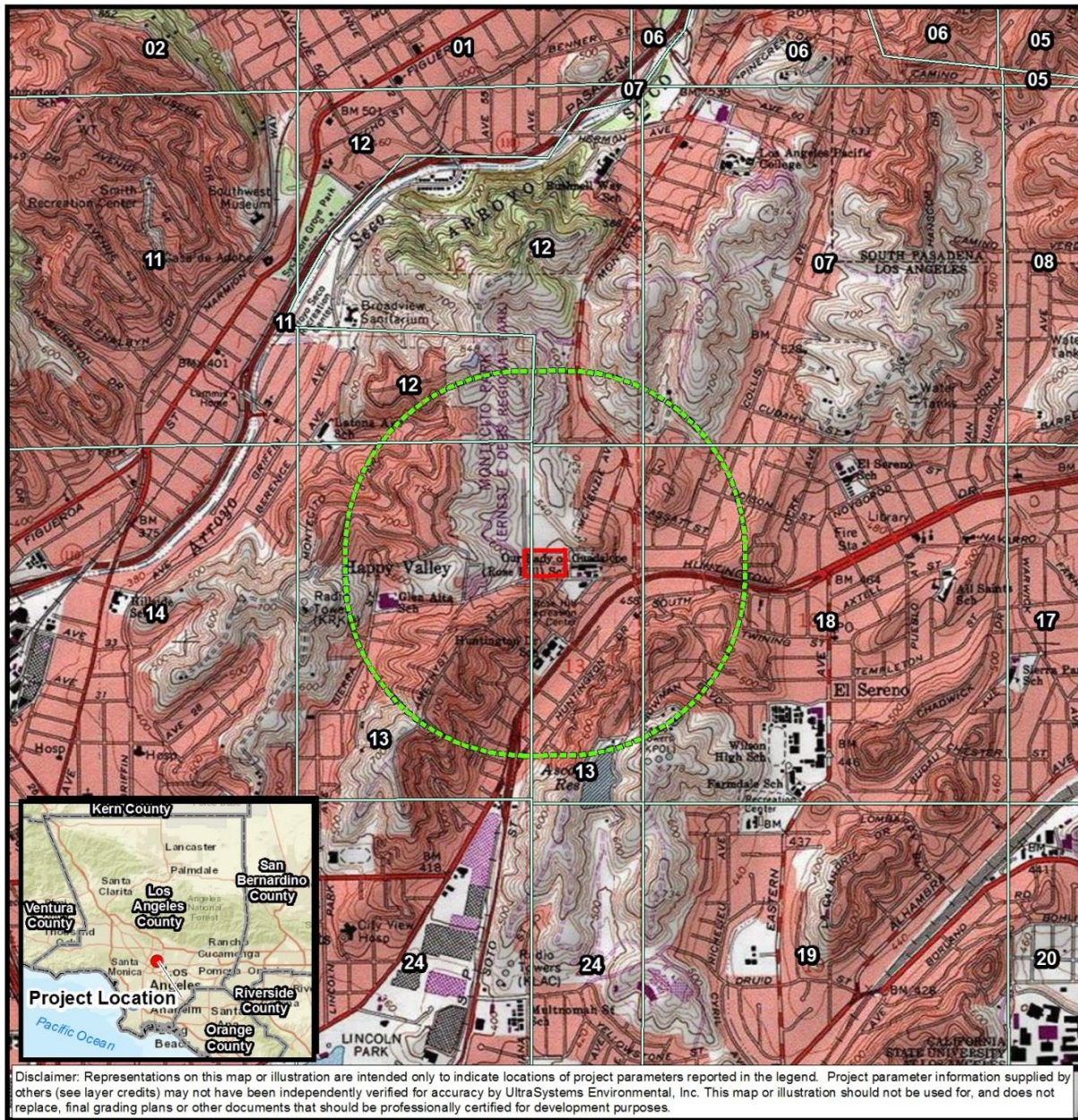
UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by The Related (Related California) Companies of California, LLC, for the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their project to demolish the current Rose Hill Courts public housing structures and construct a new public housing community. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

Project Description:

The Rose Hill Courts project is located on a 5.24-acre site bounded by Florizel Street to the north, McKenzie Avenue to the east, Mercury Avenue to the south, and Boundary Avenue to the west, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County. The site is currently developed with a total of 15 buildings, comprised of 14 residential buildings with 100 multi-family units and one administration building. Rose hills Courts is an example of 1940s public housing developed by the City of Los Angeles.

According to HACLA, the buildings at Rose Hill Courts have outlived their planned life cycle and have significant capital needs. To address the property's extensive termite damage and other infrastructure concerns, Related California will undertake the demolition of the current buildings and construction of a new housing project. The project would consist of development of 191 affordable housing units developed in two phases. Phase I will consist of constructing two mid-rise (four story) buildings. Phase II will consist of 30 buildings – one mid-rise building, one community building, and 26 townhouse/stacked flats. These proposed improvements include the following: 191 housing units, 176 parking spaces, a community building, and new landscaping. Much of the parking will be below ground.

Corporate Office – Orange County
18431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Path: J:\Projects\6022_HACLA_Rose_Hill\MXDs\IS_MND\6022_HACLA_4.5_Topo_2016_10_19.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Teale Data Center GIS Solutions Group, 2003; CA Dept. of Conservation, March 2013; LA County Assessor, 2015-2016; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2016
 October 19, 2016

Rose Hill Courts Rehabilitation
Topographic Map

Legend


- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Section Boundary

Scale 1:24,000

N
▲

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

 UltraSystems
environmentalsystemsmanagementplanning

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1650 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95681
(916) 373-3710



April 26, 2018

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems

Sent by E-mail: soneil@ultrasystems.com

RE: Proposed Rose Hill Courts Project, City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles USGS Quadrangle,
Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Gayle Totton in cursive.

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

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/26/2018**

<p>Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Beverly Salazar Folkes, Elders Council 1931 Shady Brooks Drive Thousand Oaks, CA, 91362 Phone: (805) 558 - 1154 folkes9@msn.com</p>	Tataviam	<p>Gabrielino /Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012 Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com</p>	Gabrielino
<p>Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer 1019 Second Street, Suite 1 San Fernando, CA, 91340 Phone: (818) 837 - 0794 Fax: (818) 837-0798 jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us</p>	Tataviam	<p>Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Chairperson P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707 Phone: (562) 781 - 6417 Fax: (562) 781-6417 gtongva@gmail.com</p>	Gabrielino
<p>Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Alan Salazar, Chairman Elders Council 1019 Second St., Suite 1 San Fernando, CA, 91340 Phone: (805) 423 - 0091</p>	Tataviam	<p>Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez, 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307 Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com</p>	Gabrielino
<p>Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723 Phone: (626) 926 - 4131 admin@gabrielenoindians.org</p>	Gabrieleno	<p>San Fernando Band of Mission Indians Donna Yocum, Chairperson P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322 Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Fax: (503) 574-3308 ddyocum@comcast.net</p>	Kitanemuk Serrano Tataviam
<p>Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 893 San Gabriel, CA, 91778 Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com</p>	Gabrieleno		

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 Rose Hill Courts Project, Los Angeles County.

PROJ-2018-
002323

04/26/2018 08:53 AM

1 of 1



April 26, 2018

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, California 91307

Re: Historic Resources Study, Rose Hill Courts Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 6022A.

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by The Related (Related California) Companies of California, LLC, for the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their project to demolish the current Rose Hill Courts public housing structures and construct a new public housing community. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 26, 2018, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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, [emphasis in the original]" They recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

The Rose Hill Courts project is located on a 5.24-acre site bounded by Florizel Street to the north, McKenzie Avenue to the east, Mercury Avenue to the south, and Boundary Avenue to the west, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County. The site is currently developed with a total of 15 buildings, comprised of 14 residential buildings with 100 multi-family units and one administration building. Rose Hill Courts is an example of 1940s public housing developed by the City of Los Angeles.

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901

On Friday, November 11, 2016 at 10:47 AM, Andrew Salas <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> wrote:

Anytime, Thanks Steve.

Sent from my iPhone

On Nov 11, 2016, at 9:27 AM, Steve O'Neil <soneil@ultrasystems.com> wrote:

Andy,

Thank you so much for all the material you sent to me about the Native American and early historic period of the Rose Hills area. It is very generous of you to provide these several excellent sources of information. I knew of the nearby village name as it appears in Kroeber and the mission records, but the works you provided pin down the place and even provide some of J.P. Harrington's notes when he consulted Zalvedia.

Your letter from the Gabrieleno Band was received and read I and will include your concerns in our report to the City. I will check again the rehabilitation plans to determine if there will be any ground disturbing activities that would then warrant monitoring and let you know.

I also noted that your proper title is "Chairman," though the NAHC refer to you as Chairperson. Of course I will use your proper title from now on.

Again, I appreciate the great amount of traditional and historical information on the Rose Hills / El Sereno region you have given me. Our report to the City will be much the better for it.

Steve

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

Website: www.ultrasystems.com

E-mail: soneil@ultrasystems.com

On Thu, Nov 10, 2016 at 10:29 PM, Andrew Salas <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> wrote:

please see attachments

http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2011/11-2057_pc_6-24-13.pdf

<http://www.elserenohistoricalsociety.org>

Sincerely,

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

[There were five attachments, as well as the two links within the email.]



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

Dear Stephen O'Neil
 Ultra Systems Environmental

Subject: Housing Authority of Los Angeles's Rose Hill Courts Rehabilitation Project (City of Los Angeles)

"The project locale lies in a Highly Sensitive area where the Ancestral & traditional territories of the Kizh(Kite) Gabrieleno villages such as OTSUNGNA, adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. This Prominent Village covered a Mass area including today's Cal State Los Angeles College and what is known today as El Sereno. The homeland of the Kizh (Kite) Gabrielenos, probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of 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 often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources. Therefore, in order to protect our resources, we're requesting one of our experienced & certified Native American monitor as well as a Archeo -Monitor to be on site during any & all ground disturbances (this includes but is not limited to pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, boring, grading, excavation and trenching).

In all cases, when the NAHC states there are "No" records of sacred sites" in the subject area; they always refer the contractors back to the Native American Tribes whose tribal territory the project area is in. This is due to the fact, that the NAHC is only aware of general information on each California NA Tribe they are "NOT" the "experts" on our Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts and is the reason why the NAHC will always refer contractors to the local tribes.

In addition, we are also often told that an area has been previously developed or disturbed and thus there are no concerns for cultural resources and thus minimal impacts would be expected. I have two major recent examples of how similar statements on other projects were proven very inadequate. An archaeological study claimed there would be no impacts to an area adjacent to the Plaza Church at Olvera Street, the original Spanish settlement of Los Angeles, now in downtown Los Angeles. In fact, this site was the Gabrieleno village of Yangna long before it became what it is now today. The new development wrongfully began their construction and they, in the process, dug up and desecrated 118 burials. The area that was dismissed as culturally sensitive was in fact the First Cemetery of Los Angeles where it had been well documented at the Huntington Library that 400 of our Tribe's ancestors were buried there along with the founding families of Los Angeles (Pico's, Sepulveda's, and Alvarado's to name a few). In addition, there was another inappropriate study for the development of a new sports complex at Fedde Middle School in the City of Hawaiian Gardens could commence. Again, a village and burial site were desecrated despite their mitigation measures. Thankfully, we were able to work alongside the school district to quickly and respectfully mitigate a mutually beneficial resolution.

Given all the above, the proper thing to do for your project would be for our Tribe to monitor ground disturbing construction work. Native American monitors and/or consultant can see that cultural resources are treated appropriately from the Native American point of view. Because we are the lineal descendants of the vast area of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, we hold sacred the ability to protect what little of our culture remains. We thank you for taking seriously your role and responsibility in assisting us in preserving our culture.

With respect,

From: Jairo Avila <jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us>
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 4:40 PM
To: Steve O'Neil
Cc: Megan Black
Subject: Re: FW: 6022A Rose Hill Courts Project, Los Angeles County

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Tribal Historic & Cultural Preservation Department

Project: *Rose Hill Courts Project*
Address: **Florizel St & McKenzie Ave, Los Angeles, CA, 90032, USA**

Hello Steve,

On behalf of the Tribal Historic and Cultural Resources ("THCP") department of the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (Tribe), thank you for the formal notification of the proposed project referenced above.

The project is located outside the Tribe's area of consultation. It would be best if you consult with members of the Gabrielino for further information.

Sincerely,

**Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles – Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment
Project; City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.
Native American Contact Log**

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Katy Sanchez, Ass. Government Program Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	November 2, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (Fax)	November 2, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (email)	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply received November 9, 2016 and April 26, 2018 from Gayle Totton.
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	November 10, 2016 (letter, no fax available)	N/A	December 14, 2016	Letter describing project and requesting input on concerns, November 10. No fax number available. Telephone call made December 14, no answer, left message. No response.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (letter, no fax available)	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (email)	December 14, 2016 and May 29, 2018	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, November 10, 2016 and May 29, 2018. No fax number available. Telephone call made December 14, 2016 and May 29, 2018, no answer, left message. No response.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (letter, and fax)	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (email)	December 14, 2016 and May 29, 2018	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018. Telephone call made December 14, 2017, no specific concerns. Telephone call made May 29, 2018, Morales reported that the project area is culturally sensitive and request a native and archaeological monitor.

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (letter, and fax)	November 10, 2016, December 16, 2016, and April 26, 2018 (email)	December 14, 2016 and May 29, 2018	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018. Telephone call made December 14, 2016, Chairperson Dorame asked us to resend the material to a new email address. After 10 days with no response from him we can assume that he does not have any comments. He would like to be kept informed of anything found during the survey. The letter and map were resent by fax December 16, 2016. Telephone call made May 29, 2018, Chairperson Dorame asked us to resend the material to his email address. If no response from him we can assume that he does not have any comments. No response.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians- Kizh Nation	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (letter, no fax available)	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (email)	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018. No fax number available. Response was received on November 10, 2017 over email with two websites with background information for the area. Response received May 1, 2018 over email that the project area is has the potential for discoveries of cultural resources and requesting Native American monitors. Correspondence attached.

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Beverly Salazar Folkes, Elders Council	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	April 26, 2018 (letter, no fax available)	April 26, 2018	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 26, 2018. No fax number available. Response was received over email from Mr. Avila that the project location is outside of the tribe's area of concern and consultation should be conducted with members of the Gabrielino groups. Correspondence attached.
Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	April 26, 2018 (letter and fax)	April 26, 2018	N/A	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 26, 2018. No fax number available. Response was received over email from Mr. Avila that the project location is outside of the tribe's area of concern and consultation should be conducted with members of the Gabrielino groups. Correspondence attached.
Alan Salazar, Chairman Elders Council	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	April 26, 2018 (letter, no fax available)	N/A	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 26, 2018. No fax number available. Response was received over email from Mr. Avila that the project location is outside of the tribe's area of concern and consultation should be conducted with members of the Gabrielino groups. Correspondence attached.

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	April 26, 2018 (letter, no fax available)	April 26, 2018	May 29, 2018	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 26, 2018. No fax number available. Telephone call made May 29, 2018, no answer, message was left. No response.
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	April 26, 2018 (letter and fax)	April 26, 2018	May 29, 2018	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 26, 2018. Telephone call made May 29, 2018, Chairperson Yocum deferred to local tribal entities.

ATTACHMENT D
CHRIS Records Search Bibliography

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00588		1980	Bove, Frederick J.	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a Tentative Parcel in the City of Los Angeles	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-01319		1983	Romani, John F.	Archaeological Survey Report for Two Proposed Disposal Sites 07-la 7 Routes 10 to 210 07-204-020090	Caltrans	
LA-06371		2001	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for an American Tower Corporation Telecommunications Facility Number LA_160_n1, Daseal Apartments in the City and County of Los Angeles, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	

APPENDIX I2

ASSEMBLY BILL 52 LETTERS AND CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPTS



HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY - AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

2600 Wilshire Boulevard • Los Angeles, California 90057 • (213) 252-2500
TTY (213) 252-5313

PRESIDENT AND CEO
DOUGLAS GUTHRIE

September 11, 2018

Mr. Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, California 91340

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

SUBJECT: FORMAL NOTIFICATION UNDER AB 52 | ROSE HILL COURTS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Avila:

This letter is in response to your request to the Department of City Planning of the City of Los Angeles for formal notification of projects under California Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), enacted in Assembly Bill 52. This letter is to inform you that the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA") will consider the proposed Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project ("Project") as the lead agency under CEQA. A brief project description is noted below, along with a project location map.

The Project would be located on a 5.24-acre site at 4446 Florizel Street (northeast of downtown Los Angeles) in the City of Los Angeles. The Project site is bounded by Florizel Street to the north, McKenzie Avenue to the east, Mercury Avenue to the south, and Boundary Avenue to the west. The Project would be located on the *Los Angeles, Calif.*, USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Range 13 W, Township 1 S, in the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 13. This is shown on the attached map, and the project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

The Project site is currently developed with 15 buildings, comprised of 14 residential buildings with 100 multi-family units, and one administration building. Rose Hill Courts serves as public housing and was developed by the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles in the 1940s. Related California ("Project Applicant") is proposing the demolition of all existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site as a new housing project. A new construction plan is proposed that would include 191 affordable housing units developed in two phases. Phase I is proposed to consist of two mid-rise (four story) buildings. Phase II is proposed to consist of approximately one mid-rise building, one community building, and 28 townhouse/stacked flats. Proposed improvements also include parking spaces, a property management and maintenance office, and new landscaping.

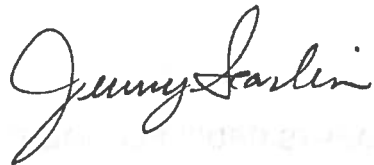
Under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1, the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians has 30 days from receipt of this formal notification to request in writing, consultation regarding the Project. Such request should be directed to:

Dhiraj Narayan, Development Officer
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
1600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

(OR) RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org

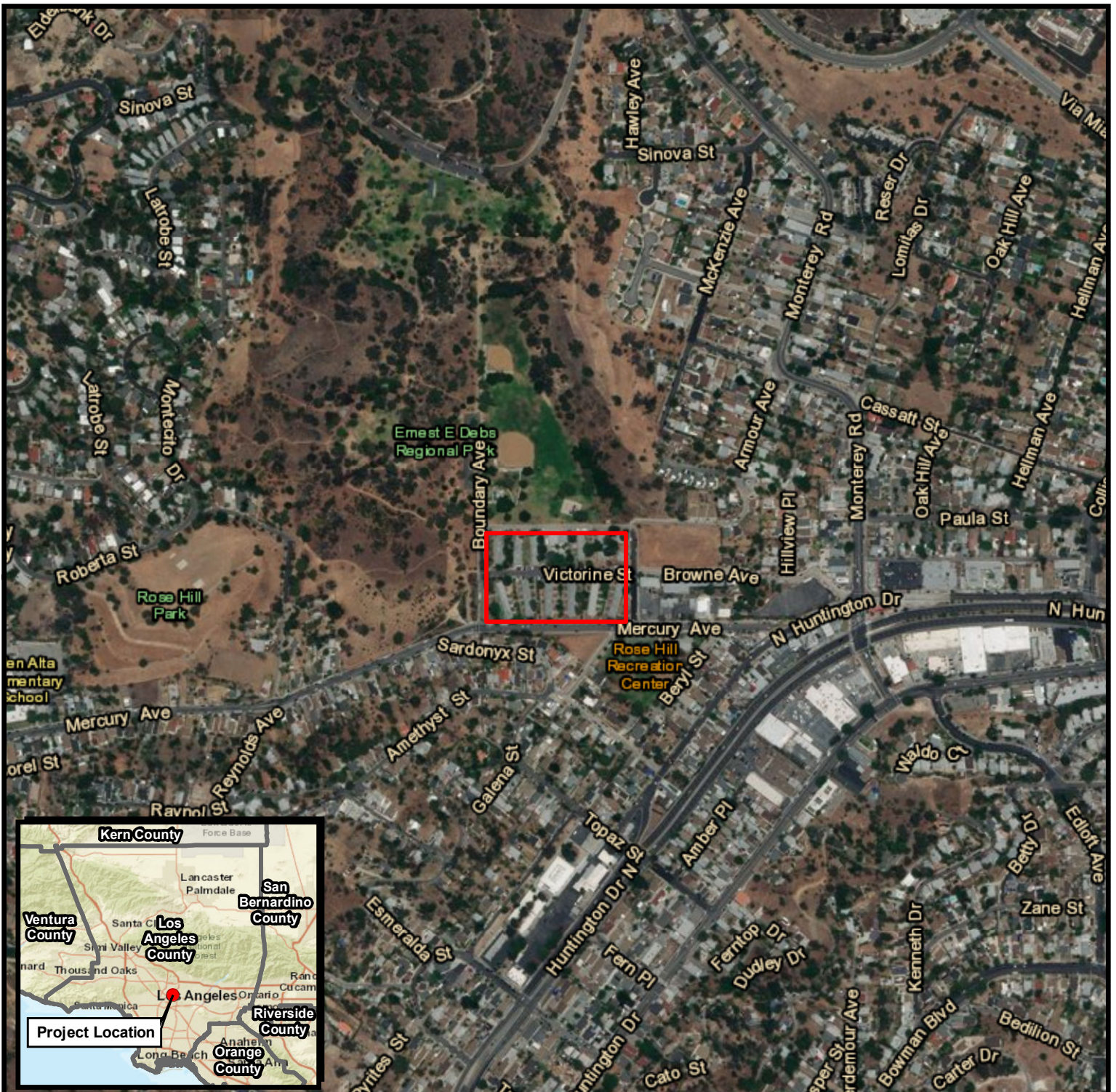
Please provide the lead contact person's contact information. If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Jenny Scanlin, Chief Strategic Development Officer
(213) 252-6120

Enclosure: Project Location Map

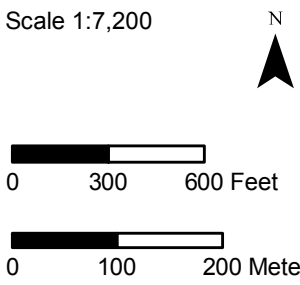


Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: J:\Projects\6022A_HACLA_Rose_Hill\MXDs\IS_MND\6022A_HACLA_2_0_Project_Location_2018_03_01.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community; LA County Assessor, 2017-2018; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2018


March 1, 2018

**Rose Hill Courts
Redevelopment**



Legend

 Project Boundary

 Project Location





HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY - AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER
2600 Wilshire Boulevard • Los Angeles, California 90057 • (213) 252-2500
TTY (213) 252-5313

PRESIDENT AND CEO
DOUGLAS GUTHRIE

September 11, 2018

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

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

SUBJECT: FORMAL NOTIFICATION UNDER AB 52 | ROSE HILL COURTS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Morales:

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Under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1, the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians has 30 days from receipt of this formal notification to request in writing, consultation regarding the Project. Such request should be directed to:

Dhiraj Narayan, Development Officer
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
1600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

(OR) RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org

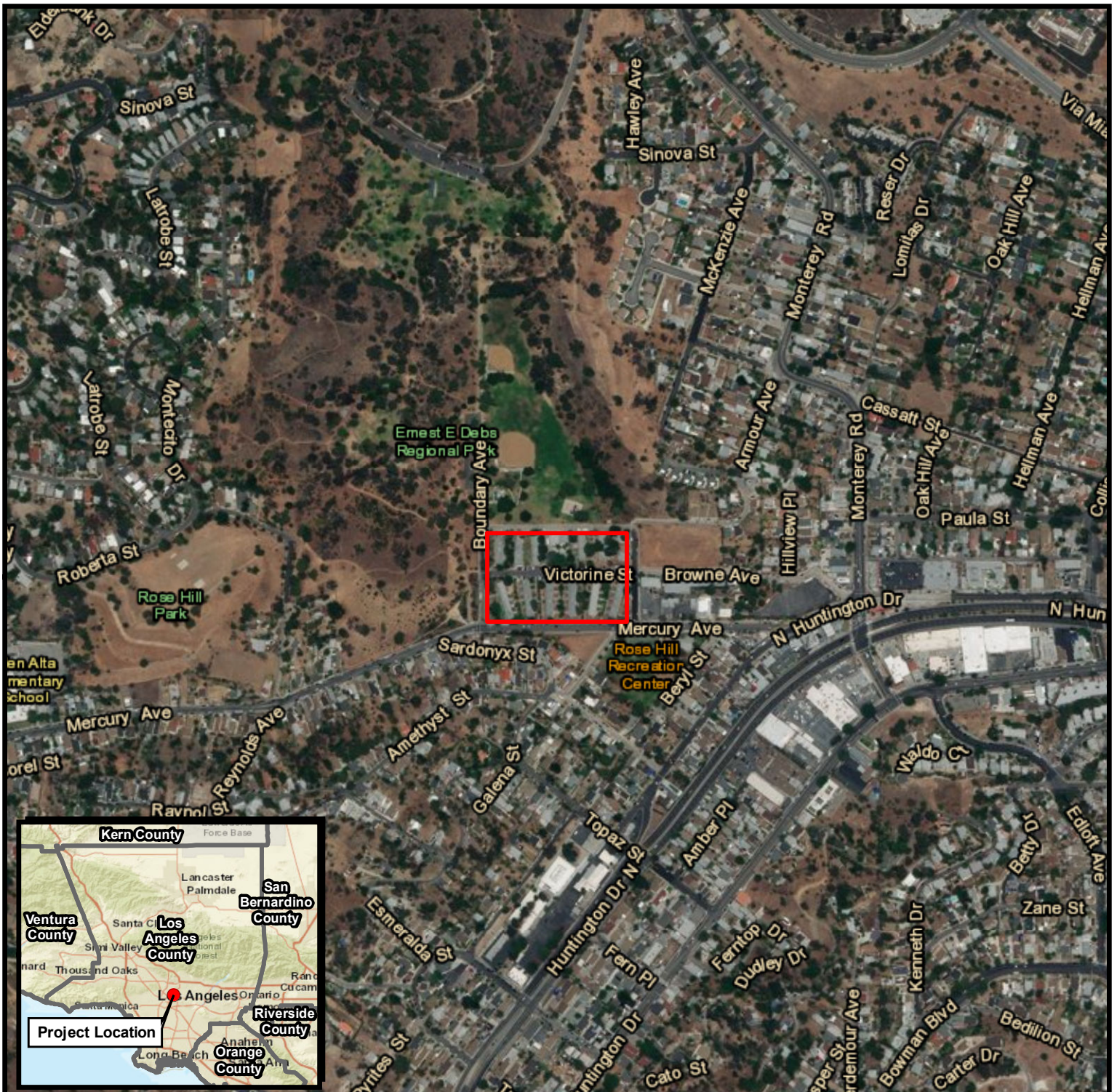
Please provide the lead contact person's contact information. If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Jenny Scanlin, Chief Strategic Development Officer
(213) 252-6120

Enclosure: Project Location Map

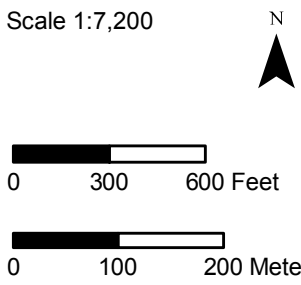


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March 1, 2018

**Rose Hill Courts
Redevelopment**



Legend

 Project Boundary

 Project Location





HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY - AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

2600 Wilshire Boulevard • Los Angeles, California 90057 • (213) 252-2500
TTY (213) 252-5313

PRESIDENT AND CEO
DOUGLAS GUTHRIE

September 11, 2018

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

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

SUBJECT: FORMAL NOTIFICATION UNDER AB 52 | ROSE HILL COURTS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Salas:

This letter is in response to your request to the Department of City Planning of the City of Los Angeles for formal notification of projects under California Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), enacted in Assembly Bill 52. This letter is to inform you that the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA") will consider the proposed Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project ("Project") as the lead agency under CEQA. A brief project description is noted below, along with a project location map.

The Project would be located on a 5.24-acre site at 4446 Florizel Street (northeast of downtown Los Angeles) in the City of Los Angeles. The Project site is bounded by Florizel Street to the north, McKenzie Avenue to the east, Mercury Avenue to the south, and Boundary Avenue to the west. The Project would be located on the *Los Angeles, Calif.*, USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Range 13 W, Township 1 S, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13. This is shown on the attached map, and the project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

The Project site is currently developed with 15 buildings, comprised of 14 residential buildings with 100 multi-family units, and one administration building. Rose Hill Courts serves as public housing and was developed by the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles in the 1940s. Related California ("Project Applicant") is proposing the demolition of all existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site as a new housing project. A new construction plan is proposed that would include 191 affordable housing units developed in two phases. Phase I is proposed to consist of two mid-rise (four story) buildings. Phase II is proposed to consist of approximately one mid-rise building, one community building, and 28 townhouse/stacked flats. Proposed improvements also include parking spaces, a property management and maintenance office, and new landscaping.

Under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation has 30 days from receipt of this formal notification to request in writing, consultation regarding the Project. Such request should be directed to:

Dhiraj Narayan, Development Officer
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
1600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

(OR) RHCRRedev.CEQA@hacla.org

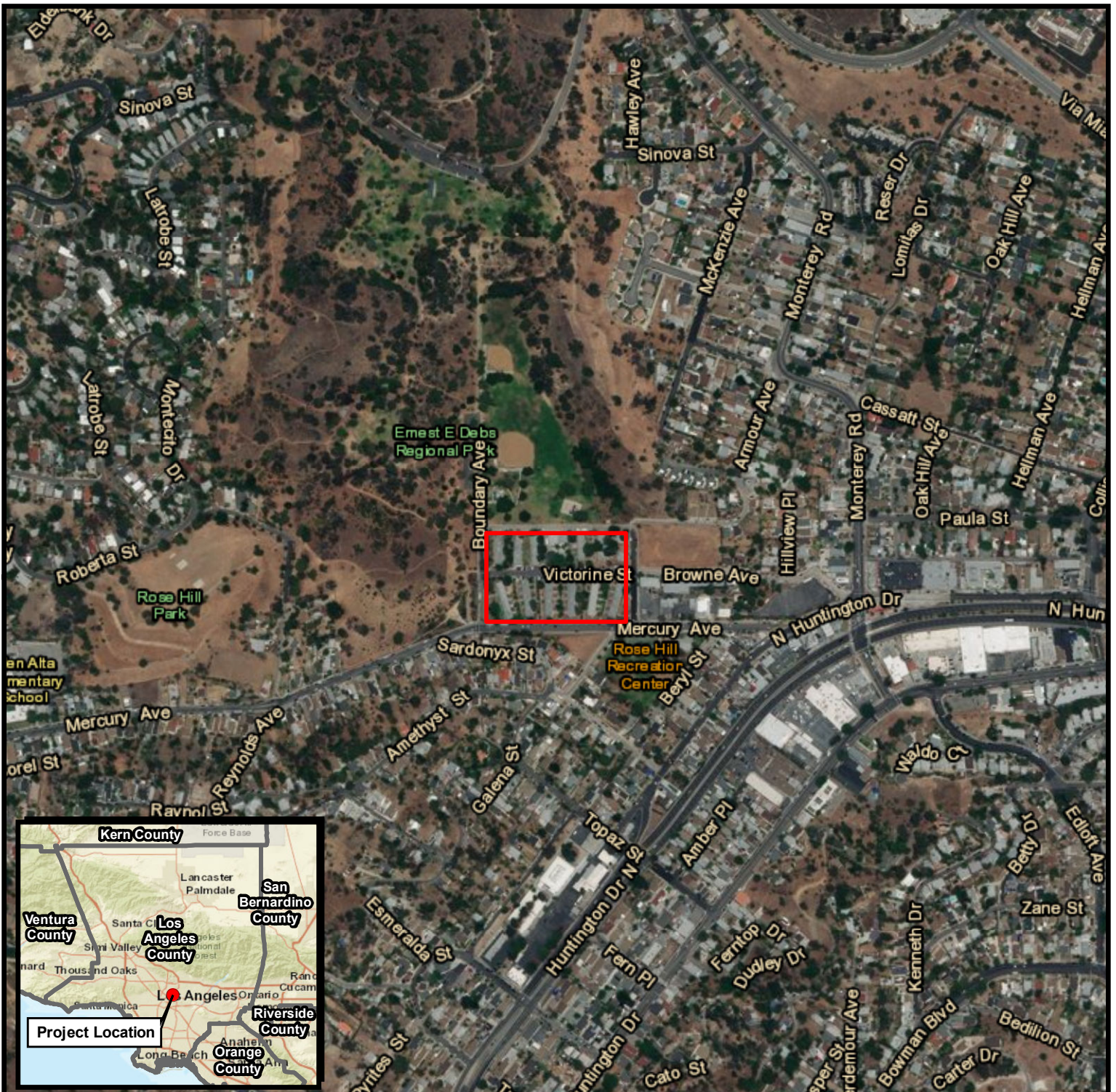
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Sincerely,



Jenny Scanlin, Chief Strategic Development Officer
(213) 252-6120

Enclosure: Project Location Map

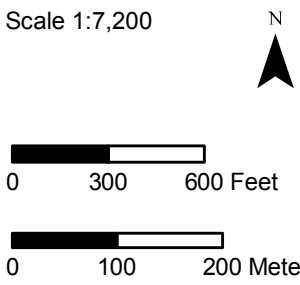


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March 1, 2018

**Rose Hill Courts
Redevelopment**



Legend

 Project Boundary

Project Location





HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY - AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

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TTY (213) 252-5313

PRESIDENT AND CEO
DOUGLAS GUTHRIE

September 11, 2018

Mr. Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, California 91307

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

SUBJECT: FORMAL NOTIFICATION UNDER AB 52 | ROSE HILL COURTS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

This letter is in response to your request to the Department of City Planning of the City of Los Angeles for formal notification of projects under California Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), enacted in Assembly Bill 52. This letter is to inform you that the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA") will consider the proposed Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project ("Project") as the lead agency under CEQA. A brief project description is noted below, along with a project location map.

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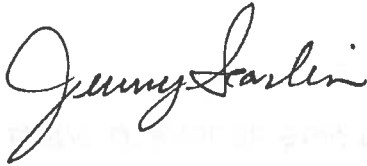
Under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe has 30 days from receipt of this formal notification to request in writing, consultation regarding the Project. Such request should be directed to:

Dhiraj Narayan, Development Officer
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
1600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

(OR) RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org

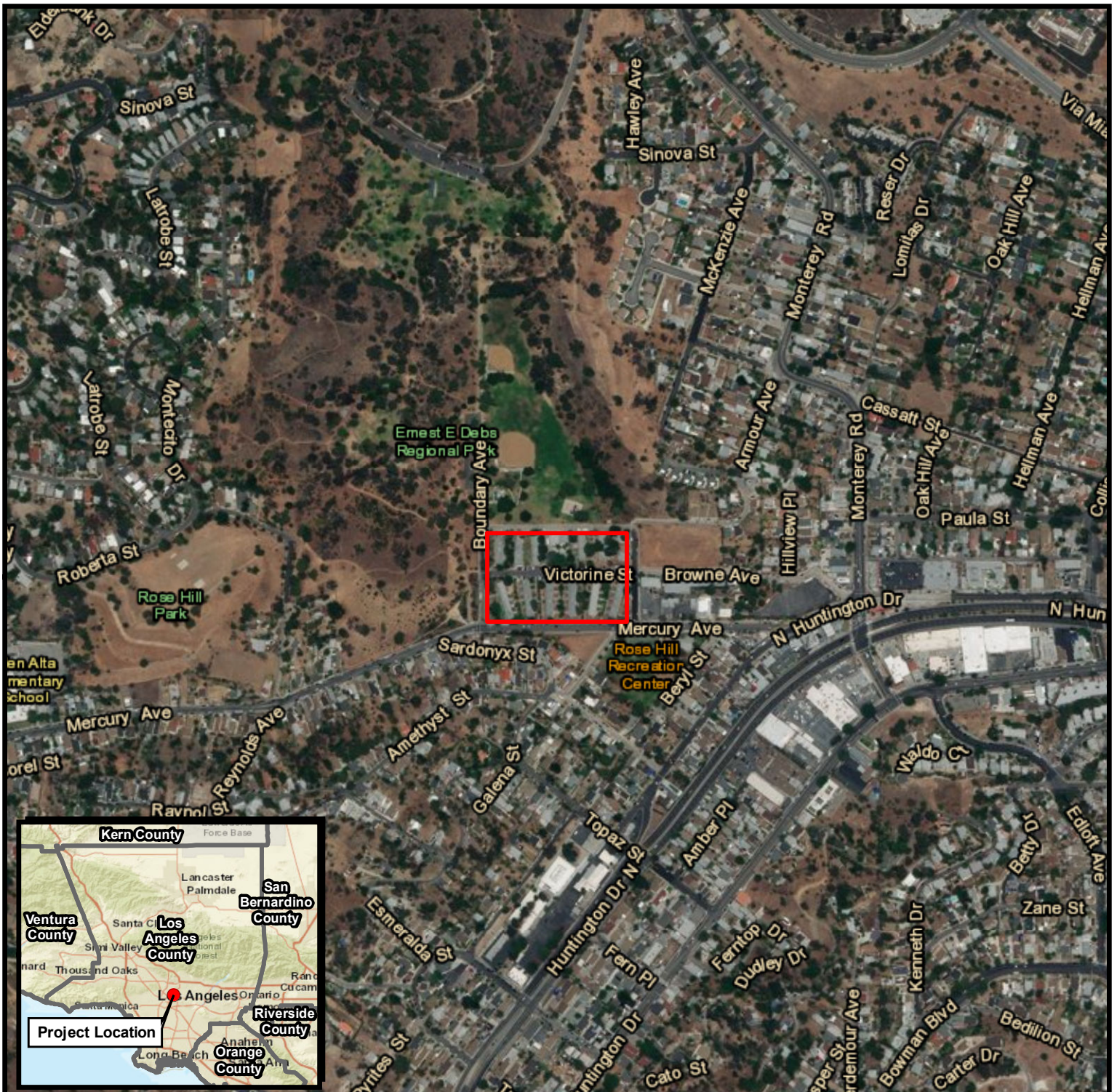
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Sincerely,

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Jenny Scanlin, Chief Strategic Development Officer
(213) 252-6120

Enclosure: Project Location Map

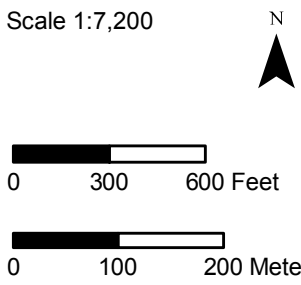


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March 1, 2018

**Rose Hill Courts
Redevelopment**



Legend

 Project Boundary

 Project Location





HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY - AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

2600 Wilshire Boulevard • Los Angeles, California 90057 • (213) 252-2500
TTY (213) 252-5313

PRESIDENT AND CEO
DOUGLAS GUTHRIE

September 11, 2018

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

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

SUBJECT: FORMAL NOTIFICATION UNDER AB 52 | ROSE HILL COURTS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

This letter is in response to your request to the Department of City Planning of the City of Los Angeles for formal notification of projects under California Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), enacted in Assembly Bill 52. This letter is to inform you that the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA") will consider the proposed Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project ("Project") as the lead agency under CEQA. A brief project description is noted below, along with a project location map.

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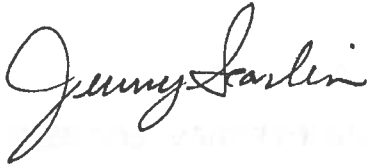
Under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation has 30 days from receipt of this formal notification to request in writing, consultation regarding the Project. Such request should be directed to:

Dhiraj Narayan, Development Officer
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
1600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

(OR) RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org

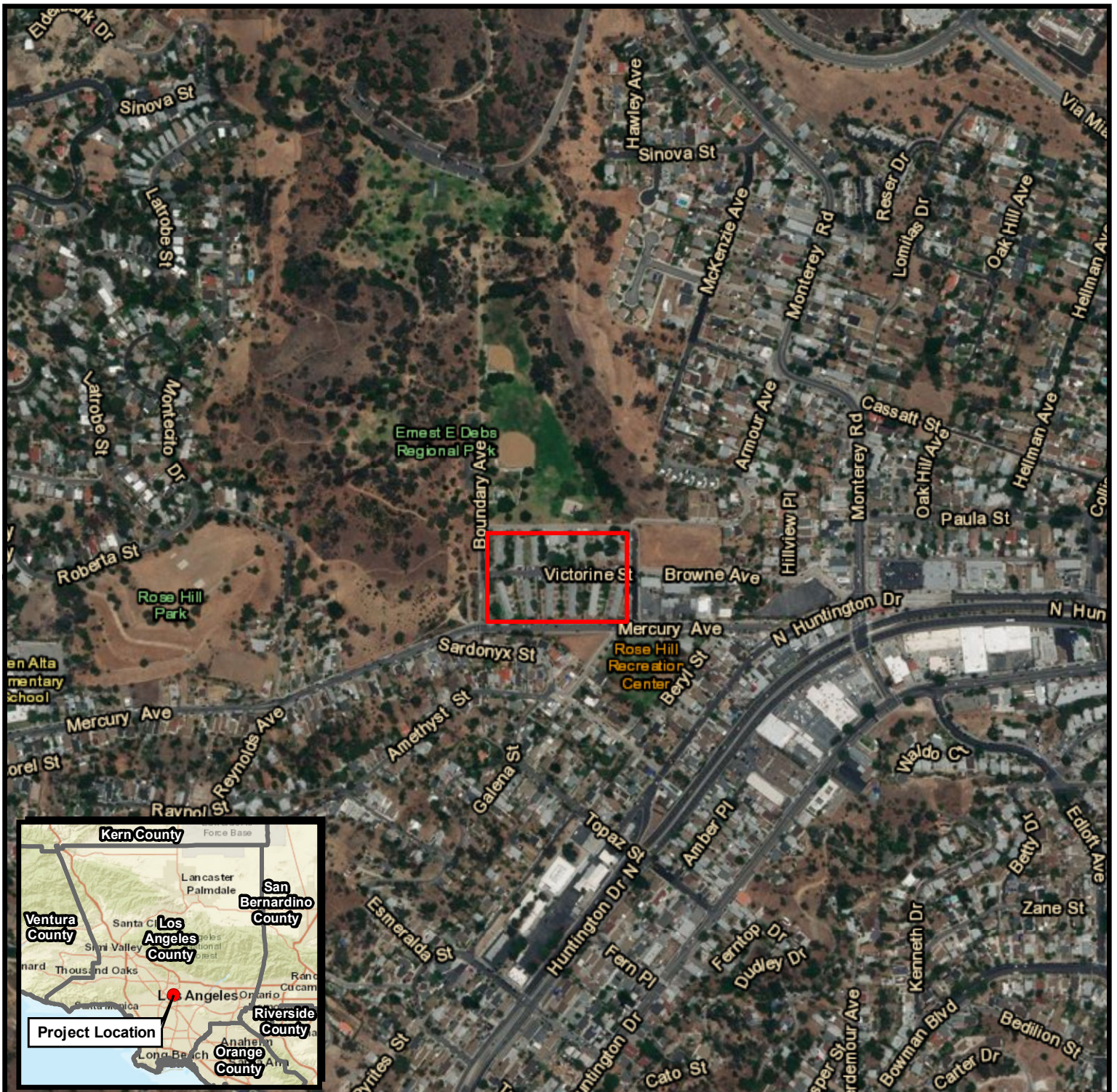
Please provide the lead contact person's contact information. If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,

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Jenny Scanlin, Chief Strategic Development Officer
(213) 252-6120

Enclosure: Project Location Map

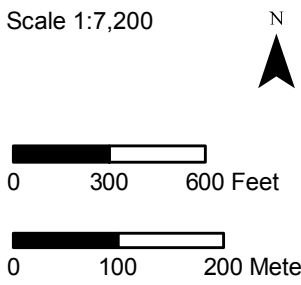


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March 1, 2018

Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment



Legend

Project Boundary

Project Location





HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

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2600 Wilshire Boulevard • Los Angeles, California 90057 • (213) 252-2500
TTY (213) 252-5313

PRESIDENT AND CEO
DOUGLAS GUTHRIE

September 11, 2018

Ms Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 100
Los Angeles, California 90067

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

SUBJECT: FORMAL NOTIFICATION UNDER AB 52 | ROSE HILL COURTS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Co-Chairperson Candelaria:

This letter is in response to your request to the Department of City Planning of the City of Los Angeles for formal notification of projects under California Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), enacted in Assembly Bill 52. This letter is to inform you that the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA") will consider the proposed Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project ("Project") as the lead agency under CEQA. A brief project description is noted below, along with a project location map.

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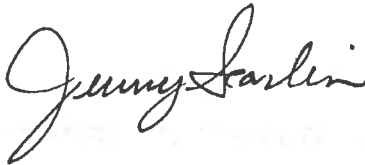
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Dhiraj Narayan, Development Officer
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
1600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

(OR) RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org

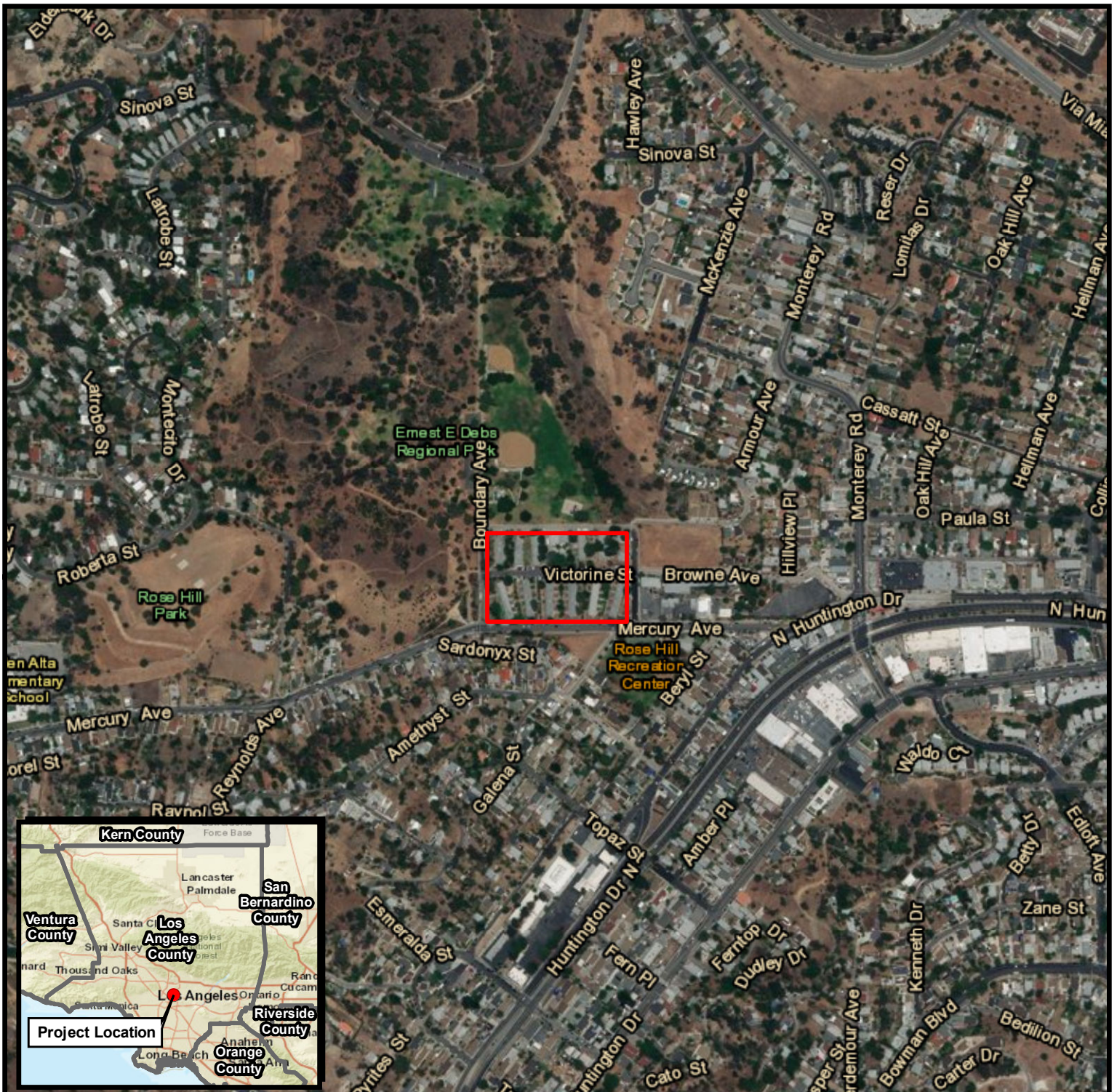
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Jenny Scanlin, Chief Strategic Development Officer
(213) 252-6120

Enclosure: Project Location Map

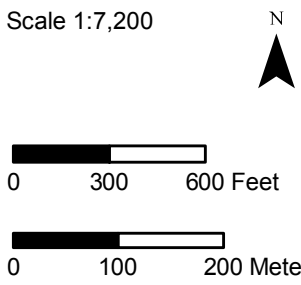


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March 1, 2018

**Rose Hill Courts
Redevelopment**



Legend

 Project Boundary

Project Location





HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

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PRESIDENT AND CEO
DOUGLAS GUTHRIE

September 11, 2018

Ms Sandonne Goode, Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
106 ½ Judge John Aiso Street, #231
Los Angeles, California 90012

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

SUBJECT: FORMAL NOTIFICATION UNDER AB 52 | ROSE HILL COURTS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Goode:

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Dhiraj Narayan, Development Officer
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
1600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

(OR) RHCRRedev.CEQA@hacla.org



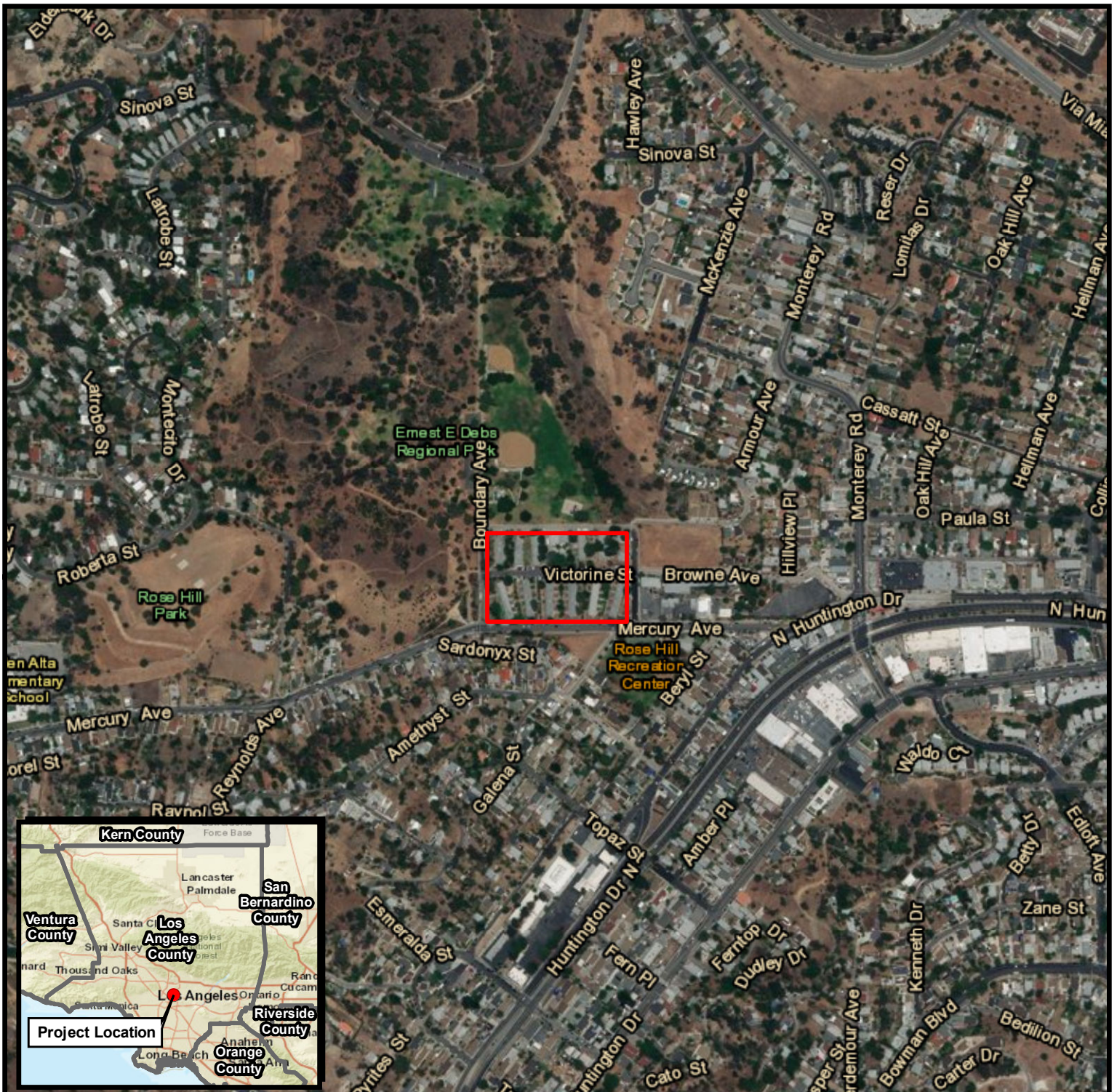
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Jenny Scanlin, Chief Strategic Development Officer
(213) 252-6120

Enclosure: Project Location Map

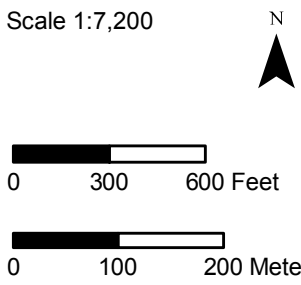


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March 1, 2018

**Rose Hill Courts
Redevelopment**



Legend

 Project Boundary

Project Location





HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

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PRESIDENT AND CEO
DOUGLAS GUTHRIE

September 11, 2018

Ms Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, California 91322

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

SUBJECT: FORMAL NOTIFICATION UNDER AB 52 | ROSE HILL COURTS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairperson Yocum:

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Under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1, the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians has 30 days from receipt of this formal notification to request in writing, consultation regarding the Project. Such request should be directed to:

Dhiraj Narayan, Development Officer
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
1600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

(OR) RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org

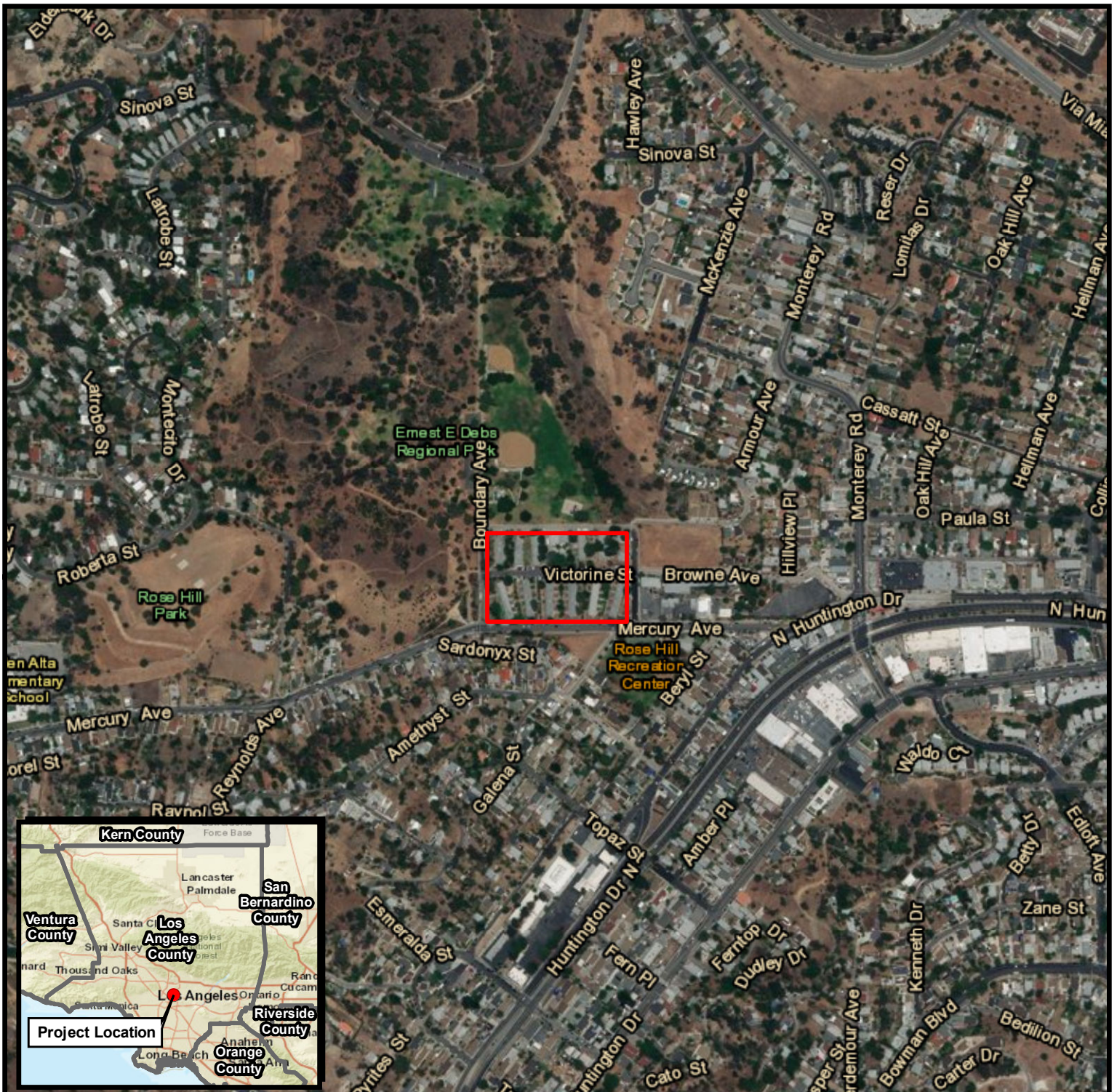
Please provide the lead contact person's contact information. If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Jenny Scanlin, Chief Strategic Development Officer
(213) 252-6120

Enclosure: Project Location Map

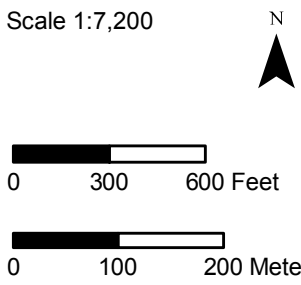


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March 1, 2018

**Rose Hill Courts
Redevelopment**



Legend

Project Boundary

Project Location





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PRESIDENT AND CEO
DOUGLAS GUTHRIE

September 11, 2018

Mr. Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Covina, California 90707

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

SUBJECT: FORMAL NOTIFICATION UNDER AB 52 | ROSE HILL COURTS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Tribal Chair Dorame:

This letter is in response to your request to the Department of City Planning of the City of Los Angeles for formal notification of projects under California Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), enacted in Assembly Bill 52. This letter is to inform you that the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA") will consider the proposed Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project ("Project") as the lead agency under CEQA. A brief project description is noted below, along with a project location map.

The Project would be located on a 5.24-acre site at 4446 Florizel Street (northeast of downtown Los Angeles) in the City of Los Angeles. The Project site is bounded by Florizel Street to the north, McKenzie Avenue to the east, Mercury Avenue to the south, and Boundary Avenue to the west. The Project would be located on the *Los Angeles, Calif.*, USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Range 13 W, Township 1 S, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13. This is shown on the attached map, and the project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

The Project site is currently developed with 15 buildings, comprised of 14 residential buildings with 100 multi-family units, and one administration building. Rose Hill Courts serves as public housing and was developed by the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles in the 1940s. Related California ("Project Applicant") is proposing the demolition of all existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site as a new housing project. A new construction plan is proposed that would include 191 affordable housing units developed in two phases. Phase I is proposed to consist of two mid-rise (four story) buildings. Phase II is proposed to consist of approximately one mid-rise building, one community building, and 28 townhouse/stacked flats. Proposed improvements also include parking spaces, a property management and maintenance office, and new landscaping.

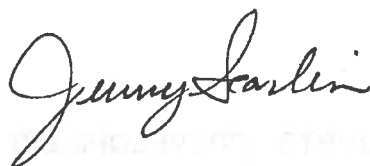
Under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council has 30 days from receipt of this formal notification to request in writing, consultation regarding the Project. Such request should be directed to:

Dhiraj Narayan, Development Officer
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
1600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

(OR) RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org

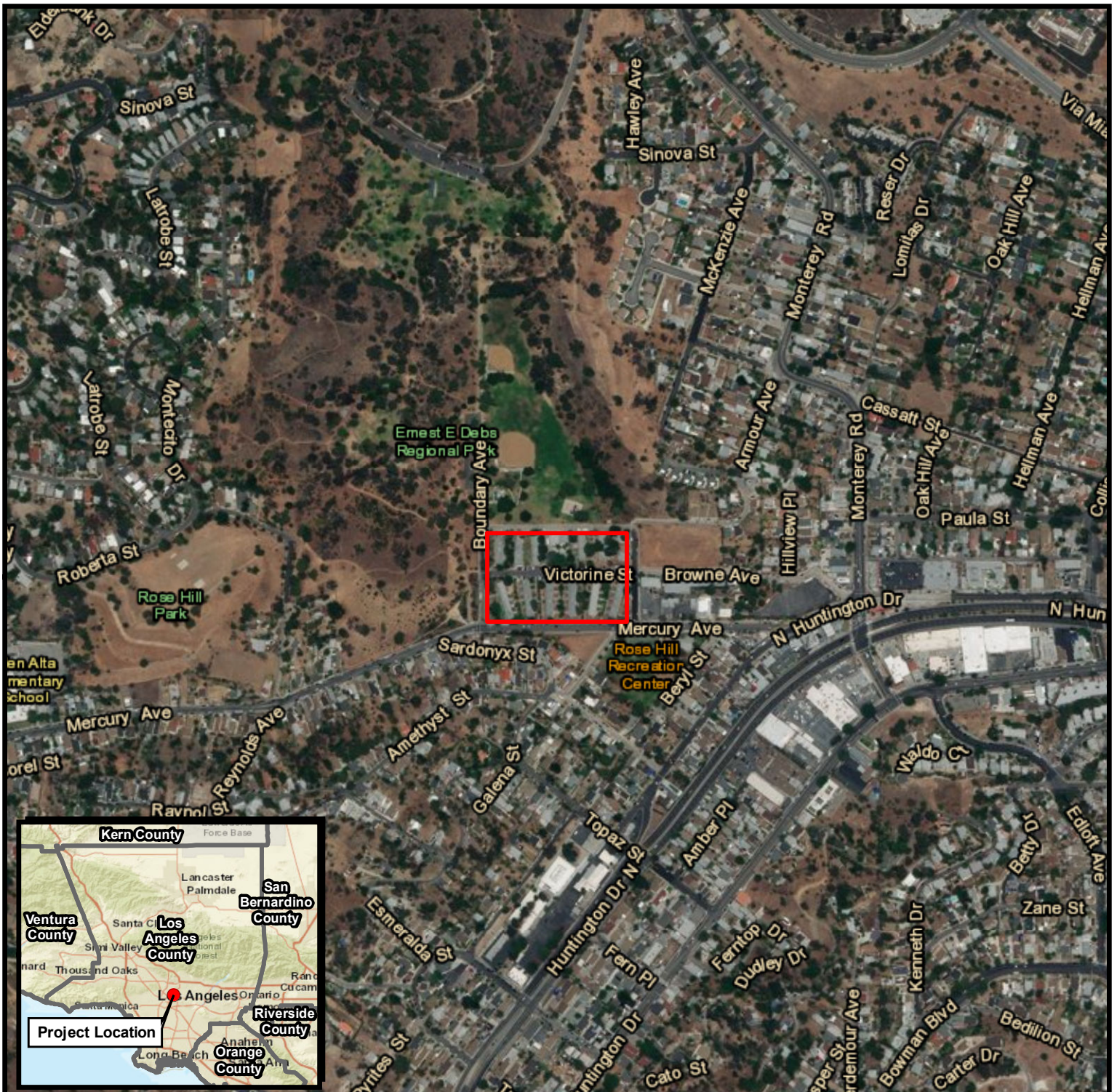
Please provide the lead contact person's contact information. If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Jenny Scanlin, Chief Strategic Development Officer
(213) 252-6120

Enclosure: Project Location Map

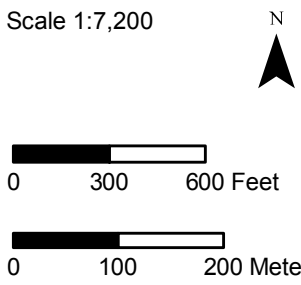


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March 1, 2018

**Rose Hill Courts
Redevelopment**



Legend

 Project Boundary

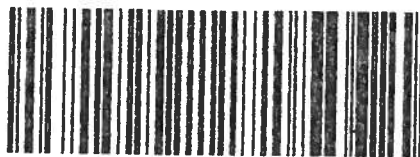
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Mr. Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, California 91340

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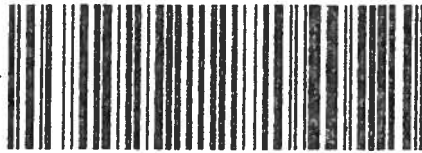
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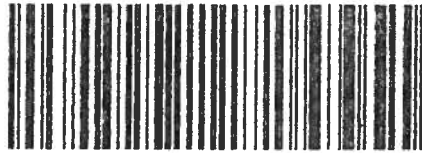
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Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
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Mr. Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
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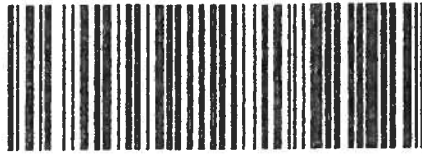
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Ms Sandonne Goode, Chairperson
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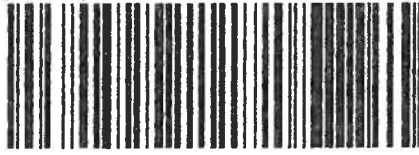
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Ms Donna Yocum, Chairperson
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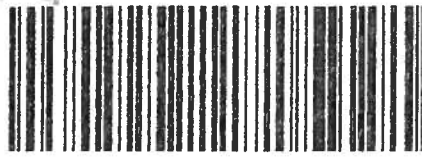
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APPENDIX I3

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES: AB 52 CONSULTATION

AB 52 CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES



MEETING MINUTES

Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project

October 23, 2018

AB52 Consultation Meeting between the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) and Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (GBMI-KN)

October 23, 2018, 3:00PM - 4:00PM via Conference Call

Attendees:

- GBMI-KN: Andrew Salas, Chairman and Matt Teutimez, Biologist.
- HACLA: Jenny Scanlin, Dhiraj Narayan, Niana Moore.
- UltraSystems: Megan Black, Margaret Partridge.

Introduction and Overview

After all parties on the call introduced themselves, HACLA provided an overview of Rose Hill Courts project.

- Rose Hill Courts is a 100-unit development located on 5.25 acres comprising 14 residential buildings and 1 community building.
 - Built in the early 1940's. The property is considered historical due to its age and garden style layout.
 - These buildings are now approaching "uninhabitable status" due to termite damage.
 - While the original plan was to carry out a comprehensive modernization, because of restrictive "right sizing" requirements that might impact the ability for residents to move back to their unit, inability to provide for reasonable and compliant handicap access to the units and the cost-prohibitive nature of the rehabilitation work, HACLA and the Developer Related California are working on the new construction option.
 - New construction –
 - Proposed approximately 192 unit project in two phases of development
 - Tenant temporary relocation will be needed.
 - Phase 1 will house all existing residents, including those that will be temporarily relocated during Phase I of construction.
 - Phase 2 will also provide affordable housing units.

Status of Environmental Review

- Federal funding triggers NEPA, in addition to CEQA. The project is also going through Section 106 process due to the historic nature of the property.
- Current status of the Environmental Review:
 - The Initial Study/Environmental Assessment was published on September 19th, and scoping meeting completed and the 30 day public comment period ended on the October 22nd.



- The IS/EA concluded that certain environmental topics including Tribal and Cultural Resources might have a potentially significant impact and will be analyzed further in the EIR/EIS.
- EIR & EIS drafting in process
 - Aim to publish by the end of the year or early 2019.

Discussion of Native American history by GBMI-KN

- Chairman Salas informed HACLA that the GBMI-KN believes that the Rose Hill Courts site is located in a sensitive ancestral tribal territory and the project activities may cause a substantial adverse impact to the tribal cultural resources.
- Wanted to know whether Cultural research studies have been initiated. HACLA/Ultra responded that a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report will be prepared in support of the environmental analysis and will be included as an appendix to in the EIR/EIS.
- The Rose Hill area was the location of the old Indian settlement called Ostungna, which means “Place of Roses” in the Tongva language.
- The project is within an area where Native American tribal resources have been found in previous developments (near the I-10 freeway)
- The project is located near ancient trade routes that were used by Indians, and settlers.
- The original Rose Hills Courts housing project was built before CEQA, so Chairman Salas expressed concern about how the soil and artifacts may have been moved around during construction of the existing Rose Hill Courts.
 - HACLA mentioned that they currently do not know the extent of grading needed for the project since the grading studies has not been yet carried out.
- Chariman Salas explained that artifacts may have been moved around (and as such, won’t be found “in-situ” but are resources despite having been moved around) and these resources (if present) need to be protected. He would like to know the options for doing this.
- Chairman Salas explained that archeologists typically do not have detailed knowledge of Native American resources, as sometimes that information is kept within the tribe or has been passed down over time within the tribe and as such, formal records searches would not reflect this tribal knowledge.
 - Tribal cultural data needed to supplement archeological data.
 - Tribal monitors needed to supplement archaeological monitors in the field.
- Chairman Salas agrees the project is important (people need improved housing)

Next Steps

- Chairman Salas and Matt Teutimez will provide the following info to HACLA for consideration for incorporating into the Tribal Cultural Resource section of the EIR:
 - Written documentation of the prehistoric use of the project area, information on the location of historic villages, trade routes, cemeteries and sacred/religious sites for Native Cultural Section.
 - Provide draft mitigation measures for protection of Tribal Cultural Resources.



MEETING MINUTES (UPDATED¹)

Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project

January 8, 2019

AB 52 Consultation Meeting between the Housing Authority for the City of Los Angeles (“HACLA”) and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

January 8, 2018, 9:30 – 10:36 a.m., via Conference Call

Attendees

- Kizh Nation: Andrew Salas, Chairman and Matthew Teutimez, Tribal Biologist
- HACLA: Dhiraj Narayan and attorney Lindsay Puckett
- Related: Rose Olson and Andre White
- UltraSystems: Stephen O’Neil and Margaret Partridge

Introductions

Summary of December 19, 2018 Letter from HACLA to Kizh Nation Documenting the AB 52 Consultation Process (with Phase I Cultural Resources Report (“Report”) attached)

- During the telephone call from Mr. Narayan to Chairman Salas on December 20, 2018 to discuss the letter, Mr. Salas disagreed with the finding of low potential for cultural resources at the Project site.

Discussion of CEQA Requirements

- (Puckett) CEQA asks for written documentation of any potential cultural resources, as HACLA cannot just rely on the tribe’s oral histories for the Environmental Impact Report that is being prepared. HACLA needs information from the tribe that can be documented.

Discussion of Native American history by Kizh Nation

- (Salas) The area of “Rose Hills” got its name from the village of Otsungna, which itself was named for “rose” because of the many roses in the hills there. This is documented in the El Sereno Historical Society (“ESHS”) link that he had sent to Mr. Narayan a couple months ago. There used to be confusion over the location of the Rancho de Rosa Castilla adobe [i.e., rancho casa, headquarters], but this has been confirmed to be at the site of CalState

¹ Revisions made to the minutes pursuant to information received from Mr. Salas that suggested spellings of the two village names and slight rewording there to clarify their locations.



Los Angeles to the southeast of the Project site. The village was in the hills of the rancho. The village is where the apartments are [i.e., the Rose Hill Courts themselves].

- (Teutimez) The Report’s declaration that the Project would not have a significant impact is not supported by the evidence. Information from the local CHRIS (California Historical Information System) center and the SLF (Native American Heritage Commission’s Sacred Lands File) searches is too limited to conclude this. Projects on lands that were developed from the 1920s through 1970s should be especially regarded as potentially containing cultural resources because, while disturbed, they were not sufficiently studied in those decades [before CEQA] and the type of construction back then produced less disturbance than today.
- (Teutimez) The Project site is a “prime location” for past tribal human activity. Thus, there is a higher potential for cultural material and human burials to be present at the site. It is near a creek, which would be a trade route. The adjacent hills are a transition zone natural environment which means a greater diversity of natural resources, and so there would have been more resources gathered here, such as yucca. The land holds a lot of evidence of this use.
- (Salas) Regarding whether there is evidence that the village of Otsungna [Salas pronounced Ošuña] was located near the Project site, there had been disagreement on the location of the village. It was associated with a trade route through the Rose Hills that is now the location of Mission Road and Huntington Drive. The trade route went inland to Arroyo Seco, site of the village of Huhumonga. The Project site is located in the former village of Otsungna as well as the adjacent Catholic Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe. This information comes from the John P. Harrington notes, which were provided to HACLA along with the ESHS papers. The village is not far from the rancho adobe at CalState Los Angeles.
- (Salas) Mr. Salas described his family’s local origins from the village of Siba/Shevaanga near the site of Mission San Gabriel, and from the village at Whittier Narrows – near Walnut Grove Street, Rosemead, and the town of Savanna which name was derived from Suvunga – in the Whittier Narrows area including Rosemead and El Monte southeast of San Gabriel. The village of Toviscanga was also at Mission San Gabriel. These villages had connections with Otsungna.
- (Salas) The tribe is not trying to stop the Project but rather to work alongside HACLA and Related. The tribe wants to have a Native American monitor present during ground disturbing activities. Other recent regional projects have found human remains in what was declared disturbed soil, such as under the freeway near downtown Los Angeles. There was another project in late November 2017 along Commonwealth Street where there were old railroad tracks under the current pavement that were located along an old Native American trade route. Then eight feet below that there were burials with grave



goods; the tribe had the project archaeologists leave the burials in place, *in situ*. The finding of human burials happened because the proper protocol was not followed.

- (Salas) The City of Los Angeles' proposed condition of approval is not good in that it does not protect the cultural resources. The tribe's lawyers are currently working with the City to prepare standard conditions for future projects. The tribe does not want to get into litigation with the City or HACLA over trying to get protection for cultural resources. Mr. Salas wants to protect his ancestors. Lawsuits are a drain of time and money for the tribe and won't be needed as long as the tribe can convince agencies to take the protective measures. The tribe knows the village site at Rose Hill Courts, and there is documentation that tells of this site.
- (Teutimez) The tribe does not want to be at the HACLA site for construction of the buildings or demolition activities. The tribe only wants to have monitors present for the trenching, drilling, and ground disturbance activities.
- (Salas) Regarding evidence of the existence of the village site at Rose Hill Courts, there is information in the J.P. Harrington notes that were sent to HACLA with the ESHS papers. This documentation shows the village at Rose Hills, along with the adobe.
- (Salas) The tribal history is primarily an oral tradition. But historians and anthropologists did interview members of the tribe in the past – Harrington, Hart [C. Harte Merriam], Kroeber. You can find written documentation on the notes of these early researchers.
- (Teutimez) During the call Mr. Teutimez and Mr. Salas are providing oral histories that should be considered evidence of tribal cultural resources. Agencies will make written minutes of what was said by the tribal representatives during the consultation, and then these minutes are placed into the record. What the tribe is saying can be documented in writing by the agency and then used for the reports and analysis.
- (Salas) Even with researching the records of the CHRIS and SLF and such types of available information, still the absence of evidence from these sources does not mean an absence of cultural resource sites. He sent the ESHS and JPH material to Narayan previously but will re-send it.
- (Teutimez) Another aspect of recording the tribal information correctly lies in the interpretation by researchers of the information sent by the tribe. The tribe realizes that the resulting report from an agency will be used as a source of information for future work and reports, and therefore the tribe wants the present reports to be accurate, knowing that this information will also be used again in the future.



- (Salas) He re-sent the J.P. Harrington notes and a map, as well as a letter the tribe received from Caltrans regarding a SR 710 study related to Otsungna. Mr. Salas did not see information about the village in the Report.
- (Teutimez) The Portolá expedition had a campsite nearby – August 3, 1769, during the Spanish exploration of California with missionaries looking for possible mission sites. They parked their boats in Baja California and traveled on foot through California. They had brought a herd of cattle to eat, along with horses and pack animals. They camped near Native American villages because of the need for water and open land to graze their animals. They saw a lot of people and good grazing area at a site near Rose Hills. This was mentioned as further recognition of the good resources and population in the area of the village.
- (Teutimez) At the Project site was water, a trade route and a village. There is the potential for burials because of the nearby trade route. Trade routes were heavily traveled, and sometimes there were accidents and people died along the way. One tradition was to bury people in the location where they died. Therefore along trade routes are one of the highest number of burials, and trade routes are a “geographic indicator” for this. This is something the tribe has been telling agencies for a while now.
- (Salas) The Rosa de Castillo rancho used Native Americans from the Rose Hills area around the rancho for labor.
- (Salas) The tribe is not opposed to the project, and they want to work together with HACLA. The tribe wants protection of cultural remains -- gathering public opposition to the Project does not help that goal. Working together is the best way to achieve that goal. Ancestral artifacts are significant to Chairman Salas because they were used by his great-grandfathers.

Conclusion

- Mr. Narayan thanked Mr. Salas and Mr. Teutimez for the information and stated that HACLA would respond to the tribe after it had an opportunity to consider the information further. Chairman Salas thanked everyone for listening to the tribe’s concerns.

AB 52 CONSULTATION COMMUNICATIONS

From: RHCRdev CEQA
Sent: Friday, November 09, 2018 10:27 AM
To: 'Administration Gabrieleno Indians' <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>; 'Matthew Teutimez' <Matthew.Teutimez@gabrielenoindians.org>
Cc: 'Administration KNRM' <admin@knrm-nsn.us>; 'Steve O'Neil' <soneil@ultrasystems.com>; 'Megan Black' <mblack@ultrasystems.com>; RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>; Jenny Scanlin <Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>
Subject: RE: AB52 consultation on Rose Hills Courts Redevelopment

Dear Chairman Salas and Mr. Teutimez,
Please find attached a record of the meeting minutes of the AB52 consultation that took place between HACLA and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on October 23rd.
Please let us know after your review of the minutes if you believe something was misheard or not recorded and provide corrections, if need be.

HACLA looks forward to receiving the following information from your organization for our review and consideration in the EIR:

- Written documentation of the prehistoric use of the project area, information on the location of historic villages, trade routes, cemeteries and sacred/religious sites for Native Cultural Section.
- Provide draft mitigation measures for protection of Tribal Cultural Resources.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

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From: Administration Gabrieleno Indians [mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 17, 2018 11:19 AM
To: RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>
Cc: Administration KNRM <admin@knrm-nsn.us>; Matthew Teutimez <Matthew.Teutimez@gabrielenoindians.org>
Subject: Re: AB52 consultation on Rose Hills Courts Redevelopment

Hello Dhiraj ,
We made arrangements for you to expedite consultation for Tuesday at 3pm. We cannot do any earlier because of our already scheduled appointments. Please note that Chairman Salas works a regular job to feed his family . The days for Consultations are on his own dime and are days he is able to get away for a few hours to engage with lead agency's regarding project within our ancestral tribal territory . Hope you undersatand . Thank you

On Wed, Oct 17, 2018 at 11:01 AM RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org> wrote:

Thank you. Can you also confirm whether we can have the meeting start at 2:30 PM instead of 3 PM?

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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From: Administration Gabrieleno Indians [mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org]

Sent: Wednesday, October 17, 2018 11:00 AM

To: RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>

Subject: Re: AB52 consultation on Rose Hills Courts Redevelopment

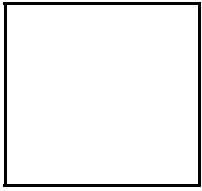
Hello

Here is our call in number **REDACTED**

Sincerely,
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org [[gabrielenoindians.org](http://www.gabrielenoindians.org)]



On Mon, Oct 15, 2018 at 1:58 PM RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org> wrote:

Hello Ms. Salas,

Thank you for the date. Unfortunately, the long delay of 2 months for consultation impacts HACLA's scheduling of the EIR for public review.

Under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1(e), "The lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a California Native American tribe's request for consultation." While HACLA understands that consultation may not occur in the next two weeks, we believe that waiting to consult until December 12 goes beyond the requirements of the statute, could interfere with the schedule for release of the Draft EIR for public review, and most importantly hinder our ability to adequately represent the tribe's input in the Draft EIR.

We therefore request that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation provide some alternative dates in the earlier part of November if October is not a possibility. We are willing to have a telephone meeting, if more convenient.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

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From: Administration Gabrieleno Indians [mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org]

Sent: Monday, October 15, 2018 10:09 AM

To: RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>

Subject: Re: AB52 consultation on Rose Hills Courts Redevelopment

Hello

We are unfortunately all booked this month and next month. Our next availability will be on December 12th at 11am. Please get back to us to confirm if this time and date will work for you.

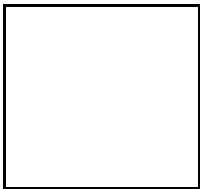
Thank you

Sincerely,

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 [gabrielenoindians.org]



On Mon, Oct 15, 2018 at 10:00 AM RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org> wrote:

Dear Mr. Salas,

Can you please let us know if the dates provided for this week works for you. If not, we can look at alternative dates.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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From: RHCRdev CEQA

Sent: Friday, October 12, 2018 4:11 PM

To: 'Administration Gabrieleno Indians' <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Cc: 'Steve O'Neil' <soneil@ultrasystems.com>; RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>

Subject: RE: AB52 consultation on Rose Hills Courts Redevelopment

Thank you for the response.

HACLA will be happy to host the Gabrieleno Indians-Kizh Nation at our office. Next week looks a bit tight but HACLA staff is available on Tuesday the 16th after 3:30 PM and Thursday the 18th between 11 and 1 PM. Let us know your availability and I will ask our assistant to send a formal invite with parking instructions. If these dates do not suit you, we will be happy to provide alternatives for the following week.

I am also cc-ing Steve O'Neil who is the Cultural Resources expert working on this project and will be participating in this meeting.

Sincerely,

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

[E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org](mailto:dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org)

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From: Administration Gabrieleno Indians [<mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org>]
Sent: Friday, October 12, 2018 3:40 PM
To: RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>
Subject: Re: AB52 consultation on Rose Hills Courts Redevelopment

We would like to meet with personally to discuss your project and the importance of protecting cultural resources . Thank you

On Wed, Oct 3, 2018 at 11:40 AM RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org> wrote:

Dear Mr. Salas,

The Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) is in receipt of your request for AB52 consultation on the Rose Hill Court Redevelopment Project located in Los Angeles County, California.

The letter attached to your Sep 28th email seem to indicate that the Rose Hill Courts project is being addressed by an IS/MND. HACLA would like to clarify that the project is being addressed by an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) under CEQA.

HACLA is sensitive to the potential for impacting Tribal cultural resource and will be analyzing this topic within the EIR for the project. HACLA would therefore like to begin consultation with your representatives at a mutually available date at the earliest. Please provide some dates and times for consultation over telephone.

HACLA will like to have the Project's Environmental Consultant, Ultra Systems led by Betsy Lindsay and Steve O'Neil participate on the call. Betsy and Steve in particular, have significant experience working on Tribal Cultural Resources and will be helpful during the consultation.

Sincerely,

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

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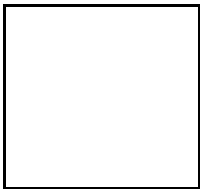
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--

Sincerely,
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org [gabrielenoindians.org]



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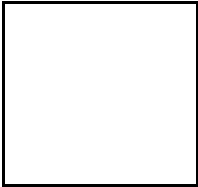
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--

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



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HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

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PRESIDENT AND CEO
DOUGLAS GUTHRIE

December 19, 2018

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

SUBJECT: CONSULTATION UNDER AB 52 | ROSE HILL COURTS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Chairman Salas,

Thank you for your letter, dated and received via electronic correspondence on September 14, 2018, requesting consultation for the Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project ("Project") under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill 52). This letter is intended to document the consultation process and conclusion.

On September 7, 2018 the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA"), as the lead agency under CEQA, sent via certified mail notification of the proposed Project to the listed tribes requesting formal notification of projects under AB 52 (including the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation), which list is maintained by the Department of City Planning of the City of Los Angeles. On October 23, 2018, representatives of HACLA, the Cultural Resources Manager for the Project (UltraSystems), and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation conducted a consultation by phone, as memorialized in the meeting minutes prepared and submitted by HACLA to you and Mr. Matthew Teutimez on November 9, 2018. A copy of those minutes is included for your convenience as Attachment A to this letter.

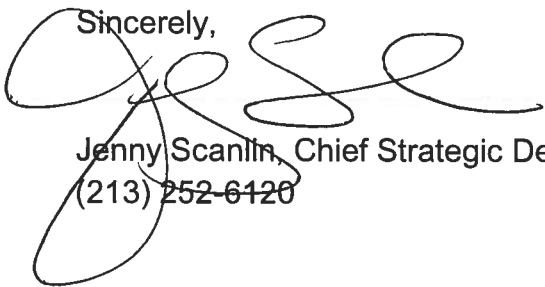
During the consultation, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation expressed concern that the Project lies within its ancestral tribal territory and requested that tribal cultural resources monitors supplement archaeological monitors in the field during sub-surface excavation. The parties agreed that the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation would provide the following to HACLA: (1) written documentation of the prehistoric use of the Project area and information on the location of historic villages, trade routes, cemeteries and sacred/religious sites for consideration in a separate tribal cultural resources section of the draft Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") that is currently being prepared for the Project; and (2) proposed draft mitigation measures for the protection of tribal cultural resources. On November 21, 2018, HACLA received electronic correspondence from you with a link to the El Sereno Historical Society website and a screenshot of a written excerpt on Rosa de Castilla.

HACLA, in conjunction with the Cultural Resources Manager for the Project, has carefully considered the information provided by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. Based on the Cultural Resources Phase I Inventory Report for the Project (a copy of which is included as Attachment B), the CHRIS Southern Central Coastal Information Center reports and site records for the Project area, the pedestrian field survey conducted at the site, a Sacred Lands File search by the Native American Heritage Commission, and the information provided by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation and other local tribal organizations, the potential for the presence of prehistoric tribal cultural resources was determined to be low. Given the presence of Native Americans in the Americas for more than 12,000 years, and in particular inland Southern California, HACLA recognizes it is likely that there would have been prehistoric people in the general vicinity of Project area for many generations. But given the intensive ground disturbance on the Project site caused by construction of the existing Rose Hill Courts buildings in the 1940s and current use of the Project site for residential purposes, there is a low potential for the continued presence of cultural resources at the Project site.

After acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, HACLA has concluded that mutual agreement cannot be reached for purposes of AB 52 consultation under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2, subdivision (b). Based upon the record, HACLA has determined that no substantial evidence exists to support a conclusion that the Project may cause a significant impact to tribal cultural resources. As a result, HACLA has no basis under CEQA to impose any related mitigation measures. In an effort to cooperate with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, however, HACLA would include the attached condition of approval under its police powers as an additional means of protection for the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources. A copy of the proposed conditional approval is included as Attachment C.

It is anticipated that in early 2019 the Draft EIR for the Project will be circulated for review by members of the public, agencies, and tribes, including the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. Your tribe will have an opportunity to comment on the Draft EIR's discussion of tribal cultural resources, among other things.

Sincerely,



Jenny Scanlin, Chief Strategic Development Officer
(213) 252-6120

Enclosures: Attachment A - October 23, 2018 Consultation Meeting Minutes
Attachment B – Draft Cultural Resources Phase I Inventory Report
Attachment C - Condition of Approval – Tribal Cultural Resource Inadvertent
Discovery



MEETING MINUTES

Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project

October 23, 2018

AB52 Consultation Meeting between the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) and Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (GBMI-KN)

October 23, 2018, 3:00PM - 4:00PM via Conference Call

Attendees:

- GBMI-KN: Andrew Salas, Chairman and Matt Teutimez, Biologist.
- HACLA: Jenny Scanlin, Dhiraj Narayan, Niana Moore.
- UltraSystems: Megan Black, Margaret Partridge.

Introduction and Overview

After all parties on the call introduced themselves, HACLA provided an overview of Rose Hill Courts project.

- Rose Hill Courts is a 100-unit development located on 5.25 acres comprising 14 residential buildings and 1 community building.
 - Built in the early 1940's. The property is considered historical due to its age and garden style layout.
 - These buildings are now approaching "uninhabitable status" due to termite damage.
 - While the original plan was to carry out a comprehensive modernization, because of restrictive "right sizing" requirements that might impact the ability for residents to move back to their unit, inability to provide for reasonable and compliant handicap access to the units and the cost-prohibitive nature of the rehabilitation work, HACLA and the Developer Related California are working on the new construction option.
 - New construction –
 - Proposed approximately 192 unit project in two phases of development
 - Tenant temporary relocation will be needed.
 - Phase 1 will house all existing residents, including those that will be temporarily relocated during Phase I of construction.
 - Phase 2 will also provide affordable housing units.

Status of Environmental Review

- Federal funding triggers NEPA, in addition to CEQA. The project is also going through Section 106 process due to the historic nature of the property.
- Current status of the Environmental Review:
 - The Initial Study/Environmental Assessment was published on September 19th, and scoping meeting completed and the 30 day public comment period ended on the October 22nd.



- The IS/EA concluded that certain environmental topics including Tribal and Cultural Resources might have a potentially significant impact and will be analyzed further in the EIR/EIS.
- EIR & EIS drafting in process
 - Aim to publish by the end of the year or early 2019.

Discussion of Native American history by GBMI-KN

- Chairman Salas informed HACLA that the GBMI-KN believes that the Rose Hill Courts site is located in a sensitive ancestral tribal territory and the project activities may cause a substantial adverse impact to the tribal cultural resources.
- Wanted to know whether Cultural research studies have been initiated. HACLA/Ultra responded that a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report will be prepared in support of the environmental analysis and will be included as an appendix to in the EIR/EIS.
- The Rose Hill area was the location of the old Indian settlement called Ostungna, which means “Place of Roses” in the Tongva language.
- The project is within an area where Native American tribal resources have been found in previous developments (near the I-10 freeway)
- The project is located near ancient trade routes that were used by Indians, and settlers.
- The original Rose Hills Courts housing project was built before CEQA, so Chairman Salas expressed concern about how the soil and artifacts may have been moved around during construction of the existing Rose Hill Courts.
 - HACLA mentioned that they currently do not know the extent of grading needed for the project since the grading studies has not been yet carried out.
- Chariman Salas explained that artifacts may have been moved around (and as such, won’t be found “in-situ” but are resources despite having been moved around) and these resources (if present) need to be protected. He would like to know the options for doing this.
- Chairman Salas explained that archeologists typically do not have detailed knowledge of Native American resources, as sometimes that information is kept within the tribe or has been passed down over time within the tribe and as such, formal records searches would not reflect this tribal knowledge.
 - Tribal cultural data needed to supplement archeological data.
 - Tribal monitors needed to supplement archaeological monitors in the field.
- Chairman Salas agrees the project is important (people need improved housing)

Next Steps

- Chairman Salas and Matt Teutimez will provide the following info to HACLA for consideration for incorporating into the Tribal Cultural Resource section of the EIR:
 - Written documentation of the prehistoric use of the project area, information on the location of historic villages, trade routes, cemeteries and sacred/religious sites for Native Cultural Section.
 - Provide draft mitigation measures for protection of Tribal Cultural Resources.

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**

FOR THE

**ROSE HILL COURTS
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT**



Prepared for:

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
2600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

Prepared by:



UltraSystems
environmental • management • planning

UltraSystems Environmental Inc.
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
(949) 788-4900

AUGUST 2018
(Revised December 13, 2018)

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**

**FOR THE
ROSE HILL COURTS
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
2600 Wilshire Boulevard, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90057

**AUGUST 2018
(Revised December 13, 2018)**

Prepared by: _____
Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

Date: August 21, 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (UltraSystems) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the proposed project site.

1.1.1 Project Description

The project site is a developed property known as the Rose Hill Courts apartment complex (herein referred to as the “existing apartment complex”), which is owned by HACLA. HACLA was chartered by the State of California in 1938 to alleviate housing shortages and improve housing quality. The existing apartment complex was constructed in 1942 by HACLA as a low-income public housing project. The existing apartment complex filled an essential need for new quality housing in the Los Angeles area during, and after the Second World War, and it continues to be used even today.

The existing buildings have outlived their planned life cycle, and have significant needs due to their age (75 years). Due to the property’s extensive termite infestation and the ensuing damage to the existing structures, it was recommended to HACLA staff and HACLA Board members to move forward with redevelopment.

The developer of the project is The Related Companies of California, LLC (Related). Related will be responsible for the redevelopment that is anticipated to occur in two phases during an 18 to 24-month time frame.

The proposed two-phase project includes: the demolition of Rose Hill Courts’ existing 15 structures and subsequent construction of 191 affordable housing units onsite. **The project proposes 102 one-bedroom units, 61 two-bedroom units, 20 three-bedroom units, and 8 four-bedroom units. Highlighted phrases need client information to update.**

Projected construction improvements are expected to occur starting in 2020 for Phase I and 2022 for Phase II. During Phase I, existing residents living in the buildings scheduled to be demolished will be required to vacate their apartment units onsite and be temporarily relocated. For Phase II, residents in the remaining original buildings will be permanently relocated to the completed Phase I buildings. This phasing schedule will allow or a majority of the residents to remain onsite during project construction. A total of **32 buildings** would be constructed onsite, with two buildings being built during Phase I and **30 buildings** being constructed during Phase II.

1.1.2 Site Description

The existing apartment complex consists of an Administration Building (i.e., offices and a common room with a kitchen, pantry and two bathrooms) and 14 two-story, wood-frame buildings with townhouse style apartments comprising 100 units. The existing apartment complex is one of the oldest public housing projects designed in the garden apartment style. It was constructed in 1942, under the design team of the Rose Hills Architects, including architects William F. Ruck and Claud Beelman, along with landscape architect Hammond Sadler.

The existing apartment complex was designed in the Garden City and Modern style, typical of public housing projects of the 1940’s era. Characteristics of this style include: low density; modern architectural characteristics, standardization and repetition of building types; and placement and

orientation of the buildings to maintain low density. Rose Hill Courts exemplifies the style, since the buildings cover only 19 percent of the land area, and no buildings exceed two-stories in height.

Apartment buildings throughout the complex are rectangular in site design, and are generally arranged in parallel groupings of four blocks named for their position – North, South, East and West. The buildings generally have low-pitched side gable roofs with slightly overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The roofs were originally tar and gravel covered, but are now a rolled composition material. Exterior walls are sheathed with stucco. Front and rear entrances are typically situated in pairs, and feature a shared concrete stoop sheltered by a non-original flared mansard hood. The original doors have been replaced throughout with metal security doors. The stoops are surrounded by simple metal railings. The windows are of original steel multi-paned casements.

Over the years modifications to the existing apartment complex have occurred, including the installation of entrance hoods, window replacements, kitchen modernizations, roof replacement, installation of security doors and smoke detectors, ADA ramp improvements, and structural repairs due to age. Additionally, a children's playground area has been provided for the residents that includes concrete picnic tables and outdoor grills.

1.1.3 Project Location

The project is located at 4446 Florizel Street, on a 5.24-acre site. The site is located within the Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan, in the community of El Sereno area of the City of Los Angeles. The existing apartment complex sits astride the westernmost border of the community of El Sereno and along the easternmost edge of the neighborhood of Lincoln Heights (**Attachment A, Figure 1**). More specifically, the project site is bounded by Florizel Street on the north, Mercury Avenue to the south, and Boundary Avenue to the west, with Mackenzie Avenue running along its eastern perimeter (**Attachment A, Figure 2**).

The archival/records search study area includes a 0.5-mile-radius buffer surrounding the project site, which is situated in a fully-developed urban landscape. This project is mapped on the *Los Angeles, Calif.*, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map, Township 01 South, Range 13 West, in the S ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 13 (**Attachment A, Figure 3**).

1.1.4 Methods

Native American outreach, and an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey were undertaken by Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards; the cultural resources records search was conducted by Ms. Megan Black, B.A. (see **Attachment B**). The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and a half-mile radius. The records search included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within the project area and a 0.5-mile buffer, and a review of listed cultural resource surveys and/or excavation reports within that same geographical area. The research was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) Information Center.

Discussions took place between Mr. O’Neil and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local tribal organizations. This outreach supports the requirements of the oversight agency regarding consultations with Native American tribal organizations.

In addition to the records search and NAHC outreach, an intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on the entire study area in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines.

A separate historic resources evaluation report has been drafted by GPA Consulting (2018). This report includes a description of the construction of architectural features, and an assessment of potential effects of the modernization plans may be found there. A report from GPA Consulting states that because the property has been formally determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it is automatically included in the California Register of Historic Resources (Grimes, 2015:1).

1.1.5 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton; the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 BACKGROUND SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The project lies within the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, in southern coastal California. Los Angeles is located on a hilly coastal plain with the Pacific Ocean as its southern and western boundaries. The city stretches north to the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains and is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the east. Numerous canyons and valleys characterize the region, making it an area of diverse micro-climates.

The predominant weather influences in the Los Angeles area is the warm, moist Pacific air, keeping temperatures mild throughout the year. Summers are dry and sunny with most of the precipitation falling during winter, receiving on average 17 inches of rain per year. The city is quite large covering 469 square miles including a portion of the western Mojave Desert and the San Gabriel Mountains, averaging only about 340 feet above mean sea level.

Prior to urbanization, creeks flowed across the Los Angeles Basin (better identified as a plain) from the San Gabriel Mountains to the ocean with little hindrance. These water courses often meandered across the plain to different physical locations over time. The Los Angeles Basin situated behind the coast was, in the preindustrial era, primarily grassland and coastal scrub brush. In the past, the several rivers and large creeks contained riparian habitat as well as estuaries at their ocean exits.

The urban enclave that is the City of Los Angeles today is the second most populous community in the United States (second only to New York City) and is home to about 13 million people. It is recognized worldwide for its diverse economy fueled by entertainment, culture, media, fashion, science, sports, technology, education, medicine and research. It exhibits one of the most substantial economic engines within the United States with a gross metropolitan product of \$831 billion (as of 2008). This makes it the third largest economy in the world, only surpassed by Tokyo (second) and New York (first).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euroamericans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker, 2017).

To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred during prehistory, archaeologists have routinely developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes recognized in the archaeological record. These summaries bracket certain time spans into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

There are many such models even for the various sub-regions of Southern California (cf. Grayson, 2011; Warren, 1984; Jones and Klar, 2007). Given the variety of environments and the mosaic of diverse cultures within California, prehistory is typically divided into specific sub-regions that

include: the interior of Southeastern California and the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree, 1986) and San Diego and the Colorado Desert (Meighan, 1954; True 1958, 1970).

Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional syntheses adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984; Moratto, 1984; Sutton et al. 2007; Wallace, 1978; Warren, 1968 and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Southern California area consists of the following four periods:

- **Paleoindian and Lake Mojave Periods** [Pleistocene and Early Holocene] (ca. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad-spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large dart or spear points (Fluted and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed Series – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake point types) were accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools and were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwing boards). The latter archaeological materials are thought to be representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine and riverine environments.
- **Millingstone Horizon** [Middle Holocene] (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). During this time span mobile hunter-gatherers evolved and became more sedentary. Certain plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of indigenous subsistence strategies. This prehistoric cultural expression is often notable for its large assemblage of millingstones. These are especially well-made, deep-basin metates accompanied by formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the prehistoric cultural assemblage of this time period is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), with only a slight representation of dart tipped - projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).
- **Late Prehistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500). Following the Millingstone Horizon were cultures that appeared to have a much more complex sociopolitical organization, more diversified subsistence base and exhibited an extensive use of the bow and arrow. Small, light arrow points (Rose Spring Series), and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.
- **Protohistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s). This final cultural period ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points recognized as Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood forms are a hallmark of this time period.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The project area lies within the area of the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978:538), who speak languages classified as members of the Uto-Aztecan language stock family. Gabrielino is specifically identified as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group.

The Gabrielino were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal Southern California (Bean and Smith, 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978), and McCawley (1996).

According to the recent research of several prehistorians, Takic groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archeologists suggest that the Takic in-migration may have occurred as early as the Middle Holocene, replacing or intermarrying with indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab, 1993; Porcasi, 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin reaching east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south to Aliso Creek in central Orange County.

Different groups of the Gabrielino adopted varied types of subsistence, based on varying combinations of gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. Because of the similarities to other Southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, dominated by basket weaving, demonstrated no substantial difference from those of their neighbors (Kroeber, 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in Southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich (Bean and Smith, 1978). Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1772. Priests from here proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin region. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish as a result of the coastal sea expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in Southern California (Engelhardt, 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reduccion* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino Native community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

The downtown Los Angeles area, situated among a foothill transition zone and the Los Angeles River traversing the middle, was an ideal location for Native settlements (McCawley, 1996:57). The village of *Yaanga* was situated near the old Plaza of Los Angeles approximately one and a half miles

southwest of the project site at the edge of the plain, and a village named *Geverobit* was apparently also very near this same location by the river. The Tongva community of *Maawnga* was set on the west edge of the Cahuenga Hills to the west (McCawley, 1996:55). In the Rose Hills, “on the road from San Gabriel to Los Angeles” according to mission priest José Zalvidea was the village of *Ochuunga*, a name derived from *ochuur*, “wild rose” in Tongva. This ancient trail through the hills connected the two valleys was eventually transformed into Mission Road and Huntington Drive, passing approximately 800 feet east of Rose Hill Courts. Also referred to as *Otsunga*, this nearby Tongva village was located near the present-day community of El Sereno.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

Spanish occupation of California began in 1769, in San Diego. The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California, but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 62 people passed north and west of the current study area in August 1769 (Brown, 2001), and may have encountered the Tongva village of *Koruuvunga* in the Santa Monica region (Brown, 2001:347; McCawley, 1996:61). The Expedition camped near here, at the village’s water supply, near a spring which still flows to this day on the grounds of University High School. The name was said to mean “we are in the warmth, it says we are in the sun now...” (Harrington, 1986; in McCawley, 1996:61). Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles Basin in 1771, and the Los Angeles pueblo was established as a civilian settlement on September 4, 1781 (Engelhardt, 1931).

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including California, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. Huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounded the mission lands in all directions. Except for those large tracts of land, the Mission San Gabriel lands were used for the support of the mission and provided for the large population of Tongva Native Americans. The mission lands were held in trust for Native peoples by the Franciscan missionaries for eventual redistribution. The lands along the coast, however, were open for early settlement by the colonists from New Spain.

After Mexican independence from Spain (1821), the Rancho Rosa de Castilla (Rose of Castile Ranch) was granted in 1831 to Juan Ballesteros. He was the Register of the Pueblo of Los Angeles from 1823 to 1824. The rancho was named after the stream running through the area. This stream was called the Arroyo Rosa de Castilla because of the roses growing on its banks. It includes what is now Lincoln Heights, El Sereno, City Terrace, and parts of South Pasadena, Alhambra, and Monterey Park. After the secularization of the missions in 1833, the ranch passed to Francisco (Chico) Lopez. He had a home in Paredon Blanco (now Boyle Heights), but kept his cattle here. In 1840 he expanded the adobe on the ranch which had been built by workers from the Mission in 1776. This adobe was located in what is now the City of Alhambra near Westmont Drive and Jurich Place. In the later 1840s he obtained title to a ranch near Lake Elizabeth in northern Los Angeles County and moved his cattle from Rancho Rosa de Castilla to this ranch.

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, the United States rule was firmly established. Following the rapid

influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. Los Angeles was a part of the “Cow Counties” and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population. This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock raisers, their dismemberment soon came. This helped pave the way for the “Boom of the Eighties” which saw an influx of people from the rest of the United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke, 1944). This was the first spurt of growth for Los Angeles, and satellite communities started to form around the city to the east, south and west, and much of the plains between these areas came to be filled with farms and orchards.

2.2.3.2 The American Ranch Period to Founding of Los Angeles

The following discussion was adapted from the “History of El Sereno,” (Cassen, 1994), provided by the El Sereno Historical Society

The Rancho Rosa de Castilla was acquired around 1850 by Anaclet Lestrade, priest of Our Lady of the Angels Church on the Plaza. In 1852, Juan Baptiste and his wife Catalina Hegui Batz, who had arrived in California from Argentina in 1850, acquired the adobe ranch house from Lestrade. Jean-Baptiste engaged in farming and sheep ranching until his death on December 6, 1859. Under the Homestead Act, Catalina Batz received official title to the 160 acres upon which the adobe stood in 1876. The ranch eventually encompassed a total of 3,283 acres of land. It included the later communities of Ramona Acres (City of Alhambra), Sierra Vista (El Sereno), Sierra Park (El Sereno), West Alhambra (Alhambra and El Sereno), and Bairdstown (El Sereno) west to El Sereno Avenue (now Eastern Avenue).

By 1869, what is now Mission Road/Monterey Road proceeded from the western end of present El Sereno through a pass in the hills to the Rancho San Pasqual. Roses Road was established by 1873, beginning at the present intersection of Huntington Drive and Monterey Road and proceeding east. Later known as Los Angeles Pasadena Road and East Los Angeles Road, it passed approximately where Huntington Drive is today. About 1875, Brown Road was established through this area. It ran northeasterly West from Lincoln Park, at present Valley Boulevard and Mission Road in Lincoln Heights, to Alhambra Road and Fremont Avenue. It was abandoned about 1900.

The Southern Pacific Railroad was built through the El Sereno area in 1876, as depicted in **Figure 10**. Catalina Batz purchased the majority of the excess lands adjacent to the tracks after the railroad was completed. Due to Southern Pacific's high rates, development of this area did not follow. Competition soon followed with the advent of the Santa Fe Railroad, which built trackage to Los Angeles in 1887. A fare war between the two railroads lowered rates bringing many immigrants from the East and Midwest to Los Angeles. During the subsequent real estate boom, the Yorba and Paige Tract, at the western edge of El Sereno, was recorded in October 1887. A few years after the bust of 1888, the adjacent Omaha Heights Tract was recorded in 1892.

The pastoral setting of this area changed with the development of rail transportation lines through this area. On May 1, 1895 the first inter-urban rail route in Southern California opened from Los Angeles to Pasadena along the Arroyo Seco, spurring subdivisions along that route. In 1902, the Pasadena Short Line was opened along Los Angeles-Pasadena Boulevard, now Huntington Drive. Los Angeles was recovering from the slump that had followed the boom of the late 1890s.

The Short Line Villa Tract was annexed to the City of Los Angeles as part of The Arroyo Seco Annexation on February 9, 1912. This annexation also included the Yorba and Paige Tract, Grider and Hamilton's Rose Hill Tract adjacent to Monterey Road and the Pasadena Villa Tract, a local subdivision that extended south from the Arroyo Seco.

El Sereno's population rose markedly as the country prepared for World War II. Due to the rationing of gas and rubber, communities along the Pacific Electric routes received the majority of new residents who came to work at the aircraft and munitions factories in Los Angeles. El Sereno experienced major industrial growth during these years. Many of the families who moved here during these years were Italian-American. The rise in population led to the construction of the El Sereno theatre, the third such establishment in the community.

Restrictive covenants had prevented Mexican-American families who lived in the adjacent communities of Lincoln Heights and Boyle Heights from purchasing homes in El Sereno. After restrictions were lifted by a 1948 Supreme Court decision (*Shelley v. Kraemer*), many Mexican-American families moved to El Sereno. The demand for housing after World War II was satisfied by the construction of new neighborhoods in the southern end of El Sereno.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background archaeological records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request to the NAHC, and the list of local Native American entities to contact from the NAHC. A pedestrian cultural resource survey of the entire project area was conducted. This report presents the results of these cultural resource studies including cultural resource management recommendations.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted by Megan Black, Archaeological Technician, at the SCCIC on November 8, 2016 to identify historic properties on or near the project site. The California State Historic Resources Inventory for Los Angeles County was reviewed to identify local cultural resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Los Angeles County, the City of Los Angeles, National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)(2012), California Points of Historical Interest (2012), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), California Historical Landmarks (2012), Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978), and Historic Spots in California (2002).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone of the project's APE to assess the sensitivity of the project site for subsurface archaeological resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the undertaking.

3.2 Field Survey

On May 23, 2018, Archaeologist Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, personally visited the project area to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). Because of the fully-built environment of the site, direct observation of the ground was limited to landscaping around the outer yards facing the four surrounding streets and the interior flower beds between the residential buildings.

3.3 Native American Outreach

On April 25, 2018, Mr. O'Neil sent a request to the NAHC via email, fax and United States Postal Service (USPS) mail notifying them of the project activities and describing its location. The NAHC was requested to conduct a search of its SLF (**Attachment C**), as well as to make recommendations as to the local Native American tribes, organizations and individuals that should be contacted regarding knowledge they may have on local traditional cultural properties and possible concerns they may have about potential impacts on cultural resources resulting from implementation of the project. The Commission's SLF results were received by email on April 26, 2018. The seven tribes listed by the NAHC were contacted by mail and email on April 26, 2018.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

Based on the cultural resources records search conducted at the SCCIC, no prehistoric cultural resource sites or isolates have been recorded within the project area boundary or within the half-mile buffer zone surrounding the APE. The records search did show the presence of one historic property within the half-mile buffer zone (**Table 4.1-1**). This is Soto Street Bridge over Mission Road and Huntington Drive South (P-19-188230). Built 1936–38, the bridge carries Soto Road over Mission Road and Huntington Drive South. It is 149.7 meters long and 13.4 meters wide, made of concrete with details in the Art Deco style. An HSPR for the Soto Street Bridge Removal Project was prepared in 2001 by Portia Lee, and an updated site record was prepared the following year by Jessica B. Feldman (2002). The bridge is approximately 2,250 feet due south of the project site.

A letter report prepared by GPA Consulting states that the Rose Hill Courts is significant as one of the oldest public housing complexes in Los Angeles and exemplified city planning and public welfare practices, and was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; as such it is automatically included in the CRHR (Grimes, 2015:1).

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL SITES WITHIN A HALF-MILE BUFFER OF THE APE

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Description
P-19-188230	J.B. Feldman	2002	A concrete bridge, sections in Art Deco style, build 1936–38, allowing Soto Street to span over Mission Road and Hunting Drive South. 149.7 meters long 13.4 meters wide.

4.1.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations

According to records at the SCCIC, there have been no previous cultural resource surveys that included a portion of the project site. Three surveys were conducted within the 0.5-mile-radius project buffer of the project site boundary (**Table 4.1-2**). As noted above, none of the cultural resource surveys recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the project boundary. LA-00588 was a cultural resource survey and impact report for a tentative parcel in the hills approximately 1000 feet to the north of the Rose Hill Courts. LA-01319 was an archaeological survey report assessing a large parcel to the north for two adjacent proposed waste disposal sites. LA-06371, a wireless facility assessment, was conducted approximately 2,200 feet due east of the project site. No prehistoric or historic properties were found by any of these surveys (**Attachment D**).

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE BUFFER OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-00588	F.J. Bove	1980	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a Tentative Parcel in the City of Los Angeles.	NA
LA-01319	J.F. Romani	1983	Archaeological Survey Report for Two Proposed Disposal Site4s 07-la 7 Routes 10 to210 07-204-120090.	NA
LA-06371	R.D. Mason	2001	Cultural Resources Survey Report for an American Tower Corporation Telecommunications Facility: Number La_160_n1, Dastel Apartments in the City and County of Los Angeles, California.	NA

4.2 Native American Outreach

On April 25, 2018, Mr. O’Neil submitted a request to the NAHC via email, fax and mail for a SLF search within the 0.5-mile project buffer. The results of the search request were received April 26, 2018, at the office of UltraSystems from Ms. Gayle Totton, Associate Governmental Program Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that “A record search of the NAHC *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential effect (APE) referenced above with negative results [emphasis in the original].” (See **Attachment C**.)

UltraSystems prepared letters to each of the nine tribal contacts representing seven tribal organizations provided by the NAHC (**Attachment C**). On April 26, 2018 Mr. O’Neil mailed letters with accompanying maps to all nine tribal contacts describing the project and showing the project’s location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area that they wished to share, and asking if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project. On the same day the eight tribal contacts that provided an email address were sent the contact letter and map by this method as well.

Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, replied by email May 1, 2018 stating that the project area has the potential for discoveries of cultural resources, and requested that Native American monitors be present during ground disturbing activities. Mr. Jairo Avila, THPO for the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians responded by email on May 10, 2018, stating that the project location is outside the Tataviam Band’s area of concern and consultation, and that they would defer to members of the Gabrielino tribe who should be contacted instead.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted by Archaeological Technician Megan Black on May 29, 2018 to the five tribal organizations who had not previously responded by email. There were three telephone calls placed with no answer, at which messages were left -- Ms. Linda Candelaria, Co-chairperson of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Ms. Sandonne Goad, Co-Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; and Mr. Charles Alvarez with the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. When Chairperson Donna Yocum with the San Fernandeno Band of Mission Indians was reached, she deferred to more local tribal entities. During the call to

Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, he stated that the project area is culturally sensitive to the Band and requested that both a Native American and an archaeological monitor be present during ground disturbing activities. Mr. Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, stated during the UltraSystems' telephone call that he would like to have the contact letter and map resent to him via email, and to give them a week to respond, and that if we received no further response from them in that time then they have no comment; the letter and map were resent to him the same day, however, there has been no further reply to date. These contacts and replies are documented in the Native American Contact Log in **Attachment C**.

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

On May 23, 2018, Mr. O'Neil conducted a Phase I pedestrian cultural resources survey using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for cultural resources inventory. The UltraSystems Biological Resources team was conducting their survey of the project at the same time, and two community interns were present who split their time accompanying the Cultural and Biological surveys this day.

Planned demolition and redevelopment of the Rose Hill Courts are planned to be conducted to every structure, and so the entire parcel was inspected. Survey transects were conducted in an opportunistic manner in conformity with the available exposed ground surface and layout of the landscaping. There are wide lawns surrounding the perimeter of the Courts along the surrounding four streets, McKenzie Avenue on the east, Mercury Avenue on the south, Boundary Avenue on the west and Florizel Street to the north. Transects covering these lawns on each side were walked (**Figure 4.3-1**). Between the housing buildings were lawns and flower beds with trees, shrubs and annual bedding plants (**Figure 4.3-2**); these lawns were walked and the flower beds were observed by walking along their edges. The lawns provided a mix of being well maintained (**Figure 4.3-3**) on which occasions there was no soil visible; large portions, however, showed considerable die-back and/or had numerous gopher holes (**Figure 4.3-4**) which provided views of surface and sub-surface soil. The perimeter patches of sparse grass cover and base of the interior flower beds allowed for approximately 20% visibility overall.

The original landscaping plan (GPA Consulting, 2015:12-13, Table II) could be recognized throughout the Courts, and in many cases even the original plants were still in place (**Figure 4.3-5**), for example pine, eucalyptus, sycamore, avocado, jacaranda and *Ficus* trees; also, holly, "rocket" aloe, lantana, natal plum and oleander bushes (though many of the bushes were greatly reduced in number from their original plantings). It could be observed that over the decades many of the original interior ornamentals had been replaced by roses and plumeria. To an even greater degree, however, the replacements were economically useful edible plants often seen in Hispanic neighborhoods, such as *Opuntia* cactus, *yerba buena* (mint), loquat trees, thyme, sugar cane, varieties of chilies, shallots, grape vines and tomatoes among others (**Figure 4.3-6**). Also observed at a residence was the noteworthy use of the garden rue (*Ruta graveolens*), a plant known for its quality of spiritual protection (Cloverleaf Farm, 2017) (**Figure 4.3-7**).

The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, features and isolates.

Figure 4.3-1
PERIMETER LAWN BORDERING MCKENZIE AVENUE; VIEW TO SOUTH



Figure 4.3-2
INTERIOR LAWN BETWEEN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS; VIEW TO SOUTH



Figure 4.3-3
MAINTAINED LAWN WITH NO SOIL VISIBLE



Figure 4.3-4
LAWN AREA WITH GRASS DIE-BACK AND GOPHER TUNNEL PILES



Figure 4.3-5
ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPING WITH GRASS AND ROSE BUSHES, ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING
ALONG FLORIZEL AVENUE; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST



Figure 4.3-6
FOOD PLANTS OF OPUNTIA, SUGAR CANE AND LOQUAT IN INTERIOR BEDS PLANTED AND MAINTAINED BY RESIDENTS



Figure 4.3-7
RESIDENT'S FLOWER BED CONTAINING FIVE GARDEN RUE SHRUBS (NOTE RUE PLANTED ON BOTH SIDES OF APARTMENT ENTRANCE); VIEW TO NORTHEAST



5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility statements for the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR in the state historic preservation law [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as a potentially significant historical resource if it:

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

No cultural resources were identified during the present investigation; therefore, evaluation was not required for this study.

5.2 Potential Effects

No known, potentially significant cultural resources will be adversely impacted by the project. The Rose Hill Courts apartment complex itself has been identified as a historic property on the California Register of Historic Resources (Grimes, 2015), and an assessment of potential adverse effects to the property has been prepared separately (GPA Consulting, 2018).

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed during the pedestrian field survey. The possibility of subsurface cultural and or historical deposits is minimal. The previous cultural resources surveys within the half-mile buffer zone resulted in no archaeological sites or isolates being recorded. The fully-built environment of the project site and elevation relative to adjacent roads suggests that ground here has been significantly cut and filled, with no original surface soil remaining. A single historic property, the Soto Bridge, was identified 2,250 feet to the south within the half-mile buffer zone, but it is not within the APE. The field survey conducted for this project observed no historic artifacts or features. The Rose Hill Courts apartment complex itself has been identified as a historic property on the California Register of Historic Resources (Grimes, 2015), and an assessment of potential adverse effects to the property has been prepared separately (GPA Consulting, 2018). Recommendations to mitigate the adverse effect of the project to this historic property have been made by Grimes (2018:26-27).

The Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians both recommended archaeological and tribal monitoring take place during ground disturbance construction activity associated with the project undertaking. The Gabrieleno-Kizh Nation and the San Gabriel Band stated that the project lies in a highly sensitive area regarded as the ancestral and traditional territories of both entities.

The cultural resource study findings suggest that there is a low potential for finding resources. However it is recommended that means be put in place so that, at a minimum, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, it is recommended that work be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

It is also recommended that if human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt and the Los Angeles County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make recommendations within 24 hours of his or her notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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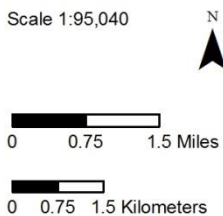
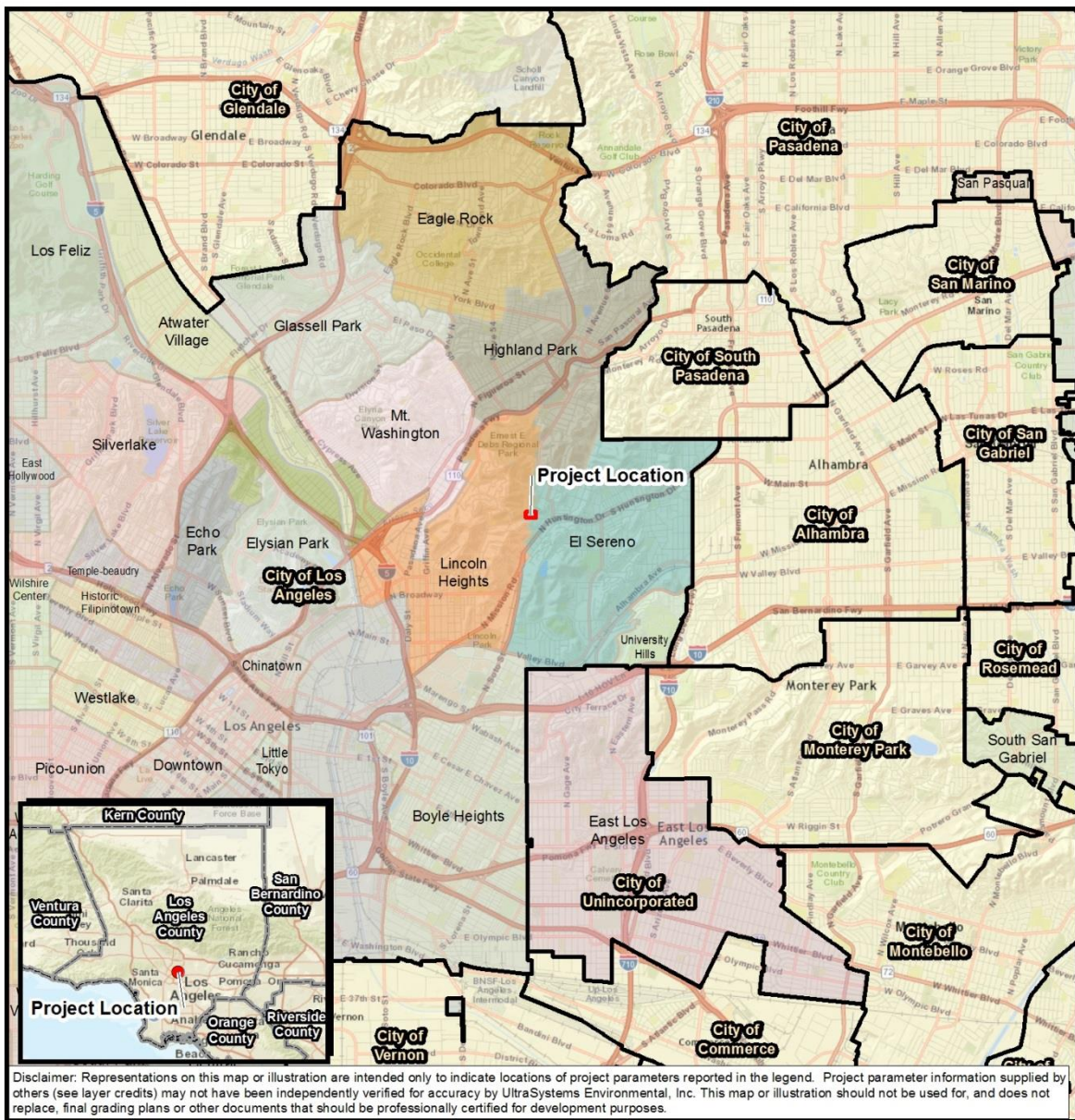
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

Figure 5
Project Regional Location Map



Legend

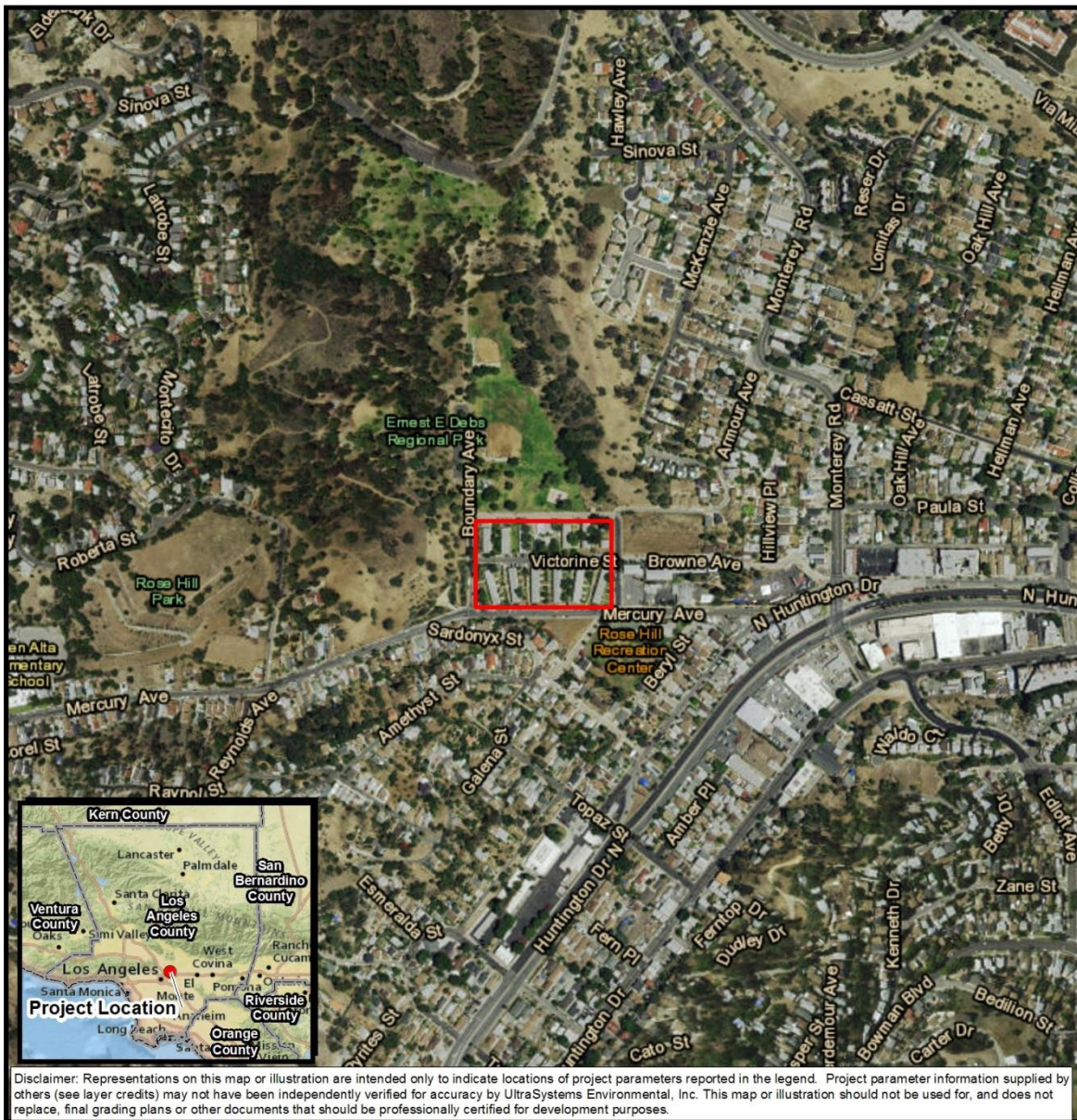
- Project Boundary
- City Boundary

**Rose Hill Courts
Rehabilitation**

Project Vicinity



Figure 6
Project Study Area



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October 19, 2016


Scale 1:7,200



0 300 600 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

Legend

 Project Boundary

Rose Hill Courts Rehabilitation


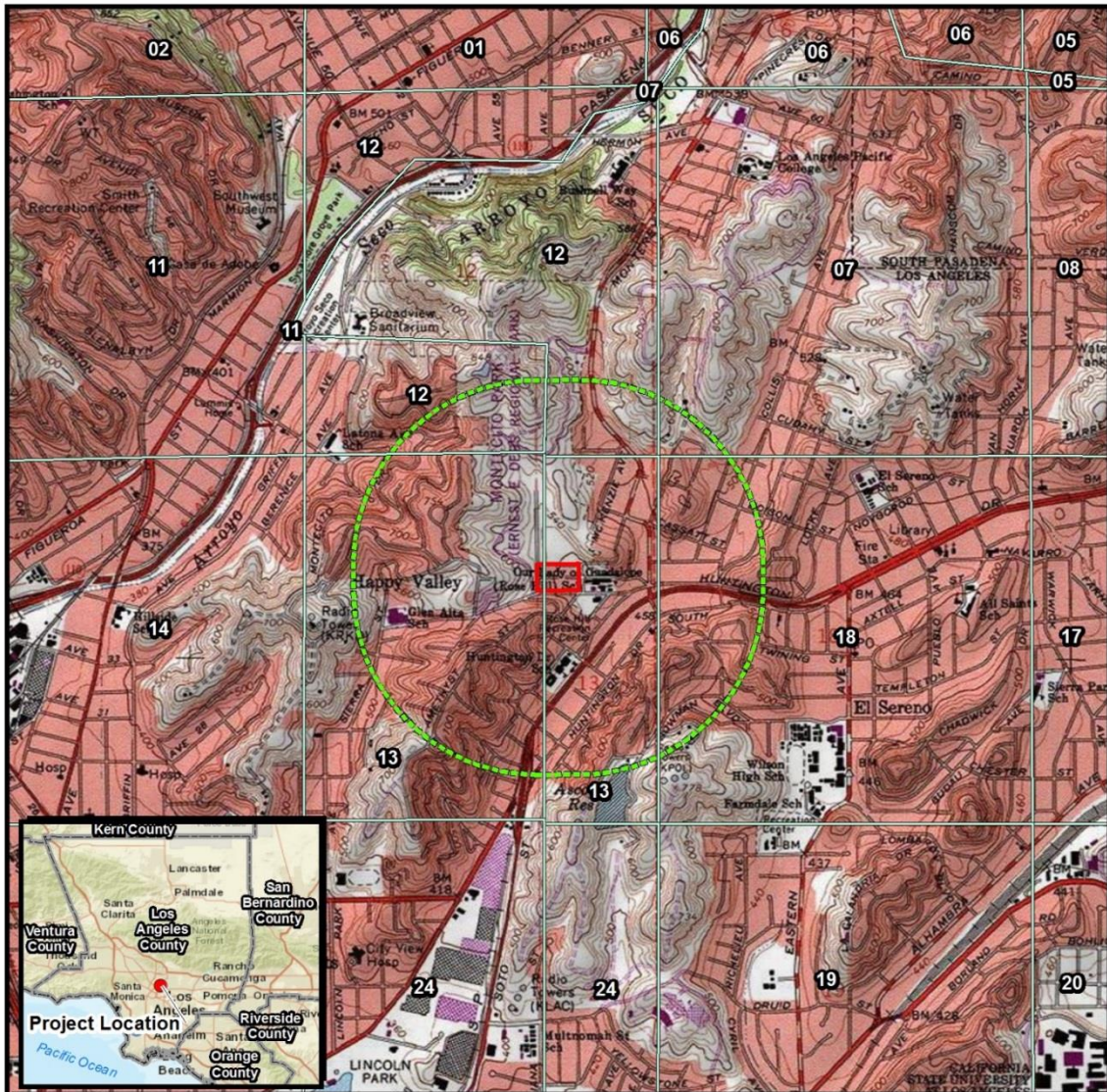
 Project Location



Figure 7
USGS Topo Map of Project Study Area



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October 19, 2016

Rose Hill Courts Rehabilitation
 Topographic Map

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Section Boundary

Scale 1:24,000

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

UltraSystems
 environmental • engineering • planning

ATTACHMENT B
PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society of California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013–2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

Pine Canyon Road - Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan R. Black

Archaeological Technician

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles- Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Ms. Black has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Ms. Black had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Ms. Black holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Ms. Black conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Ms. Black contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Ms. Black participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Ms. Black contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Ms. Black contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Ms. Black conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Ms. Black was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. Ms. Black directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Ms. Black conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Ms. Black contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Ms. Black also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Ms. Black was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Ms. Black also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Ms. Black contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

ATTACHMENT C

Native American Heritage Commission Records

Search and Native American Contacts



April 25, 2018

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Rose Hill Courts Project in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 6022A.

Dear NAHC Staff,

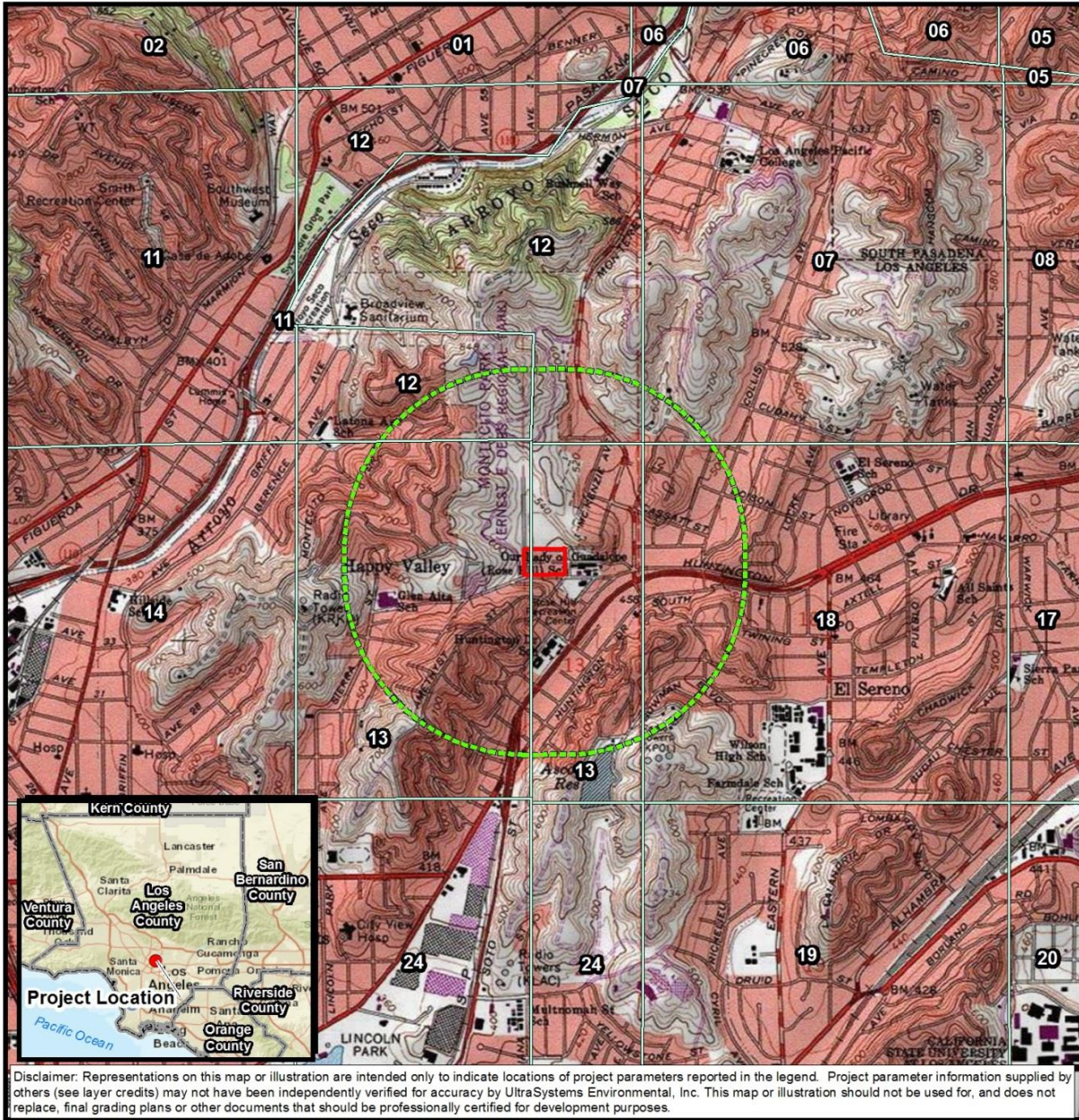
UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by The Related (Related California) Companies of California, LLC, for the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their project to demolish the current Rose Hill Courts public housing structures and construct a new public housing community. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

Project Description:

The Rose Hill Courts project is located on a 5.24-acre site bounded by Florizel Street to the north, McKenzie Avenue to the east, Mercury Avenue to the south, and Boundary Avenue to the west, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County. The site is currently developed with a total of 15 buildings, comprised of 14 residential buildings with 100 multi-family units and one administration building. Rose Hill Courts is an example of 1940s public housing developed by the City of Los Angeles.

According to HACLA, the buildings at Rose Hill Courts have outlived their planned life cycle and have significant capital needs. To address the property's extensive termite damage and other infrastructure concerns, Related California will undertake the demolition of the current buildings and construction of a new housing project. The project would consist of development of 191 affordable housing units developed in two phases. Phase I will consist of constructing two mid-rise (four story) buildings. Phase II will consist of 30 buildings – one mid-rise building, one community building, and 26 townhouse/stacked flats. These proposed improvements include the following: 191 housing units, 176 parking spaces, a community building, and new landscaping. Much of the parking will be below ground.

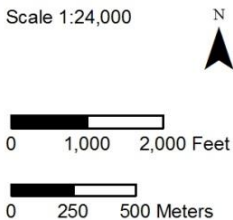
Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



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Path: J:\Projects\6022_HACLA_Rose_Hill\MXDs\IS_MND\6022_HACLA_4.5_Topo_2016_10_19.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Teale Data Center GIS Solutions Group, 2003; CA Dept. of Conservation, March 2013; LA County Assessor, 2015-2016; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2016

October 19, 2016



Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Section Boundary

Rose Hill Courts Rehabilitation

Topographic Map



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1660 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95681
(916) 373-3710



April 26, 2018

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems

Sent by E-mail: soneil@ultrasystems.com

RE: Proposed Rose Hill Courts Project, City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles USGS Quadrangle,
Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Gayle Totton in cursive script.

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

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/26/2018**

<p>Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Beverly Salazar Folkes, Elders Council 1931 Shady Brooks Drive Thousand Oaks, CA, 91362 Phone: (805) 558 - 1154 folkes9@msn.com</p>	Tataviam	<p>Gabrielino /Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 108 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012 Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com</p>	Gabrielino
<p>Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer 1019 Second Street, Suite 1 San Fernando, CA, 91340 Phone: (818) 837 - 0794 Fax: (818) 837-0796 jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us</p>	Tataviam	<p>Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Chairperson P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707 Phone: (562) 781 - 6417 Fax: (562) 781-6417 gtongva@gmail.com</p>	Gabrielino
<p>Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Alan Salazar, Chairman Elders Council 1019 Second St., Suite 1 San Fernando, CA, 91340 Phone: (805) 423 - 0091</p>	Tataviam	<p>Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez, 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307 Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com</p>	Gabrielino
<p>Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723 Phone: (626) 926 - 4131 admin@gabrielenoindians.org</p>	Gabrieleno	<p>San Fernando Band of Mission Indians Donna Yocum, Chairperson P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322 Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Fax: (503) 574-3308 ddyocum@comcast.net</p>	Kitanemuk Serrano Tataviam
<p>Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778 Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com</p>	Gabrieleno		

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 Rose Hill Courts Project, Los Angeles County.

PROJ-2018-
002323

04/26/2018 08:53 AM

1 of 1



April 26, 2018

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, California 91307

Re: Historic Resources Study, Rose Hill Courts Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 6022A.

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by The Related (Related California) Companies of California, LLC, for the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA), to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of their project to demolish the current Rose Hill Courts public housing structures and construct a new public housing community. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 26, 2018, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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, [emphasis in the original]" They recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

The Rose Hill Courts project is located on a 5.24-acre site bounded by Florizel Street to the north, McKenzie Avenue to the east, Mercury Avenue to the south, and Boundary Avenue to the west, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County. The site is currently developed with a total of 15 buildings, comprised of 14 residential buildings with 100 multi-family units and one administration building. Rose Hill Courts is an example of 1940s public housing developed by the City of Los Angeles.

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901

On Friday, November 11, 2016 at 10:47 AM, Andrew Salas <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> wrote:

Anytime, Thanks Steve.

Sent from my iPhone

On Nov 11, 2016, at 9:27 AM, Steve O'Neil <soneil@ultrasystems.com> wrote:

Andy,

Thank you so much for all the material you sent to me about the Native American and early historic period of the Rose Hills area. It is very generous of you to provide these several excellent sources of information. I knew of the nearby village name as it appears in Kroeber and the mission records, but the works you provided pin down the place and even provide some of J.P. Harrington's notes when he consulted Zalvedia.

Your letter from the Gabrieleno Band was received and read I and will include your concerns in our report to the City. I will check again the rehabilitation plans to determine if there will be any ground disturbing activities that would then warrant monitoring and let you know.

I also noted that your proper title is "Chairman," though the NAHC refer to you as Chairperson. Of course I will use your proper title from now on.

Again, I appreciate the great amount of traditional and historical information on the Rose Hills / El Sereno region you have given me. Our report to the City will be much the better for it.

Steve

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

Website: www.ultrasystems.com

E-mail: soneil@ultrasystems.com

On Thu, Nov 10, 2016 at 10:29 PM, Andrew Salas <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> wrote:

please see attachments

http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2011/11-2057_pc_6-24-13.pdf

<http://www.elserenohistoricalsociety.org>

Sincerely,

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

[There were five attachments, as well as the two links within the email.]



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

Dear Stephen O'Neil
 Ultra Systems Environmental

Subject: Housing Authority of Los Angeles's Rose Hill Courts Rehabilitation Project (City of Los Angeles)

"The project locale lies in a Highly Sensitive area where the Ancestral & traditional territories of the Kizh(Kite) Gabrieleño villages such as OTSUNGNA, adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. This Prominent Village covered a Mass area including today's Cal State Los Angeles College and what is known today as El Sereno. The homeland of the Kizh (Kite) Gabrieleños, probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of 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 often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources. Therefore, in order to protect our resources, we're requesting one of our experienced & certified Native American monitor as well as a Archeo-Monitor to be on site during any & all ground disturbances (this includes but is not limited to pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, boring, grading, excavation and trenching).

In all cases, when the NAHC states there are "No" records of sacred sites" in the subject area; they always refer the contractors back to the Native American Tribes whose tribal territory the project area is in. This is due to the fact, that the NAHC is only aware of general information on each California NA Tribe they are "NOT" the "experts" on our Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts and is the reason why the NAHC will always refer contractors to the local tribes.

In addition, we are also often told that an area has been previously developed or disturbed and thus there are no concerns for cultural resources and thus minimal impacts would be expected. I have two major recent examples of how similar statements on other projects were proven very inadequate. An archaeological study claimed there would be no impacts to an area adjacent to the Plaza Church at Olvera Street, the original Spanish settlement of Los Angeles, now in downtown Los Angeles. In fact, this site was the Gabrieleño village of Yangna long before it became what it is now today. The new development wrongfully began their construction and they, in the process, dug up and desecrated 118 burials. The area that was dismissed as culturally sensitive was in fact the First Cemetery of Los Angeles where it had been well documented at the Huntington Library that 400 of our Tribe's ancestors were buried there along with the founding families of Los Angeles (Pico's, Sepulveda's, and Alvarado's to name a few). In addition, there was another inappropriate study for the development of a new sports complex at Fedde Middle School in the City of Hawaiian Gardens could commence. Again, a village and burial site were desecrated despite their mitigation measures. Thankfully, we were able to work alongside the school district to quickly and respectfully mitigate a mutually beneficial resolution.

Given all the above, the proper thing to do for your project would be for our Tribe to monitor ground disturbing construction work. Native American monitors and/or consultant can see that cultural resources are treated appropriately from the Native American point of view. Because we are the lineal descendants of the vast area of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, we hold sacred the ability to protect what little of our culture remains. We thank you for taking seriously your role and responsibility in assisting us in preserving our culture.

With respect,

From: Jairo Avila <jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us>
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 4:40 PM
To: Steve O'Neil
Cc: Megan Black
Subject: Re: FW: 6022A Rose Hill Courts Project, Los Angeles County

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Tribal Historic & Cultural Preservation Department

Project: *Rose Hill Courts Project*
Address: **Florizel St & McKenzie Ave, Los Angeles, CA, 90032, USA**

Hello Steve,

On behalf of the Tribal Historic and Cultural Resources ("THCP") department of the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (Tribe), thank you for the formal notification of the proposed project referenced above.

The project is located outside the Tribe's area of consultation. It would be best if you consult with members of the Gabrielino for further information.

Sincerely,

**Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles – Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment
Project; City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.
Native American Contact Log**

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Katy Sanchez, Ass. Government Program Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	November 2, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (Fax)	November 2, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (email)	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply received November 9, 2016 and April 26, 2018 from Gayle Totton.
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	November 10, 2016 (letter, no fax available)	N/A	December 14, 2016	Letter describing project and requesting input on concerns, November 10. No fax number available. Telephone call made December 14, no answer, left message. No response.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (letter, no fax available)	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (email)	December 14, 2016 and May 29, 2018	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, November 10, 2016 and May 29, 2018. No fax number available. Telephone call made December 14, 2016 and May 29, 2018, no answer, left message. No response.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (letter, and fax)	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (email)	December 14, 2016 and May 29, 2018	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018. Telephone call made December 14, 2017, no specific concerns. Telephone call made May 29, 2018, Morales reported that the project area is culturally sensitive and request a native and archaeological monitor.

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (letter, and fax)	November 10, 2016, December 16, 2016, and April 26, 2018 (email)	December 14, 2016 and May 29, 2018	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018. Telephone call made December 14, 2016, Chairperson Dorame asked us to resend the material to a new email address. After 10 days with no response from him we can assume that he does not have any comments. He would like to be kept informed of anything found during the survey. The letter and map were resent by fax December 16, 2016. Telephone call made May 29, 2018, Chairperson Dorame asked us to resend the material to his email address. If no response from him we can assume that he does not have any comments. No response.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians- Kizh Nation	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (letter, no fax available)	November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018 (email)	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, November 10, 2016 and April 26, 2018. No fax number available. Response was received on November 10, 2017 over email with two websites with background information for the area. Response received May 1, 2018 over email that the project area is has the potential for discoveries of cultural resources and requesting Native American monitors. Correspondence attached.

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Beverly Salazar Folkes, Elders Council	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	April 26, 2018 (letter, no fax available)	April 26, 2018	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 26, 2018. No fax number available. Response was received over email from Mr. Avila that the project location is outside of the tribe's area of concern and consultation should be conducted with members of the Gabrielino groups. Correspondence attached.
Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	April 26, 2018 (letter and fax)	April 26, 2018	N/A	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 26, 2018. No fax number available. Response was received over email from Mr. Avila that the project location is outside of the tribe's area of concern and consultation should be conducted with members of the Gabrielino groups. Correspondence attached.
Alan Salazar, Chairman Elders Council	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	April 26, 2018 (letter, no fax available)	N/A	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 26, 2018. No fax number available. Response was received over email from Mr. Avila that the project location is outside of the tribe's area of concern and consultation should be conducted with members of the Gabrielino groups. Correspondence attached.

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	Email Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	April 26, 2018 (letter, no fax available)	April 26, 2018	May 29, 2018	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 26, 2018. No fax number available. Telephone call made May 29, 2018, no answer, message was left. No response.
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	April 26, 2018 (letter and fax)	April 26, 2018	May 29, 2018	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 26, 2018. Telephone call made May 29, 2018, Chairperson Yocum deferred to local tribal entities.

ATTACHMENT D
CHRIS Records Search Bibliography

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00588		1980	Bove, Frederick J.	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a Tentative Parcel in the City of Los Angeles	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-01319		1983	Romani, John F.	Archaeological Survey Report for Two Proposed Disposal Sites 07-la 7 Routes 10 to 210 07-204-020090	Caltrans	
LA-06371		2001	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for an American Tower Corporation Telecommunications Facility: Number La_160_n1, Dastel Apartments in the City and County of Los Angeles, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	

Attachment C

Condition of Approval – Tribal Cultural Resource Inadvertent Discovery

In the event that objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities¹, all such activities shall temporarily cease on the project site until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

- Prior to commencement of any ground disturbing activities, the Project contractor (including construction workers and foreman) would receive Workers Environmental Awareness Program (“WEAP”) training that: a) describes and illustrates potential regional cultural resources; b) emphasizes cultural sensitivity regarding the continued presence of local Native Americans and their concerns; and c) describes legal and regulatory requirements for the preservation of tribal cultural resources and the responsibility of the contractor to comply with these requirements. This training would be conducted by the Project Cultural Resources Manager and would instruct the workers on how to recognize potential tribal cultural resources if inadvertently discovered and report them to their immediate supervisors. The foreman would receive training on when and how to contact the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (“HACLA”).
- Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the developer shall immediately stop all ground disturbance activities and contact the following: (1) all California Native American tribes that have informed the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project and (2) HACLA at (213) 252-6120.
- If HACLA determines, pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21074(a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be a tribal cultural resource, HACLA shall provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than 14 days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the developer and HACLA regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.
- The developer shall implement the tribe’s recommendations if a qualified archaeologist, retained by HACLA and paid for by the developer, reasonably concludes that the tribe’s recommendations are reasonable and feasible.
- The developer shall submit a tribal cultural resources monitoring plan to HACLA that includes all recommendations from HACLA and any affected tribes that have been reviewed and determined by the qualified archaeologist to be reasonable and feasible. The developer shall not be allowed to recommence ground disturbance activities until this plan is approved by HACLA.

¹ Ground disturbance activities shall include the following: excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, clearing, pounding posts, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity.

- If the developer does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the qualified archaeologist, the developer may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the developer and HACLA who has the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The developer shall pay any costs associated with the mediation.
- The developer may recommence ground disturbance activities outside of a specific radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by the qualified archaeologist and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.
- Copies of any subsequent prehistoric archaeological study, tribal cultural resources study or report, detailing the nature of any significant tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton.
- Notwithstanding the above, any information determined to be confidential in nature, by HACLA, shall be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or the general public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act and/or the California Public Resources Code.

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Tammy Ingram

From: Dhiraj Narayan
Sent: Thursday, January 03, 2019 12:11 PM
To: 'Andrew Salas'; 'Administration Gabrieleno Indians'
Cc: 'Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno'; Jenny Scanlin; RHCRedev CEQA
Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Mr. Salas,

Happy New Year. I am writing as a follow up to our December 20 call regarding HACLA's Rose Hill Courts project. Are you available for another call on Tuesday, January 8 between 9:00 – 11:00 or Wednesday, January 9 between 9:00 – 12:00?

I would like HACLA's CEQA attorney to join the call to listen to your concerns firsthand so we can decide how best to address them as part of the CEQA review process. It would also be helpful to include Ultrasystems, who is currently working on the EIR, and our partner and project developer, Related California, to answer any questions regarding the construction details. Do either of those dates work for you?

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

From: Dhiraj Narayan
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 5:48 PM
To: 'Andrew Salas' <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
Cc: 'Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno' <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>
Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Thank you, Mr. Salas.

It was nice talking to you. We will review this info and share it with our development partner and set-up a meeting in early January.

Wishing you a merry Christmas as well.

Dhiraj Narayan
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739
E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

NOTICE: If received in error, please destroy and notify the sender. The sender does not intend to waive confidentiality or privilege. Use of this email is prohibited when received in error.

From: Andrew Salas [<mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 5:35 PM
To: Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org>
Cc: Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Mr. Narayan

Please see attached language. Merry Mas

From: Andrew Salas <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 03, 2019 10:18 PM
To: Dhiraj Narayan
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; Jenny Scanlin; RHCRedev CEQA
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Hello Dhiraj,

Thank you for your email . How's around 9:30 am Tuesday the 8th sound ?

Sent from my iPhone

> On Jan 3, 2019, at 12:11 PM, Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org> wrote:

>

> Dhiraj

From: Administration Gabrieleno <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2019 12:10 AM
To: Dhiraj Narayan
Cc: Andrew Salas; Henrypedregon; Jenny Scanlin; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; RHCredev CEQA
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Mr. Dhiraj,
Please see attachment . Good night

http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2011/11-2057_pc_6-24-13.pdf

On Thu, Jan 3, 2019 at 12:11 PM Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org> wrote:

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Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

From: Dhiraj Narayan
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 5:48 PM

To: 'Andrew Salas' <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
Cc: 'Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno' <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>
Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Thank you, Mr. Salas.

It was nice talking to you. We will review this info and share it with our development partner and set-up a meeting in early January.

Wishing you a merry Christmas as well.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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From: Andrew Salas [<mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>]
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To: Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org>
Cc: Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Mr. Narayan

Please see attached language. Merry Mas

This electronic mail (including any attachments) may contain information that is privileged, confidential, and/or otherwise protected from disclosure to anyone other than its intended recipient(s). Any dissemination or use of this electronic mail or its contents (including any attachments) by persons other than the intended recipient(s) is strictly prohibited. If you have received this message in error, please notify us immediately by

reply e-mail so that we may correct our internal records. Please then delete the original message (including any attachments) in its entirety. 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



Attachments area

From: RHCRdev CEQA
Sent: Tuesday, January 22, 2019 5:14 PM
To: 'Andrew Salas'
Cc: 'Administration Gabrieleno Indians'; 'Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno'; Jenny Scanlin; RHCRdev CEQA; 'Lindsay Puckett'; 'Steve O'Neil'; 'White, Andre'
Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material
Attachments: Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-19.pdf

Dear Mr. Salas,

Please find attached the meeting minutes of the AB 52 Consultation between the Housing Authority for the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA") and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on Jan 8th 2019. Let us know if you have any comments or edits to these minutes.

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Dhiraj Narayan
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T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739
E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>; Jenny Scanlin <Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>; RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

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MEETING MINUTES

Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project

January 8, 2019

AB 52 Consultation Meeting between the Housing Authority for the City of Los Angeles (“HACLA”) and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

January 8, 2018, 9:30 – 10:36 a.m., via Conference Call

Attendees

- Kizh Nation: Andrew Salas, Chairman and Matthew Teutimez, Tribal Biologist
- HACLA: Dhiraj Narayan and attorney Lindsay Puckett
- Related: Rose Olson and Andre White
- UltraSystems: Stephen O’Neil and Margaret Partridge

Introductions

Summary of December 19, 2018 Letter from HACLA to Kizh Nation Documenting the AB 52 Consultation Process (with Phase I Cultural Resources Report (“Report”))

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- (Puckett) CEQA asks for written documentation of any potential cultural resources, as HACLA cannot just rely on the tribe’s oral histories for the Environmental Impact Report that is being prepared. HACLA needs information from the tribe that can be documented.

Discussion of Native American history by Kizh Nation

- (Salas) The area of “Rose Hills” got its name from the village of Otsungna, which itself was named for “rose” because of the many roses in the hills there. This is documented in the El Sereno Historical Society (“ESHS”) link that he had sent to Mr. Narayan a couple months ago. There used to be confusion over the location of the Rancho de Rosa Castilla adobe [i.e., rancho casa, headquarters], but this has been confirmed to be at the site of CalState Los Angeles to the southeast of the Project site. The village was in the hills of the rancho. The village is where the apartments are [i.e., the Rose Hill Courts themselves].



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- (Salas) Regarding whether there is evidence that the village of Otsungna [Salas pronounced Ošuña] was located near the Project site, there had been disagreement on the location of the village. It was associated with a trade route through the Rose Hills that is now the location of Montecito road [Mission Road?] and Huntington Drive. The trade route went inland to Arroyo Seco, site of the village of Huhumonga. The Project site is located in the former village of Otsungna as well as the adjacent Catholic Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe. This information comes from the John P. Harrington notes, which were provided to HACLA along with the ESHS papers. The village is not far from the rancho adobe at CalState Los Angeles.
- (Salas) Mr. Salas described his family’s local origins from the village of Siba/Suvunga near the site of Mission San Gabriel, and of the village at Whittier Narrows – near Walnut Grove Street, Rosemead, and the town of Savanna that derived from Suvunga, and that the village of Tovaskanña also at Mission San Gabriel. These villages had connections with Otsungna.
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- (Teutimez) The tribe does not want to be at the HACLA site for construction of the buildings or demolition activities. The tribe only wants to have monitors present for the trenching, drilling, and ground disturbance activities.
- (Salas) Regarding evidence of the existence of the village site at Rose Hill Courts, there is information in the J.P. Harrington notes that were sent to HACLA with the ESHS papers. This documentation shows the village at Rose Hills, along with the adobe.
- (Salas) The tribal history is primarily an oral tradition. But historians and anthropologists did interview members of the tribe in the past – Harrington, Hart [C. Harte Merriam], Kroeber. You can find written documentation on the notes of these early researchers.
- (Teutimez) During the call Mr. Teutimez and Mr. Salas are providing oral histories that should be considered evidence of tribal cultural resources. Agencies will make written minutes of what was said by the tribal representatives during the consultation, and then these minutes are placed into the record. What the tribe is saying can be documented in writing by the agency and then used for the reports and analysis.
- (Salas) Even with researching the records of the CHRIS and SLF and such types of available information, still the absence of evidence from these sources does not mean an absence of cultural resource sites. He sent the ESHS and JPH material to Narayan previously but will re-send it.
- (Teutimez) Another aspect of recording the tribal information correctly lies in the interpretation by researchers of the information sent by the tribe. The tribe realizes that the resulting report from an agency will be used as a source of information for future work and reports, and therefore the tribe wants the present reports to be accurate, knowing that this information will also be used again in the future.
- (Salas) He re-sent the JPH notes and a map, as well as a letter the tribe received from Caltrans regarding a SR 710 study related to Otsungna. Mr. Salas did not see information about the village in the Report.



- (Teutimez) The Portolá expedition had a campsite nearby – August 3, 1769, during the Spanish exploration of California with missionaries looking for possible mission sites. They parked their boats in Baja California and traveled on foot through California. They had brought a herd of cattle to eat, along with horses and pack animals. They camped near Native American villages because of the need for water and open land to graze their animals. They saw a lot of people and good grazing area at a site near Rose Hills. This was mentioned as further recognition of the good resources and population in the area of the village.
- (Teutimez) At the Project site was water, a trade route and a village. There is the potential for burials because of the nearby trade route. Trade routes were heavily traveled, and sometimes there were accidents and people died along the way. One tradition was to bury people in the location where they died. Therefore along trade routes is one of the highest amount of burials, and trade routes are a “geographic indicator” for this. This is something the tribe has been telling agencies for a while now.
- (Salas) The Rosa de Castillo rancho used Native Americans from the Rose Hills area around the rancho for labor.
- (Salas) The tribe is not opposed to the project, and they want to work together with HACLA. The tribe wants protection of cultural remains -- gathering public opposition to the Project does not help that goal. Working together is the best way to achieve that goal. Ancestral artifacts are significant to Chairman Salas because they were used by his great-grandfathers.

Conclusion

- Mr. Narayan thanked Mr. Salas and Mr. Teutimez for the information and stated that HACLA would respond to the tribe after it had an opportunity to consider the information further. Chairman Salas thanked everyone for listening to the tribe’s concerns.

From: Andrew Salas <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 6:14 AM
To: RHCRdev CEQA
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; Jenny Scanlin; Lindsay Puckett; Steve O'Neil; White, Andre
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Shevaanga Or Siba

Is where the first San Gabriel Mission was planned to be established in 1771

According to historical and ethnographic data, *Shevaanga* was located near the present site of Mission San Gabriel. Reid (1852:7) reported that the community was at San Gabriel. One of Harrington's consultants, perhaps José Zalvidea, reported "sivápet," a variant name for *Shevaanga*, as the name "not of San Gabriel but of a place near San Gabriel—a barranco [ravine] near where the old Los Angeles road crossed the river" (Harrington 1986:R102 F834). He also noted that "šivápit means 'piedras [stones],' . . . [and] refers to the whole locality around San Gabriel, or to a place a little beyond the mission." Another consultant, Manuel Santos, reported that the name means "flint" (Harrington 1986:R102 F266, 267).

Two other Gabrielino placenames are also associated with the immediate San Gabriel locality, although it is unclear whether they are variant names for *Shevaanga* or separate communities or settlements. Alexander Taylor (1860a) reported that "the site of the Mission was called *Toviscanga*, and near by was a large rancheria." In fact, the name *Toviscanga* was penned by Father Junípero Serra on the title page of the Book of Confirmations at Mission San Gabriel (Johnston 1962:142). Kroeber, working with the Taylor information as well as data provided by a Luiseño consultant, suggested that the names *Tuvasak* as well as "Siba-" and "Toviska-" all referred to San Gabriel (Kroeber 1907:143-144, 1925:621). José

The First Angelinos

By William McCawley

History

The mission was founded on September 8, 1771 by Father Serra. The planned site for the Mission was along the banks of the *Río de los Temblores* (the River of the Earthquakes—the *Santa Ana River*). However, the priests chose an alternate site on a fertile plain located directly alongside the *Río Hondo* in the Whittier Narrows.^[11] The site of the *Misión Vieja* (or "Old Mission") is located near the intersection of San Gabriel Boulevard and Lincoln Avenue in Montebello, California (known to the natives as *Shevaanga*). In 1776, a flash flood destroyed much of the crops and ruined the Mission complex, which was subsequently relocated five miles closer to the mountains in present-day San Gabriel (the native

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<Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-19.pdf>

From: RHCRdev CEQA
Sent: Monday, January 28, 2019 6:27 PM
To: 'Andrew Salas'; RHCRdev CEQA
Cc: 'Administration Gabrieleno Indians'; 'Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno'; Jenny Scanlin; 'Lindsay Puckett'; 'Steve O'Neil'; 'White, Andre'
Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material
Attachments: Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-19 updated.pdf

Mr. Salas,

Please find a revised meeting minutes that was updated based on the info you provided. These include the suggested spellings of the two village names and slight rewording there to clarify the locations.

Other minor edits made included: On Page 2, we believe you were referring to Mission Road so we removed the question about Montecito. Also on page 4 we spelled out JPH and changed "amount" to "numbers" relating to burials found along trade routes.

Thanks.

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<Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-19.pdf>

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Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project

January 8, 2019

AB 52 Consultation Meeting between the Housing Authority for the City of Los Angeles (“HACLA”) and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

January 8, 2018, 9:30 – 10:36 a.m., via Conference Call

Attendees

- Kizh Nation: Andrew Salas, Chairman and Matthew Teutimez, Tribal Biologist
- HACLA: Dhiraj Narayan and attorney Lindsay Puckett
- Related: Rose Olson and Andre White
- UltraSystems: Stephen O’Neil and Margaret Partridge

Introductions

Summary of December 19, 2018 Letter from HACLA to Kizh Nation Documenting the AB 52 Consultation Process (with Phase I Cultural Resources Report (“Report”) attached)

- During the telephone call from Mr. Narayan to Chairman Salas on December 20, 2018 to discuss the letter, Mr. Salas disagreed with the finding of low potential for cultural resources at the Project site.

Discussion of CEQA Requirements

- (Puckett) CEQA asks for written documentation of any potential cultural resources, as HACLA cannot just rely on the tribe’s oral histories for the Environmental Impact Report that is being prepared. HACLA needs information from the tribe that can be documented.

Discussion of Native American history by Kizh Nation

- (Salas) The area of “Rose Hills” got its name from the village of Otsungna, which itself was named for “rose” because of the many roses in the hills there. This is documented in the El Sereno Historical Society (“ESHS”) link that he had sent to Mr. Narayan a couple months ago. There used to be confusion over the location of the Rancho de Rosa Castilla adobe [i.e., rancho casa, headquarters], but this has been confirmed to be at the site of CalState Los Angeles to the southeast of the Project site. The village was in the hills of the rancho. The village is where the apartments are [i.e., the Rose Hill Courts themselves].
- (Teutimez) The Report’s declaration that the Project would not have a significant impact is not supported by the evidence. Information from the local CHRIS (California Historical

Information System) center and the SLF (Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File) searches is too limited to conclude this. Projects on lands that were developed from the 1920s through 1970s should be especially regarded as potentially containing cultural resources because, while disturbed, they were not sufficiently studied in those decades [before CEQA] and the type of construction back then produced less disturbance than today.

- (Teutimez) The Project site is a “prime location” for past tribal human activity. Thus, there is a higher potential for cultural material and human burials to be present at the site. It is near a creek, which would be a trade route. The adjacent hills are a transition zone natural environment which means a greater diversity of natural resources, and so there would have been more resources gathered here, such as yucca. The land holds a lot of evidence of this use.
- (Salas) Regarding whether there is evidence that the village of Otsungna [Salas pronounced Ošuña] was located near the Project site, there had been disagreement on the location of the village. It was associated with a trade route through the Rose Hills that is now the location of Mission Road and Huntington Drive. The trade route went inland to Arroyo Seco, site of the village of Huhumonga. The Project site is located in the former village of Otsungna as well as the adjacent Catholic Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe. This information comes from the John P. Harrington notes, which were provided to HACLA along with the ESHS papers. The village is not far from the rancho adobe at CalState Los Angeles.
- (Salas) Mr. Salas described his family's local origins from the village of Siba/Shevaanga near the site of Mission San Gabriel, and from the village at Whittier Narrows – near Walnut Grove Street, Rosemead, and the town of Savanna which name was derived from Suvunga – in the Whittier Narrows area including Rosemead and El Monte southeast of San Gabriel. The village of Toviscanga was also at Mission San Gabriel. These villages had connections with Otsungna.
- (Salas) The tribe is not trying to stop the Project but rather to work alongside HACLA and Related. The tribe wants to have a Native American monitor present during ground disturbing activities. Other recent regional projects have found human remains in what was declared disturbed soil, such as under the freeway near downtown Los Angeles. There was another project in late November 2017 along Commonwealth Street where there were old railroad tracks under the current pavement that were located along an old Native American trade route. Then eight feet below that there were burials with grave goods; the tribe had the project archaeologists leave the burials in place, *in situ*. The finding of human burials happened because the proper protocol was not followed.
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-----Original Message-----

From: Andrew Salas [<mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Thursday, January 03, 2019 10:18 PM
To: Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org>
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>; Jenny Scanlin <Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>; RHCRedev CEQA <RHCRedev.CEQA@hacla.org>
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Hello Dhiraj,

Thank you for your email . How's around 9:30 am Tuesday the 8th sound ?

Sent from my iPhone

> On Jan 3, 2019, at 12:11 PM, Dhiraj Narayan
<Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org> wrote:
>
> Dhiraj

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<Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-19.pdf>

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To: RHCRdev CEQA
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; Jenny Scanlin; Lindsay Puckett; Steve O'Neil; White, Andre; Henrypedregon
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

I will contact them thank you

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Mr. Salas,

The meeting minute summary was prepared and reviewed by HACLA, its counsel and Ultra Systems who were present during our meeting.

If you have any concerns about the write-up, please feel free to mark up the document and send it to us for our review.

To help with the revisions, attached is the word version that you could redline and send back to us.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

You are incorrect please contact me at your earliest convenience so that we can help you understand . The way you have our information writing in these meeting minutes is confusing and does not reflect on what was discussed . Perhaps we can meet on site to help you understand. Thank you

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Other minor edits made included: On Page 2, we believe you were referring to Mission Road so we removed the question about Montecito. Also on page 4 we spelled out JPH and changed "amount" to "numbers" relating to burials found along trade routes.
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<Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>; Lindsay Puckett <Lindsay.Puckett@bbklaw.com>; Steve O'Neil <sonail@ultrasystems.com>; White, Andre <AWhite@related.com>

Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Shevaanga Or Siba

Is where the first San Gabriel Mission was planned to be established in 1771

<image001.jpg>

<image002.jpg>

Toviscanga

Is where the San Gabriel Mission is now .

<image003.jpg>

<image004.jpg>

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 22, 2019, at 5:13 PM, RHCRedev CEQA <RHCRedev.CEQA@hacla.org> wrote:

Dear Mr. Salas,

Please find attached the meeting minutes of the AB 52 Consultation between the Housing Authority for the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA") and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on Jan 8th 2019. Let us know if you have any comments or edits to these minutes.

On a separate note, I received your email requesting "Steve O'Neil's final report that he sent you". I understand from Steve that there might have been a malware email that apparently was sent from his colleague Megan's email on December 7th with a note about an attachment. This email seemingly from Megan was actually from someone who hijacked

Megan's email address early December 2018 with messages to open a spurious attachment. You might have seeming thought the email was legitimate and had something to do with the Rose Hill Courts project. The report that I sent to you in late December is indeed the current version of the report. While there has been a slight revision made to the Cultural Report last week with the updated project description, no other content has changed.

HACLA is still reviewing the information you and Matt have provided. We will get back to you shortly once we have completed our research.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739
E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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Date: 2/2/19 12:12 PM (GMT-08:00)

To: Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org>

Cc: "Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno" <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>

Subject: Did I send you this info

Mr. Narayan

This was in regards to the 710 project . However it does include information regarding the village of Otsungna which is in your project location

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 7, Division of Environmental Planning
100 S. MAIN STREET, SUITE 100, MS 16A
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
PHONE (213) 897-9016
FAX (213) 897-0685
TTY 711
www.dot.ca.gov



*Making Conservation
a California Way of Life.*

December 26, 2017

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

Dear Honorable Chairperson Salas:

This letter is to follow up on your concerns regarding the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans) State Route 710 (SR-710) North Project (undertaking). During our December 5, 2017 meeting, you communicated that the project's various alternatives are located in an area that is highly sensitive for cultural resources and you requested Native American monitoring for the entirety of the project. Specifically, you stated that the undertaking falls within the sphere of influence of the ethnohistoric village of *Otsungna*, and that ancient trails crisscrossed this landscape. You further provided the following comments regarding the cultural studies for the undertaking:

- The Kizh village of *Shevaanga* is listed in the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) as located at the San Gabriel Mission. You know its location to be in the Whittier Narrows Area, five miles to the south, and the village where the mission stands today was called *Toviscanga*.
- The ASR also shows the village of *Otsungna* in the area of the California State University (CSU), Los Angeles campus, which you state was actually located in the Rose Hills area.
- Native American trade and travel routes were established between *Toviscanga* and *Otsungna*, which traversed portions of the project area.

In order to address your concerns and reassess the adequacy of the monitoring areas outlined in the Post-Review Discovery and Monitoring Plan (PRDM Plan) for the undertaking, Caltrans asked LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) to conduct supplemental research that included examination of ethnographic literature for the area and of historic maps and aerial photographs. A summary of this additional research follows (detailed results are provided in the PRDM Plan).

Village of Toviscangna

In light of the Mission San Gabriel record you provided regarding the location of *Toviscangna*, LSA was able to identify additional documentation that supports its location at San Gabriel Mission. As a result, for this undertaking, the village at San Gabriel Mission will be referred to as *Toviscanga*.

Mr. Salas
December 26, 2017
Page 2

Village of Otsungna

Based on the information you provided and the additional research LSA conducted, it is evident that there are multiple possible locations for the village of *Otsungna*. The “site boundary” shown in figures in the PRDM Plan and the ASR should be considered a visual guide to indicate one probable location of the village. That is, Caltrans is not defining this area as the exact location of *Otsungna* but, rather, as an area that may be sensitive for archaeological deposits.

Trail Systems and Trade Routes across the Project Area

Examination of historic maps bear out the fact that prominent trails and roads passed through the San Rafael Hills, connecting villages along the Los Angeles River to those in the San Gabriel Valley. One of these principal trails traversed the southern portion of the project area located in Monterey Pass or Coyote Canyon (which is another possible location for *Otsungna*). Additional trails are also noted through the area of CSU Los Angeles. Based on this, Caltrans has determined that archaeological monitoring areas be expanded to include these locations.

In conclusion, based on our consultation meeting and subsequent supplemental research, Caltrans has revised the PRDM Plan to now reference the village at Mission San Gabriel as *Toviscangna*; clarified that the polygon identifying *Otsungna* within the CSU, Los Angeles campus is merely a guide indicating the archaeological sensitivity of the area; and expanded the archaeological monitoring areas to include recorded locations of old trail systems. Again, these are detailed in the revised PRDM Plan.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the contents of this letter, or would like a copy of the revised PRDM Plan, please contact me by email at mariam.dahdul@dot.ca.gov or by phone at (213) 897-5743.

Sincerely,



MARIAM DAHDUL
Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeology)
District Native American Coordinator

c: Kelly Ewing-Toledo, Environmental Branch Chief, Caltrans District 7, Division of
Environmental Planning



You're missing out

The Google Maps app isn't on your phone

[NO THANKS](#)

[USE THE APP](#)

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From: Andy Salas <andysalas07@yahoo.com>

Date: 2/2/19 12:29 PM (GMT-08:00)

To: Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org>

Cc: "Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno" <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>

Subject: Rose Hills

Mr. Narayan

Here is some good info regarding your project location other than the use of “ tongva” . The

<https://ericbrightwell.com/2014/01/21/with-shanty-pads-squatting-on-mud-hills-exploring-rose-hill/>

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THE
EVOLUTION OF
THE TONGVA
TRIBAL NAME

AN INDEPENDENT STUDY BY

JOE CASTILLO

HISTORICAL CONSULTANT AND
RESEARCHER

OCTOBER 2018

REPORT FROM THE HISTORICAL CONSULTANT AND RESEARCHER

October 11, 2018

Mr. Andy Salas

Chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, Kizh Nation

As requested, this is an independent study and report on the evolution of the “Tongva” name with an accompanying timeline of when the “Tongva” name was first introduced as a tribal name to public and private entities. The report was performed and completed over a 5-month period with over 1,000 pages of results and supporting documentation included in the final analysis.

The results of this study and survey have identified the following conclusive statements based on known factual evidence and support as identified in 161 various sources of information dating from 1774 to 2018. All evidence is documented in the full detailed report of the study and survey and has been distributed to the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, Kizh Nation tribal leadership. The following conclusive statements are noted below:

- The “Tongva” tribal name is more than likely not the ancestral, cultural and historical name of the Gabrielinos;
- A timeline of the evolution of the “Tongva” term indicates the term was initiated by C. Hart Merriam between 1903 and 1935 as a language and linguistic stock. For nearly 90 years, the “Tongva” term was silent until it was re-introduced as a ‘chosen’ and self-proclaimed tribal name;
- Evidence indicates the “Tongva” name was publicly announced in 1992 after being ‘chosen’ as the tribal name of the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians based in San Gabriel, California;
- The name was introduced by the former Gabrielino Chairman with the Gabrielino Acting Chief accepting the name as the new tribal name of the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians. Both refused to respond to the interview segment of this study;
- The genealogical records and birth certificates of both the former Gabrielino Chairman and Gabrielino Acting Chief indicate neither have California Indian heritage lineage;
- In 1994, the Gabrielinos were recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles Basin after the original resolution was modified to remove the “Tongva” term from the resolution’s verbiage after support for the “Tongva” tribal name was unable to be confirmed and validated;

- Further, evidence indicates the “Tongva” name was ‘chosen’ to accelerate legislative action to obtain Federal and State recognition for a “Tongva” reservation allowing the development of a casino with gaming operations;
- And finally, a widespread strategy was implemented to educate the public on the new ‘chosen’ and self-proclaimed name of “Tongva” as the ancestral, cultural and historical name of the Gabrielinos. Today, the “Tongva” name has been incorrectly associated with the Gabrielino name in order to be recognized as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles Basin.

In addition to the results of the study and survey, five observations were identified, based on the examination and research of related documents, interviews and supporting evidence. The observations are listed below:

- 1) **Observation 1:** The “Tongva” Tribal Nation and its associated “Tongva” tribes are **not** formally recognized by the State of California or the United States Federal Government.
- 2) **Observation 2:** There is negligible historical, cultural and ethnological evidential support for the tribal name of “Tongva” as the ancestral name of the Gabrielinos.
- 3) **Observation 3:** The “Tongva” tribal term was established circa 1992 for political purposes rather than based on an ancestral and historical tribal reference or Native American Indian tribal name.
- 4) **Observation 4:** The “Tongva” tribal term has been incorrectly associated with the Gabrielino name, a California state-recognized Native American Indian Tribe, resulting in misleading and misrepresentation to the Native American community, American public, and California private, academic and government entities.
- 5) **Observation 5:** A general lack of knowledge on the etymology of the tribal name of “Tongva” exists in Southern California Native American Indian communities, academic institutions and historical archival establishments.

Summary:

This study and survey have provided evidence that the “Tongva” name was ‘chosen’ as a self-identified and self-proclaimed tribal name in 1992. A timeline of the evolution of the “Tongva” name indicates its origins as a language and linguistic stock was initiated as early as 1903 but its use went silent for nearly 90 years afterwards. There is negligible evidence that the “Tongva’ name is the ancestral, cultural and historical name of the Gabrielinos as claimed by “Tongva” tribal leaders and members. Furthermore, “Tongva” tribal leaders, archaeologists, historians, authors and educators have shown negligible support or evidence for the use of “Tongva” as the ancestral tribal name of the Gabrielinos and the information which exists and has been provided does not authenticate their claims.

A simple series of question called ‘the five W’s and how’ are used for information gathering and problem-solving research assignments. The five W’s are Who, What, Why, When and Where. How is included with the five W’s for this study and the answers to each of the questions pertaining to this study are listed below for the purposes of summarizing the conclusions of this study:

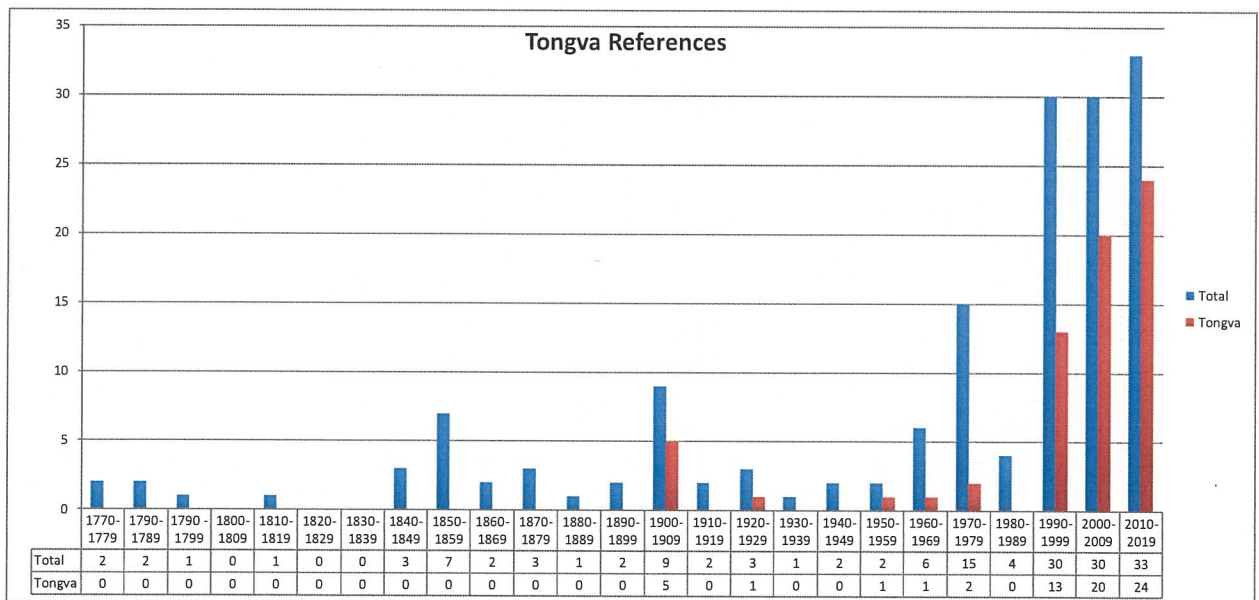
- **Who changed the Gabrielino name to Tongva?**
 - The former Gabrielino Chairperson and Gabrielino Acting Chief.

- **What was changed?**
 - The “chosen” name of Tongva, the “people of the earth”, was questionably introduced as the ancestral name of the Gabrielinos.

- **Why was the name changed?**
 - To obtain recognition as a Federal and State recognized tribe in order to acquire reservation lands and eventually build a casino for gaming operations.

- **When was the name first changed?**
 - In 1992. **Table 5.2 – “Tongva” Sources by the Decade** identifies the number of Southern California Indian references and “Tongva” references since 1770 with a steep increase starting the decade of the 1990’s.

 - **Table 5.2 – “Tongva” Sources by the Decade.**



- **Where was the name changed?**

- In 1992, at a Gabrielino Tribal Council meeting. In addition, the ancestral Gabrielino springs was renamed Tongva Springs, and its associated foundation was named 'Tongva Springs Foundation'.
- **How was the name changed?**
 - Gabrielino tribal groups changed their tribal name to Gabrielino-Tongva, thereby inaccurately linking a name established in 1771 (Gabrielino) to a name created in 1992 (Tongva). As part of a documented plan, the first step was to 'educate' the public on the new "Tongva" name. Over time, the "Tongva" name became synonymous with the Gabrielino name and the public had been persuaded by two non-Gabrielinos and two non-California Indians.

In conclusion, the validated origins of the "Tongva" tribal name are 1992 as supported by facts and evidence and there is negligible support for the term as the ancestral, cultural and historical name of the Gabrielinos. In addition, the individuals who were instrumental in introducing the name of "Tongva" are non-Gabrielinos and non-California Indians with no heritage lineage to the Mission San Gabriel as supported by genealogical and birth records. Evidence indicates the "Tongva" name was 'chosen' self-proclaimed rather than identified by factual evidence as the 'true' ancestral name of the Gabrielinos. The motives for adopting the name of "Tongva" were for political purposes in an attempt to obtain Federal and State recognition with the goal of gaining Indian reservation land, building a casino and establishing a gaming operation enterprise. Their motives as non-Gabrielinos and non-California Indians are based on fictional reasoning rather than factual basis.

Joe Castillo

Joe Castillo - Historical Consultant and Researcher

About the Historical Consultant and Researcher:

Joe Castillo is a historical author, columnist and researcher with a professional background in audit and research. He is a graduate of California State University, Los Angeles with a Bachelor of Science degree in Information Systems Research. He has over 20 years of experience in performing operational and technical audits, examining evidence and documenting results. This study and survey were conducted over a five-month period with all results documented and validated.

Tammy Ingram

From: RHCRdev CEQA
Sent: Monday, February 04, 2019 1:55 PM
To: 'Andrew Salas'
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; Jenny Scanlin; Lindsay Puckett; Steve O'Neil; White, Andre; Henrypedregon; RHCRdev CEQA
Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material
Attachments: Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-19 updated.docx

Mr. Salas,

Thank you for your e-mails over the weekend, which included the full Caltrans letter (dated December 26, 2017) containing the excerpt you e-mailed to me on January 8, 2019 regarding the SR 710 North Project; the study on the evolution of the Tongva tribal name; and the link to the article written on Rose Hill by Eric Brightwell. This information will be considered as we work to complete the Draft EIR for the project. I am resending the draft Meeting Minutes for our January 8, 2019 call. Please provide any specific comments on this Word version, whether based on the information you sent over the weekend or otherwise, no later than Monday, February 11. We need this information in order to finalize the Draft EIR for public review.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

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Mr. Salas,

As HACLA is the lead agency for the project under CEQA, please direct any communications regarding the project to HACLA. We will share your specific comments on the meeting minutes for our January 8 call with Mr. O'Neil, who is copied on this e-mail.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

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To help with the revisions, attached is the word version that you could redline and send back to us.

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From: Andrew Salas [<mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 6:14 AM

To: RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>

Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>; Jenny Scanlin

<Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>; Lindsay Puckett <Lindsay.Puckett@bbklaw.com>; Steve O'Neil <sonail@ultrasystems.com>; White, Andre <AWhite@related.com>

Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Shevaanga Or Siba

Is where the first San Gabriel Mission was planned to be established in 1771

<image001.jpg>

<image002.jpg>

Toviscanga

Is where the San Gabriel Mission is now .

<image003.jpg>

<image004.jpg>

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 22, 2019, at 5:13 PM, RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org> wrote:

Dear Mr. Salas,

Please find attached the meeting minutes of the AB 52 Consultation between the Housing Authority for the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA") and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on Jan 8th 2019. Let us know if you have any comments or edits to these minutes.

On a separate note, I received your email requesting "Steve O'Neil's final report that he sent you". I understand from Steve that there might

have been a malware email that apparently was sent from his colleague Megan's email on December 7th with a note about an attachment. This email seemingly from Megan was actually from someone who hijacked Megan's email address early December 2018 with messages to open a spurious attachment. You might have seeming thought the email was legitimate and had something to do with the Rose Hill Courts project. The report that I sent to you in late December is indeed the current version of the report. While there has been a slight revision made to the Cultural Report last week with the updated project description, no other content has changed.

HACLA is still reviewing the information you and Matt have provided. We will get back to you shortly once we have completed our research.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles
T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739
E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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-----Original Message-----

From: Andrew Salas [<mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Thursday, January 03, 2019 10:18 PM
To: Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org>
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>; Jenny Scanlin <Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>; RHCRedev CEQA <RHCRedev.CEQA@hacla.org>
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Hello Dhiraj,

Thank you for your email . How's around 9:30 am Tuesday the 8th sound ?

Sent from my iPhone

> On Jan 3, 2019, at 12:11 PM, Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org> wrote:

>

> Dhiraj

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<Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-19.pdf>

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<Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-19 updated.pdf>

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<Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-19 updated.docx>

Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project

January 8, 2019

AB 52 Consultation Meeting between the Housing Authority for the City of Los Angeles (“HACLA”) and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

January 8, 2018, 9:30 – 10:36 a.m., via Conference Call

Attendees

- Kizh Nation: Andrew Salas, Chairman and Matthew Teutimez, Tribal Biologist
- HACLA: Dhiraj Narayan and attorney Lindsay Puckett
- Related: Rose Olson and Andre White
- UltraSystems: Stephen O’Neil and Margaret Partridge

Introductions

Summary of December 19, 2018 Letter from HACLA to Kizh Nation Documenting the AB 52 Consultation Process (with Phase I Cultural Resources Report (“Report”) attached)

- During the telephone call from Mr. Narayan to Chairman Salas on December 20, 2018 to discuss the letter, Mr. Salas disagreed with the finding of low potential for cultural resources at the Project site.

Discussion of CEQA Requirements

- (Puckett) CEQA asks for written documentation of any potential cultural resources, as HACLA cannot just rely on the tribe’s oral histories for the Environmental Impact Report that is being prepared. HACLA needs information from the tribe that can be documented.

Discussion of Native American history by Kizh Nation

- (Salas) The area of “Rose Hills” got its name from the village of Otsungna, which itself was named for “rose” because of the many roses in the hills there. This is documented in the El Sereno Historical Society (“ESHS”) link that he had sent to Mr. Narayan a couple months ago. There used to be confusion over the location of the Rancho de Rosa Castilla adobe [i.e., rancho casa, headquarters], but this has been confirmed to be at the site of CalState Los Angeles to the southeast of the Project site. The village was in the hills of the rancho. The village is where the apartments are [i.e., the Rose Hill Courts themselves].
- (Teutimez) The Report’s declaration that the Project would not have a significant impact is not supported by the evidence. Information from the local CHRIS (California Historical

Information System) center and the SLF (Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File) searches is too limited to conclude this. Projects on lands that were developed from the 1920s through 1970s should be especially regarded as potentially containing cultural resources because, while disturbed, they were not sufficiently studied in those decades [before CEQA] and the type of construction back then produced less disturbance than today.

- (Teutimez) The Project site is a “prime location” for past tribal human activity. Thus, there is a higher potential for cultural material and human burials to be present at the site. It is near a creek, which would be a trade route. The adjacent hills are a transition zone natural environment which means a greater diversity of natural resources, and so there would have been more resources gathered here, such as yucca. The land holds a lot of evidence of this use.
- (Salas) Regarding whether there is evidence that the village of Otsungna [Salas pronounced Ošuña] was located near the Project site, there had been disagreement on the location of the village. It was associated with a trade route through the Rose Hills that is now the location of Mission Road and Huntington Drive. The trade route went inland to Arroyo Seco, site of the village of Huhumonga. The Project site is located in the former village of Otsungna as well as the adjacent Catholic Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe. This information comes from the John P. Harrington notes, which were provided to HACLA along with the ESHS papers. The village is not far from the rancho adobe at CalState Los Angeles.
- (Salas) Mr. Salas described his family's local origins from the village of Siba/Shevaanga near the site of Mission San Gabriel, and from the village at Whittier Narrows – near Walnut Grove Street, Rosemead, and the town of Savanna which name was derived from Suvunga – in the Whittier Narrows area including Rosemead and El Monte southeast of San Gabriel. The village of Toviscanga was also at Mission San Gabriel. These villages had connections with Otsungna.
- (Salas) The tribe is not trying to stop the Project but rather to work alongside HACLA and Related. The tribe wants to have a Native American monitor present during ground disturbing activities. Other recent regional projects have found human remains in what was declared disturbed soil, such as under the freeway near downtown Los Angeles. There was another project in late November 2017 along Commonwealth Street where there were old railroad tracks under the current pavement that were located along an old Native American trade route. Then eight feet below that there were burials with grave goods; the tribe had the project archaeologists leave the burials in place, *in situ*. The finding of human burials happened because the proper protocol was not followed.
- (Salas) The City of Los Angeles' proposed condition of approval is not good in that it does not protect the cultural resources. The tribe's lawyers are currently working with the City to prepare standard conditions for future projects. The tribe does not want to

get into litigation with the City or HACLA over trying to get protection for cultural resources. Mr. Salas wants to protect his ancestors. Lawsuits are a drain of time and money for the tribe and won't be needed as long as the tribe can convince agencies to take the protective measures. The tribe knows the village site at Rose Hill Courts, and there is documentation that tells of this site.

- (Teutimez) The tribe does not want to be at the HACLA site for construction of the buildings or demolition activities. The tribe only wants to have monitors present for the trenching, drilling, and ground disturbance activities.
- (Salas) Regarding evidence of the existence of the village site at Rose Hill Courts, there is information in the J.P. Harrington notes that were sent to HACLA with the ESHS papers. This documentation shows the village at Rose Hills, along with the adobe.
- (Salas) The tribal history is primarily an oral tradition. But historians and anthropologists did interview members of the tribe in the past – Harrington, Hart [C. Harte Merriam], Kroeber. You can find written documentation on the notes of these early researchers.
- (Teutimez) During the call Mr. Teutimez and Mr. Salas are providing oral histories that should be considered evidence of tribal cultural resources. Agencies will make written minutes of what was said by the tribal representatives during the consultation, and then these minutes are placed into the record. What the tribe is saying can be documented in writing by the agency and then used for the reports and analysis.
- (Salas) Even with researching the records of the CHRIS and SLF and such types of available information, still the absence of evidence from these sources does not mean an absence of cultural resource sites. He sent the ESHS and JPH material to Narayan previously but will re-send it.
- (Teutimez) Another aspect of recording the tribal information correctly lies in the interpretation by researchers of the information sent by the tribe. The tribe realizes that the resulting report from an agency will be used as a source of information for future work and reports, and therefore the tribe wants the present reports to be accurate, knowing that this information will also be used again in the future.
- (Salas) He re-sent the J.P. Harrington notes and a map, as well as a letter the tribe received from Caltrans regarding a SR 710 study related to Otsungna. Mr. Salas did not see information about the village in the Report.
- (Teutimez) The Portolá expedition had a campsite nearby – August 3, 1769, during the Spanish exploration of California with missionaries looking for possible mission sites. They parked their boats in Baja California and traveled on foot through California. They had brought a herd of cattle to eat, along with horses and pack animals. They camped

near Native American villages because of the need for water and open land to graze their animals. They saw a lot of people and good grazing area at a site near Rose Hills. This was mentioned as further recognition of the good resources and population in the area of the village.

- (Teutimez) At the Project site was water, a trade route and a village. There is the potential for burials because of the nearby trade route. Trade routes were heavily traveled, and sometimes there were accidents and people died along the way. One tradition was to bury people in the location where they died. Therefore along trade routes are one of the highest number of burials, and trade routes are a “geographic indicator” for this. This is something the tribe has been telling agencies for a while now.
- (Salas) The Rosa de Castillo rancho used Native Americans from the Rose Hills area around the rancho for labor.
- (Salas) The tribe is not opposed to the project, and they want to work together with HACLA. The tribe wants protection of cultural remains -- gathering public opposition to the Project does not help that goal. Working together is the best way to achieve that goal. Ancestral artifacts are significant to Chairman Salas because they were used by his great-grandfathers.

Conclusion

- Mr. Narayan thanked Mr. Salas and Mr. Teutimez for the information and stated that HACLA would respond to the tribe after it had an opportunity to consider the information further. Chairman Salas thanked everyone for listening to the tribe’s concerns.

From: Administration Gabrieleno [<mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org>]

Sent: Thursday, February 14, 2019 9:58 AM

To: Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org>

Cc: Andrew Salas <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>; Henrypedregon <henrypedregon@aol.com>; Jenny Scanlin <Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>; RHCRedev CEQA <RHCRedev.CEQA@hacla.org>

Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Good morning Dhiraj

I wanted to share this with you so that you would be able to understand our connection to the area of what is now Rose hills. I wanted to give you a better idea of how this *place , land scape and village site* , location had cultural value to our tribe. Attached is a summary of how sacred landscapes are connected to us indigenous people even today . Also please note that these sacred landscape and sites fall under the law of **AB52 sec.4. 21074**

“Tribal cultural resources “ are either of the following: sites , features , places, cultural landscapes and objects with cultural value to California Native American tribe .

Hopefully we can build a great relationship to protect both your agency , developer, and our cultural resources. Thank you

Sacred Landscape

Posted on **September 9, 2013** by **Ojibwa**

All humans have a cognitive map which provides them with a spatial analysis of their world, both natural and human-made. Traditionally, the cognitive maps of American Indians have been carried in the stories. Indian stories, particularly the spiritual stories and the stories of creation, focus on geography, telling what happened where and describing different places and their associations with each other. When one knows the stories, then one has a map of the traditional tribal territory. Traditionally, this meant that a person could go someplace new and know, because of the stories, not only the route, but also the different geographic features which would be encountered on the trip.

The European cultures which first encountered American Indians were accustomed to delineating sacred places with some type of structure or monument which would then be consecrated as sacred. These structures—churches, cemeteries, altars, etc.—were considered to be self-contained, that is, their sacred nature was contained within the space designated as sacred.

American Indians, on the other hand, tended to be animists who viewed the world around them as a living thing. Sacred places were not created by humans. While the people would sometimes designate a sacred place with a structure of some type—a pile of stones, a circle of stones, a mound or earthwork, or a chamber—often places with great sacred power did not have any human-created indications that they were sacred. People know about these places because of the stories and the songs rather than because of the structures which they had constructed.

One example of the interrelationship of sacred space, cognitive maps, and oral tradition can be seen in the Salt Trail Songs of the Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute) which describe both a physical and spiritual landscape. This includes physical features such as oceans and deserts, and spiritual features including life and death. The songs describe ancient village sites, gathering sites for medicinal plants and salt, historic events, trade routes, and sacred areas. The 142-song cycle assists the deceased in their sacred journey.

For American Indians sacred places do not exist in isolation: they are connected to other sacred places and these connections enhance the spiritual power of an area. The connections between sacred places are explained in the stories and in the songs.

It is not just “places” that are spiritually connected, but also the “people” who are associated with the places: the plants, the animals, the rocks. Again, the stories, songs, and ceremonies explain the nature and meaning of these connections.

Beginning in the nineteenth century, archaeologists began their scientific attempts to recreate and understand American Indian past. With regard to spiritual sites, they brought with them a European bias based in classical archaeology: they looked for sacred sites in structures created by humans and they considered these sites as self-contained, that is, not connected with other human-made or natural features in the area. The archaeologists did not know the native stories and often dismissed them as meaningless with regard to their work as archaeologists.

One of the places where archaeologists have become more aware of the larger sacred landscape is in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. There are eight major sites here—very large apartment-type complexes known as pueblos, each with several hundred rooms—which can be studied independently. However, the discovery of the ancient road system connecting the Chaco Canyon pueblos with other sites outside of the canyon shows that Chaco must be understood as a larger complex. Furthermore, the discovery that the sites in the region often have an astronomical orientation adds an additional dimension to the picture: Chaco represents a very large ritual landscape.

The astronomical orientation found at Chaco Canyon can also be seen in other sites around North America, including Woodhenge at Cahokia, Illinois, the many medicine wheels found on the northern Plains, and the stone chambers found in New England. As with Chaco Canyon, these sites may be studied alone, but they are best understood as a part of a larger spiritual and ritual landscape. Unfortunately, many of the oral traditions (stories and songs) which could provide a better explanation of these landscapes have been lost. Archaeologists, however, must pay attention to the larger landscape in order to understand the role which these sites played in the ancient world. Archaeologists must get past their Eurocentric bias regarding sacred sites and attempt to look at them through Native American and animistic eyes.

On Thu, Jan 3, 2019 at 12:11 PM Dhiraj Narayan <Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org> wrote:

Mr. Salas,

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I would like HACLA’s CEQA attorney to join the call to listen to your concerns firsthand so we can decide how best to address them as part of the CEQA review process. It would also be helpful to include Ultrasystems, who is currently

working on the EIR, and our partner and project developer, Related California, to answer any questions regarding the construction details. Do either of those dates work for you?

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

From: Dhiraj Narayan
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 5:48 PM
To: 'Andrew Salas' <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
Cc: 'Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno' <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>
Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Thank you, Mr. Salas.

It was nice talking to you. We will review this info and share it with our development partner and set-up a meeting in early January.

Wishing you a merry Christmas as well.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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Mr. Narayan

Please see attached language. Merry Mas

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--

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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From: RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>
Sent: Friday, February 15, 2019 5:29 PM
To: 'Administration Gabrieleno'
Cc: Andrew Salas; Henrypedregon; Jenny Scanlin; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; RHCRdev CEQA
Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Mr. Salas: Thank you for the information. Have a nice weekend.

Dhiraj Narayan
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T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739
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Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



Attachments area

From: Administration Gabrieleno [mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org]
Sent: Friday, June 21, 2019 4:25 PM
To: RHCRdev CEQA; Dhiraj Narayan
Cc: Andrew Salas; admin@knrm-nsn.us; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; Jenny Scanlin; Lindsay Puckett
Subject: Re: HACLA/Rose Hill Courts: Proposed AB 52 Condition of Approval

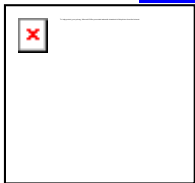
CAUTION - EXTERNAL SENDER.

Mr. Narayan,

We have reviewed the amended conditions to retain a Native American Monitor during both the WEAP training for construction workers and the project's ground disturbing activities and the amended conditions are acceptable to our Tribal Government. We thank you for having open ears and hearing our concerns and for working with us to help protect and preserve our last remaining tribal cultural resources still being uncovered within the soils of our ancestral territory. If you need any further information or coordination, please contact us at any time.

Thank You

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



Attachments area

On Fri, Jun 21, 2019 at 3:41 PM RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org> wrote:

Dear Mr. Salas:

I hope you are doing well.

Thank you for the Rate Sheet that your office sent to Lindsay Puckett, our legal counsel.

I have attached our previous letter, dated December 19, 2018, concluding our AB 52 consultation under CEQA for the Rose Hill Courts Project. Since then, we have had further discussions and correspondence with you and have carefully considered the additional information you provided. We still find no substantial evidence to support a conclusion that the project would have significant impacts to tribal cultural resources under CEQA. Nonetheless, in the interest of working cooperatively with your tribe, and assuming we can agree on a reasonable rate for a Native American Monitor, we propose the attached amended condition of project approval providing for a Native American Monitor during both the WEAP training for construction workers and ground disturbing activities. Please respond to this email by June 28th as to whether you find this amended condition acceptable.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Dhiraj Narayan | Development Officer

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

☎: 213-252-2040 | ✉: dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

Build HOPE: Investing in People and Place

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From: KNRM ADMIN [<mailto:admin@knrm-nsn.us>]

Sent: Friday, May 24, 2019 2:38 PM

To: Lindsay Puckett

Cc: Administration KNRM; Administration Gabrieleno Indians

Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

CAUTION - EXTERNAL SENDER.

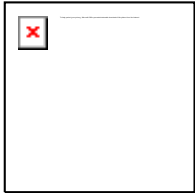
Hi Lindsay,

Attached please find our Rate Sheet for Native American Monitoring services.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Kindest Regards,

Vivian Martinez
Project Manager



Kizh Nation Resources Management - KNRM
910 N. Citrus Ave, Covina, CA 91722
Admin@knrm-nsn.us Office: (626) 521-5827

On Fri, May 24, 2019 at 2:33 PM Administration Gabrieleno <admin@gabrielenoindians.org> wrote:

Vivian

Please provide a rate sheet for Native American Monitoring to Lindsay pucket.

Thank you



KNRM RATES Cultural Resources

HOURLY RATES

Project Director	\$200
Project Manager	\$130
Lead Archaeologist	\$150
Archaeological Monitor	\$130
Native American Consultant (Surveyor)	\$100
Native American Monitor	\$75
Company 4 Wheel Drive or Truck Expense (daily, all inclusive) or mileage at the federal daily rate.	\$100

*The above rates are based on an eight-hour work day Monday through Friday. Overtime (over eight hours per day) and weekend rates are at 1.5 times the above rates. Holiday rates are 2 times the above rates.

*Cancellation of a work day with less than a 24-hour notice will result in a minimum charge of 4 hours.

*Travel expenses will be applied if the project location is > 50 miles from the KNRM office at 910 N. Citrus Ave. Covina, CA 91722. Travel expenses include but are not limited to; hotel-\$150max, meals-\$60max, rental car-\$100max each day.

*A rate equivalent to \$130 per hour shall be applied for project management at a minimum of ½ hour per monitoring day which includes; consultant communication, monitor coordination, and office and Invoice administration.

*A rate equivalent to \$200 per hour shall be applied for the Project Director's fees which includes Consultation, Pre-Construction meetings and all compliance issues.

*Accounts not paid within terms are subject to a 10% monthly finance charge.

DAILY RATES

Native American Monitoring All-inclusive Daily Rate **\$850**

This rate includes Project Director, Project Manager, and Native American Monitor fees for an eight-hour work day Monday through Friday. Direct expenses (i.e. mileage/vehicle use) and indirect expenses (i.e. travel expenses) are not included in this rate. Any overtime (over eight hours per day) will be an additional hourly rate at 1.5 times the hourly rates. Weekend Daily Rate is 1.5 times the all-inclusive daily rate. Holiday Daily rates are 2 times the all-inclusive daily rate.

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

From: **Lindsay Puckett** <Lindsay.Puckett@bbklaw.com>

Date: Fri, May 24, 2019 at 2:08 PM

Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

To: Andrew Salas <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>

Cc: Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>, Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>, dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org <dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org>, Wanda Roybal <Wanda.Roybal@bbklaw.com>

Hello Mr. Salas. Are you going to provide your proposed rates for Native American Monitoring per my request below?



Lindsay Puckett

Partner

lindsay.puckett@bbklaw.com

T: (619) 525-1378

www.BBKlaw.com

From: Lindsay Puckett

Sent: Thursday, May 23, 2019 11:49 AM

To: Andrew Salas

Cc: Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; Administration Gabrieleno Indians; dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org; Wanda Roybal

Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

We are still working on the Draft EIR and considering the feedback we received from you during consultation. We would like to see your proposed rate sheet for monitoring as part of this process.

Sent from my iPhone

On May 23, 2019, at 11:28 AM, Andrew Salas <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> wrote:

CAUTION - EXTERNAL SENDER.

Hello Lindsay

We are Just following up on the status of your project . If you have any info regarding the status contact us . Thank you

Sent from my iPhone

On May 23, 2019, at 11:13 AM, Lindsay Puckett <Lindsay.Puckett@bbklaw.com> wrote:

Good morning Mr. Salas and Mr. Teutimez. I am following up on our discussions regarding this project and the attached proposed mitigation measures you sent to HACLA previously. I recall seeing a reference to your rate sheet for Native American monitoring services on your website. Would you please send your rate sheet to us at your earliest convenience?



Lindsay Puckett
Partner
lindsay.puckett@bbklaw.com
T: (619) 525-1378
www.BBKlaw.com

From: RHCRdev CEQA [<mailto:RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>]
Sent: Monday, February 04, 2019 1:55 PM
To: 'Andrew Salas'
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; Jenny Scanlin; Lindsay Puckett; Steve O'Neil; White, Andre; Henrypedregon; RHCRdev CEQA
Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Mr. Salas,

Thank you for your e-mails over the weekend, which included the full Caltrans letter (dated December 26, 2017) containing the excerpt you e-mailed to me on January 8, 2019 regarding the SR 710 North Project; the study on the evolution of the Tongva tribal name; and the link to the article written on Rose Hill by Eric Brightwell. This information will be considered as we work to complete the Draft EIR for the project. I am resending the draft Meeting Minutes for our January 8, 2019 call. Please provide any specific comments on this Word version, whether based on the information you sent over the weekend or

otherwise, no later than Monday, February 11. We need this information in order to finalize the Draft EIR for public review.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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From: RHCRedev CEQA
Sent: Tuesday, January 29, 2019 10:12 AM
To: 'Andrew Salas' <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>; RHCRedev CEQA <RHCRedev.CEQA@hacla.org>
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>; Jenny Scanlin <Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>; Lindsay Puckett <Lindsay.Puckett@bbklaw.com>; Steve O'Neil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>; White, Andre <AWhite@related.com>; Henrypedregon <henrypedregon@aol.com>
Subject: RE: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Mr. Salas,

As HACLA is the lead agency for the project under CEQA, please direct any communications regarding the project to HACLA. We will share your specific comments on the meeting minutes for our January 8 call with Mr. O'Neil, who is copied on this e-mail.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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From: Andrew Salas [<mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, January 29, 2019 10:01 AM
To: RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno <Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>; Jenny Scanlin <Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>; Lindsay Puckett <Lindsay.Puckett@bbklaw.com>; Steve O'Neil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>; White, Andre <AWhite@related.com>; Henrypedregon <henrypedregon@aol.com>
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

I will contact them thank you

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 29, 2019, at 9:06 AM, RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org> wrote:

Mr. Salas,

The meeting minute summary was prepared and reviewed by HACLA, its counsel and Ultra Systems who were present during our meeting.

If you have any concerns about the write-up, please feel free to mark up the document and send it to us for our review.

To help with the revisions, attached is the word version that you could redline and send back to us.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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From: Andrew Salas [<mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Monday, January 28, 2019 7:53 PM
To: RHCRdev CEQA <RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org>
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians
<admin@gabrielenoindians.org>; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno
<Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>; Jenny Scanlin
<Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>; Lindsay Puckett
<Lindsay.Puckett@bbklaw.com>; Steve O'Neil
<soneil@ultrasystems.com>; White, Andre
<AWhite@related.com>; Henrypedregon
<henrypedregon@aol.com>
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

You are incorrect please contact me at your earliest convenience so that we can help you understand . The way you have our information writing in these meeting minutes is confusing and does not reflect on what was discussed . Perhaps we can meet on site to help you understand. Thank you

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 28, 2019, at 6:26 PM, RHCRdev CEQA
<RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org> wrote:

Mr. Salas,

Please find a revised meeting minutes that was updated based on the info you provided. These include the suggested spellings of the two village names and slight rewording there to clarify the locations.

Other minor edits made included: On Page 2, we believe you were referring to Mission Road so we removed the question about Montecito. Also on page 4 we spelled out JPH and changed “amount” to “numbers” relating to burials found along trade routes.

Thanks.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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From: Andrew Salas
[<mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2019 6:14 AM
To: RHCRedev CEQA
<RHCRedev.CEQA@hacla.org>
Cc: Administration Gabrieleno Indians
<admin@gabrielenoindians.org>; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno
<Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>; Jenny Scanlin
<Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>; Lindsay Puckett
<Lindsay.Puckett@bbklaw.com>; Steve O'Neil
<sonail@ultrasystems.com>; White, Andre
<AWhite@related.com>
Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El Sereno Historical Society material

Shevaanga Or Siba

Is where the first San Gabriel Mission was planned to be established in 1771

<image001.jpg>

<image002.jpg>

Toviscanga

Is where the San Gabriel Mission is now .

<image003.jpg>

<image004.jpg>

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 22, 2019, at 5:13 PM, RHCRdev CEQA
<RHCRdev.CEQA@hacla.org> wrote:

Dear Mr. Salas,

Please find attached the meeting minutes of the AB 52 Consultation between the Housing Authority for the City of Los Angeles ("HACLA") and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on Jan 8th 2019. Let us know if you have any comments or edits to these minutes.

On a separate note, I received your email requesting "Steve O'Neil's final report that he sent you". I understand from Steve that there might have been a malware email that apparently was sent from his colleague Megan's email on

December 7th with a note about an attachment. This email seemingly from Megan was actually from someone who hijacked Megan's email address early December 2018 with messages to open a spurious attachment. You might have seeming thought the email was legitimate and had something to do with the Rose Hill Courts project. The report that I sent to you in late December is indeed the current version of the report. While there has been a slight revision made to the Cultural Report last week with the updated project description, no other content has changed.

HACLA is still reviewing the information you and Matt have provided. We will get back to you shortly once we have completed our research.

Thank you.

Dhiraj Narayan

Housing Authority of the City of
Los Angeles

T 213.252.2040 | F 213.252.2739

E dhiraj.narayan@hacla.org

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-----Original Message-----

From: Andrew Salas

[<mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>]

Sent: Thursday, January 03, 2019
10:18 PM

To: Dhiraj Narayan

<Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org>

Cc: Administration Gabrieleno
Indians

<admin@gabrielenoindians.org>;

Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno

<Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com>;

Jenny Scanlin

<Jenny.Scanlin@hacla.org>;

RHCRedev CEQA

<RHCRedev.CEQA@hacla.org>

Subject: Re: Rose Hill Courts

HACLA AB-52 consultation -- El
Serenio Historical Society material

Hello Dhiraj,

Thank you for your email . How's
around 9:30 am Tuesday the 8th
sound ?

Sent from my iPhone

> On Jan 3, 2019, at 12:11 PM,
Dhiraj Narayan
<Dhiraj.Narayan@hacla.org>
wrote:

>

> Dhiraj

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<Rose Hills Courts AB52
Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-
19.pdf>

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<Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting
minutes 1-8-19 updated.pdf>

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mail so that we may correct our internal records. Please then delete the original message (including any attachments) in its entirety. Thank you.

<Rose Hills Courts AB52 Consultation meeting minutes 1-8-19 updated.docx>

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<Kizh Nation Mitigation Measures-c2.pdf>

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CONDITION OF APPROVAL

Condition of Approval – Tribal Cultural Resource Inadvertent Discovery

The process for addressing inadvertent discoveries of objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources during construction of the Rose Hill Courts Redevelopment Project is as follows:

- Prior to commencement of any ground disturbing activities, the Project contractor (including construction workers and foreman) will receive Workers Environmental Awareness Program (“WEAP”) training that: a) describes and illustrates potential regional cultural resources; b) emphasizes cultural sensitivity regarding the continued presence of local Native Americans and their concerns; and c) describes legal and regulatory requirements for the preservation of tribal cultural resources and the responsibility of the contractor to comply with these requirements. “Ground disturbing” activities will include the following: foundation demolition and removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, foundation work, pile driving (foundation, shoring, etc.). The training will instruct the workers on how to recognize potential tribal cultural resources if inadvertently discovered and promptly report them to their immediate supervisors. The foreman will receive training on when and how to contact the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (“HACLA”) concerning any potential tribal cultural resource finds.
- The WEAP training will be conducted by a Registered Professional Archaeologist retained by HACLA and paid for by the developer. At least three calendar days prior to the WEAP training, HACLA will notify the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation of the WEAP training via electronic correspondence to the address provided by the tribe and invite the tribe to have a qualified Native American Monitor present during the WEAP training. The Native American Monitor, if present, will be retained by HACLA and paid for by the developer at a reasonable hourly rate agreed upon by the parties.
- At least three calendar days prior to ground disturbing activities, HACLA shall notify the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation of the planned activities via electronic correspondence to the address provided by the tribe. A Native American Monitor designated by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation shall be allowed to be present on-site with the Archaeological Monitor (both of whom are to be retained by HACLA and paid for by the developer) during ground disturbing activities. The Native American Monitor shall confirm whether he/she intends to be present at least twenty-four hours prior to the commencement of the planned activities noticed by HACLA and will be compensated at a reasonable hourly rate only for time spent monitoring the planned activities noticed by HACLA. The absence of the Native American Monitor shall not preclude any planned activities from proceeding.
- The Archaeological Monitor and the Native American Monitor under the supervision of the Project Archaeologist (a Registered Professional Archaeologist) shall be present according to a schedule agreed upon by the Project Archaeologist, until the Project Archaeologist determines that ground disturbing activities are no longer occurring.

- Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the developer will immediately stop all ground disturbing activities in the area of the find, defined as a radius of no more than 10 feet, and contact the following: (1) all California Native American tribes that have informed the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project and (2) HACLA at (213) 252-6120.
- If HACLA, in consultation with the Project Archaeologist and the Native American Monitor, determines pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21074(a)(2) that the object or artifact appears to be a tribal cultural resource, HACLA will provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, up to 15 calendar days after notification, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the developer and HACLA regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbing activities, as well as treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.
- The developer will implement the affected tribe's recommendations if the Project Archaeologist, in their professional opinion, concludes that the affected tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible.
- The developer will submit a cultural resources monitoring plan (CRMP) prepared by the Project Archaeologist to HACLA that includes all recommendations from HACLA and any affected tribes that have been reviewed and determined by the Project Archaeologist to be reasonable and feasible. The developer will not be allowed to recommence ground disturbing activities in the find area until this plan is approved by HACLA.
- If the developer does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the Project Archaeologist, the developer may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the developer and HACLA who has the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The developer will pay any costs associated with the mediation.
- While the find assessment and CRMP are being prepared, the developer may recommence ground disturbing activities outside of a specific radius of the tribal cultural resource discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by the Project Archaeologist and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.
- Copies of any subsequent cultural resource report (a study as provided for in the CRMP containing analysis and report on any finds), tribal cultural resources study or report detailing the nature of any tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources will be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton within 60 calendar days following the conclusion of the monitoring by the Project Archaeologist (or within the time period established in the CRMP based on the nature of any discoveries of potential tribal cultural resources).
- Notwithstanding the above, any information determined to be confidential in nature, by HACLA, will be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or the general public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act and/or the California Public Resources Code.