



FEMA

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DC-HMGP-4344-397-122

July 29, 2021

Ms. Julianne Polanco
California State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Re: Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
HMGP-4344-397-122
No Historic Properties Affected
Subapplicant: City of Duarte

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to provide Federal financial assistance to the City of Duarte (City or Subapplicant) through the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES or Applicant) to complete the Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project, which would be funded under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The City is proposing to construct a debris and sediment catchment basin in Mel Canyon to prevent rock, sand, silt, and organic debris from flowing downslope onto Melcanyon Road and surrounding streets, causing drainage and flooding issues for adjacent and downstream properties (Undertaking). FEMA has reviewed the proposed Undertaking in accordance with the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services* (Agreement), executed on October 29, 2019, and requests your review of FEMA's finding of **No Historic Properties Affected**.

Undertaking

The Undertaking is in the northeast portion of the City of Duarte in Los Angeles County, California. The debris and sediment catchment basin would be placed north of the intersection of Melcanyon Road and Brookridge Road (34.151851, -117.939737). The land is privately owned but is being obtained by the City. A project location and vicinity map is included in **Attachment 1**.

The proposed Undertaking would involve the construction of a sediment catchment basin in Mel Canyon to prevent debris from flowing downslope onto Melcanyon Road and surrounding residential streets. Vegetation clearance and 2.46 acres of grading would be required within the project area. A gabion vertical drop structure or basin would then be built, and ring nets and gabion walls would be installed to act as debris barriers. Reinforced concrete pipes with catch basins would be installed upslope of the catchment basin to flow directly into the flood control channel. The

catchment basin would tie into the existing storm drain system south of the structure. Additional project activities would include the construction of gates and fencing, asphalt roadways to facilitate maintenance access, driveway aprons, and drainage features. Access to the project area would be from Melcanyon Road and Opal Canyon Road, and staging would occur within a 0.9-acre field owned by the Valley View Elementary School.

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The project area of potential effect (APE) includes the full horizontal and vertical extents of proposed ground-disturbing activities associated with the Undertaking. It spans approximately 5.1 acres and is centered in Mel Canyon in the City of Duarte in southeastern Los Angeles County. The maximum vertical APE, or depth of project ground-disturbing activities, would extend to bedrock or until suitable basal material is reached within the catchment basin area. A project APE map is included in **Attachment 1**.

Identification Efforts

To identify historic properties potentially affected by the Undertaking, FEMA's qualified contractor Pacific Legacy, Inc. (Pacific Legacy) reviewed archival and records search materials obtained through the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), requested a search of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), contacted tribal representatives identified by the NAHC and through Federal agency databases, and carried out an intensive pedestrian survey of all accessible portions of the APE.

An archival and records search was conducted through the South Central Coastal Information Center of the CHRIS for the project APE and a surrounding 0.5-mile buffer. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the APE, though one prehistoric site and two historic period built environment resources have been reported within a surrounding 0.5-mile radius. No prior cultural resources studies have overlapped the APE, but ten studies were previously conducted within a surrounding 0.5-miles radius.

Pacific Legacy personnel contacted the NAHC to request a review of the Sacred Lands File for the APE in January 2021. The review indicated that Native American cultural resources are present in the APE. The NAHC provided a list of tribal representatives with potential interest in and knowledge of the project vicinity. A search of Federal agency databases available through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs revealed that three Federally recognized tribes are affiliated with the project area: the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California. FEMA sent a letter to these tribes describing the Undertaking in February 2021. Consistent with 36 CFR 800.2(c)(a), FEMA also sent letters describing the Undertaking to representatives of five non-Federally recognized tribes, including the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation; Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California; and Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe to solicit information or concerns about the Undertaking.

Pacific Legacy staff followed up with phone calls and emails in February 2021 to confirm that all parties contacted by mail had received the letter and been notified about the project. Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, stated by phone that the project area is culturally sensitive, and that the tribe wished to participate in the field survey and have a tribal monitor present during construction. Andrew Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, stated by phone that the project is in a very sensitive, sacred area where burials may be present. He noted that the tribe wished to participate in the project field visit, have a tribal monitor present during project ground-disturbing activities, and develop a mitigation plan that would allow the tribe to collect native plants from areas where vegetation would be cleared as a result of the project. All relevant correspondence for the project from FEMA, the NAHC, and consulting tribal representatives is included as Attachment B of the archaeological technical report included in **Attachment 2**.

Pacific Legacy personnel conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE in June 2021 and assessed the potential to encounter archaeological resources during project ground-disturbing activities. All areas within the APE, except for the northwest portion of the APE where vegetation proved impassable, were examined using 5-meter transect intervals. The intensive pedestrian survey revealed no prehistoric artifacts, ecofacts, or features and no materials or features that could be dated to the historic period. A technical report summarizing the archaeological investigation for the project is included in **Attachment 2**.

A geoarchaeological assessment revealed that portions of the APE where the proposed gabion vertical drop structure, concrete pipes, and catch basins would be installed are characterized by Middle to Late Holocene-age deposits while the adjacent ridges are Pleistocene-age or older landforms. Colluvial erosion following recent wildfires has contributed to modern soil deposition in low lying areas within the APE, though recent soil and debris flow downslope onto adjacent streets and properties indicates that former intact deposits in Mel Canyon may have been impacted or partly displaced. The APE was found to have moderate to high potential to reveal buried archaeological resources, though the likelihood of encountering intact or in situ cultural materials during project ground-disturbing activities may be diminished given the scale of recent soil and debris flow through Mel Canyon.

Although the pedestrian archaeological survey failed to reveal the presence of archaeological resources within the APE, FEMA is recommending archaeological and Native American monitoring during project ground-disturbing activities. The sensitivity of the project area, potential to encounter buried cultural resources, poor ground surface visibility, and partial inaccessibility of the APE during the pedestrian survey indicate that archaeological monitoring is warranted to ensure that inadvertent discoveries, if encountered, are properly treated and managed during project construction. No additional archaeological studies of the APE are planned, as further archaeological survey of the APE is expected to reveal little new information and subsurface testing is expected to yield little data given the apparent depth of recent soil and debris deposition within the APE.

In addition to archaeological and tribal monitoring during construction, cultural resources awareness training also will be implemented in advance of project ground-disturbing activities.

Should any cultural materials or human remains be inadvertently discovered, FEMA will notify appropriate parties and will comply with Stipulation III.B of the Agreement.

Determination of Effect

Based on the above information, FEMA concludes that there are no historic properties in the APE. Therefore, FEMA has made a finding of **No Historic Properties Affected** per Stipulation II.C.4.a of the Agreement. Per Stipulation I.E. of the Agreement, the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has 30 days to review FEMA's determination. If the SHPO does not object to the determination within 30 days of receipt of this letter and documentation, FEMA may proceed to fund the project.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this project, please do not hesitate to contact David Cohen at (510) 627-7063, david.cohen@fema.dhs.gov, or the letterhead address.

Sincerely,



David R. Cohen, for
Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer
FEMA Region IX

Attachments:

Attachment 1: Figures

Figure 1. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(FEMA-HMGP-4344-397-122) Location and Vicinity Map.

Figure 2. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(FEMA-HMGP-4344-397-122) Area of Potential Effect Map.

Attachment 2: Archaeological Investigation for the City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project, Los Angeles County, California (FEMA-HGMP-4344-397-122)

ATTACHMENT 1: FIGURES

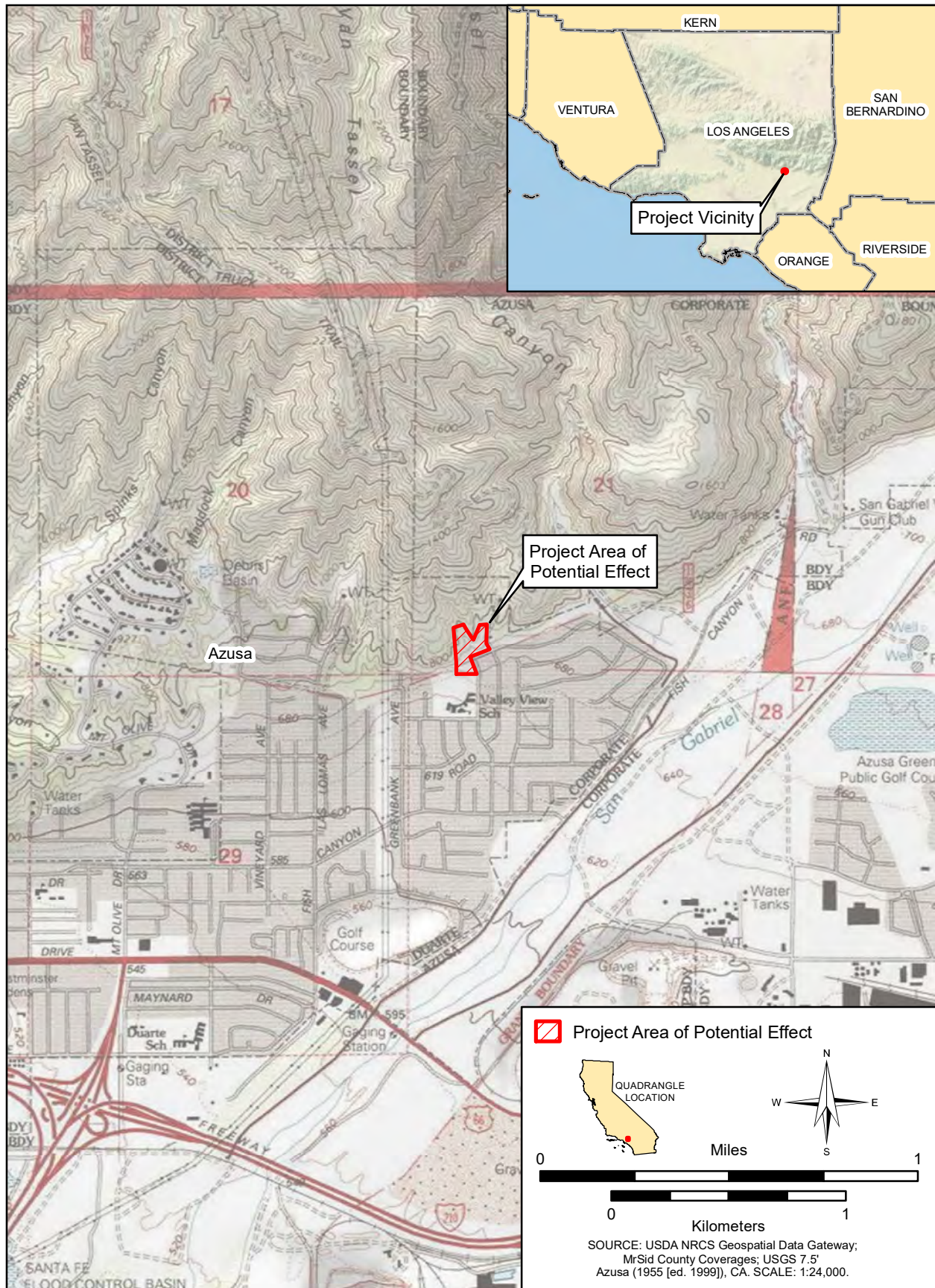


Figure 1. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project (FEMA-HMGP-4344-397-122) Location and Vicinity Map.



Figure 2. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project (FEMA-HMGP-4344-397-122) Area of Potential Effect Map.

**ATTACHMENT 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE CITY OF DUARTE – MEL CANYON
DEBRIS AND SEDIMENT CATCHMENT BASIN PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
(FEMA-HGMP-DR-4344-397-122)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE
CITY OF DUARTE – MEL CANYON DEBRIS AND SEDIMENT
CATCHMENT BASIN PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
(HMGP-DR- 4344-397-122)**



View of the Mel Canyon entrance from Melcanyon Road.

Prepared for

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Prepared by

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June 2021

*USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Map: Azusa (1955 [ed.1999], California
Project Area of Potential Effect: 5.15 Acres
Results: Negative for Archaeological Resources*



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ATTACHMENTS

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ATTACHMENT C: PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the US Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and under contract to CDM Smith, Inc., Pacific Legacy, Inc. conducted an archaeological investigation for the City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Basin Project (the project), which is centered on a 5.15-acre area in the City of Duarte in Los Angeles County, California. The City of Duarte (City or Subapplicant) proposes to construct a debris and sediment catchment basin within Mel Canyon to prevent rock, sand, silt, and organic debris from flowing downslope onto Melcanyon Road and surrounding streets, causing drainage and flooding issues for adjacent and downstream properties. The Project will be funded under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and administered through the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES or Applicant).

Pacific Legacy's investigation was carried out in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and its purpose was to identify archaeological resources that may be adversely affected by the Project. FEMA will be reviewing the proposed Undertaking with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (Agreement) among FEMA, the SHPO, and Cal OES executed on October 29, 2019.

1.1 RESULTS SUMMARY

Pacific Legacy began its archaeological investigation with a review of documents provided by the City. These included the City's HMGP Subapplication, maps of the proposed project area, and the project scope of work. Using this information, Pacific Legacy produced project location and Area of Potential Effect (APE) maps for FEMA's approval (*see* Attachment A, Figures 1 and 2). Pacific Legacy then requested that personnel from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) conduct an archival and records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for the Project APE and a surrounding 0.5-mile buffer. Pacific Legacy staff initiated contact with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE. Native American tribal representatives identified by the NAHC and through federal agency databases were contacted by FEMA to solicit any comments or concerns they might have about the project. A geoarchaeological assessment of the project APE and desktop review of the project area's cultural history also was completed. Finally, accompanied by representatives from the City and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, Pacific Legacy personnel performed a pedestrian archaeological survey of the APE while staff from SWCA Environmental Consultants completed a biological survey of the project area.

The archival and records search revealed no known archaeological or historic period built environment resources within the project APE, though three cultural resources were previously recorded within a surrounding 0.5-mile radius, including a prehistoric artifact scatter (P-19-000241), a historic period road complex (P-19-186917), and a historic period transmission line (P-19-192581). The NAHC search of the Sacred Lands File indicated that Native American resources are within the project area. The NAHC provided contact information for eight Native American tribal representatives who may have knowledge of or concerns about the project vicinity. One additional tribal representative with a potential interest in the project area was identified through a search of federal agency databases available through the US Department of

Housing and Urban Development, US Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

Individuals representing three federally recognized and four non-federally recognized tribes were contacted by FEMA about the project via certified mail and email in February 2021 (*see* Attachment B, Consultation Documentation). Two tribal representatives responded in February 2021. Andrew Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, stated by phone that the project is in a very sensitive, sacred area where burials may be present. He noted that the tribe wished to participate in the field survey, have a Native American monitor present during ground disturbing activities, and develop a mitigation plan with FEMA that would permit the tribe to collect native plants from areas where vegetation would be cleared as part of the project. Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, also responded by phone and noted that the project area is culturally sensitive, and that the tribe wished to participate in the field survey and have a Native American monitor present during construction (*see* Attachment B, Consultation Documentation).

A qualified archaeologist from Pacific Legacy conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE on June 2, 2021, using 5-meter transects wherever possible. Ground surface visibility was limited by dense vegetation within the canyon, which made the northwest portion of the APE impassable. "Boot scrapes" were employed in many areas to provide a better view of project area soils. No prehistoric artifacts or features were observed during the archaeological survey, and no clearly definable historic period materials or features were noted. Given the extent of recent colluvial deposition within Mel Canyon, however, and the potential sensitivity of the project area, there is moderate to high potential to encounter subsurface archaeological deposits within the APE (*see* Attachment C, Photographic Documentation).

Based on the results of the archival and records search, contact with the NAHC and Native American tribal representatives, a geoarchaeological assessment of the project area, and the pedestrian inventory survey of the APE, further archaeological studies are expected to provide little additional information in advance of project implementation. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation and Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians expressed concerns about the sensitivity of the project area and requested that a Native American monitor be present during project ground disturbing activities. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation also requested that a mitigation plan be put in place to allow for the collection of native plants that would otherwise be cleared as part of the project.

Given the inaccessibility of the northwest portion of the APE during the pedestrian archaeological survey, generally poor conditions of ground surface visibility within the APE, and buried cultural resource sensitivity of the project area, Pacific Legacy recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during project ground disturbing activities. Pre-construction cultural resources awareness training is also advocated for all field personnel. This training should be provided by a qualified archaeologist and local Native American tribal representative familiar with the project vicinity. A Native American tribal representative should take part to make field personnel aware of tribal concerns regarding local native plant species and areas that are regarded as sensitive to local tribes. Procedures and communication protocols for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological materials also should be presented. The training should

stress that if ground disturbing activities associated with the project result in the inadvertent discovery of buried prehistoric or historic period cultural materials, work in the immediate area of the find must cease and FEMA and Cal OES must be notified so that next steps can be determined, as necessary. Stipulation III.B of the 2019 Agreement outlines measures that will be followed if human remains are encountered during the Undertaking.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City proposes to construct a debris and sediment catchment basin to prevent rock, sand, silt, and organic debris from flowing downslope onto Melcanyon Road and surrounding streets, causing drainage and flooding issues for adjacent and downstream properties. Prior to construction of the catchment basin, vegetation clearance and grading of 2.46-acres will be required. A gabion vertical drop structure or basin will then be built, and flexible ring nets and gabion walls will be installed to act as debris flow barriers. Reinforced concrete pipes with catch basins will be installed upslope of the catchment basin to flow directly into the flood control channel. The catchment basin will then tie into an existing storm drain system south of the structure. Gates and fencing will be installed to contain the area and prohibit public access. Asphalt roadways to facilitate maintenance access, driveway aprons, and drainage features also will be added. The depth of project ground disturbing activities will vary but is expected to extend to bedrock or until suitable basal material is reached within the catchment basin area.

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The Project APE spans 5.15 acres and is centered in Mel Canyon in the City of Duarte in southeastern Los Angeles County (*see* Attachment A, Figure 2). The maximum vertical APE, or depth of project ground disturbing activities, would extend to bedrock or until suitable basal material is reached within the catchment basin area. Access to the APE would be from Melcanyon Road and Opal Canyon Road, and staging would occur within a 0.9-acre field owned by the Valley View Elementary School.

1.4 STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

Pacific Legacy Senior Archaeologist Lisa Holm, PhD/RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for the project. Ms. Holm has 29 years of experience in California archaeology. John Holson, MA/RPA, served as the Contract Manager for the project. Mr. Holson has over four decades of experience in California cultural resources management and is a Pacific Legacy founding Principal. Pacific Legacy Archaeologist Robert Fitzgerald, MA, conducted the pedestrian survey of the Project APE. Mr. Fitzgerald has eight years of experience in California archaeology. Pacific Legacy archaeologist Shauna Mundt, MA/RPA, assisted with the reporting effort. Ms. Mundt has seven years of experience in California archaeology. Pacific Legacy's senior staff meet or exceed the professional requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190).

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

The Project APE is in the City of Duarte in southeastern Los Angeles County. It is situated in the San Gabriel Valley in a suburban residential area that borders the Angeles National Forest and San Gabriel Mountains to the north. The San Gabriel River is located east of the APE, and the Los Angeles River is to the west. Duarte has a semi-arid Mediterranean climate characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Yearly temperatures range from 41 to 90° Fahrenheit with an average mean temperature of 65° Fahrenheit. The APE is in Township 1 North, Range 10 West, Section 21. It is depicted on the Azusa 1955 (ed. 1999), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic map in Attachment A, Figure 1 and on a true-color orthophoto in Attachment A, Figure 2.

2.1.1 FLORA AND FAUNA

The San Gabriel Mountains are part of the Transverse Ranges, which contain a mosaic of vegetation zones, including Lower and Upper Chaparral, Southern Oak Woodland, and Montane Coniferous Forest (Hickman 1993; Munz 1974:4). The Project area is within the Lower Chaparral zone. Vegetation in this zone includes chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), California lilac (*Ceanothus spp.*), scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), holly-leaved redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), holly-leaved cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), wild peas (*Lathyrus vestitus*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*), and wild cucumber (*Echinocystis lobata*) (Schoenherr 1992).

A variety of mammal and bird species are found within the San Gabriel Mountains and include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), screech owl (*Otus asio*), California roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), and mountain quail (*Oreortyz picta*) (Schoenherr 1992).

2.1.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND BURIED CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY

The project area is just south of the San Gabriel Mountains at the northern edge of the Los Angeles Basin, which has been subject to significant sediment deposition from the mountains since the Early Pleistocene (Yerkes et al. 1965). Most basin deposits date to the past 4 million years and are largely composed of marine sediments overlain by a comparatively thin terrestrial sequence. The project area is just south of the Sierra Madre fault zone, an active reverse thrust fault system that forms the southern boundary of the San Gabriel Mountains; together with the Cucamonga Fault, it is largely responsible for the uplift of the mountains (Crook et al. 1987).

Surficial geology within the project area has been broadly characterized as older alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits from the Middle to Late Pleistocene (Qoa) (Jennings 1977). Through more in depth mapping of the southern half of the Azusa quadrangle, however, Morton (1973) defined the surficial geology of the Mel Canyon channel as “unconsolidated, generally grayish alluvium on canyon floors within the mountains” (Qal) marked by Cretaceous quartz diorite (qd) and Pleistocene-age San Dimas Formation (Qsd) deposits along the adjacent ridges. Morton (1973) mapped the mouth of the canyon as it broadens to the south as Holocene-age “alluvium west of the San Gabriel Canyon fan” (Qal₃).

Soils within the northern portion of the project area are dominated by the Trigo series on 2 to 60% slopes with limited areas of Vista series soils on slopes of 2 to 85% (USDA NCSS 2020). The Trigo series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in consolidated alluvium from mixed sources on dissected terraces (USDA NCSS 2001), while the Vista series is composed of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in material weathered from decomposed granitic rock (USDA NCSS 2012). The southern portion of the project area is characterized by Urban land-Palmview-Tujunga complex soils on 2 to 9% slopes (USDA NCSS 2020). These include discontinuous human-transported material over alluvium derived from granite. Predominate within this complex are Tujunga series soils, which consist of very deep, excessively drained soils formed in alluvium from granitic sources; they occur on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas, with slopes ranging from 0 to 12% (USDA NCSS 2017a). The Palmview series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium from granitic rock or related rock sources; these soils occur on alluvial fans with 0 to 15% slopes (USDA NCSS 2017b).

Buried cultural resource potential is generally based on the likelihood that a particular landform will contain buried, moderately stable land surfaces that could have supported past human use and habitation. Landforms dating to the Latest Pleistocene (~15,000-11,500) or earlier have very low potential to reveal buried cultural resources because they are too old to contain subsurface archaeological deposits. Conversely, the potential to encounter buried cultural resources in landforms dating to the Late Holocene (4,000 to 2,000 BP) or Latest Holocene to historic period (2,000 to 150 BP) is generally moderate to high because they are more likely to post-date or overlay earlier archaeological sites and deposits (Meyer and Rosenthal 2008:160).

As mapped by Morton (1973), low lying areas within the APE where the proposed gabion vertical drop structure, concrete pipes, and catch basins will be installed are marked by Middle to Late Holocene-age deposits while the adjacent ridges are marked by Pleistocene-age or older landforms. Recent post-fire colluvial erosion has further contributed to sediment deposition within low lying areas in the project APE, which means that these areas have been further obscured by modern sediments. In addition to landform age, factors that affect buried cultural resource potential include the proximity of a given location to natural streams, rivers, and springs (Meyer and Rosenthal 2008), as well as less measurable cultural factors such as proximity to travel routes, other site locations, or important resource areas.

It is important to note that while recent colluvial erosion may have buried archaeological materials within the APE, if present, it also may have reduced the potential for the preservation of such materials as sediment was transported downslope onto adjacent streets and properties (see Section 3.3). Thus, while the project APE must be considered sensitive for buried cultural resources, recent natural disturbances have also likely impacted or displaced the upper layers of sediment within Mel Canyon. Although the APE has moderate to high potential to reveal buried archaeological materials, the probability of encountering intact or in situ materials during project ground disturbing activities may be somewhat diminished.

2.2 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Over the years, California archaeologists have advanced several prehistoric cultural chronologies for the project vicinity (Erlandson 1994; King 1990; Moratto 1984; Wallace 1955,

1978; Warren 1968). Drawing from these and other sources, Glassow et al. (2007) have provided a more recent, detailed synthesis of the Northern California Bight that informs the cultural chronology of the project area presented below.

The Millingstone Horizon (7,000 to 5,000 cal BC) is arguably the earliest well-established period of human occupation in the greater project vicinity. Named by Wallace (1954) for its abundance of milling slabs and handstones, it was also characterized by hammerstones, flaked stone tools, and sporadic fire-affected rock features. Despite the abundance of manufactured stone tools, there is little evidence of projectile point and biface manufacture. Instead, much of what has been recovered is associated with the processing and cooking of food (Glassow et al. 2007:194). During this period, water temperatures were cooler and marine productivity was higher, suggesting a greater reliance on marine resources. Vegetation during this time is not well-documented, though some pollen data indicates that it may have been similar to the present (Erlandson 1994:32-33; Glassow et al. 2007:194). Site CA-SBA-552, located at Vandenburg Air Force Base approximately 140 miles west-northwest of the project area, contains the thickest deposits of material dating to this period (before 5,500 cal BC), with deposits as deep as 3.5 meters and possibly extending over two hectares (Glassow et al. 2007:194). Settlement patterns during this time are still not well documented, and archaeologists disagree on whether the artifacts recovered at Millingstone Horizon sites are indicative of semi-permanent residential bases (*see* McGuire and Hildebrandt 1994) or examples of temporary seasonal settlements (*see* Glassow 1996).

Between 6,500 and 4,500 cal BC, the frequency of radiocarbon-dated sites declines, suggesting there was a decline in population, likely as a result of environmental conditions that affected resources. Sites increased in apparent frequency again beginning around 4,500 cal BC, however, and by 4,000 cal BC they returned to the frequency level seen around 6,000 cal BC (Glassow et al. 2007:196). Evidence of changes in subsistence practices and social organization began after roughly 4,500 cal BC (Glassow et al. 2007:196; King 1990). Handstones and millingslabs are still present in the archaeological record for this time period, though their forms changed, with milling slabs becoming larger and heavier and handstones taking more diverse shapes. Additionally, mortars and pestles appeared after 4,000 cal BC, suggesting the introduction of acorns as a food source (Glassow et al. 2007:197). The presence of side-notched projectile points in site deposits increased at this time as well, indicating that big game hunting was more prevalent than in the Millingstone Horizon and that technical specialization, more permanent settlement patterns, and gender-based division of labor was increasing (Glassow et al. 2007:197-199).

During the Middle to Late Holocene (2,000 cal BC to cal AD 1), technology continued to advance. Circular fishhooks and notched stone sinkers or net weights at coastal sites indicate there was a greater emphasis on marine resources, while the evolution of projectile points from side-notched to contracting stem reflected shifts in hunting and warfare strategies (Glassow et al. 2007:200). The archaeological record during this time suggests an increase in cultural complexity and sedentism. Burial offerings became more complex, and the increased specialization of tool manufacture and larger settlements indicates that groups were less nomadic (Glassow et al. 2007:200). While mobility persisted throughout this period, evidence of more permanent settlement patterns began to emerge as a result of technological advances, population growth, and the expansion of trade networks.

Important technological and social developments occurred between cal AD 1 to 1000, most of which are not yet fully understood. The presence of large cemeteries dating from cal AD 1 to 700 is indicative of increased sedentism and population growth (Glassow et al 2007:203; King 1990:34-35). The plank canoe was first seen in this time period, though there is some disagreement on exactly when it was introduced (*see* Arnold 1995:736; Arnold and Bernard 2005; Gamble 2002b; Jones and Klar 2005; Klar and Jones 2005). Improvements in projectile point technology, and the emergence of shell beads, bone and stone ornaments, and ceremonial or ritual items all indicate an increasingly complex social and political structure (Glassow et al. 2007:204; King 1990:99).

From cal AD 1000 to the time of Spanish colonization (cal AD 1769), craft specialization played an essential role in shaping the social and political systems of Native Southern Californian groups. By cal AD 1300, all of the major aspects of Chumash and Tongva (Gabrielino) cultural systems as they were at the time of European contact were in place (Glassow et al. 2007:205). There has been significant discussion about the role that climate changes played during this time, namely the Medieval Climatic Anomaly between cal AD 800 and 1400 (*see* Jones et al. 1999; Raab and Larson 1997; Raab et al. 1995; Stine 1994). Some scholars have hypothesized that socioeconomic complexity arose at least in part as a consequence of environmental stresses that led to social hierarchy and greater complexity (*see* Colten 1993, 1995; Lambert 1994; Walker and Lambert 1989), while others (*see* Gamble 2005 and King 1990) have asserted that the evidence for rapid cultural change as a result of long-term climate variability is lacking, and that cultural change occurred more slowly.

Much of what is known about the Northern California Bight comes from the coastal and Channel Island region. Inland areas need substantially more attention; the number of investigated sites is quite low in most inland areas, and knowledge of inland prehistory is scant compared to the coast and islands. Because the island sites have not been disturbed by development in the way that the mainland has, however, they offer a clearer chronology that, combined with appropriate theoretical frameworks, can assist ongoing and future research as well as a better understanding of mainland prehistory (Glassow et al. 2007:213).

2.2.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The project area is located within the ethnographic territory of the Gabrielino, also known as the Tongva. The Gabrielino language is one of the Cupan languages within the Ttatic language family of Uto-Aztecan language stock (Bean and Smith 1978:538). The Gabrielino are named after Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, which was established in their territory; they called themselves *Kuni'vit*. Their tribal territory comprised the coastal and inland areas of modern-day Los Angeles and Orange counties, and included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; intermittent streams in the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains; all of the Los Angeles Basin; the coast from Aliso Creek south of Newport Bay to Topanga Creek; and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:620-621). Knowledge of Gabrielino culture is largely based on information gathered from 18th century Spanish expeditions, mission documents, the works of ethnographers and linguists, and from Gabrielino descendants. Published sources on the Gabrielino include Blackburn (1962-1963), Engelhardt (1908-1915), Harrington (1933, 1942), Kroeber (1925), Johnston (1962), and

footnotes in letters written by Hugo Reid, which can be found in Heizer (1968) and Hoffman (1885).

The Gabrieleno were hunter-gatherers whose territory encompassed a large and diverse environment that included marine, foothill, mountain, and forest resource zones. They were semi-sedentary, inhabiting primary central villages with secondary satellite villages connected by economic, religious, and social ties (Bean and Smith 1978:540). They lived in large, domed, circular structures thatched with tule, fern, or *carriz*, and three to four families lived in each structure. Each village also contained communal structures such as sweathouses, menstrual huts, and a ceremonial enclosure called a *yuvar*. The *yuvar* was an oval, open-air enclosure built near the chief's residence. It was constructed of willow in a wicker fashion, and decorated with flowers, skins, and raven and eagle feathers (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

The social and political organization of the Gabrielino was likely similar to the moiety systems of other neighboring Takic speakers, featuring a patrilineal system of clans with hereditary chiefs or leaders. Chiefs had several assistants such as an announcer, treasurer, general assistant, and messengers. Shamans also held authority positions in villages. A village was made up of members of several lineages and the leader typically was from the dominant lineage. There were at least three hierarchically ordered social classes: an elite of chiefs and their immediate family; a middle class of well-established lineages; and a third class comprising remaining tribe members engaged in "ordinary socioeconomic pursuits" (Bean and Smith 1978:543). Population estimates for the Gabrielino are difficult to derive (Bean and Smith 1978:540). At the time of European contact, 50 to 100 mainland villages were occupied, each with a population ranging from 50-200 inhabitants in each village. The Gabrielino population is estimated to have been around 5,000 at the time of European contact (Bean and Smith 1978:540; Heizer and Elsasser 1980:20). Later estimates by Hugo Reid and mission baptism records are lower, likely a result of population decline caused by diseases introduced by initial Spanish contact (Bean and Smith 1978:540).

The local environment afforded a variety of abundant natural resources for food, ornamentation, tools, and economic exchange. Women did the majority of gathering plant resources, while men hunted, fished, assisted with gathering, and were the principal conductors of economic exchange. The Gabrielino hunted large terrestrial mammals with bow and arrow, while small game was caught with traps and snares. They hunted marine mammals with harpoons, spearthrowers and clubs, and fished in the deep sea and along coasts and rivers. Archaeological and ethnographic evidence has indicated that trade networks were an essential part of the Gabrielino economy. Coastal and inland resources were traded back and forth among the Gabrielino, and shell and steatite were exchanged with other inland groups. Some of these items were traded as far east as central Arizona through intermediate parties (Bean and Smith 1978:547). Clothing was minimal, with men and children usually going naked and women wearing aprons of animal skin or the inner bark of cottonwood and willow trees (Bean and Smith 1978:541). In cold weather, robes and blankets made of deerskins and rabbit fur woven with milkweed or yucca were worn. Tattooing of both men and women using flint slivers and charcoal was a common practice (Bean and Smith 1978:541). Gabrielino material culture consisted of stone, bone, and wooden tools, some with ornate shell inlays, as well as steatite carvings and basketry.

The establishment of Spanish missions, and the subsequent introduction of European diseases by settlers, resulted in a rapid and dramatic decline in the Gabrielino population in the 18th and 19th centuries. Subsequent persecution and suppression of Gabrielino cultural expressions by Spanish, Mexican, and American ruling governments also greatly impacted traditional Gabrielino lifeways. The Gabrielino continue to live in the greater Los Angeles area today, though none of the extant tribal groups are currently federally-recognized.

2.2.3 HISTORIC PERIOD

SPANISH EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first Spanish explorer to reach the California coast and make contact with the Gabrielino. In 1602, a group of Spanish explorers led by Sebastián Vizcaino again made contact with the Gabrielino, though it was not until Gaspar de Portolá's mission in 1769 that the Spanish began to colonize California. During the late 18th century, the Spanish established a series of 21 missions along the California coast and interior between San Diego and Sonoma along El Camino Real. The explicit purpose of the mission system was to convert Native people to Christianity and introduce them to the Hispanic lifeways of their colonizers. A less overt but no less significant goal was to provide a working class for the missions and for Spanish landholders. Four missions were established in Gabrielino territory. Foremost among them was Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, which was constructed in 1771 in what is the now the City of Los Angeles. In 1775, soon after the mission system was first established, the process of granting large parcels of land, or *ranchos*, to prominent individuals was begun (Hoover et al. 1990). Within a few years, *ranchos* occupied large tracts of land in the vicinity of the missions, and a pastoral economy involving the missions, *ranchos*, and Native inhabitants was established.

Drastic and irreversible change affected Gabrielino lifeways following Spanish exploration and the establishment of the missions. Spanish missionaries began proselytizing the Native Californians, initiating a process of culture change that would bring most Native peoples in the area into the mission system by the early 1800s. At the expense of traditional skills, the neophytes were taught the horticultural and pastoral skills of the Hispanic tradition, continuing the process of social disruption begun by relocation to the missions and population decrease due to epidemic and endemic disease. Up to six thousand Gabrielino are buried around the grounds of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (Ramirez and Seidl 2007:35).

MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE AND THE RANCHOS

With Mexican independence in 1821, Spanish control of Alta California came to an end. Little changed, however, until mission secularization in 1834, when Native peoples were freed from the mission system. Mission lands were granted to private individuals, and much of the mission Native population dispersed to local *ranchos*, villages, or *pueblos*. Although in many ways the mission system upended traditional Native lifeways, it has been suggested that mission secularization removed the sole means of social protection and support on which Native populations had come to rely. This exposed Native groups to additional exploitation by outside interests, often forcing them into a marginal existence as laborers for large landholders (Heizer et al. 1975; Silliman 2004).

Following the secularization of the missions, the Mexican population continued to grow while the Native population continued to decline. During this period, Anglo-Americans began to arrive and settle in Alta California, often marrying into Mexican families, becoming Mexican citizens, and receiving land grants. In 1846, on the eve of the Mexican-American War, the estimated population of Alta California was 8,000 non-Natives and 10,000 Natives (Breschini and Haversat 1988). These are only estimates, however, as Cook (1957) has suggested the Native American population was 100,000 in 1850, while the US Census of 1880 reported 20,385 individuals of Native American descent.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EXPANSION

Following the Mexican-American War, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought Alta California under the control of the US government in 1848. News of the Gold Rush in 1848 sparked a massive and rapid influx of American settlers into California. Due to the large number of American settlers, legal determination of ownership of lands awarded by Spanish or Mexican authorities, including *pueblos* and *ranchos*, was often disputed in California. As a consequence, the US government passed the Land Act of 1851, which placed the burden of proof-of-ownership on land grantees. The few Native Americans who had received grants lost their titles, as did many Hispanic landowners, and by 1885 nearly all of the claims had been decided.

The latter half of the 19th century saw continued Anglo-American immigration into the Los Angeles area and significant changes in the culture and economy of the region. Dispersed farmsteads slowly replaced the immense Mexican *ranchos*. Although Hispanic culture continued to exist and thrive, Anglo-American culture became predominant.

CITY OF DUARTE

The City of Duarte is a small city located in southeastern Los Angeles County at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is named after ex-Mexican Corporal Andrés Duarte, who was awarded a nearly 7,000-acre land grant in 1841 by Juan Bautista Alvarado, the governor of Alta California. Corporal Duarte named his *rancho* Azusa de Duarte, adopting the name Azusa from *Asuksa-gna*, a nearby Gabrielino village in the San Gabriel Mountain foothills. During the mid-19th century, as a way to pay off his debts, Corporal Duarte began selling his land, including large parcels to Michael Whistler and Dr. Nehemiah Beardslee. Beardslee would go on to establish the first school in Duarte and lay the first section of water lines in the City (City of Duarte n.d.). The remainder of Corporal Duarte's land was eventually divided and sold as individual 40-acre parcels. During the mid-to-late 19th and into the 20th century, Anglo-American settlers, Latinos, and Japanese immigrants built a successful agricultural community, specializing in citrus and avocado production (City of Duarte n.d.).

In the early part of the 20th century, two important medical institutions were established, contributing to the economic growth of Duarte. The Jewish Consumptive Relief Association started a tuberculosis sanitarium in 1913 that evolved into the world-renowned cancer and catastrophic disease treatment facility, the City of Hope National Medical Center. In 1930, the Carmelite Sisters of the Most Sacred Heart of Los Angeles established the Santa Teresita Rest Home, which until recently was known as the Santa Teresita Medical Center (City of Duarte n.d.). In 1957, fearing annexation by neighboring communities, a group of community leaders

led a successful campaign to have Duarte incorporated, leading to the establishment of the City of Duarte and the Duarte Unified School District on August 22, 1957 (City of Duarte n.d.).

Today, the City of Duarte is known as a “bedroom community.” Due to its geographic location and proximity to the San Gabriel Mountains, the San Gabriel River, and rock quarry operations in nearby Azusa and Irwindale, it has faced a number of challenges bringing outside commerce and investment to the city. Air quality and noise concerns related to the quarries has led to the City repeatedly seeking to halt the expansion of those operations, with little success (Manella 2013; Quintana 1988). Despite these challenges, Duarte has been successful in attracting retail development to the city. Preserving the history of the City of Duarte is very important to the residents and community leaders (City of Duarte n.d.). Formed in 1952, the Duarte Historical Society and Museum operates using volunteers to “collect and preserve materials pertaining to the history of the City of Duarte and the San Gabriel Valley. . . through presentations at meetings and community events as well as through exhibitions, educational programs and publications and in facilitating historic research” (Duarte Historical Society and Museum n.d.).

3.0 METHODS AND FINDINGS

3.1 ARCHIVAL AND RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC staff conducted an archival and records search of the CHRIS for the project APE and a surrounding 0.5-mile radius on January 22, 2021 (File No. 21963.8111). This search included a review of the following information sources:

- *The Historic Properties Directory* (California Office of Historic Preservation 2013);
- *The California Inventory of Historic Resources* (State of California 1976);
- *Archaeological Determination of Eligibility* listings (California Office of Historic Preservation 2012);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1996);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* listing May 1992 (State of California 1992); and
- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (*Directory of Determinations of Eligibility*, California Office of Historic Preservation, Volumes I and II, 1990; Office of Historic Preservation Computer Listing, 1990 and updates).

In addition to these listings and directories, a GIS database of prior cultural resources studies and known cultural resources was examined for the project APE and a surrounding 0.5-mile radius. Relevant files were requested from the SCCIC and delivered digitally. Caltrans bridge surveys, ethnographic information, historical literature, geologic maps, and historical maps and documents concerning the general area were reviewed by technical staff at Pacific Legacy using online resources and company archives.

The archival and records search revealed that no prior cultural resource studies have been conducted within the APE, though ten prior studies have been conducted within a surrounding 0.5-mile radius. These included cultural resource overviews, archaeological surveys, monitoring reports, and assessments. Three of the reports (LA-09705, LA-10175, and LA-11991) were associated with the Southern California Edison (SCE) Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, which spanned over 75 miles through Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino counties. Each of these studies is summarized in Table 3-1 and depicted in Attachment A, Figure 3.

Table 3-1. Prior Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Area of Potential Effect.

Study Number	Author	Date	Title	Type	Study Results
Outside Project Area of Potential Effect and within 0.5-Mile Radius					
LA-00333	Jacobs, David	1977	Archaeological Survey 82.5 Acre Parcel in Duarte Los Angeles County, California	Survey	Negative
LA-02076	Singer, Clay A.	1977	Cultural Resource Survey and Potential Impact Assessment for a 24 Acre Parcel in Duarte, Los Angeles County, California.	Survey	Negative
LA-02665	Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper	1985	Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	Overview and Survey	Positive

Study Number	Author	Date	Title	Type	Study Results
LA-03508	Van Wormer, Stephen R.	1985	Historical Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	Overview and Survey	Negative
LA-08413	Girod, Catherine and Jaime Paniagua	2007	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Tract No. 52867, City of Duarte, California	Monitoring Report	Negative
LA-09705	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	2007	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. ARR #05-01-01046	Inventory	Negative
LA-10175	Applied Earthworks, Aspen Environmental Group	2009	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Transmission Project	Field Study/Other Research	Positive
LA-10470	Schmidt, James	2010	Archaeological Monitoring Report - Southern California Edison Station Fire Emergency Transmission Line Road Maintenance Project, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, California ARR# 05-01-1154	Monitoring Report	Positive
LA-11185	Glenn, Brian	2007	Cultural Resources Assessment Letter Report for El Encanto Project Area, County of Los Angeles, California	Assessment (Letter Report)	Positive
LA-11991	Schneider, Tsim and John Holson (Pacific Legacy, Inc.)	2010	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report #2, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 7, Los Angeles County, California	Survey	Positive

All studies are on file with the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton.

Study results indicate positive (cultural resources present) or negative (no cultural resources present) findings within a 0.5-mile radius of the project APE.

The studies above are not listed in the References section.

The archival and records search revealed no known cultural resources within the project APE and three previously recorded cultural resources within a surrounding 0.5-mile radius (*see* Table 3-2 and Attachment A, Figure 3). These included one prehistoric artifact scatter (P-19-000241) and two historic period built environment resources (P-19-186917 and P-19-192581). Crabtree and Glassow first recorded site P-19-000241 in 1962 as a small prehistoric artifact scatter containing two handstones, two scrapers, and one core tool above Van Tassel Canyon. When the site was re-recorded in 2011 by a team from SCE, it was described as a temporary food processing location with two handstones, a lithic flake, and a dispersed scatter of fire-affected rock on a flat ridgetop roughly 1 mile west of the San Gabriel River at an elevation of 1,000 feet above mean sea level. The two historic period built environment resources included the Rincon-Red Box-Sawpit Roads Complex, a network of four roads totaling over 40 miles in length within the Angeles National Forest (P-19-186917), and the SCE Antelope-Mesa 220 kV Transmission Line (P-19-192581), a 118-mile single-circuit electrical transmission line that was built between 1949 and 1951 between the Antelope and Mesa substations. The Antelope-Mesa 220 kV Transmission Line (P-19-192581) was evaluated and determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2010; it was not evaluated for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Site P-19-000241 and the historic period roads complex (P-19-186917) have not been evaluated for listing in either register.

Table 3-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Area of Potential Effect.

Resource Designation	Period	Author	Date Recorded	Description	NRHP/ CRHR Status
P-19-000241 CA-LAN-241	Prehistoric	R. Crabtree, M. Glassow	1962	Sparse prehistoric artifact scatter with handstones, flaked stone, and fire-affected rock	Not evaluated
		Koral Ahmet and Natasha Tabares	2011		
P-19-186917 FS-05-01-52-00102	Historic	D.W. Vance	2001	Rincon – Red Box – Sawpit Roads Complex comprising 40.1 miles of roads within the Angeles National Forest	Not evaluated
		David Peebles	2005		
P-19-192581	Historic	Wendy L. Tinsley	2010	Southern California Edison Company (SCE) Antelope-Mesa 118-mile long 220 kV Transmission Line	6Z
		Daniel Leonard	2014		
		Audry Williams	2017		
		Audrey von Ahren	2018		
		Audry Williams	2019		

All resources are on file with the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton.

The resources above are not listed in Section 5.0 References.

California Historic Resource Codes:

6Z – Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT

On January 7, 2021, Pacific Legacy staff contacted the NAHC on behalf of FEMA to request a search of the Sacred Lands File as it encompasses the project APE. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst for the NAHC, responded to the request on January 8, 2021, and noted that Native American cultural resources listed in the Sacred Lands File had been noted within the project area. Mr. Green recommended contact with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation and provided a list of tribal representatives with potential interest in or knowledge of the project vicinity. A review of federal agency databases available through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and US Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs revealed one additional federally recognized tribe affiliated with the project area.

On February 2, 2021, Pacific Legacy sent certified contact letters signed by FEMA to tribal representatives from three federally recognized tribes: the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California. Certified contact letters also were sent to representatives from five non-federally recognized tribes: the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation; Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California; and Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. Parties were contacted consistent with regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA under 36 CFR 800.2(c). These letters described the proposed project and requested any available information regarding Native American cultural resources or areas of concern within or near the project APE. Copies of the certified contact letters also were sent to all parties via email on February 2, 2021, to ensure timely delivery.

Pacific Legacy staff followed up with phone calls and emails on February 9, 2021, to confirm that all parties contacted by mail had received the letter and been notified about the project.

Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, stated by phone that the project area is culturally sensitive, and that the tribe wished to participate in the field survey and have a Native American monitor present during construction. In phone calls on February 9 and February 11, 2021, Andrew Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, stated that the project is in a very sensitive, sacred area where burials may be present. He requested that the tribe participate in the project field visit, have a Native American monitor present during ground disturbing activities, and develop a mitigation plan in coordination with FEMA that would allow the tribe to collect native plants from those areas where vegetation would be cleared as part of the project.

All correspondence from the NAHC, FEMA, and Native American tribal representatives regarding consultation on the project is included in Attachment B.

3.3 INVENTORY SURVEY METHODS

A pedestrian archaeological survey of the project APE was conducted by Pacific Legacy archaeologist Robert Fitzgerald on June 2, 2021. The purpose of the survey was to identify archaeological resources that may be adversely affected by ground disturbing activities associated with the project. Mr. Fitzgerald was met near the proposed staging area at the intersection of Melcanyon Road and Brookridge Road by City of Duarte Public Works Manager Amanda Hamilton; Chairman Andrew Salas and Tribal Archaeologist John Torres of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation; and biologists Par Singhaseni and Maisie Borg with SWCA Environmental Consultants. After a brief project overview by Ms. Hamilton, Mr. Salas explained the cultural history of the project area. He made special mention of a spring located to the northeast of the project area that is present in Gabrieleno oral histories. Although the spring is outside of the project APE, Mr. Salas was interested in seeing if there were any cultural resources associated with the spring in the APE. The group walked along a path that leads up the northeastern portion of the canyon to the edge of the APE. After surveying the northeastern portion of the canyon, Ms. Hamilton, Mr. Salas, and Mr. Torres returned to their vehicles while Ms. Singhaseni and Ms. Borg continued the biological survey and Mr. Fitzgerald continued the archaeological survey of the APE.

The APE for the proposed project is centered in Mel Canyon and in a cleared field to the southwest of the intersection of Melcanyon Road and Brookridge Road. Within the APE, the canyon may be characterized as Y-shaped with forks to the northwest and northeast. Mr. Fitzgerald examined the APE using 5-meter survey transects wherever possible. Boot scrapes were conducted in the canyon portions of the APE to expose the ground surface and possible cultural materials. The area was marked by variable, generally steep slopes of up to 30° or more with generally poor (10-20%) ground surface visibility. The vegetation within the canyon was dense and difficult to traverse, particularly in the northwestern portion of the APE. The proposed staging area was a relatively flat, heavily disturbed area that offered moderate (50-75%) ground surface visibility. Exposed soils in both the canyon and staging area generally consisted of medium to dark brown fine sandy loam with frequent charcoal from recent wildfires.

Ms. Hamilton noted that wildfires in the project vicinity, including the Fish Fire and Bobcat Fire, had resulted in substantial sediment flow through the canyon onto the residential streets to

the south. As a temporary measure, concrete k-rails were placed at the entrance to Mel Canyon and in the proposed staging area in the southwest corner of the project APE. The amount of sediment accumulated on the canyon-side of the k-rails suggested that surface soils in the lower portion of the APE represented recent alluvial deposits dating to the past five years.

Due to the presence of dense, impassable vegetation in the northwest portion of the APE, approximately 0.92 acres could not be surveyed, though all other areas within the APE were carefully examined (*see* Attachment A, Figure 4).

3.4 INVENTORY SURVEY FINDINGS

Prior disturbances evident within the project APE included colluvial erosion and sediment deposition, modern trash dumping, and grading and landscaping within the proposed staging area. Modern debris consisted of plastics, miscellaneous metal scraps, aluminum cans, broken bottle glass, and one foam mattress. The broken bottle glass included clear and light green body shards; no temporally diagnostic or intact bottle bases, finishes, or fragments with maker's marks were observed. One 10-x-14-foot concrete retaining slab with I-beam supports was noted in the southern portion of the canyon, and a concrete and rock retaining wall was observed in the eastern portion of the APE. No artifacts were noted in association with either feature, and no elements were observed that could be used to distinguish either construction as dating to the historic period or modern era. No prehistoric artifacts, ecofacts, or features were discovered during the pedestrian archaeological survey, and no identifiable historic period materials or features were noted.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An archival and records search revealed that no cultural resources have been previously documented within the project APE, though three resources have been recorded within a surrounding 0.5-mile radius. The NAHC search of the Sacred Lands File indicated that Native American resources are within the project area, and the NAHC urged contact with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation. FEMA's request for consultation with representatives from three federally recognized tribes and five non-federally recognized tribes yielded responses from Chairperson Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians and Chairman Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation. Mr. Morales emphasized that the project area is culturally sensitive and advocated Native American monitoring during construction. Mr. Salas noted that the project is in an area considered sacred to the tribe where burials may be present. He advocated Native American monitoring during project ground disturbing activities and requested that FEMA work with the tribe to develop a mitigation plan that would allow for the collection of native plants from areas where vegetation would be cleared as part of the project.

A pedestrian archaeological survey of the project APE revealed no prehistoric archaeological materials or deposits and no artifacts or features that could be clearly dated to the historic period. Ground surface visibility was generally poor (10-20%) throughout the survey area, and was limited by dense vegetation that proved impassable in the northwest portion of the APE. The proposed staging area offered moderate ground surface visibility (50-75%), but was heavily disturbed. Where ground surface visibility was poor, boot scrapes were employed to provide a glimpse of the underlying soils. Chairman Andrew Salas and Tribal Archaeologist John Torres of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation both took part in the field visit and offered their insights on the project area and its association with tribal oral histories.

A geoarchaeological assessment revealed that low lying areas within the APE where the proposed gabion vertical drop structure, concrete pipes, and catch basins will be installed are marked by Middle to Late Holocene-age deposits while the adjacent ridges are characterized by Pleistocene-age or older landforms. Colluvial erosion following recent wildfires has contributed to modern sediment deposition in low lying areas within the APE, though sediment transport downslope onto adjacent streets and properties indicates that former intact alluvial deposits in Mel Canyon may have been impacted or partly displaced by natural processes. The APE was found to have moderate to high potential to reveal buried archaeological materials, though the likelihood of encountering intact or in situ materials during project ground disturbing activities may be diminished by the scale of recent sediment flow through Mel Canyon.

Although the pedestrian archaeological survey failed to reveal the presence of archaeological resources within the APE, archaeological monitoring, in addition to Native American monitoring, is recommended during project ground disturbing activities. The sensitivity of the project area, potential to encounter buried cultural resources, poor conditions of ground surface visibility, and inaccessibility of portions of the APE during the pedestrian survey all suggest that archaeological monitoring would be warranted to ensure that inadvertent discoveries, if encountered, are properly recognized, managed, and recorded during project construction. Under current conditions, further archaeological survey of the APE is expected to reveal little new information. Limited subsurface testing using manual auger bores, shovel test units, or

control units also is expected to yield little useful information given the apparent depth of recent sediment deposition within the APE. In addition to archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction, cultural resources awareness training also is recommended in advance of project implementation.

Cultural resources awareness training should be provided by a qualified archaeologist and local Native American tribal representative familiar with the project vicinity. Procedures and communication protocols for inadvertent discoveries should be presented during this training, which should stress that if ground disturbing activities associated with the project result in the inadvertent discovery of buried prehistoric or historic period cultural materials, work in the immediate area of the find must cease, and FEMA and Cal OES must be notified so that next steps can be identified, as necessary. Potential cultural materials that may be encountered in the project vicinity would include the following:

- Historic period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, tin cans, nails, ceramic and pottery sherds, and metal objects;
- Historic period features such as foundations or other structural remains (bricks, concrete, or other building materials);
- Flaked stone artifacts and debitage made from chert, basalt, obsidian, and/or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- Groundstone artifacts such as mortars, pestles, and milling slabs;
- Dark, almost black soil with an organic texture that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and/or fire-affected rock; and,
- Human remains.

Stipulation III.B of the 2019 Agreement outlines measures that will be followed if human remains are encountered during the Undertaking.

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City of Duarte

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ATTACHMENT A: FIGURES

- Figure 1. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Basin Project
(HMGP-DR- 4344-397-122) Location and Vicinity Map.
- Figure 2. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Basin Project
(HMGP-DR- 4344-397-122) Area of Potential Effect Map.
- Figure 3. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Basin Project
(HMGP-DR- 4344-397-122) Archival and Records Search Results Map (Confidential).
- Figure 4. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(HMGP-4344-397-122) Pedestrian Archaeological Survey Area Map.

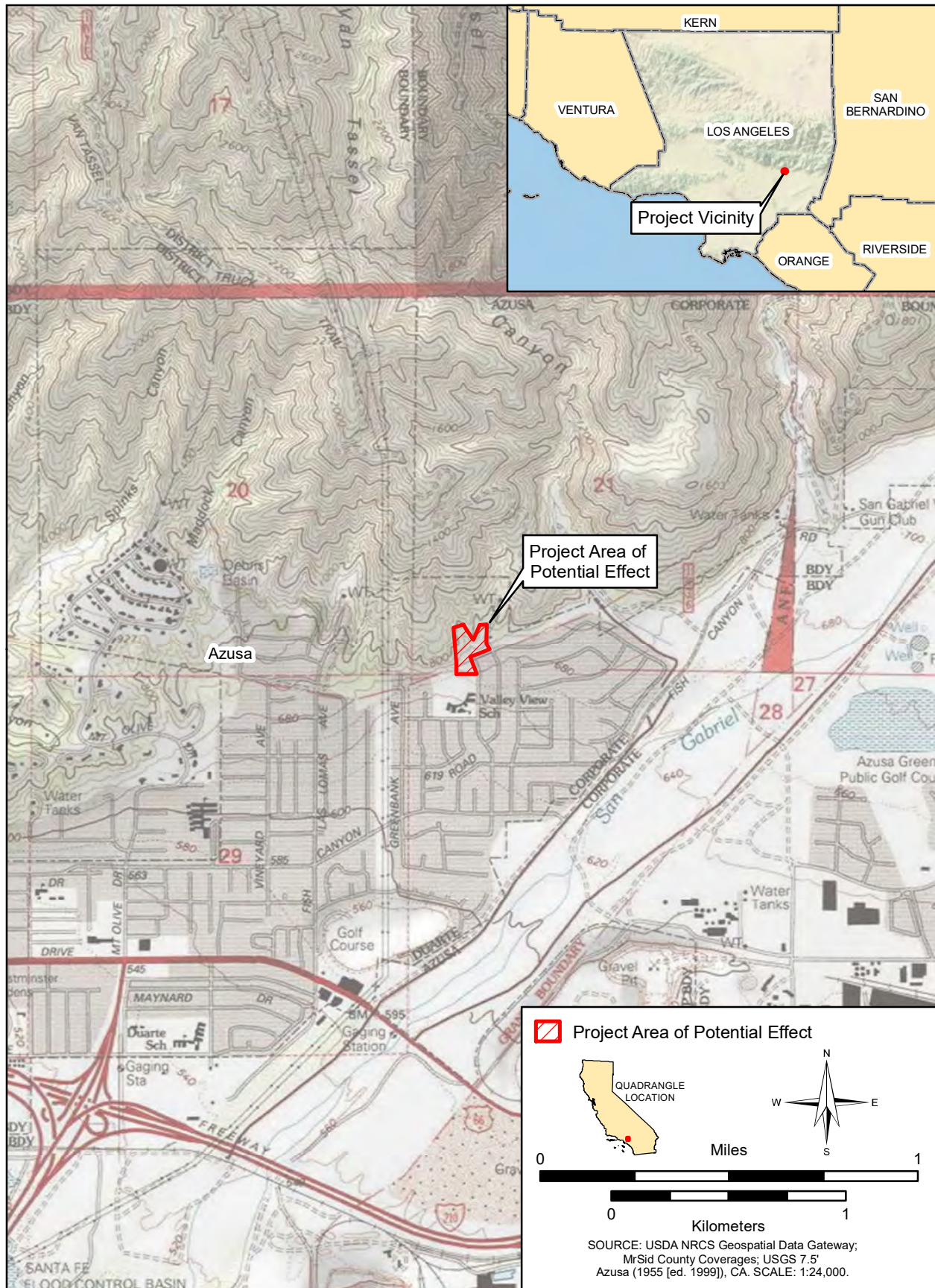


Figure 1. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project (FEMA-HMGP-4344-397-122) Location and Vicinity Map.



Figure 2. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project (FEMA-HMGP-4344-397-122) Area of Potential Effect Map.

Confidential - Redacted



Figure 4. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project (FEMA-HMGP-4344-397-122) Pedestrian Archaeological Survey Area Map.

ATTACHMENT B: CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request (January 7, 2021)

NAHC Response Letter and Contacts List (January 8, 2021)

Tribal Contact Letters (February 2, 2021)

Certified Mail Receipts (February 2, 2021)

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle

Name: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

Company/Firm/Agency:

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Extension: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description:

____ Project Location Map is attached

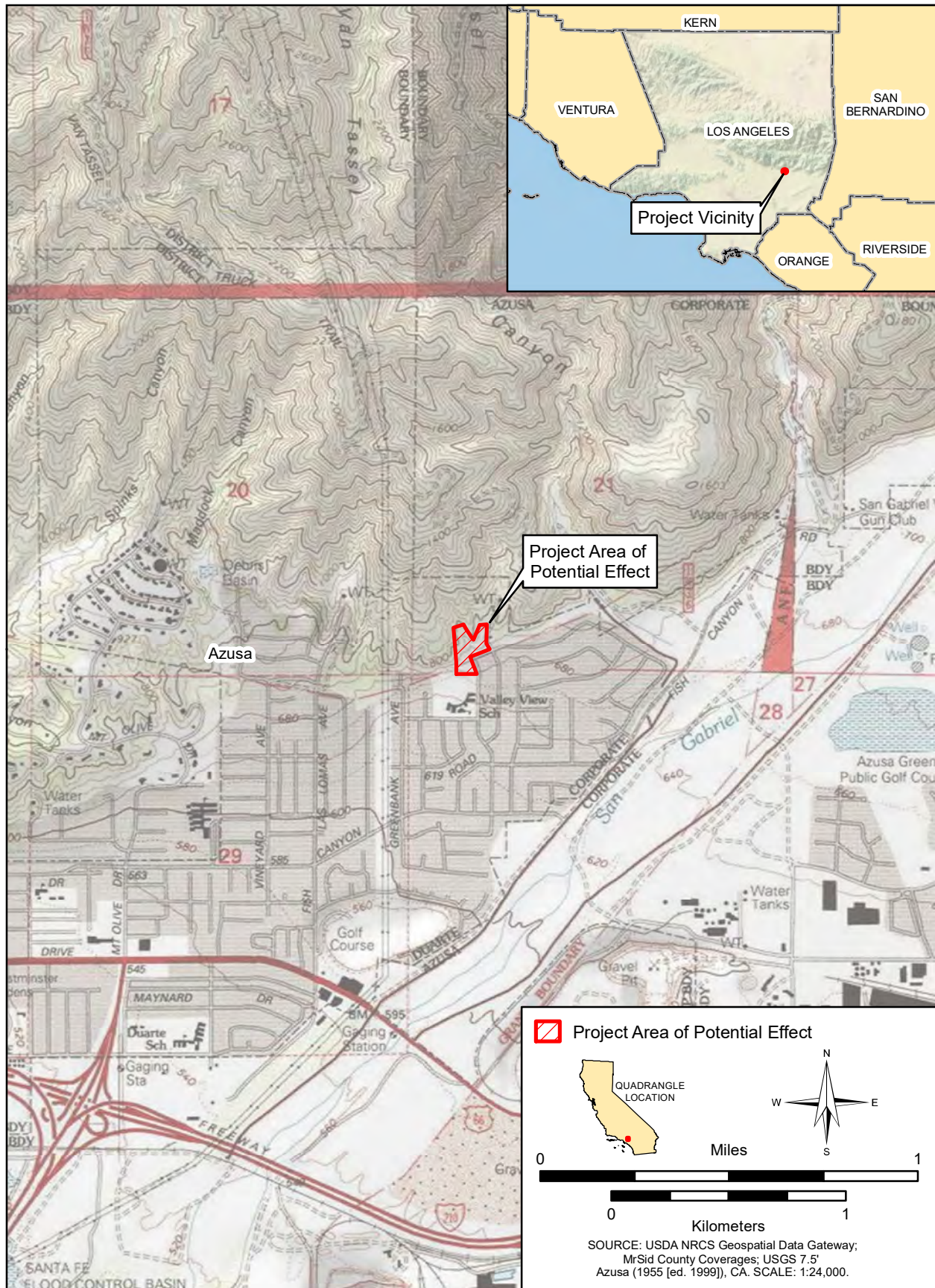


Figure 1. City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project (FEMA-HMGP-4344-397-122) Location and Vicinity Map.



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 8, 2021

Lisa Holm
Pacific Legacy

Via Email to: holm@pacificlegacy.com

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NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: City of Duarte – Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Holm:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
1/8/2021**

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

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

Gabrieleno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***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

Gabrieleno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council***

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

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrielino

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

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 City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project, Los Angeles County.

Consulting Party Contact Information	Federally Recognized	California Native American Heritage Commission	Bureau of Indian Affairs	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	National Association of THPOS	Letter Sent	Certified Mail Tracking No.	Delivered	Emailed/Called	Comments
Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabiroleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723 Phone: (626) 926-4131 admin@gabrielenoindians.org https://gabrielenoindians.org/		x				2/2/2021	70170190000083991029	2/4/2021	2/2/2021: emailed letter 2/9/21: follow-up call (see comments) 2/11/21: re-emailed letter and map, and summary of phone discussion 3/3/21: rec. email with mitigation measures 5/21/21: calls to check availability for field visit 5/24/21: calls to check availability for field visit 5/24/21: rec. call and email re. confirming field visit	2/9/21: Ms. Mundt spoke with Mr. Salas who said he would call her back as he was currently conducting a consultation with another agency, but that the project is in "a very important site." 2/11/21: Ms. Mundt spoke with Mr. Salas and Matt (tribal biologist) who stated the project is in a very sensitive area, naturally and culturally, with burials throughout the area. They would like to participate in the survey, have a cultural monitor present during ground disturbance, and create a mitigation plan that will permit them to collect any native plants/vegetation that is cleared during vegetation removal. 3/3/21: Copy of mitigation measures that outline the protective measures for TCR's and the removal of native vegetation from the property received from the Administration Specialist of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation via email and forwarded to David Cohen of FEMA. 5/24/21: Brandy Salas confirmed by phone and email that Mr. Salas will attend the site visit at 1pm on 6/2/21.
Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778 Phone: (626) 483-3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com https://www.gabrielenotongva.org/		x				2/2/2021	70170190000083991036	2/8/2021	2/2/2021: emailed letter 2/9/2021: follow-up call (see comments)	Contact information confirmed via Tribal website on 1/26/21 2/9/21: Mr. Morales stated that the project area is culturally sensitive and they would like to participate in the survey and have a tribal monitor present during construction.
Ms. Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Nation 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012 Phone: (951) 807-0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com http://gabrielino-tongva.com/		x				2/2/2021	70170190000083991005	2/4/2021	2/2/2021: emailed letter 2/9/2021: left voicemail	Contact information confirmed via Tribal website on 1/26/21

Consulting Party Contact Information	Federally Recognized	California Native American Heritage Commission	Bureau of Indian Affairs	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	National Association of THPOS	Letter Sent	Certified Mail Tracking No.	Delivered	Emailed/Called	Comments
Mr. Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707 Phone: (562) 761-6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com		x				2/2/2021	70170190000083990978	Recipient must reschedule delivery before 2/18/2021	2/2/2021: emailed letter 2/9/2021: left voicemail	Per communication with Mr. Dorame on the Laguna Beach project (4353-016-023), the Tribe's correct name is Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, without the "Tribal Council" added by NAHC
Mr. Charles Alvarez, Tribal Councilman Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307 Phone: (310) 403-6048 calvarez1@gabrielinotribe.org https://gabrielinotribe.org		x				2/2/2021	70170190000083991012	Recipient must reschedule delivery before 2/18/2021	2/2/2021: emailed letter 2/3/2021: emailed letter to corrected email address 2/9/2021: left voicemail	Confirmed on website 1/26/21 2/2/2021: email returned as undeliverable, emailed corrected address 2/3/21. Tribal website listed address as calvarez1@gabrielinotribe.org but should be calvarez1@gabrielinotribe.org
Ms. Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539 Phone: (951) 659-2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov https://santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov/	x	x	x			2/2/2021	70170190000083991043	Recipient must reschedule delivery before 2/19/2021	2/2/2021: emailed letter 2/9/2021: follow-up call (see comments)	Confirmed on website 1/26/21. Note BIA lists Lovina Saul as Tribal Chair. 2/9/21: No voicemail option available through their phone system
Mr. Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Phone: (951) 654-2765 Fax: (951) 654-4198 lvivanco@soboba-nsn.gov https://www.soboba-nsn.gov/	x	x	x			2/2/2021	70170190000083991067	2/8/2021	2/2/2021: emailed letter 2/9/2021: left voicemail	1/26/2021: Per Julie with Tribal Administration, Scott Cozart (noted as Chairperson by NAHC) and Rosemary Morillo (noted as Chairperson by the US Dept of Housing and Urban Development) no longer serve as Tribal Chairpersons. The new Chairperson is Isaiah Vivanco, who is listed in the BIA directory.
Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/ Cultural Program Director Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Phone: (951) 663-5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov https://www.soboba-nsn.gov/	x	x		x	x	2/2/2021	70170190000083991050	2/8/2021	2/2/2021: emailed letter 2/9/2021: left voicemail	1/26/21: The Tribe's receptionist stated Mr. Ontiveros is the Cultural Program Director. He is also listed as a THPO by the US Dept of Housing and Urban Development, Bureau of Indian Affairs and National Association of THPOs. Note NATHPO website lists the city as Bassett rather than San Jacinto.

Consulting Party Contact Information	Federally Recognized	California Native American Heritage Commission	Bureau of Indian Affairs	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	National Association of THPOS	Letter Sent	Certified Mail Tracking No.	Delivered	Emailed/Called	Comments
Mr. Thomas TorteZ, Chairperson Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California PO Box 1160 Thermal, CA 92274 Phone: (760) 397-0300 Fax: (760) 397-8146 thomas.tortez@torresmartinez-nsn.gov http://www.torresmartinez.org	x		x			2/2/2021	70170190000083 991074	2/9/2021	2/2/2021: emailed letter 2/3/2021: emailed letter to corrected email address 2/9/2021: follow-up call (see comments)	The US Dept of Housing and Urban Development lists Mary Resvaloso as Chairperson; in a phone call to the Tribe on 1/26/21, the administrative assistant stated Ms. Resvaloso had left and Mr. Thomas Tortes is the correct person to contact. He is also listed on the Bureau of Indian Affairs website. 2/2/2021: email returned as undeliverable 2/3/2021: Thee tribe's receptionist provided an updated email address and correct spelling of Mr. TorteZ' name 2/9/21: tribe's receptionist confirmed receipt of letter and said she would let Mr. TorteZ know that a follow-up call was made today.

Note: see City of Laguna Beach – Park Avenue Fuel Modification Expansion Zone 22 Project (4353-016-023) regarding prior contact info. verification with above parties.



FEMA

IN REPLY REFER TO
DC-HMGP-4344-397-122

February 2, 2021

Mr. Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Re: City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
HMGP-4344-397-122
Subapplicant: City of Duarte

Dear Mr. Dorame:

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to provide Federal financial assistance to the City of Duarte (or Subapplicant) through the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES or Applicant) for a flood mitigation project. The project would be funded under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The City of Duarte is proposing to construct a debris and sediment catchment basin in Mel Canyon to prevent rock, sand, silt, and organic debris from flowing downslope onto Mel Canyon Road and surrounding streets, causing drainage and flooding issues for adjacent and downstream properties (Undertaking).

Project Location

The proposed Undertaking is in the northeast portion of the City of Duarte in Los Angeles County, California. The debris and sediment catchment basin would be placed north of the intersection of Mel Canyon Road and Brookridge Road (34.151851, -117.939737). The land is privately owned but is being obtained by the City of Duarte. See attached location map.

Undertaking and Area of Potential Effects

The proposed Undertaking would involve the construction of a sediment catchment basin in Mel Canyon to prevent debris from flowing downslope onto Mel Canyon Road and surrounding residential streets. Vegetation clearance and 2.46 acres of grading would be required within the project area. A gabion vertical drop structure or basin would then be built, and ring nets and gabion walls would be installed to act as debris barriers. Reinforced concrete pipes with catch basins would be installed upslope of the catchment basin to flow directly into the flood control channel. The catchment basin would tie into the existing storm drain system south of the structure. Additional project activities would include the construction of gates and fencing, asphalt roadways to facilitate maintenance access, driveway aprons, and drainage features. Access to the project area would be from Mel Canyon Road and Opal Canyon Road, and staging would occur within a 0.9-acre field owned by the Valley View Elementary School. The

horizontal Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project totals 5.15 acres. The maximum vertical APE, or depth of project ground disturbing activities, is expected to extend to bedrock or until suitable basal material is reached within the catchment basin area. FEMA will be reviewing the proposed Undertaking pursuant to the 2019 Section 106 Programmatic Agreement among FEMA, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and Cal OES.

FEMA contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 22, 2020 to request a review of the Sacred Lands File for the project APE. The NAHC responded on January 8, 2021 to state that known Native American resources are present within the project vicinity and suggested contact with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for further information. FEMA will be contacting them as well.

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Sincerely,



David R. Cohen, for
Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer
FEMA Region IX

Enclosure - Project Location Map



FEMA

IN REPLY REFER TO
DC-HMGP-4344-397-122

February 2, 2021

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

Re: City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
HMGP-4344-397-122
Subapplicant: City of Duarte

Dear Ms. Sandonne:

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to provide Federal financial assistance to the City of Duarte (or Subapplicant) through the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES or Applicant) for a flood mitigation project. The project would be funded under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The City of Duarte is proposing to construct a debris and sediment catchment basin in Mel Canyon to prevent rock, sand, silt, and organic debris from flowing downslope onto Mel Canyon Road and surrounding streets, causing drainage and flooding issues for adjacent and downstream properties (Undertaking).

Project Location

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David R. Cohen, for
Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer
FEMA Region IX

Enclosure - Project Location Map



FEMA

IN REPLY REFER TO
DC-HMGP-4344-397-122

February 2, 2021

Mr. Charles Alvarez, Tribal Councilman
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Re: City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
HMGP-4344-397-122
Subapplicant: City of Duarte

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

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David R. Cohen, for
Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer
FEMA Region IX

Enclosure - Project Location Map



FEMA

IN REPLY REFER TO
DC-HMGP-4344-397-122

February 2, 2021

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

Re: City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
HMGP-4344-397-122
Subapplicant: City of Duarte

Dear Mr. Salas:

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David R. Cohen, for
Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer
FEMA Region IX

Enclosure - Project Location Map



FEMA

IN REPLY REFER TO
DC-HMGP-4344-397-122

February 2, 2021

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

Re: City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
HMGP-4344-397-122
Subapplicant: City of Duarte

Dear Mr. Morales:

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David R. Cohen, for
Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer
FEMA Region IX

Enclosure - Project Location Map



FEMA

IN REPLY REFER TO
DC-HMGP-4344-397-122

February 2, 2021

Ms. Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

Re: City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
HMGP-4344-397-122
Subapplicant: City of Duarte

Dear Ms. Redner:

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David R. Cohen, for
Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer
FEMA Region IX

Enclosure - Project Location Map



FEMA

IN REPLY REFER TO
DC-HMGP-4344-397-122

February 2, 2021

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Re: City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
HMGP-4344-397-122
Subapplicant: City of Duarte

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

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David R. Cohen, for
Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer
FEMA Region IX

Enclosure - Project Location Map
Cc: Mr. Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson

Other Tribal Governments being consulted:
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California



FEMA

IN REPLY REFER TO
DC-HMGP-4344-397-122

February 2, 2021

Mr. Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Re: City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
HMGP-4344-397-122
Subapplicant: City of Duarte

Dear Mr. Vivanco:

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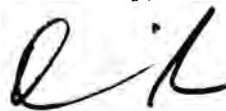
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The purpose of this letter is to provide information about the Undertaking and to learn if you have any interest in or knowledge of cultural resources in the project area, other concerns about the project, or an interest in consulting with FEMA about the Undertaking. Should you have any knowledge of cultural resources in the project vicinity, or concerns related to the Undertaking, please do not hesitate to contact David Cohen at (510) 627-7063, the letterhead address, or david.cohen@fema.dhs.gov. FEMA would appreciate a response within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic and teleworking mandate, email or phone are the preferred contact methods.

Sincerely,



David R. Cohen, for
Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer
FEMA Region IX

Enclosure - Project Location Map

Cc: Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Other Tribal Governments being consulted:

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California



FEMA

IN REPLY REFER TO
DC-HMGP-4344-397-122

February 2, 2021

Mr. Thomas Torte, Chairperson
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California
PO Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Re: City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
HMGP-4344-397-122
Subapplicant: City of Duarte

Dear Mr. Torte:

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to provide Federal financial assistance to the City of Duarte (or Subapplicant) through the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES or Applicant) for a flood mitigation project. The project would be funded under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The City of Duarte is proposing to construct a debris and sediment catchment basin in Mel Canyon to prevent rock, sand, silt, and organic debris from flowing downslope onto Mel Canyon Road and surrounding streets, causing drainage and flooding issues for adjacent and downstream properties (Undertaking).

Project Location

The proposed Undertaking is in the northeast portion of the City of Duarte in Los Angeles County, California. The debris and sediment catchment basin would be placed north of the intersection of Mel Canyon Road and Brookridge Road (34.151851, -117.939737). The land is privately owned but is being obtained by the City of Duarte. See attached location map.

Undertaking and Area of Potential Effects

The proposed Undertaking would involve the construction of a sediment catchment basin in Mel Canyon to prevent debris from flowing downslope onto Mel Canyon Road and surrounding residential streets. Vegetation clearance and 2.46 acres of grading would be required within the project area. A gabion vertical drop structure or basin would then be built, and ring nets and gabion walls would be installed to act as debris barriers. Reinforced concrete pipes with catch basins would be installed upslope of the catchment basin to flow directly into the flood control channel. The catchment basin would tie into the existing storm drain system south of the structure. Additional project activities would include the construction of gates and fencing, asphalt roadways to facilitate maintenance access, driveway aprons, and drainage features. Access to the project area would be from Mel Canyon Road and Opal Canyon Road, and staging would occur within a 0.9-acre field owned by the Valley View Elementary School. The

horizontal Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project totals 5.15 acres. The maximum vertical APE, or depth of project ground disturbing activities, is expected to extend to bedrock or until suitable basal material is reached within the catchment basin area. FEMA will be reviewing the proposed Undertaking pursuant to the 2019 Section 106 Programmatic Agreement among FEMA, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and Cal OES.

FEMA contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 22, 2020 to request a review of the Sacred Lands File for the project APE. The NAHC responded on January 8, 2021 to state that known Native American resources are present within the project vicinity and suggested contact with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for further information. FEMA will be contacting them as well.

FEMA also conducted a records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System for the project APE and a surrounding 0.5-mile radius. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project APE, though three resources have been documented within a surrounding 0.5-mile radius, including one Native American archaeological site (P-19-000241), a historic period transmission line (P-19-192581), and a historic period road network (P-19-186917). The project area has not been the focus of a cultural resources study within the past 10 years, and FEMA will be conducting a pedestrian cultural resources survey of the project APE.

The purpose of this letter is to provide information about the Undertaking and to learn if you have any interest in or knowledge of cultural resources in the project area, other concerns about the project, or an interest in consulting with FEMA about the Undertaking. Should you have any knowledge of cultural resources in the project vicinity, or concerns related to the Undertaking, please do not hesitate to contact David Cohen at (510) 627-7063, the letterhead address, or david.cohen@fema.dhs.gov. FEMA would appreciate a response within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic and teleworking mandate, email or phone are the preferred contact methods.

Sincerely,



David R. Cohen, for
Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer
FEMA Region IX

Enclosure - Project Location Map

Other Tribal Governments being consulted:
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

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Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
[HMGP-4344-397-122]

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Sent To
Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
[HMGP-4344-397-122]

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

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Sent To
Mr. Thomas Tordes, Chairperson
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California
PO Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274
[HMGP-4344-397-122]

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Sent To
Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
[HMGP-4344-397-122]

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

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Total Postage and Fees \$4.15

Sent To
Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
[HMGP-4344-397-122]

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

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Postage \$0.55

Total Postage and Fees \$4.15

Sent To
Mr. Charles Alvarez, Tribal Councilman
Gabrieleno-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
[HMGP-4344-397-122]

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

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Postage \$0.55

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Sent To Mr. Asaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
 Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
 P.O. Box 487
 San Jacinto, CA, 92581
 [HMGP-4344-397-122]

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See Reverse for Instructions

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Sent To Mr. Robert Dorame, Chairperson
 Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California
 P.O. Box 490
 Bellflower, CA, 90707
 [HMGP-4344-397-122]

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Postage \$0.55

Total Postage and Fees \$4.15

Sent To Ms. Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
 Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
 Los Angeles, CA, 90012
 [HMGP-4344-397-122]

PS Form 3800, April 2013 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

See Reverse for Instructions

From: Shauna Mundt
Sent: Thursday, February 11, 2021 2:20 PM
To: admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Cc: Lisa Holm
Subject: FEMA HMGP-4344-397-122 City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
Attachments: 4344-397-122_Proj_LocMap_121120.pdf; 4344-397-122_Duarte_Kizh Nation_Salas_020221.pdf

Dear Mr. Salas,

It was a pleasure speaking with you and Matt today. Attached are a copy of the letter and project location map that were sent last week. Per our discussion today, FEMA will be notified that the project is in an area that is sacred to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation because of its natural and cultural resources, which includes burials, and that you wish to participate in the pedestrian survey, have a cultural monitor present during ground disturbing activities, and that you would like to discuss a mitigation plan that permits you to collect any native plants that are removed during the vegetation clearing.

David Cohen of FEMA is the person to contact regarding your concerns about the project, his phone number is 510-627-7063, and email is david.cohen@fema.dhs.gov. His contact info is also included in the attached letter.

Cheers,
Shauna

Shauna Mundt, MA/RPA
Project Supervisor, Archaeologist

Pacific Legacy, Inc.
4919 Windplay Drive, Suite 4
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
Office: 916.358.5156 x126
Cell: 925.435.5668
mundt@pacificlegacy.com

From: Shauna Mundt
Sent: Thursday, March 4, 2021 11:47 AM
To: Gabrieleno Administration
Cc: Lisa Holm; Matthew Teutimez; Andy Salas
Subject: RE: FEMA HMGP-4344-397-122 City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project

Thank you, your email has been forwarded to FEMA.

Cheers,

Shauna Mundt, MA/RPA
Project Supervisor, Archaeologist

Pacific Legacy, Inc.
4919 Windplay Drive, Suite 4
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
Office: 916.358.5156 x126
Cell: 925.435.5668
mundt@pacificlegacy.com

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 3, 2021 1:08 PM
To: Shauna Mundt <mundt@pacificlegacy.com>
Cc: Lisa Holm <holm@pacificlegacy.com>; Matthew Teutimez <Matthew.Teutimez@gabrielenoindians.org>; Andy Salas <chairman@gabrielenoindians.org>
Subject: Re: FEMA HMGP-4344-397-122 City of Duarte - Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project

Shauna,

Attached are mitigation measures that outline the protective measures for TCR's and the removal of native vegetation from the property. Please review for implementation to the conditions for this project. If you have any questions please contact us at your convenience.

Thank you

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



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

On Thu, Feb 11, 2021 at 2:20 PM Shauna Mundt <mundt@pacificlegacy.com> wrote:

Dear Mr. Salas,

It was a pleasure speaking with you and Matt today. Attached are a copy of the letter and project location map that were sent last week. Per our discussion today, FEMA will be notified that the project is in an area that is sacred to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation because of its natural and cultural resources, which includes burials, and that you wish to participate in the pedestrian survey, have a cultural monitor present during ground disturbing activities, and that you would like to discuss a mitigation plan that permits you to collect any native plants that are removed during the vegetation clearing.

David Cohen of FEMA is the person to contact regarding your concerns about the project, his phone number is 510-627-7063, and email is david.cohen@fema.dhs.gov. His contact info is also included in the attached letter.

Cheers,

Shauna

Shauna Mundt, MA/RPA

Project Supervisor, Archaeologist

Pacific Legacy, Inc.

4919 Windplay Drive, Suite 4

El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Office: 916.358.5156 x126

Cell: 925.435.5668

mundt@pacificlegacy.com



GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Mitigation Measures Proposed to Reduce Adverse Project Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians Kizh -Nation (the “Tribe” or the “Kizh”) formally requested consultation with the lead agency for the subject development project pursuant to local, state and/or federal law. The project is located within the geographic boundaries of the Tribe’s ancestral territory (as well as cultural, traditional, and historical territory). Per the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) (among other applicable local, state and/or federal statutes and regulations), the Kizh possess expertise regarding the project location, places of significance located on the project site, the Tribe’s historic use of the project area, and the likely presence of tribal cultural resources (“TCR”).

Accordingly, the Kizh request that you, the project’s lead agency (hereinafter, “lead agency” or “you”) (1) adopt and fully enforce the following mitigation measures and include them in the project mitigation monitoring and reporting plan (“MMRP”), as required by CEQA; (2) adopt and fully enforce the proposed mitigations as conditions to project approval (“COA”), and (3) in the event the project fails to comply with all or any part of the TCR mitigations, that you will take any/all steps necessary to correct the non-compliance and ensure the project’s future compliance.

The Tribe, per its historical knowledge and expertise of the project area and its resources, has determined and advises you that the proposed TCR mitigation measures (set forth below) are necessary to *reduce (not eliminate)* the project’s adverse impacts to the Tribe’s TCRs to “less than significant,” as required by CEQA (as well as other applicable statutes and guidelines). It is the Tribe’s expert opinion that project approval without the proposed will result in significant and legally unacceptable adverse impacts to the Tribe’s irreplaceable artifacts, remains, and/or places.

PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Retain a Native American Monitor/Consultant: *Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activity* at the project site, the project applicant shall retain a Native American Monitor approved by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation – the tribe that consulted on this project pursuant to Assembly Bill A52 - SB18 (the “Tribe” or the “Consulting Tribe”). A copy of the executed contract shall be submitted to the Lead Agency prior to the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity. The Tribal monitor will only be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground-disturbing activities. Ground disturbing activities are defined by the Tribe as activities that may include, but are not limited to, pavement removal, potholing or auguring, grubbing, tree removals, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, within the project area. The Tribal Monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the day’s activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The on-site monitoring shall end when all ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and Tribal Monitor have indicated that all upcoming ground-disturbing activities at the Project Site have little to no potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources. Upon discovery of any Tribal Cultural Resources, construction activities shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find (not less than the surrounding 50 feet) until the find can be assessed. All Tribal Cultural Resources unearthed by project activities shall be evaluated by the Tribal monitor approved by the Consulting Tribe and a qualified archaeologist if one is present. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Consulting Tribe will retain it/them in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes. If human remains and/or grave goods are discovered or recognized at the Project Site, all ground disturbance shall immediately cease, and the county coroner shall be notified per Public Resources



Code Section 5097.98, and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5. Human remains and grave/burial goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) and (2). Work may continue in other parts of the Project site while evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation takes place (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[f]). Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin (non-TCR) shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

Removal of Native Vegetation:

If any native vegetation will be removed as part of the project and those species are preferred by the Kizh for their spiritual or health beneficial uses, then the project applicant shall coordinate with the Kizh for collection(s) of native species to be removed as part of the project. The project applicant will provide the preferred native material to the Tribe in a manner that is selected by the Tribe (e.g. whole, cut, chipped, etc) and at the project applicant's expense before disposing of the native material in a landfill or organic waste facility.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects:

Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in PRC 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute. Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that any discoveries of human skeletal material shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner and excavation halted until the coroner has determined the nature of the remains. If the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the NAHC and PRC 5097.98 shall be followed.

Resource Assessment & Continuation of Work Protocol:

Upon discovery of human remains, the tribal and/or archaeological monitor/consultant/consultant will immediately divert work at minimum of 100 feet and place an exclusion zone around the discovery location. The monitor/consultant(s) will then notify the Tribe, the qualified lead archaeologist, and the construction manager who will call the coroner. Work will continue to be diverted while the coroner determines whether the remains are human and subsequently Native American. The discovery is to be kept confidential and secure to prevent any further disturbance. If the finds are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC as mandated by state law who will then appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD).

Kizh-Gabrieleno Procedures for burials and funerary remains:

If the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is designated MLD, the Koo-nas-gna Burial Policy shall be implemented. To the Tribe, the term “human remains” encompasses more than human bones. In ancient as well as historic times, Tribal Traditions included, but were not limited to, the preparation of the soil for burial, the burial of funerary objects with the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains. The prepared soil and cremation soils are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects.

Treatment Measures:

Prior to the continuation of ground disturbing activities, the landowner shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully documented and recovered on the same day, the remains will be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24-hour guard should be posted outside



of working hours. The Tribe will make every effort to recommend diverting the project and keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials will be removed. The Tribe will work closely with the qualified archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be taken which includes at a minimum detailed descriptive notes and sketches. Additional types of documentation shall be approved by the Tribe for data recovery purposes. Cremations will either be removed in bulk or by means as necessary to ensure completely recovery of all material. If the discovery of human remains includes four or more burials, the location is considered a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created. Once complete, a final report of all activities is to be submitted to the Tribe and the NAHC. The Tribe does NOT authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive and/or destructive diagnostics on human remains.

Each occurrence of human remains and associated funerary objects will be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items should be retained and reburied within six months of recovery. The site of reburial/repatriation shall be on the project site but at a location agreed upon between the Tribe and the landowner at a site to be protected in perpetuity. There shall be no publicity regarding any cultural materials recovered.

Professional Standards: Native American and Archaeological monitoring during construction projects will be consistent with current professional standards. All feasible care to avoid any unnecessary disturbance, physical modification, or separation of TCR's shall be taken. The Native American monitor must be approved by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. Principal personnel for Archaeology must meet the Secretary of Interior standards for archaeology and have a minimum of 10 years of experience as a principal investigator working with Native American archaeological sites in southern California.

PLEASE NOTE:

The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians Kizh -Nation are the direct lineal descendants of the project location, and as such, possess Tribal archives including documented historical information as well as multiple members and Tribal Elders who possess unique expertise and knowledge derived from oral tradition and history that is passed down exclusively through generations of Tribal members. In 2015, the California State Legislature deemed this expertise essential to protecting TCRs and necessary to the accurate and competent identification and protection of TCRs and revised CEQA to reflect this crucial finding. Now, the Tribal monitor acts as a liaison between Native Americans, archaeologists, developers, contractors and public agencies, to ensure that TCRs are treated appropriately *from the Native American point of view*.

Per the substantial evidence shared with you, the lead agency, during our formal consultation and subsequent communications (if any), it is the Tribe's express understanding that you agree to the proposed TCR mitigation measures set forth above, the proposed mitigations will be included in any environmental document prepared and/or adopted for the subject project, and the lead agency will be advised to adopt the above TCR mitigations (as proposed by the Tribe and set forth herein) per the substantial evidence shared during consultation. If any changes, revisions, omissions, or additions are made to these TCR mitigations, please provide written notice to the Tribe via email at admin@gabrielenoindians.org within ten (10) calendar days of the consultation where you received the Tribe's proposed mitigations (i.e., this document). Please include as the subject line to any such notice, the name of the project, the City, and the phrase "MITIGATION NOTIFICATION."

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Consultation Date:_____



Attachment A

Kizh Nation Ancestral Tribal Territory extended along the coast from Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County down to Aliso Creek in Orange County and encompassed the Channel Islands of Catalina (Pimugna), San Nicolas (Haraasnga), and San Clemente (Kiinkenga). Our inland border was the San Gabriel Mountains (Hidakupa) and eastwardly our territory extended to parts of San Bernardino (Waatsngna), Orange, and Riverside counties.



ATTACHMENT C: PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Attachment C: Pacific Legacy Photographic Documentation

City of Duarte Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(HMGP-4344-397-122)

Prepared by: R. Fitzgerald

Photograph No. 1

Direction: West

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald

Description:

Overview from northeast extent of APE (IMG_001).



Photograph No. 2

Direction: South

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald

Description:

Overview of APE, road to left is Opal Canyon Rd (IMG_002).



Attachment C: Pacific Legacy Photographic Documentation

City of Duarte Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(HMGP-4344-397-122)

Prepared by: R. Fitzgerald

Photograph No. 3

Direction: Southeast

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald



Description:

Overview of APE near intersection of Brookridge Rd / Opal Canyon Rd (IMG_003).

Photograph No. 4

Direction: Southwest

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald



Description:

View of area for proposed MacCaferri Vertical Drop Structure (IMG_004).

Attachment C: Pacific Legacy Photographic Documentation

City of Duarte Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(HMGP-4344-397-122)

Prepared by: R. Fitzgerald

Photograph No. 5

Direction: Northwest

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald



Description:

Concrete retaining slab with I-beam supports (IMG_005).

Photograph No. 6

Direction: Plan

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald



Description:

Concrete retaining slab with I-beam supports, close up (IMG_006).

Attachment C: Pacific Legacy Photographic Documentation

City of Duarte Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(HMGP-4344-397-122)

Prepared by: R. Fitzgerald

Photograph No. 7

Direction: Northeast

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald



Description:

Concrete rock wall, 5" mason trowel for scale (IMG_007).

Photograph No. 8

Direction: Southwest

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald



Description:

Overview of APE from intersection of Brookridge Rd / Opal Canyon Rd (IMG_008).

Attachment C: Pacific Legacy Photographic Documentation

City of Duarte Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(HMGP-4344-397-122)

Prepared by: R. Fitzgerald

Photograph No. 9

Direction: Northwest

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald

Description:

Overview of APE from intersection of Brookridge Rd / Opal Canyon Rd (IMG_009).



Photograph No. 10

Direction: Northwest

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald

Description:

Overview of APE from intersection of Brookridge Rd / Opal Canyon Rd (IMG_010).



Attachment C: Pacific Legacy Photographic Documentation

City of Duarte Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(HMGP-4344-397-122)

Prepared by: R. Fitzgerald

Photograph No. 11

Direction: Northeast

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald

Description:

View of area for proposed MacCaferri Vertical Drop Structure (IMG_011).



Photograph No. 12

Direction: North

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald

Description:

View of the canyon entrance from Mel Canyon Rd (IMG_012).



Attachment C: Pacific Legacy Photographic Documentation

City of Duarte Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(HMGP-4344-397-122)

Prepared by: R. Fitzgerald

Photograph No. 13

Direction: West

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald

Description:

View of area north of proposed staging area, fence and wall to the left is the northern boundary of staging area (IMG_013).



Photograph No. 14

Direction: Northwest

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald

Description:

View of area north of proposed staging area (IMG_014).



Attachment C: Pacific Legacy Photographic Documentation

City of Duarte Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(HMGP-4344-397-122)

Prepared by: R. Fitzgerald

Photograph No. 15

Direction: Northeast

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald



Description:

View of proposed staging area
(IMG_015).

Photograph No. 16

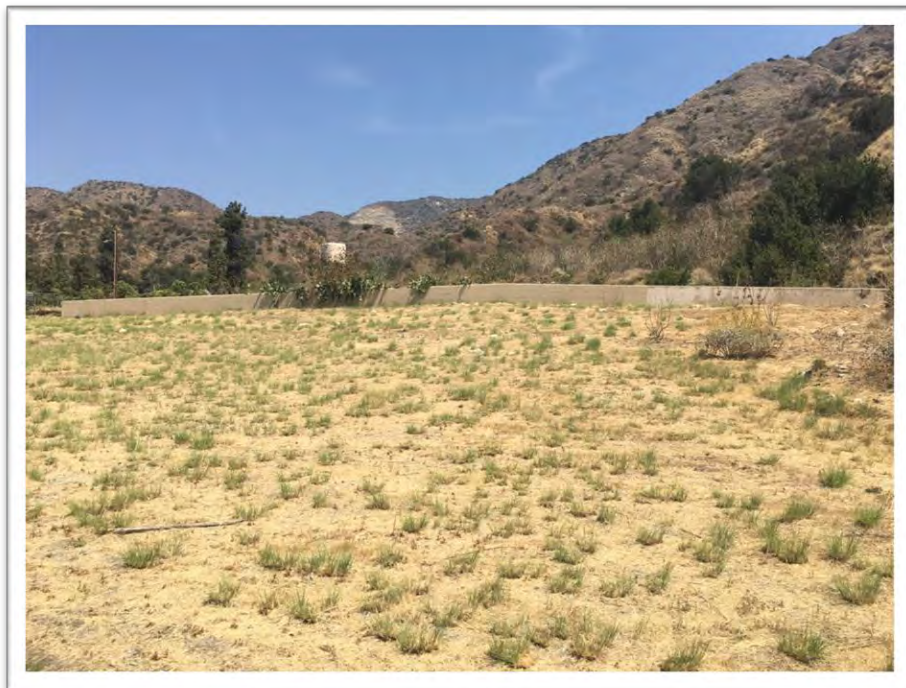
Direction: Northeast

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald



Description:

View of proposed staging area
(IMG_016).

Attachment C: Pacific Legacy Photographic Documentation

City of Duarte Mel Canyon Debris and Sediment Catchment Basin Project
(HMGP-4344-397-122)

Prepared by: R. Fitzgerald

Photograph No. 17

Direction: Southwest

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald



Description:

View of proposed staging area (IMG_017).

Photograph No. 18

Direction: South

Date: 06/02/21

Location: Mel Canyon

Photographer:

Robert Fitzgerald



Description:

View of proposed staging area (IMG_018).

ATTACHMENT 1: FIGURES

**ATTACHMENT 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE CITY OF DUARTE – MEL CANYON
DEBRIS AND SEDIMENT CATCHMENT BASIN PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
(FEMA-HGMP- 4344-397-122)**