

Appendix L

Archaeological Resources Assessment

September 22, 2021

12107

Eyestone Environmental
2121 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 3355
El Segundo, California 90245
Contact: Stephanie Eyestone-Jones

***Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 8th, Grand and Hope Project,
City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California***

Dear Stephanie Eyestone-Jones:

This letter documents the archaeological resources assessment conducted by Dudek for the 8th, Grand and Hope Project (Project), located in the Financial Core District of the City of Los Angeles (City), California. The City is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

All cultural resources fieldwork and reporting for this Project has been conducted by staff meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. Dudek archaeologist, Adriane Gusick, BA, contributed to the present report. Dudek archaeologist, Linda Kry, BA, contributed to the present report and provided management oversight. Archaeological findings and recommendations and report finalization was completed by Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance. The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), an analysis of the sensitivity of the Project Site to contain cultural resources, as well as management recommendations.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Site is located within the Financial Core District of Downtown Los Angeles, approximately 14 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. Primary regional access is provided by State Route 110 (SR-110 or Harbor Freeway), which runs north-south approximately 0.3-mile west of the Project Site. The Project Site is specifically bounded by two parking structures to the north, 8th Street to the south, Grand Avenue to the east, and Hope Street to the west. Major arterials providing

regional access to the Project vicinity include Grand Avenue, Figueroa Street, and Olympic Boulevard.

The Project is considered a mixed-use residential project pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 743 and would be developed on an infill site as defined by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21099. The Project Site is also located less than 0.5 mile from several bus lines and an existing major transit hub. Specifically, the Project Site is located approximately one block away from the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority's (Metro's) 7th/Metro Center Metro Rail station, which contains the Metro Red, Purple, Blue, and Expo Lines. Additionally, Metro bus lines, including local and rapid lines, as well as Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) Commuter Express lines operate in the vicinity. The majority of the transit services in the vicinity provide a frequency of service intervals of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. As such, the Project is located in a Transit Priority Area (TPA) as defined in PRC 21099. The City's Zone Information and Map Access System (ZIMAS) also confirms the Project Site's location within a TPA, as defined in the City's Zoning Information (ZI) File No. 2452.

The Project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) area Township 1 South, Range 13 West, of Section 32, located on the *Los Angeles*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle. (Attachment A: Figure 1). Rectangular in shape, the Project Site is comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5144-011-009 and 5144-011-016, encompassing a total of approximately 34,679 square feet of lot area (0.83 acres) (Attachment A: Figure 2).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project proposes to develop a mixed-use project, consisting of 580 residential units and up to 7,499 square feet of ground level commercial/retail/restaurant uses on a 0.83-acre site. The proposed Project would provide a maximum of 554,927 square feet of floor area with a floor area ratio (FAR) of 9.25:1. To accommodate the Project, the existing parking structure and surface parking lot would be demolished.

Additionally, the Project would involve the development of a 50-story, high-rise, mixed-use building with three below-grade levels. The maximum depth of the subterranean levels would be approximately 63 feet below ground level, and the maximum height of the building would be 592 feet above ground level. The proposed building would be comprised of four above-ground tiers with varying setbacks from Hope Street. The ground floor of the new building would be occupied by commercial/retail/restaurant uses and a residential lobby. In addition, a ground floor porte cochere would be located internally on-site. Residential units would be located on Levels 3 through 49, while above-ground parking would be located on Levels 2 through 9 and four vehicle parking

spaces would be located on the ground floor. The Project would provide 636 parking spaces and 251 bike parking stalls.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

The Project Site is currently developed with a low-rise four-level parking structure and a surface parking lot that is entirely paved and devoid of landscaping. The Project Site is located in a highly urbanized area dominated by high-rise buildings. Vegetation surrounding the Project Site is limited to non-native landscaping (trees and shrubs). The Project Site is situated in the valley representing Downtown Los Angeles, 11-miles east of the La Brea Tar Pits, and 14-miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean. Existing development is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits, generally dating between the Pliocene and the Holocene. Soils are dominated by the Urban land, commercial complex, associated with low-slope alluvial conditions.

Due to the size and nature of past development associated with the surrounding structures and existing paved area, all native subsurface soils with potential to support the presence of cultural deposits have likely been disturbed. However, there is always some possibility that subsurface Native American resources could be present, as have been encountered in areas within and surrounding Union Station approximately 2-miles to the northeast. Historic-age refuse deposits generally post-dating the primary period of Native American use of this area have also been recorded a 0.5-mile to the west. Historical maps indicate the presence of at least three drainages surrounding the Project Site, the most prominent being the Los Angeles River; however, this river has since been channelized to the east.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

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

State

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

In California, the term “historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s

historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

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

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

California Environmental Quality Act

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

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource”; it also defines

the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.

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

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

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

- (1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the

requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

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

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

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

Impacts on nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

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

California State Assembly Bill 52

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

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

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

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the

process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5(c)). NAHC will notify the “most likely descendant.” With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

Local Regulations

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

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

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

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

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

4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the nation, state, city or community.

Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

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

Regarding HPOZ eligibility, City of Los Angeles Ordinance Number 175,891 states (Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 12.20.3):

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

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

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

SCCIC Records Search

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the proposed Project, Dudek referenced a CHRIS records search that was previously completed for another project in the vicinity of (less than 0.1-mile) the present Project Site. Staff at the SCCIC completed a CHRIS records search on August 7, 2017, and again on December 9, 2020 which included a search of records within 0.6-miles west and 0.4-miles east of the Project Site. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the Project Site, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The confidential records search results are provided in Attachment B.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 64 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.6-miles west and 0.4-miles east (approximately 965 meters east and 643 miles west, respectively) of the Project Site between 1978 and 2020 (Table 1). None of these studies have directly included the Project Site.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title
LA-12965	Green, Alexis	2016	Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, for proposed Collocation Project, 808 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90017 DLA104, EBI Project Number: 6115005143
LA-13105	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0741/CLU5712 (LA Self Storage), 1000 6th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551656508
LA-13141	Brunzell, David	2014	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Pershing Square Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1412)
LA-12392	Bonner, Wayne	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate EL0038 (SBC Building), 433 Olive Street and 434 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-12393	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02731A (LA424-AT&T (Madison MSC), 633 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-13143	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR091 (Figueroa and 5th Street), 545 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR :# 3551015017
LA-13143	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for ABeT Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR091 (Figueroa and 5th St), 545 Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No. 3551015017
LA-12045	Bonner, Wayne	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02204A (SM204 816 South Grand), 816 South Grand Avenue, #818 Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title
LA-12171	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen A. Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03104K (California Jewelry Exchange) 607 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California
LA-12177	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen A. Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11003K (Telacu Square) 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-12493	Fulton, Phil and Roderick McLean	2012	Cultural Resource Assessment Verizon Wireless Services Grand Avenue ELA Facility City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-11584	Bonner, Wayne	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0345-01, USID 27363 (Lola's Beauty Shop), 2221 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-11679	Loftus, Shannon	2011	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAC301, Downtown 404 1/2 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90014
LA-11710	CDM and SWCA	2011	Regional Connector Transit Corridor Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Draft Environmental Impact Report, Appendix Y Cultural Resources-Archaeology
LA-10981	Hatoff, Brian	2010	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - AEG Petroleum Building, 714 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90015 - Results of Architectural History Survey for Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site
LA-09809	Dana E. Supernowicz	2009	Cultural Resources Study of the LA Self Storage Project, Royal Street Communications Site No. LA3833A, 1000 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles, CA
LA-10290	Bonner, Wayne H.	2009	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS6191A/CA6538 (Bonaventure), West 6th Street, Los Angeles, California
LA-09539	Bonner, Wayne H.	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11003K (Telacu Plaza), 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-08754	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate La03104k (California Jewelry), 607 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-10860	Robinson, Mark	2007	Exposition Corridor Light Rail Transit Project Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title
LA-07733	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate Lsanca0739 (811 Wilshire), 811 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-07980	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La0155a (433 S. Olive Street: AT&T Switch), 433 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-08013	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2006	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed City House Los Angeles (LLC), and the Olympic on Grand (LLC) Properties in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-10816	Robinson, Mark C.	2006	Archaeological Survey Report for the YWCA Job Corps Urban Campus Project 1016-1038 Olive Avenue, Los Angeles, California
LA-07774	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless EI-038-01 (SBC Switch-downtown La), 433 South Olive Street & 434 Grand Avenue (aka 420 South Grand Avenue), Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-08017	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2004	Cultural Resources Investigations: the New Gratts Primary Center & Early Childhood Education Center in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-08018	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2004	Historic Property Evaluations for Structures Within the New Gratts Primary Center & Early Childhood Education Center Project Area in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-06424	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 140-01 Los Angeles County, California
LA-06449	Bonner, Wayne H.	2002	Cultural Resources Survey Report for an AT&T Wireless Services Telecommunications Facility: Cell Site 7th Hill (r282) in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California Section 106 Historic 701 S. Hill Street Los Angeles
LA-06460	Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm204-02, Los Angeles County, California
LA-06463	Tetra Tech, Inc.	2002	A Section 106 Historic Preservation Review of the Proposed Verizon Wireless Grand Avenue East Los Angeles Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site to Be Located at 601 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, Ca 90071
LA-05194	Storey, Noelle	2001	Historical Study Report for the Proposed Belmont Primary Center No. 11 City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, Ca

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title
LA-06396	Tetra Tech, Inc.	2001	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Verizon Wireless Grand Avenue, East Los Angeles Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site to Be Located at 601 West 5th Street, Los Angeles County, California 90071
LA-06398	Jones & Stokes	2001	Historic Study Report for the Proposed Gratts New Primary Center
LA-06415	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 104-04
LA-06440	Mason, Roger D.	2001	Proposed Verizon Wireless Facility: Pershing Square (99800089) in the City and County of Los Angeles, California
LA-04836	Science Applications International Corporation	2000	Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project
LA-05077	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint Pcs Facility La35xc768c (Desmond Building), Located in the County of Los Angeles, Ca
LA-05080	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Modifications to Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 574-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca
LA-05181	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility T998, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-05444	Iverson, Gary	2000	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-110-20.0/22.1-07-173-1y2901
LA-06446	Mason, Roger D.	2000	Proposed AT&T Wireless Services Facility: 7th Hill (r282) in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-04382	Maki, Mary K.	1999	Brandon Apartments/#yy1039
LA-04576	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 574-01, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-04577	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 575-01, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-04834	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Anaheim, Los Angeles and Orange Counties
LA-04835	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties
LA-05093	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 679-11, County of Los Angeles, Ca

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title
LA-05098	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 226-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca
LA-06435	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La679-11, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-09331	PCR Services Corp.	1999	Photo Documentation 1016 and 1026 Eighth Place Los Angeles, California
LA-10542	Grimes, Teresa	1998	Historical Architectural Survey and Evaluation Report and Finding of no Adverse Effect
LA-03103	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1993	Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Program Angeles Metro Red Line Segment 1
LA-01741	Dillon, Brian D.	1989	Archaeological and Paleontological Reconnaissance and Impact Evaluation of the Central City West Study Area Los Angeles, California
LA-02768	Dillon, Brian D. and Roy Sails	1989	Draft Environmental Impact Report Central City West Specific Plan
LA-08026	Carrico, Richard L.	1985	Treatment Plan for Potential Cultural Resources Within Proposed Metro Rail Subway Station Locations in Metropolitan Los Angeles, California
LA-01578	Anonymous	1983	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report
LA-04467	Hatheway, Roger G. and Richard Starzak	1983	Architectural and Historical Review of Broadway Seismic List and National Register Theatrical and Commercial District
LA-10507	Westec Services, Inc.	1983	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report
LA-01643	Costello, Julia G.	1981	Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Archaeological Resources Survey Phase 3
LA-01642	Costello, Julia G.	1980	Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Archaeological Resources Survey: Phase II Evaluation of Significance and Recommendations for Future Actions
LA-10772	Hatheway, Roger	1979	Historic Building Survey - Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Report for Determination of Eligibility
LA-00483	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1978	Archaeological Resources Survey the Proposed Downtown People Mover Project Corridor Area
LA-03496	Anonymous		Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 109 previously recorded cultural resources are within the records search area of the Project Site, none of which are within the Project Site. The previously recorded resources consist of 108 historic-era buildings and one historic-era archaeological site (P-37-003287). The historic-era archaeological site is nearly 0.5-miles from the Project Site and includes five refuse scatters with temporally diagnostic material dating between 1900 and 1924. No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within the records search area of the Project Site.

The Zanja System

The zanja network was the City of Los Angeles' original irrigation system, and the network is thought to have run throughout the city in various branches, predominantly along major roads. The water conveyance system consisted of interconnected ditches known as "zanjas" and was established in 1781 at the same time that El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Town of Los Angeles) was founded. The first segment of the system was known as the Zanja Madre, and is thought to have run from a point on the Los Angeles River north of the city, south near present-day Main Street, terminating near the Plaza close to present-day Union Station (Gumprecht 2001: 58). Though researchers and the public often use the term "Zanja Madre" to refer to the larger water conveyance network, this term more accurately describes just the initial component established during the Spanish Period. The segments that were added on later were numbered and grouped based on what part of the city they reached and from where on the Los Angeles River they drew water. The size of Los Angeles did not necessitate an expansive system for the first half of the nineteenth century, and there were only three additional segments by 1849. As the city rapidly grew, water became a growing concern particularly because much of the land was agricultural and irrigation was crucial to farmers' success. As a result, several new zanja segments were constructed post-1855 (Gumprecht 2001: 58-61). By 1870, the Zanja Madre, being the most important canal in the system, was maintained at a width of ten feet along its entire length, and eight other zanja segments had also been built within the city (Gumprecht 2001: 61). By the late nineteenth century, there were a total of 19 zanja segments. The segments had been lined with brick, enclosed by concrete piping, or converted to wooden flumes, which was more efficient and safer than open ditches (Gumprecht 2001: 72, 88).

Dudek reviewed technical reports for information detailing the original zanja network and subsequently constructed segments, including William Hall's 1888 study of irrigation in Southern California (Hall 1888), and Blake Gumprecht's work on the History of the Los Angeles River (Gumprecht 2001). The review suggests that a portion of the zanja network may be present within the vicinity of the Project Site. A series of maps prepared by Cogstone Environmental (Attachment

C: Confidential Report LA-13239) for the Downtown Los Angeles area depicts two unconfirmed segments of the zanja network mapped to the east (Zanja No. 8) and to west (Zanja No. 8-R) of the Project Site, with both segments running northeast to southwest.

As described in Hall's 1888 work, Zanja No. 8 was the western branch of the low-service system, so named because this group of canals distributed water that was taken from a lower elevation of the Los Angeles River, while the high-system distributed water that was taken from a higher elevation on the river. The low-system contained the Zanja Madre and the majority of the zanja segments that irrigated the central downtown area. According to this research, Zanja No. 8 ran from the end of the Zanja Madre, at the intersection of Main Street and 1st Street, south down Main Street until 8th Street where it turned roughly west until reaching Olive Street. There it turned and ran generally southwest until eventually meeting another zanja segment, Zanja No. 8-R, at the intersection of 18th Street and Figueroa Street (Gumprecht 2001: 77; Hall 1888: 543-551). By the time Hall conducted his 1888 survey of irrigation in Los Angeles, it had apparently been extended to connect to Zanja No. 8-R, which ran south along Figueroa Street. Additionally, that same year, the entirety of Zanja No. 8, which constituted 8,300 feet, was documented as cement pipe or open concrete conduit (Gumprecht 2001: 76; Hall 1888: 546). Zanja No. 8 is thought to have been dug by hand in 1857 by Orzo W. Childs, who was paid for his work with 200-acres of land and later became a wealthy investor and philanthropist (Gumprecht 2001: 60).

As the population of Los Angeles grew, the zanja system and the zanja network was either covered, piped, and/or converted to the city water mains (Mulholland 2002: 18). By 1903, any zanja segments that had not been adopted into the city's water system, were abandoned. By 1904, Zanja No. 8-R was no longer used as part of the city's water supply system, making it one of the last zanjias to be eliminated from use (Gumprecht 2001: 97). There is no information to indicate whether or not Zanja No. 8 was adopted into the city's water system after the abandonment of the zanja network in the early twentieth century. By 1911, a segment of Zanja No. 8-R, running on the west side of Figueroa Street to the south of Washington Boulevard (approximately 0.2 miles south of the project site) was the only existing zanja segment, though it had not functioned for many years (Gumprecht 2001: 321).

Results of the SCCIC records search indicated that 64 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area of the Project Site between 1978 and 2016. None of these have resulted in the recordation of segments for Zanja Nos. 8 or 8-R within the records search area. Additionally, the Project Site has been extensively developed and re-developed throughout the twentieth century. Given that the mapped location of Zanja Nos. 8 and 8-R have not been confirmed, the likelihood of encountering segments of the zanja network during ground disturbing activities associated with the Project is low.

Native American Correspondence

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the proposed Project, Dudek contacted the NAHC on August 7, 2019 to request a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on August 27, 2019, stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC provided a list of five Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed Project. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek; however, in compliance with AB 52, the City has contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested Project notification. Documents related to the NAHC search are included in Attachment D.

Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested notification who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project. Michael Mirelez, on behalf of the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, responded to Project notification. In his letter dated June 6, 2019, Mr. Mirelez states that the Tribe defers all future project notifications to tribes in closer proximity to the Project Site.

Review of Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps

Dudek consulted historic topographic maps, aerial photographs, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborn Maps) to understand the development of the Project Site and surrounding area. Topographic maps are available from 1894 to 2015 and aerial images are available from 1948 to 2016 (NETR 2019). Sanborn maps were available for the years 1888, 1894, and 1906. The first USGS topographic map showing the Project Site dates to 1894 and shows that at this time the Project Site and surrounding area was fully subdivided and infilled. The block containing the Project Site and the immediate vicinity are lined on all sides of the interior with tightly spaced structures, suggesting a highly developed and heavily populated area. The 1894 Sanborn Map validates this assumption as the entire block containing the Project Site is fully developed with nearly 20 lots of mixed-use development. The majority of the lots contain single-family and multiple-family residences, although a religious building, a public school, recreational building, and the Los Angeles Electric Rail-Way Company Cable Division Power House also share the block. The Project Site is comprised of a one-story single-family residence, a two-story duplex,

and the southern portion of the Eighth Street Public School and associated outbuildings including a “water-closet” and shed.

The City of Los Angeles saw major development by 1921 as evidenced by the substantial increase in subdivision to the north and west. The Project Site is subsumed by development at this time. The 1948 aerial photograph depicts the Project Site as fully developed, though the photo quality is too poor to decipher individual properties within the block. However, the 1952 aerial photograph clearly shows the Project Site as it is today, with the exception of a multi-story building in the west corner. By 1972, the multi-story building has given way to the current parking structure, and the Project Site appears to be in its present configuration. There have been no noticeable changes to the Project Site since the early 1970s.

Geomorphology

The proposed Project is located within the northernmost Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province (Norris and Webb 1990; California Geological Survey [CGS] 2002; Harden 2004). This geomorphic province is characterized by northwest trending mountain ranges and valleys that extend over 900 miles from the tip of the Baja Peninsula to the Transverse Ranges (i.e. the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains in southern California). Regionally, the Peninsular Ranges are bounded to the east by the Colorado Desert and the west by the continental shelf and offshore islands (Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, San Nicholas, and San Clemente) (Norris and Webb 1990; CGS 2002; Harden 2004). Regional mountain ranges in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province include the Santa Ana, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa Mountains. Geologically, these mountains are dominated by Mesozoic, plutonic igneous and metamorphic rocks that are part of the Peninsular Ranges batholith (Southern California batholith) (Jahns 1954; Harden 2004).

More specifically, the proposed Project is located within the central block of the Los Angeles Basin (Yerkes et al. 1965). The Los Angeles Basin (also called the coastal plain) extends from the Santa Monica Mountains in the north to the San Joaquin Hills of Orange County in the south and is a structural basin that in some areas has been subsiding and filling with sediments since the late Cretaceous (~100.5 Million Years Ago [mya] – 66 mya) (Yerkes et al. 1965). The Los Angeles Basin is characterized by alluvial coastal plains, underlain by older alluvial and marine sediments, and punctuated by uplifted highlands owing to the numerous faults underlying the Basin. These faults, which include the Newport-Inglewood fault zone in the south (a strike-slip fault) and the Sierra Madre fault zone in the north (a reverse fault), are part of the greater San Andreas fault system, characterized by numerous strike-slip faults.

According to surficial geological mapping by Dibblee and Ehrenspeck (1991) at a scale of 1:24,000, the entire proposed Project parcel contains surface deposits of Holocene (< 11,800 years

ago) younger Quaternary alluvium (map unit Qa) with late Pleistocene (~126,000 – 11,800 years ago) Quaternary elevated alluvium and the Repetto Member of the Pliocene marine (~ 5.333 mya – 2.58 mya) Fernando Formation mapped approximately one kilometer (0.62 miles) to the north. These geological units likely underlie the Quaternary alluvium at an unspecified depth.

In general, soils within the Project Site are consistent with recent alluvial sediments derived from an assortment of parent materials in the surrounding area and are underlain by older alluvial sediments. Surficial sediment formation in this location would likely have occurred primarily since the Holocene, generally relating to fluvial overbank flooding of the Los Angeles River, which presently courses approximately 2.6 kilometers (1.6 miles) to the east of the Project Site and more elevated uplands to the north.

FIELD SURVEY

Given that the Project Site is completely developed with no visible ground surface, an archaeological pedestrian survey was not warranted.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Archaeological Sensitivity

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project Site through the SCCIC records, archival review, or NAHC SLF search. However, as noted above, unconfirmed segments of the zanja network have been mapped in the vicinity of the Project Site, though no historical maps depict it within or adjacent to the Project Site. Due to the potentially limited accuracy of the referenced maps and the absence of physical evidence of Zanja Nos. 8 and 8-R, the presence of these segments in the vicinity of the Project Site cannot be confirmed.

If segments of Zanja Nos. 8 and/or 8-R were present within their mapped locations, remnants of these segments are either capped beneath asphalt, disturbed, or destroyed by construction work in the development of Downtown Los Angeles. Construction-related subsurface disturbances have included subsurface excavation for commercial towers along 8th Street, trenching for infrastructure under and adjacent to these routes, and excavation and ground preparation for the current configuration of the Project Site.

Additionally, historic maps and aerial images indicate that the Project Site has been subject to development since at least 1894. Major ground disturbances likely occurred from the mid-twentieth century through the 1960s with the demolition of multiple multi-story buildings and the subsequent construction of the current multi-level parking structures and surface parking lot. As a result, historic-era features, such as trash deposits, or structural remnants from the earlier buildings,

may still be present within the Project Site. Buried prehistoric-era archaeological sites, however, would likely have been heavily impacted or destroyed by the continued development and redevelopment of the Project Site.

There have been no subterranean structures, such as a basement or below ground parking lot, within the Project Site. As such, there is a possibility that intact cultural deposits could persist in some areas below the surface. For example, the southern portion of the Project Site is covered with an asphalt parking lot, suggesting ground disturbance may have been less severe here than in other areas with developed structures. Considering these factors, the potential for buried prehistoric-era and historic-era archaeological deposits to exist within the Project Site is considered to be relatively low.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project Site or immediate vicinity as a result of the CHRIS records search, archival review, or Native American coordination. Segments of the zanja network, specifically Zanja Nos. 8 and 8-R, have been mapped in the vicinity of the Project Site, though no documentation was found depicting these zanja segments within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. Based on these results, and in consideration of the severity of past impacts to subsurface soils that would have occurred during construction of the buildings occupying the Project Site, it appears there is little potential that any intact archaeological resources are present that could be impacted as a result of Project implementation. However, it is always possible that intact archaeological deposits and/or features are present at subsurface levels. Based on reviewed information, the following recommendations are provided to ensure that impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains during construction activities would be less than significant.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Resources

While no archaeological resources are anticipated to be affected by the Project, there is a possibility that archaeological artifacts that were not recovered during prior construction or other human activity may be present. Therefore, the implementation of the mitigation measure provided below would ensure that any potential impacts related to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

- **Mitigation Measure-** Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities, the Applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (U.S. Department of the Interior 2008) to carry

out the following measure. A qualified archaeologist shall be retained to perform periodic inspections of excavation and grading activities at the Project Site. The frequency of inspections shall be based on consultation with the archaeologist and the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning and shall depend on the rate of excavation and grading activities and the materials being excavated. If archaeological materials are encountered, the archaeologist shall temporarily divert or redirect grading and excavation activities in the area of the exposed material to facilitate evaluation and, if necessary, salvage. The archaeologist shall then assess the discovered material(s) and prepare a survey, study or report evaluating the impact. The Applicant shall then comply with the recommendations of the evaluating archaeologist, and a copy of the archaeological survey report shall be submitted to the Department of City Planning. Ground-disturbing activities may resume once the archaeologist's recommendations have been implemented to the satisfaction of the archaeologist.

Unanticipated Human Remains

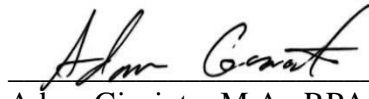
In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant shall complete his/her inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at lkry@dudek.com or phone at (626) 590-1739 or Adam Giacinto at agiacinto@dudek.com or phone at (225) 892-7622.

Sincerely,



Linda Kry, B.A.
Archaeologist



Adam Giacinto, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 8th, Grand and Hope Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

cc: Adriane Gusick, Micah Hale, Dudek

*Att: A: Figures
B. (Confidential) SCCIC Records Search Information
C: (Confidential) Report LA-13239
D: NAHC SLF Search Results*

REFERENCES

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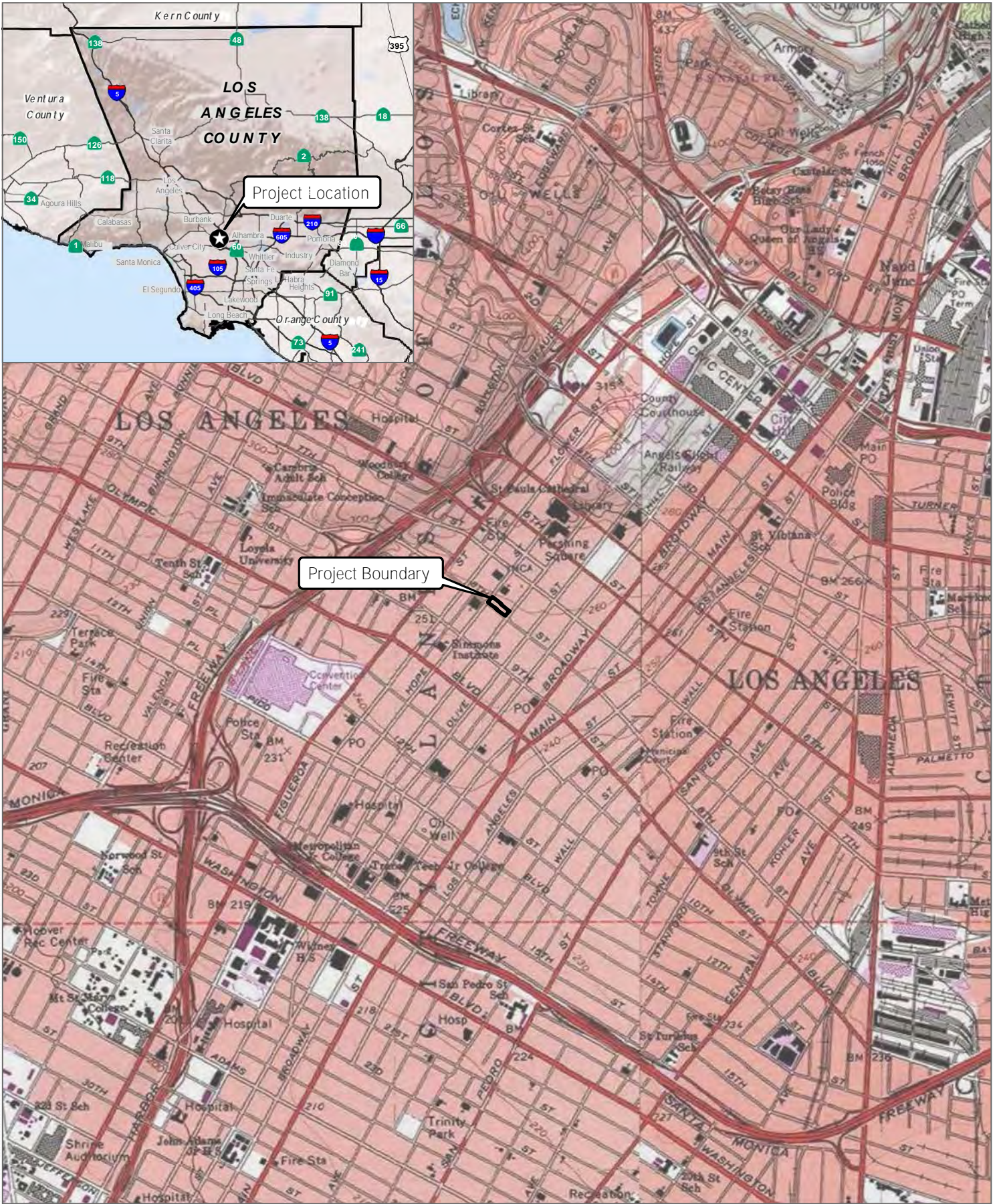
Sanborn Map Company. 1906. Insurance Maps of Los Angeles, CA. Volume 1. Sheet 89. Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. New York, New York. Accessed January 29, 2019. <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.lapl.org/>

Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 8th, Grand and Hope Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Yerkes, R.F., T.H. McCulloh, J.E. Schoellhamer, and J.G. Vedder, 1965. ·Geology of the Los Angeles Basin California-an Introduction. Geological Survey Professional Paper 420-A. 57 pp.

ATTACHMENT A

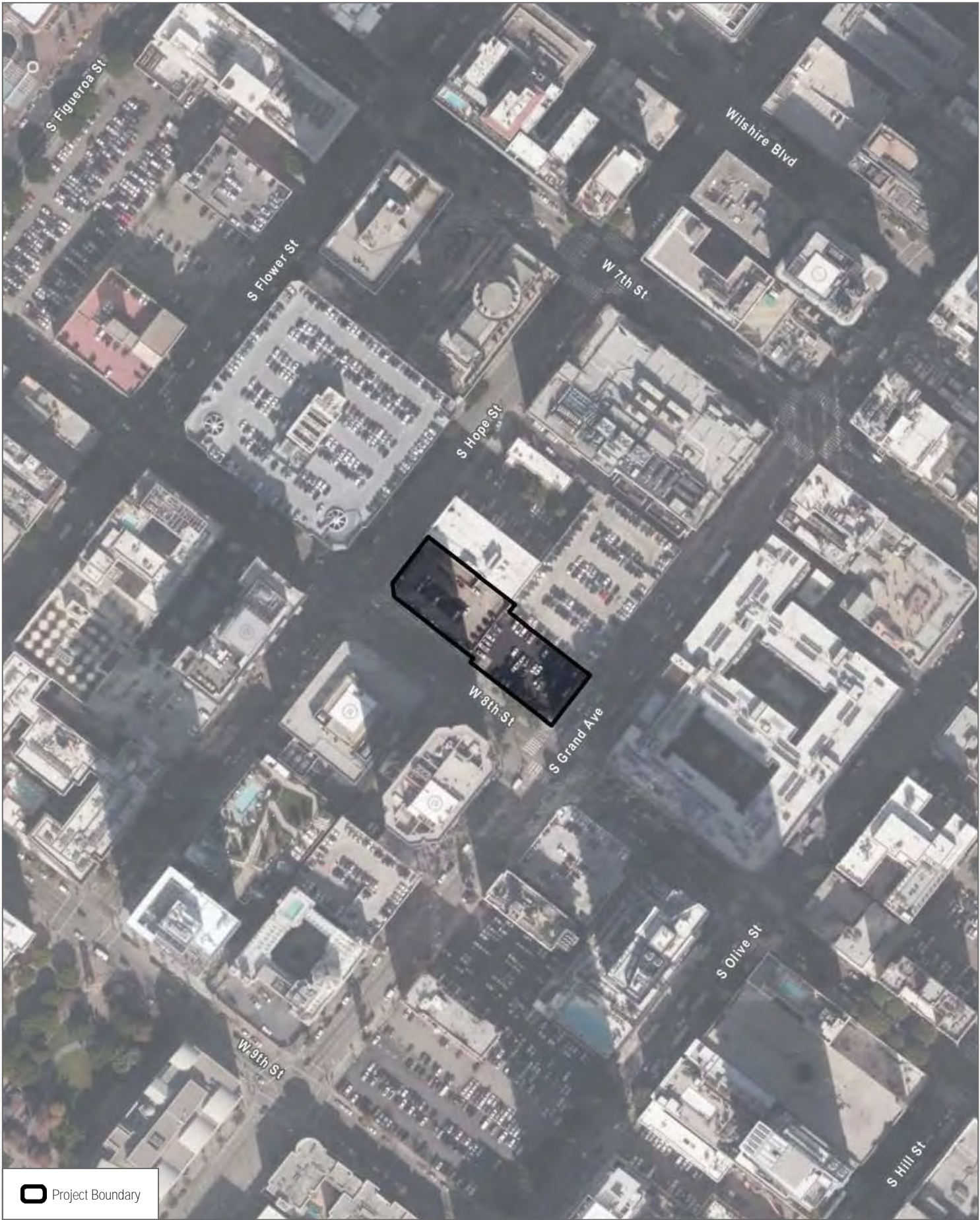
Figures



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Los Angeles Quadrangle
 Township 1S / Range 13W / Section 32



FIGURE 1
 Project Location



 Project Boundary

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2019; Los Angeles County 2017



0100200

Feet

02550

Meters

1:2,400

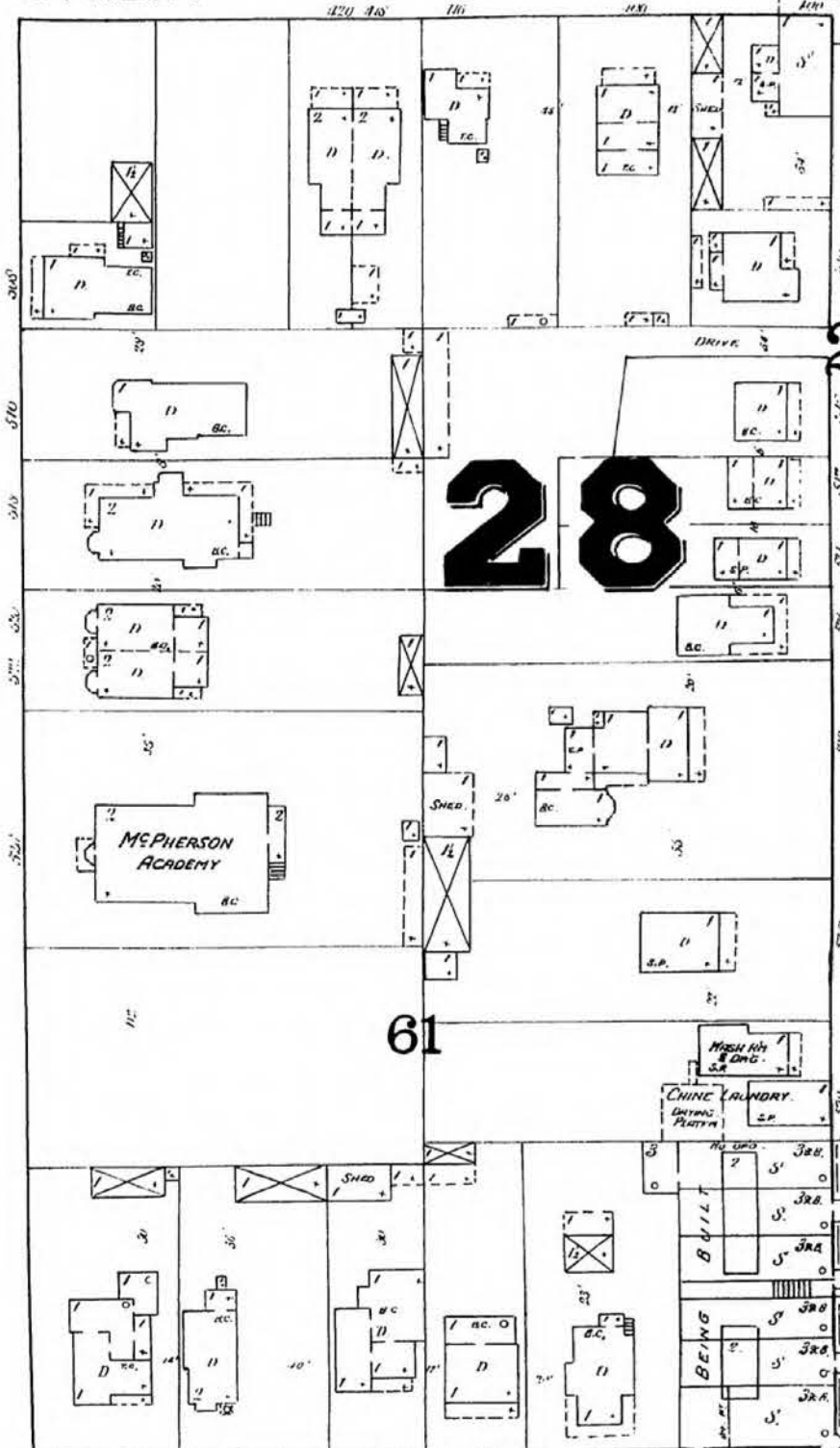
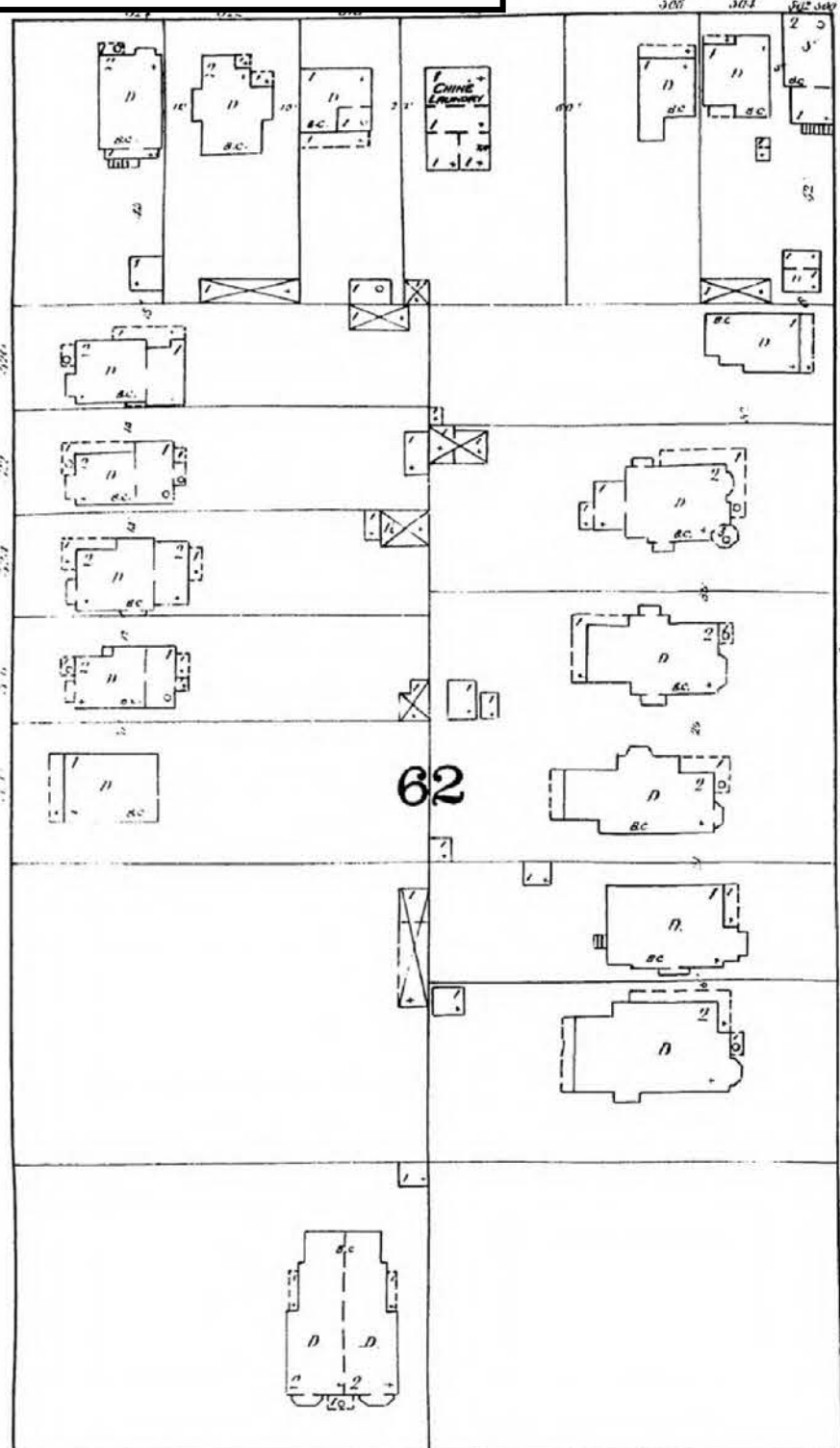
FIGURE 2
Project Aerial
8th, Grand and Hope Street Project

27th STREET 6th Street

STREET

AVENUE

STREET



28

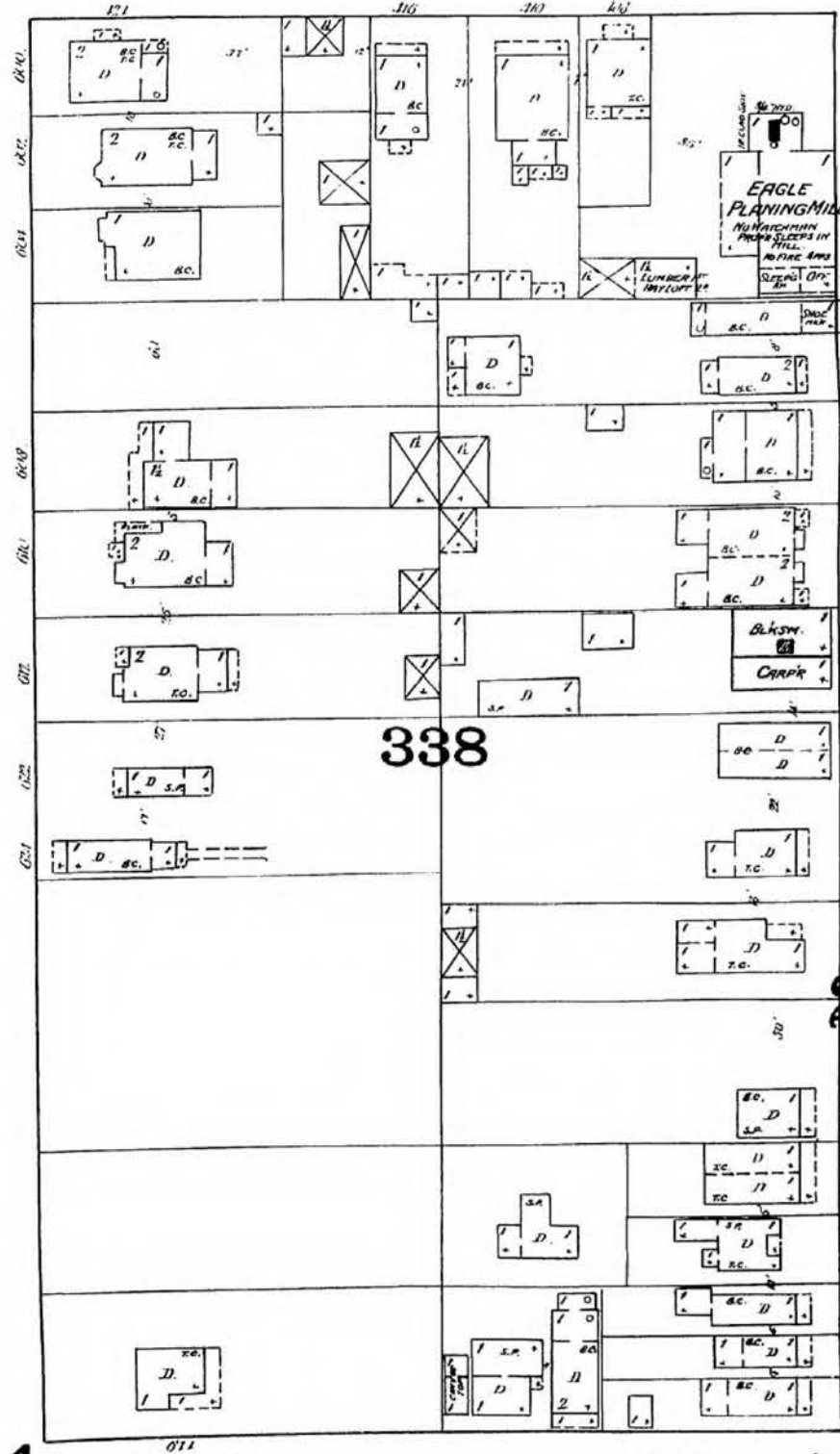
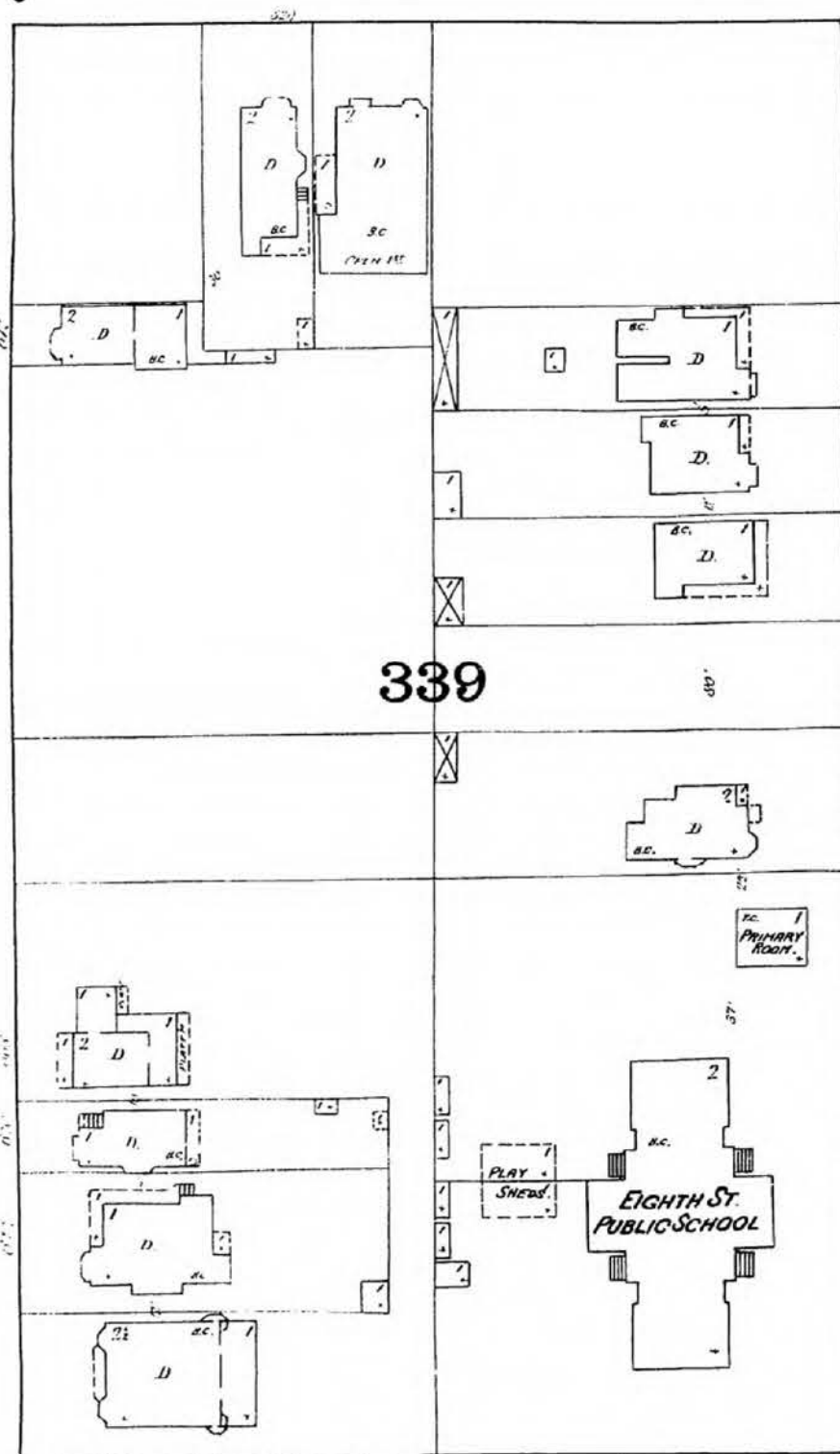
61

STREET 7th Street

S. HOPE

S. GRAND

S. OLIVE



339

338

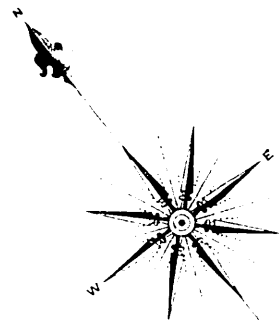
34 STREET 8th Street

55

STREET

City Hay Market

63



STREET

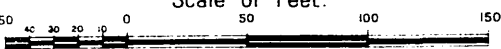
W. SIXTH

57

AVENUE

61

Scale of Feet.



W. SEVENTH

LOS ANGELES CON. ELECTRIC RAIL-WAY CO.
CABLE DIVISION. POWER HO.

(80 feet Wide)

S. FLOWER

55

340

S. HOPE

55

SIMPSON M. E. TABERNACLE 339

W. EIGHTH

S. GRAND

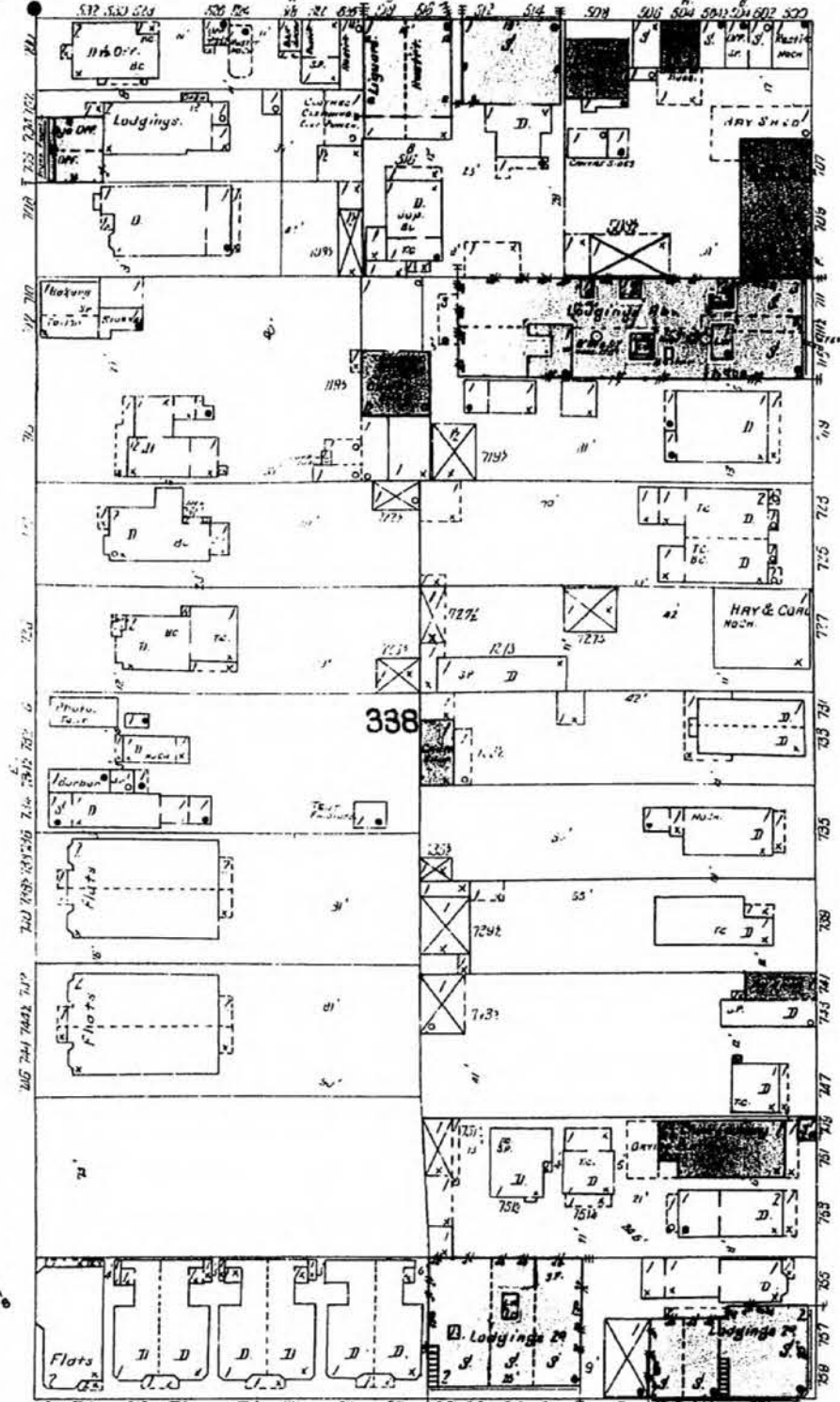
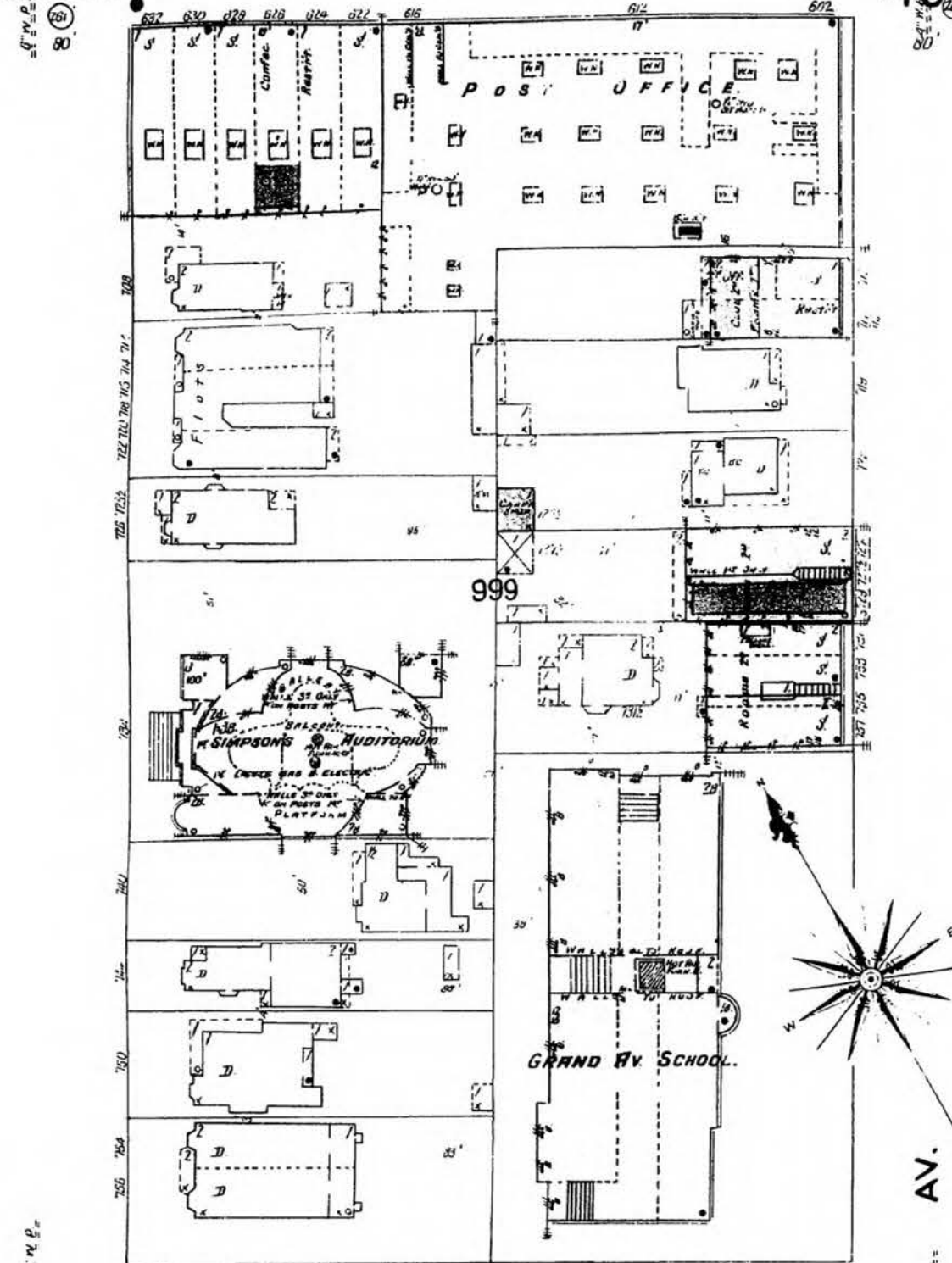
338

EIGHTH ST. PUBLIC SCHOOL

W. 7TH ST.

49

64



66

63

W. 8TH ST.

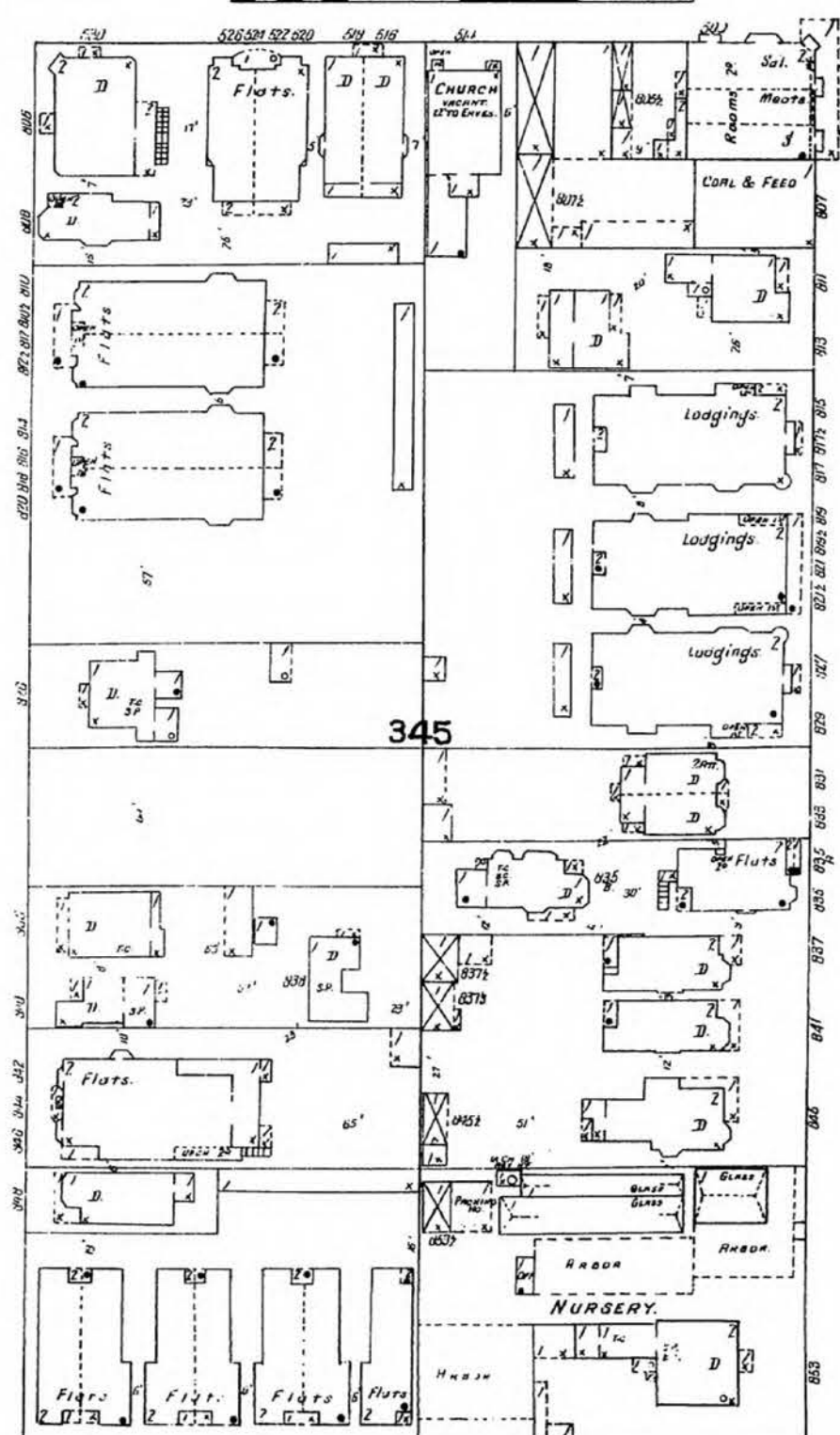
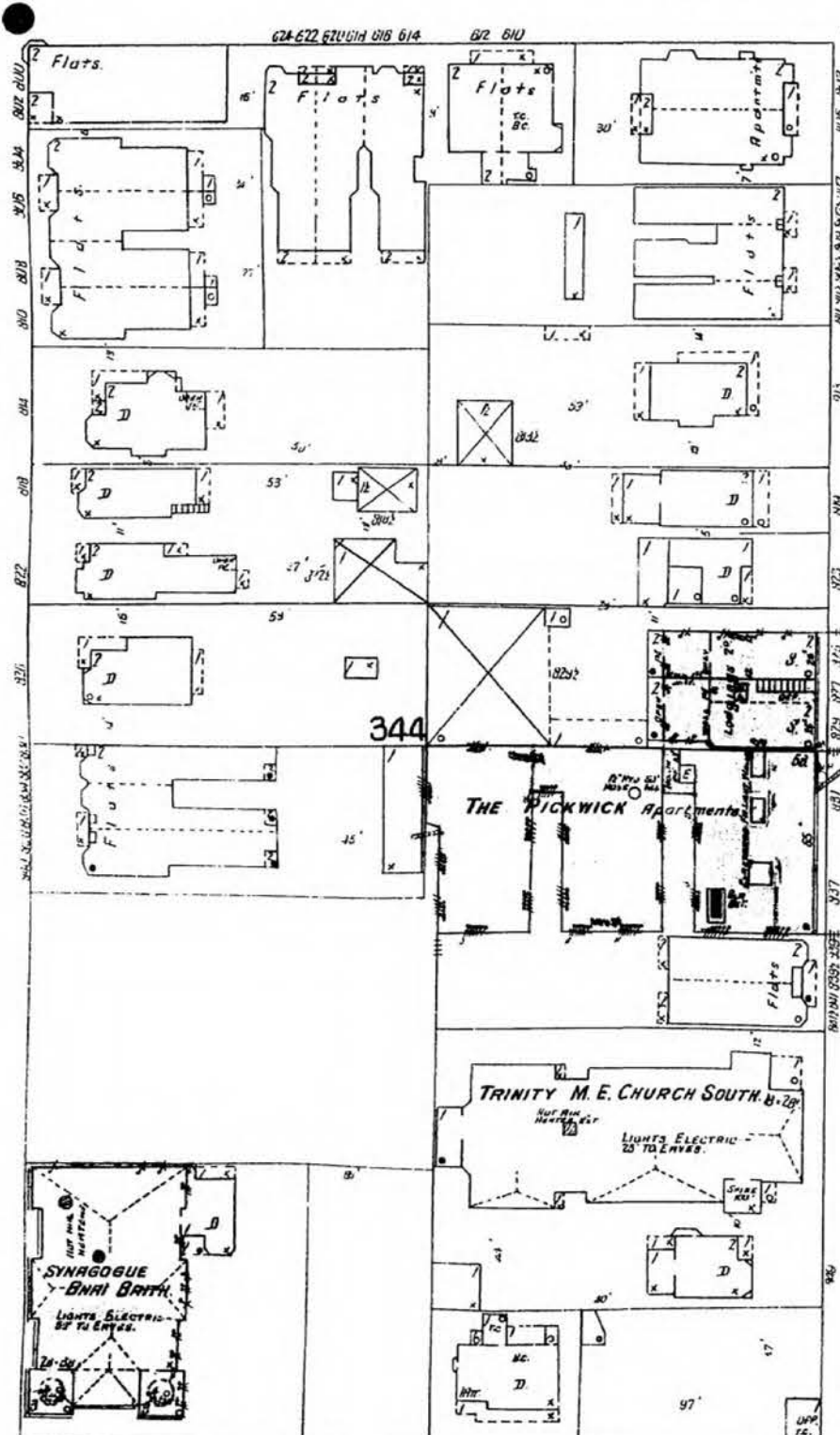
ST.

Scale of Feet.

S. HOPE

S. GRAND

S. OLIVE



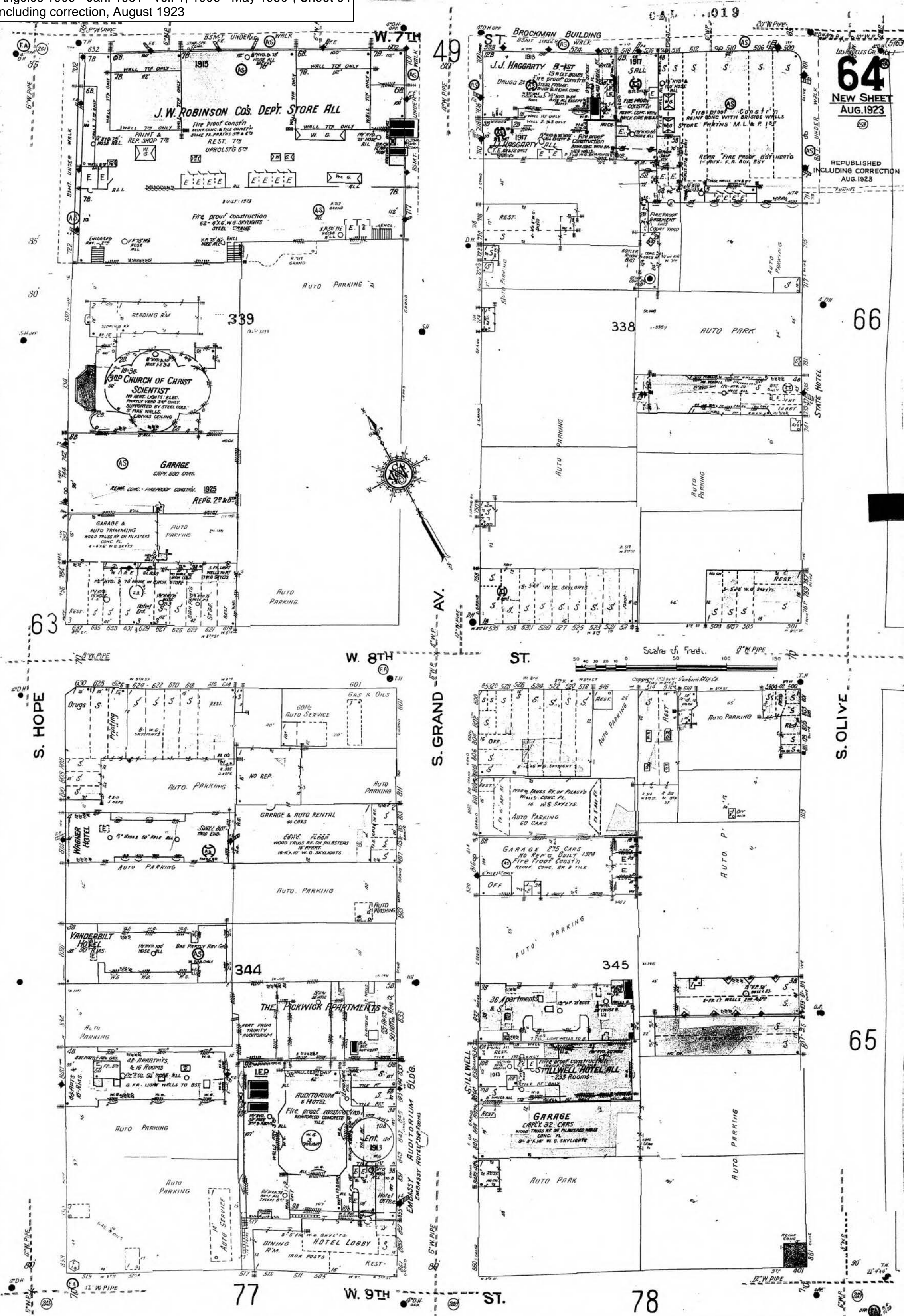
65

77

W. 9TH

ST.

78



ATTACHMENT B
(CONFIDENTIAL)
SCCIC Records Search Results

Archaeological Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

ATTACHMENT C
(CONFIDENTIAL)

Report LA-13239

Archaeological Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

ATTACHMENT D

NAHC SLF Search Results

Adriane Gusick

From: Adriane Dorrler
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2019 1:57 PM
To: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Cc: Linda Kry; Adam Giacinto; Candise Vogel
Subject: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search_Dudek (#12107)
Attachments: 12107_NAHC SLF_Request_PDF.pdf; 12107_RS Map.pdf

Dear NAHC,

Please find attached the NAHC Sacred Lands File Search request and project location map for the proposed 8th, Hope and Grand Project (Dudek #12107). Dudek is requesting a NAHC search for any sacred sites, tribal cultural resources, or other places of Native American community value that may fall within a one-mile radius of the proposed Project site.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this project. You can email the results to me at adorrler@dudek.com.

Thank you in advance,

Adriane Gusick
Associate Archaeologist

DUDEK

mobile: (760) 840-7556

www.dudek.com / www.facebook.com/dudeknews

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: 8th, Grand and Hope Project (12107)

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Hollywood

Township: 1S Range: 13W Section(s): 28, 29, 32, 33

Company/Firm/Agency:

Dudek

Contact Person: Adriane Gusick

Street Address: 38 N Marengo Avenue

City: Pasadena Zip: 91101

Phone: (760) 840-7556 Extension: _____

Fax: (760) 632-0164



Email: adorrler@dudek.com

Project Description:

The 8th, Grand and Hope Project proposes to construct a 45-story mixed-use project comprised of a maximum of 562,696 square feet of floor area, with 547 residential dwelling units, up to 7,499 square feet of ground floor commercial/retail/restaurant space, and 37,216 square feet dedicated to a charter school for grades K-5. The Project also includes an option wherein an additional 33 residential units may be constructed in lieu of the school use, resulting in a total of 580 residential units for the option. To accommodate the Project, an existing surface parking lot and four-level parking structure would be demolished.

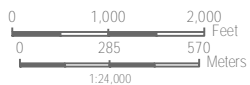
☒ Project Location Map is attached



-  Project Boundary
-  Quarter Mile Buffer

SOURCE: SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Hollywood Quadrangle
Township 1S; Range 13W; Sections 28, 29, 32, 33

DUDEK



Records Search

8th, Grand and Hope Street Project

Adriane Gusick

From: Quinn, Steven@NAHC <Steven.Quinn@nahc.ca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 27, 2019 2:13 PM
To: Adriane Dorrler
Subject: 8th, Grand and Hope Project
Attachments: SLFNo8thGrand 8.27.2019.pdf; 8thGrand 8.27.2019.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good Afternoon,

Attached is the response to the project referenced above. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact our office email at nahc@nahc.ca.gov.

Regards,

Steven Quinn

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Steven.Quinn@nahc.ca.gov
Direct Line: (916) 573-1033
Office: (916) 373-3710

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



August 27, 2019

Adriane Gusick
Dudek

VIA Email to: adorrler@dudek.com

RE: 8th, Grand and Hope Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Gusick:

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 negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. 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 the NAHC. 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: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/27/2019**

***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

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

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
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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 8th, Grand and Hope Project, Los Angeles County.