

APPENDIX E

Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment

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Contact: Alison Martinez

Subject: Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Morrison Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Ms. Martinez:

This letter documents the archaeological and paleontological resource assessment conducted by Dudek for the Morrison Project (Project), located in the City of Los Angeles (City). The City is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

All cultural resources reporting for this Project has been conducted by archaeologists and paleontologists meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's (SVP) standards for paleontological principal investigators as defined in SVP (2010). 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 search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), tribal consultation initiated by the City pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52, a paleontological records search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), and geological and paleontological desktop research.

PROJECT LOCATION AND PRESENT USE

The Project area is located in the Central City Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 12.25 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean. The approximately 1.29-acre (56,325 square feet) Project area, located at 1220-1246 South Hope Street and 427-435 West Pico Boulevard on Tract No. 17683, encompasses five parcels and includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5139-022-003, -004, -006, -020, and -021. The proposed Project is bound on the north by East 12th Street, on the south by West Pico Boulevard, on the west by South Hope Street, and on the east by an unnamed alley. The Project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 13 West, within Section 32 of the *Los Angeles, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle* (Appendix A: Figure 1). The Project area is situated within a mixed commercial and residential

multiple family generalized land use area. The extant buildings associated with these APNs are currently used for industrial and commercial purposes (Appendix A: Figure 2)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project would involve the demolition of approximately 32,550 square feet of existing commercial industrial buildings, the adaptive reuse and expansion of an existing 46,626 square-foot (sf), 111-unit single-resident occupancy (SRO) hotel by approximately 174,481 square feet, and construction of an approximately 186,115 sf hotel/residential building. The adaptive reuse of the hotel would include demolition of an approximately 12,280 sf inner wing of the existing hotel. The total floor area of the Project would be approximately 420,303 square feet, with 136 dwelling units and 444 guest rooms. The existing hotel would include a 5,155 sf ground floor restaurant. The hotel expansion would include a 2,838 sf lobby/bar and 11,091 sf immersive museum. The hotel/residential tower would include 150,3666 square feet of residential uses above 32,997 square feet of hotel uses and a 2,792 sf restaurant. The Project includes 222 parking spaces to be located within three subterranean levels.

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 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.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are limited, nonrenewable resources of scientific, cultural, and educational value and are afforded protection under state (CEQA) laws and regulations. This study satisfies project requirements in accordance with CEQA (13 PRC, 21000 et seq.) and Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 (Stats 1965, c 1136, p. 2792). This analysis also complies with guidelines and significance criteria specified by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology ([SVP] 2010).

Paleontological resources are explicitly afforded protection by CEQA, specifically in Section VII (f) of CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, the “Environmental Checklist Form,” which addresses the potential for adverse impacts to “unique paleontological resource[s] or site[s] or unique geologic feature[s].” This provision covers fossils of signal importance – remains of species or genera new to science, for example, or fossils exhibiting features not previously recognized for a given animal group – as well as localities that yield fossils significant in their abundance, diversity, preservation, and so forth. Further, CEQA provides that generally, a resource shall be considered “historically significant” if it has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 [a][3][D]). Paleontological resources would fall within this category. The PRC, Chapter 1.7, sections 5097.5 and 30244 also regulate removal of paleontological resources from state lands, define unauthorized removal of fossil resources as a misdemeanor, and require mitigation of disturbed sites.

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.

Regarding effects on federal and locally significant properties, Los Angeles Municipal Code (Section 91.106.4.5, Permits for Historical and Cultural Buildings), states:

The department shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated, or has been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register of Historic Places, or has been included on the City of Los Angeles list of historic cultural monuments, without the department having first determined whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset. If the department determines that such loss or damage may occur, the applicant shall file an application and pay all fees for the California Environmental Quality Act Initial Study and Check List, as specified in Section 19.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. If the Initial Study and Check List identifies the historical or cultural asset as significant, the permit shall not be issued without the department first finding that specific economic, social or other considerations make infeasible the preservation of the building or structure.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

SCCIC Records Search

Dudek conducted a CHRIS records search at the SCCIC on January 9 and 10, 2019 for the Project area and surrounding 0.5 mile search buffer. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Records, technical reports, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the Project area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The results of the records search are presented in Confidential Appendix B.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 36 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area between 1978 and 2017 (Table 1). None of these studies were conducted within the Project area.

Subject: Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Morrison Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California – Negative Findings

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Area
LA-00483	R. Wlodarski and R. Greenwood	1978	Archaeological Resources Survey; The Proposed Downtown People Mover Project Corridor Area	Outside
LA-04097	Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.	1995	Council District nine Revitalization/Recovery Program Final Environmental Impact Report SCH# 94081017	Outside
LA-04576	Curt Duke	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 574-01, County of Los Angeles, California.	Outside
LA-04577	Curt Duke	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 575-01, County of Los Angeles, California.	Outside
LA-04836	Science Applications International Corporation	2000	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project	Outside
LA-05077	Curt Duke	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility LA35XC768C (the Desmond Building), Located in the County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-05080	Philippe Lapin	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 574-01, County of Los Angeles, California.	Outside
LA-05317	Robert J. Wlodarski	2000	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study For Design Services Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40. 31,000 Feet Of New Transmission pipeline Along Avenue K Transmission Main Phases I, II, III, and IV Antelope Valley, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-05327	Curt Duke	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 484-02, County of Los Angeles, California.	Outside
LA-05444	Gary Iverson	2000	Negative Archaeological Survey Report	Outside
LA-06410	Juliet L. Christy	2001	Archaeological Survey, South Central Los Angeles High School No. 3, Los Angeles, California.	Outside
LA-08013	Jeanette A. McKenna	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.	Outside
LA-08016	Dana N. Slawson	1994	Cultural Resources Technical Report; Land Use History and Archaeological Evaluation, Metro Rail redline, Segment 3 Hollywood/Highland Station	Outside
LA-08263	Catherine M. Wood	2007	Archaeological Survey Report for the New carver Apartments Project Located at 325 W. 17th Street. Los Angeles, California.	Outside

Subject: Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Morrison Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California – Negative Findings

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Area
LA-08758	Wayne H. Bonner	2007	Cultural resources records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11006G (Circular Holding), 1801 South Flower Street, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-08760	Wayne H. Bonner	2006	Cultural resources records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11002H (Cameron), 1349 South Flower Street, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-09154	Wayne H. Bonner	2007	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile Candidate SV11002F (Pico/Flower), 1315 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-09539	Wayne H. Bonner	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	Outside
LA-09544	Wayne H. Bonner	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11002I (Edwards Building), 1200 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-10125	David Ferraro	2001	Testing and Evaluation of Archaeological Site CA-LAN-2809, a Shell Artifact Scatter, Located in Santa Fe Springs, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-10127	Robert Chattel	1996	California Lutheran Hospital (California Hospital Medical Center) Los Angeles, California. Historic and Contemporary Photographs.	Outside
LA-10262	Wayne H. Bonner	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS5988A/CA5629 (Basement Clothing), 1200 South Hope Street, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-10542	Teresa Grimes	1998	Historic Architectural Survey and Evaluation Report and Finding of No Adverse Effect	Outside
LA-10672	Wayne H. Bonner	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS2023A (Mod-O-Day Building - 41008), 155 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. EBI Job No. 61095993.	Outside
LA-10772	Roger Hatheway	1979	Historic Eligibility Determination Letter	Outside

Subject: Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Morrison Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California – Negative Findings

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Area
LA-10816	Mark Robinson	2006	Archaeological Survey Report for the YWCA Job Corps Urban Campus Project, 1016-1038 Olive Avenue, Los Angeles, California.	Outside
LA-10860	Mark Robinson	2007	Exposition Corridor, Light Rail Transit Project; Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan	Outside
LA-10982	Brian Hatoff	2010	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - ABM Industries IBR, 1150 South Olive Street (APN: 5139-019-038), Los Angeles, CA 90015.	Outside
LA-11495	Shannon Loftus	2011	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey	Outside
LA-11768	Shannon Loftus	2012	Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment	Outside
LA-12174	Wayne H. Bonner	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11002I (Edwards Building), 1200 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-12177	Wayne H. Bonner	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11003K (Telacu Plaza), 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-12391	Wayne H. Bonner	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02674A (LA247 Atlantic & Ocean Apt.), 10 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-12394	Wayne H. Bonner	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11006G (Circular Holding), 1801 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-12584	Leslie Rogers	2013	Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Restoration of Historic Streetcar Service in Downtown Los Angeles.	Outside
LA-13239	Cogstone	2017	Extent of Zanja Madre	Outside

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

A total of 23 previously recorded cultural resources have been documented within a 0.5-mile of the Project area (Table 2). All of the 23 resources identified during the records search are historic-era buildings. None of these overlap, intersect, or is adjacent to the Project area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Recorded By and Year	Age	Description	Proximity to Project Area
19-166894	Dennis Smith-Tom Sitton (1976); Christy J. McAvoy (1992)	Historic	Eastern-Columbia Building; HRI #020815	Outside
19-166923	Richard Starzak (1983)	Historic	Wurlitzer Building; Broadway Leasehold Co. Building; HRI #020846	Outside
19-166924	Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Historic	United Artists Theatre; California Petroleum Building; Texas Co. Building; HRI #020847	Outside
19-166929	Marvin A. Brown/ Los Angeles Conservancy (1983)	Historic	The Friday Morning Club; Variety Arts Center; NRHP Nomination Form	Outside
19-166943	Tom Sitton (1976)	Historic	Lyons Apartments	Outside
19-166999	Jennifer Schroder and Teresa Grimes/Los Angeles Conservancy (1991)	Historic	Los Angeles Herald Examiner Building; NRHP Nomination/Registration Form & inclusion into NR	Outside
19-167316	Hatheway & Associates (1983); Marvin A. Brown (1984)	Historic	Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Los Angeles Branch; HRI #021282	Outside
19-173054	Roger G. Hatheway (1979); URS Corp. (2010)	Historic	Security Pacific National Bank; Petroleum Building/Petroleum Securities Building; includes DOE Form; Eligible for NR inclusion	Outside
19-173111	Roger Hatheway and John Chase (1978); Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Historic	Figueroa Hotel; Hotel Figueroa	Outside
19-173112	Roger Hatheway and John Chase (1978)	Historic	Blow-up Botique - Vacant	Outside
19-173175	Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Historic	United States Post Office, Metropolitan Station; Blackstone's Dept. Store; Famous Dept. Store; HRI #027243	Outside
19-173176	Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Historic	Anjac Fashion Building; Western Costume Building; 939 S. Broadway Building; HRI #027244	Outside

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Recorded By and Year	Age	Description	Proximity to Project Area
19-173178	Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Historic	Los Angeles Transit Building; Los Angeles Railway Corp. Building	Outside
19-173179	Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Historic	Job Corps Center Y.[M].C.A.; Commercial Club; HRI #027247	Outside
19-175246	Christy J. McAvoy (1996)	Historic	Educational building; Senior High School Division Administrative Offices; Hist. Res. DOE-19-94-0525-0000	Outside
19-186735	Judith Marvin and Jay and Jay Michalsky (2002)	Historic	1601-1613 S. Los Angeles Street; 3-story commercial building; APN 5133—014-012; HRI #131315	Outside
19-187004	Robert Jay Chattel, Francesca G. Smith, Christy Lombardo, and Cristina Polyzoides (2003 and 2004)	Historic	Southern California Gas Company complex; NRHP Nomination Form	Outside
19-187866	Jeanette A. McKenna (2006)	Historic	Grand Avenue Club	Outside
19-188478	K. A. Crawford (2008)	Historic	Edwards Building; 1200 S. Hope Street; APN 5139*-022-001; 3+ commercial building	Outside
19-188904	Christopher J. Hetzel (2006)	Historic	Y[M]CA Job Corps Urban Campus; 1016-1038 S. Olive Street	Outside
19-189239	URS Corp. (2010)	Historic	ABM Industries Building; APN 5139-019-038	Outside
19-189864	Shannon L. Loftus (2011)	Historic	White Building; 1600-1616 S. Broadway; Multi-family property	Outside
19-190019	Shannon L. Loftus (2011)	Historic	S Figueroa/Pico AT&T Site Building; 1441 Wright Street	Outside

LACM Paleontological Records Search

A paleontological records search was requested through the LACM on January 02, 2019. Results were received on January 16, 2019. The results of this search are provided within Confidential Appendix D. The records search indicated that the museum does not have any vertebrate fossil localities recorded within the Project boundaries, but they do have one locality within 0.5 mile buffer, and two localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur subsurface.

According to the records search and surficial geological mapping by Dibblee and Ehrenspeck (1991) at a scale of 1:24,000, the entire Project parcel contains surface deposits of Holocene (< 11,700 years ago) younger Quaternary alluvium (map unit Qa) (McLeod 2019 – Appendix D). These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but at relatively shallow depth in this area there are older Quaternary sediments that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Dibblee and Ehrenspeck (1991) mapped Quaternary elevated alluvium, which is typically late Pleistocene (~ 126,000 – 11,700 years ago) in age, approximately one-half mile north of the Project area and these deposits likely underlie the more recent alluvium. The LACM fossil locality within the one-half mile buffer consisted of a fossil horse (*Equus*) from a depth of 43 feet below ground surface (bgs) approximately 370 meters east of the Project (McLeod 2019 – Appendix D). The next closest LACM locality, LACM 1893, produced remains of fossil mammoth (*Mammuthus*) and bison (*Bison antiquus*) at an unspecified depth slightly south of west of the Project area along Interstate (I)-10 near Gramercy Place. Northeast of the Project area, near the intersection of Mission Road and Daly Street, LACM 2032 yielded fossil specimens of pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*), ground sloth (*Paramylodon Harlani*), mastodon (*Mammuth americanum*), mammoth (*Mammuthus imperator*), horse (*Equus*), and camel (*Camelops*) at depths of 20 – 35 feet bgs. The fossil pond turtle specimens were figured in a study on fossil pond turtles from western north American (Brattstrom and Sturn (1959)). The final Pleistocene paleontological locality reported by the LACM is LACM 1023, which is located slightly north of locality LACM 2032 and produced fossil specimens of turkey (*Meleagris californicus*), sabre-tooth cat (*Smilodon fatalis*), horse (*Equus*), and deer (*Odocoileus*) (McLeod 2019 – Appendix D). One of the fossil turkey specimens was published by Steadman (1980).

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 2, 2019 and requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) review. The NAHC replied via email on January 8, 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 suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project area.

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to “tribal cultural resources” as part of the CEQA process, and requires the CEQA lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification) of the Project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Because AB 52 is a government-to-government process, all records of correspondence related to AB 52 notification and any subsequent consultation are on file with the City. The City reports that to-date, one response from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation for Assembly Bill 52

notification was received and consultation was initiated on December 12, 2018. A full record of AB 52 consultation and TCR sensitivity is provided in a separate report.

Review of Historic Maps, Aerials and Topographic Maps

Dudek consulted historic topographic maps accessed through the USGS historical topographic viewer, historic aerials, accessed through UC Santa Barbara's Map and Imagery Laboratory, Sanborn Maps, accessed through the Los Angeles Public Library, and historical maps accessed through the Los Angeles Public Library, the David Rumsey Map Collection, and the Huntington Map Library to understand the development of the Project area. Historical topographic maps for the years 1894, 1928, 1953, and 1966 were consulted (USGS 1894, 1928, 1953, and 1966). Historical maps showing the City of Los Angeles were consulted from the years 1884, 1887, 1914, and 1921 (Baist 1914, 1921; Easton 1887 and Stevenson 1884). Sanborn maps were available for the years 1888, 1894, 1906, and 1950 (Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1894, 1906, and 1950). Additionally, Dudek consulted Historical aerials available for the years 1930, 1938, 1947, 1956, 1962, 1971, and 1986 (Aerial Map Industries 1986; Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1930, 1947, 1956, 1962; Laval Company Inc. 1938; Teledyne Geotronics 1971).

Topographic maps indicate that the Project area and vicinity had already begun to be developed by the late nineteenth century. Over the first three decades of the twentieth century the Project area and vicinity experienced an increase in development, though topographic maps are generally unhelpful in understanding minute changes within the Project area and surrounding blocks. The By 1953 Topographic maps show the Project area and general vicinity had been completely developed. Figure 3 in Appendix A shows the progression of development within the Project area as indicated by topographic maps over the course of the twentieth century.

The 1884 map, prepared by United States Surveyor, H. J. Stevenson, shows that at this time the Project area was within an area of subdivided blocks; though much of the area appears undeveloped. Zanja No. 8 is recorded as running to the east of the Project area on the 1884 map; though it is not shown within or adjacent to the Project area (Figure 4). Fred Eaton's 1887 map, depicting the proposed sewers of Los Angeles, shows the Project area. Though it is unclear if it is developed at this time. The *Arroyo de los Reyes*, was a creek which originated north of what is now Echo Park, ran through a ravine, and then emerged near what is now Pershing Square, is mapped running northeast-southwest through the Project area (Figure 5; Masters 2012).

The earliest Sanborn map depicting the Project area dates to 1888 and shows the Project area as completely undeveloped except for one small domestic residence in the area, indicated by a small rectangle with a "D" (Figure 6). This map also shows that the general area was sparsely populated, mainly with domestic residences, at this time. There are no indications of any segments of the

zanja network or other such features running within or adjacent to the Project area on the 1888 Sanborn map. The Sanborn map from 1894 shows that the Project area at this time was still only developed with a single domestic residence (Figure 7). The southeast corner of the block where the Project area is located, at the corner of South Grand Avenue and West Pico Boulevard had been developed into a nursery. There are no significant changes to the surrounding area discernible from the 1894 Sanborn. The 1906 Sanborn shows that the domestic residence within the Project area had been demolished and replaced with bleachers associated with the “Fiesta Park,” which took up the entire block where the Project area is located (Figure 8). The surrounding vicinity appeared to have undergone a time of increased development between 1894 and 1906, as the Sanborn map indicates several new multi-family residences, single-family homes, and stores within the general vicinity. A Baist Real Estate Survey Maps from 1914 shows that by this time the park had been replaced with the Ponet Square Hotel, which occupied the corner of South Grand Avenue and West Pico Boulevard; there were no developments within the Project area at this time (Figure 8). By 1921 the Baist real Estate map shows that the Ponet Hotel had been converted to apartments and that much of the block, including the Project area, had been developed for commercial purposes, including the Morrison hotel, electrical store, and several automobile stores (Figure 9). Though the Morrison Hotel was built in 1914, it may not have been completed in time to appear on the 1914 Baist Real Estate Map (Sharp 2016). By 1950 the Sanborn map shows that the Project area and surrounding vicinity was completely developed with various residential and commercial developments (Figure 10).

Historic aerials were first available from the year 1930 and show that the Project area was completely developed at this time (Figure 12). The surrounding vicinity was also almost completely developed, with some open lots visible likely associated with parking. There have been virtually no changes to the Project area itself since 1930, as evidenced from historic aerials dating to 1938, 1947, 1956, 1962, 1971, and 1986 (Figure 13 – Figure 18). The areas surrounding the Project area experienced various degrees of redevelopment and in-fill development throughout these decades. The closest redevelopment project occurred at the corner of West Pico Boulevard and South Grand Avenue, directly to the east of the Project area, where a new apartment complex was developed after 1986.

Geomorphology and Paleontological Desktop Review

The 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 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 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 to the north. These geological units likely underlie the Quaternary alluvium at an unspecified depth.

In general, soils within the Project area 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 3 kilometers to the east of the Project area and more elevated uplands to the north.

Sensitivity Analysis

Paleontological sensitivity

No paleontological resources were identified within the Project area during the paleontological records search through the LACM or desktop research conducted by Dudek. The Project area is immediately underlain by recent Quaternary alluvium that is generally too young to contain significant paleontological resources. The buildings that currently occupy the Project area is likely

underlain by fill and/or disturbed sediments to depths of at least 10 feet below the surface. Excavations for the Project are anticipated to be minimal within previously undisturbed soils. Soils underlying the existing parking area are less disturbed. Considering these factors, the likelihood for paleontological resources to be impacted within the Project area is considered moderate in depths of 5 feet or more below existing parking areas and 10 feet or below in areas underlying existing buildings.

Archaeological Sensitivity

No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified within the Project area during the records search, SLF search, or through AB 52 consultation conducted by the City. The Project area was developed by at least the late nineteenth century with the first residential building depicted in an 1888 Sanborn map. By 1906, the residence was no longer present and the entire tract was converted into the “Fiesta Park” with the area encompassing the Project area consisting of open bleachers and a one-story shed at the northeast corner of South Hope Street and West Pico Boulevard where the Morrison Hotel now exists. In 1914, the Morrison Hotel and adjacent parking lot was developed, but they were not depicted until 1921 (Sanborn 1921), which indicates that the hotel may have been in development when the 1914 Sanborn map was created. Moreover, the parcels north of the Morrison Hotel and adjacent parking lot (APNs 5139-022-003, -004, and -020), were constructed in 1918, but were not depicted until 1921, which once again indicates that they were probably in development at the time the map was created (Sanborn 1921). The Morrison Hotel, parking lot, and the commercial buildings to the north have remained largely unchanged throughout much of the twentieth century and may have capped historic deposits, such as refuse deposits or architectural features (i.e. foundations, walls) that may have been present within the Project area in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century likely disturbed upper layers of soil and any possible surficial deposits, however, it is possible that in-tact archaeological deposits are preserved in deeper layers. Considering these factors, the likelihood for encountering significant prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources within the Project area is considered low.

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

No archaeological or paleontological resources were identified within the Project area or immediate vicinity as a result of intensive pedestrian survey, the CHRIS records search, paleontological records search, or Native American coordination. Moreover, based on geomorphological evidence, the area has a relatively low potential to contain unanticipated cultural or paleontological resources. However, it is always possible that intact archaeological deposits or paleontological resources are present at subsurface levels. Management recommendations to

reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains during campus construction activities are provided below.

Unanticipated Archaeological or Paleontological Resources

All construction crews should be alerted to the potential to encounter archaeological or paleontological resources. In the event that archaeological or paleontological resources (sites, features, artifacts, or fossilized remains) are exposed during construction activities for the Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified specialist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether additional study is warranted. Prehistoric archaeological deposits may be indicated by the presence of discolored or dark soil, fire-affected material, concentrations of fragmented or whole freshwater bivalves shell, burned or complete bone, non-local lithic materials, or the characteristic observed to be atypical of the surrounding area. Common prehistoric artifacts may include modified or battered lithic materials; lithic or bone tools that appeared to have been used for chopping, drilling, or grinding; projectile points; fired clay ceramics or non-functional items; and other items. Historic-age deposits are often indicated by the presence of glass bottles and shards, ceramic material, building or domestic refuse, ferrous metal, or old features such as concrete foundations or privies. Depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

Depths below 5 feet within existing paved parking areas and below 10 feet where currently occupied by buildings are considered to have some potential to support the presence of paleontological resources. It is recommended that a qualified paleontologist meeting the SVP (2010) standards should be retained to determine when and where paleontological monitoring is warranted through an initial spot-check once excavations extend beyond five feet below the grounds surface. The paleontological monitoring should be conducted by the qualified paleontologist or a qualified paleontological monitor meeting the SVP (2010) standards under the direction of the qualified paleontologist.

Unanticipated Human Remains

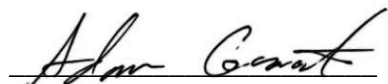
In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the

*Subject: Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Morrison Project,
City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California – Negative Findings*

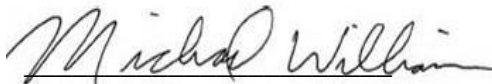
discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, 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 agiacinto@dudek.com or Linda Kry at lkry@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



Adam Giacinto, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist



Michael Williams, Ph.D.
Paleontologist



Linda Kry, BA
Archaeologist

cc: Erica Nicolay, Dudek

Att: Appendix A: Figures

Appendix B: Confidential SCCIC Records Search Information

Appendix C: NAHC Search Results

Appendix D: Confidential LACM Paleontological Records Search

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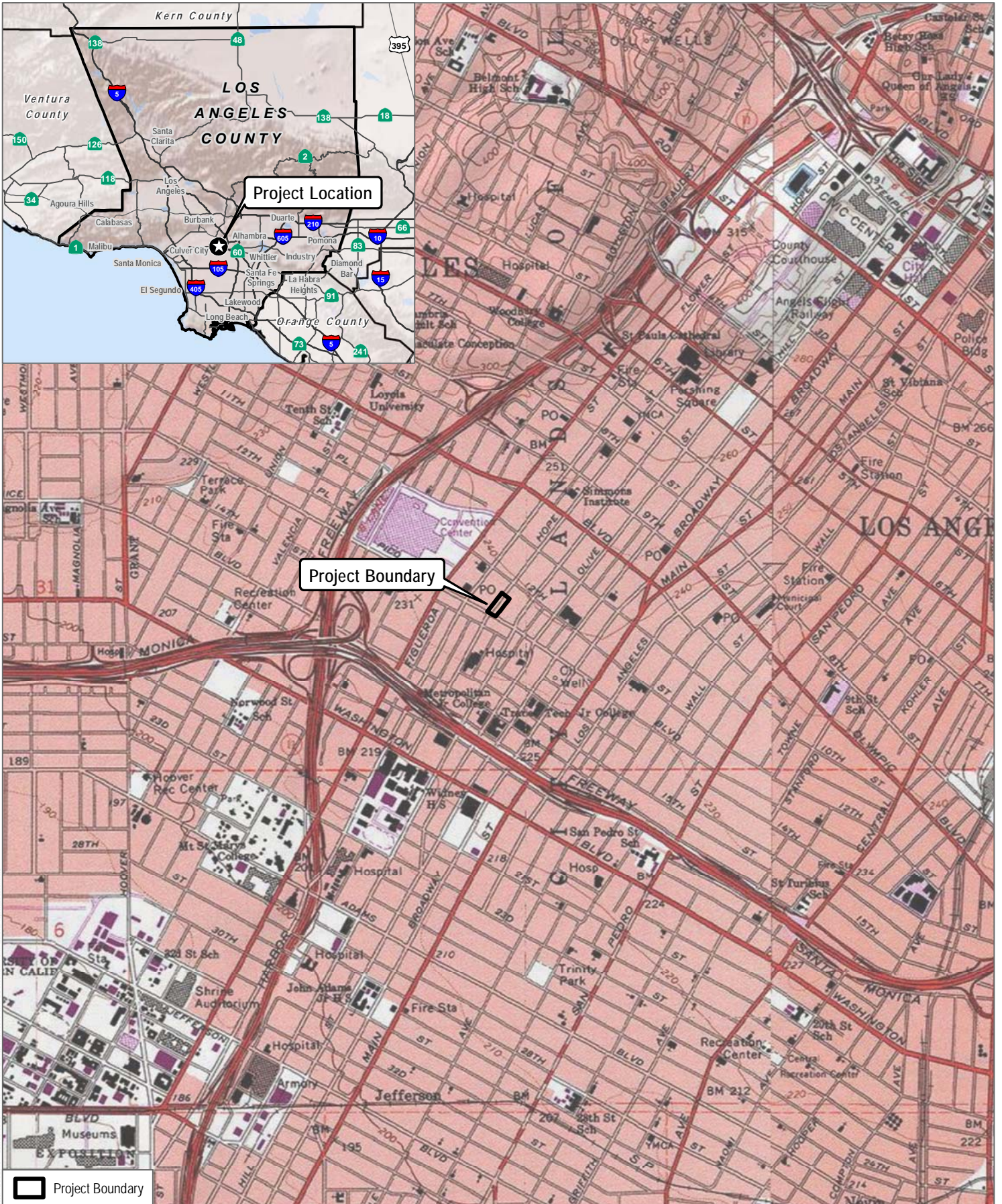
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APPENDIX A
Figures



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

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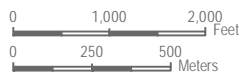
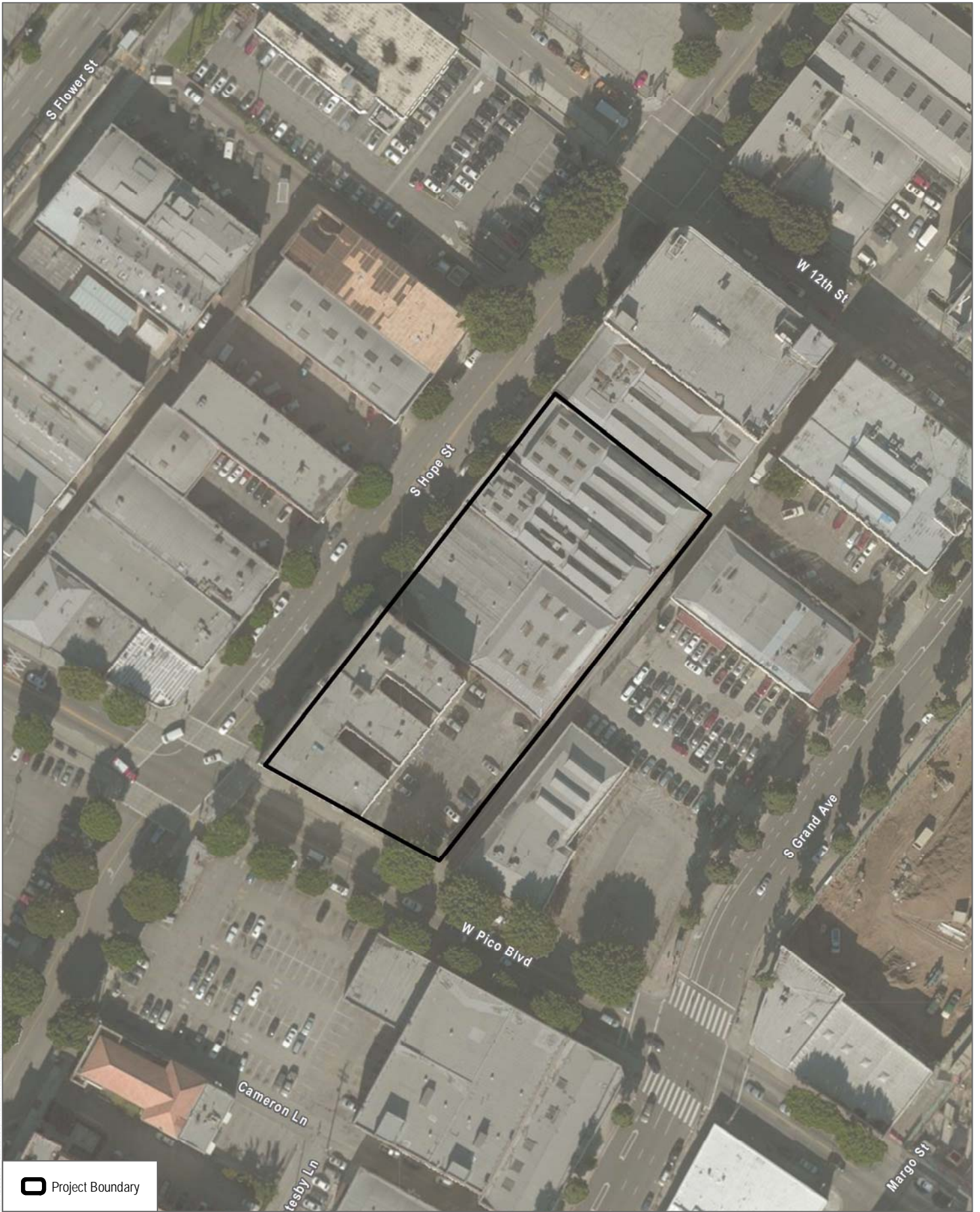


FIGURE 1

Project Location

Morrison Drive Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report



 Project Boundary

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2018; Los Angeles County 2017



FIGURE 2
Project Aerial

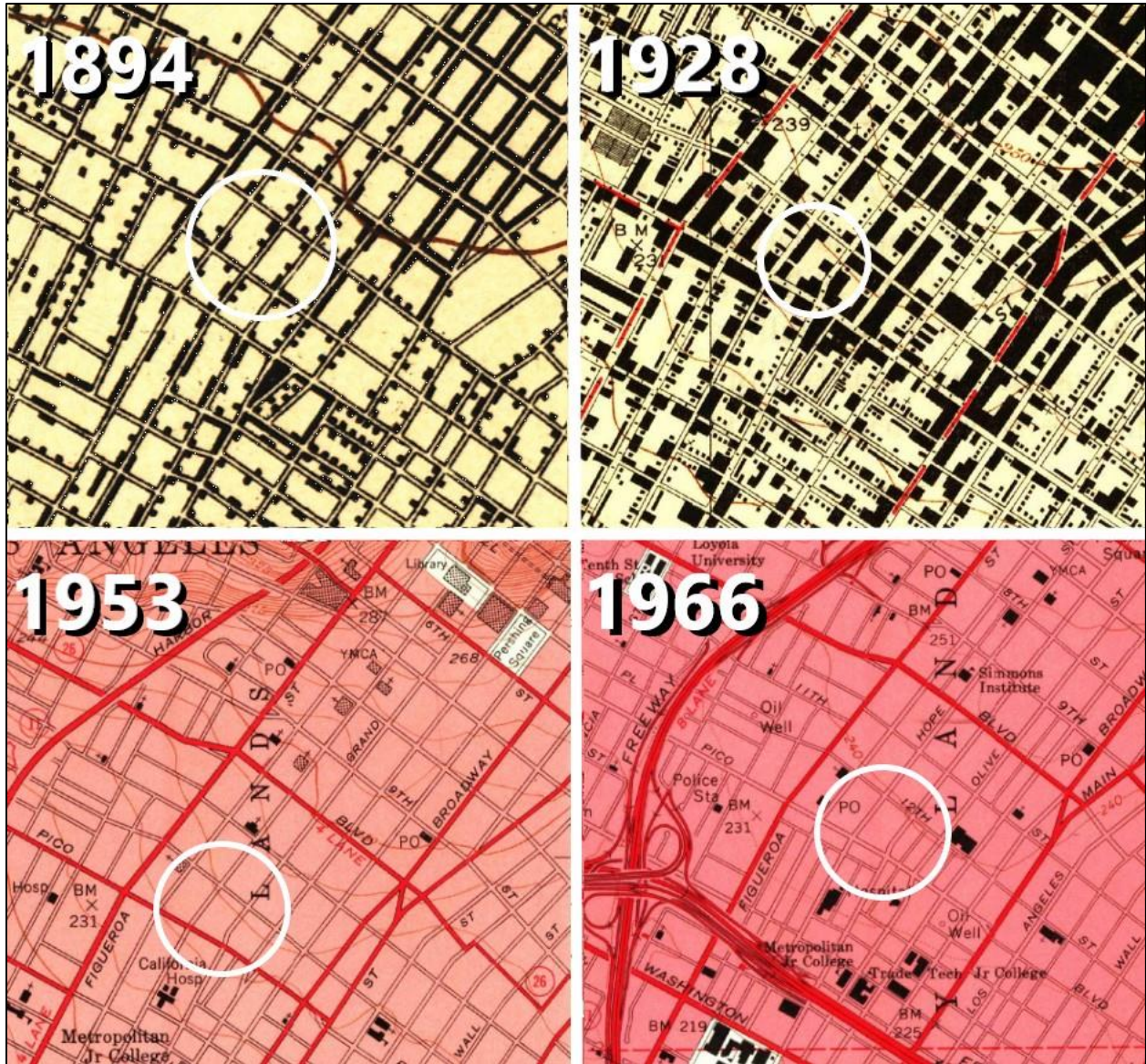


Figure 3. Historic Topographic maps showing the Project area and immediate vicinity from 1894, 1928, 1953, and 1956 (USGS 2019).

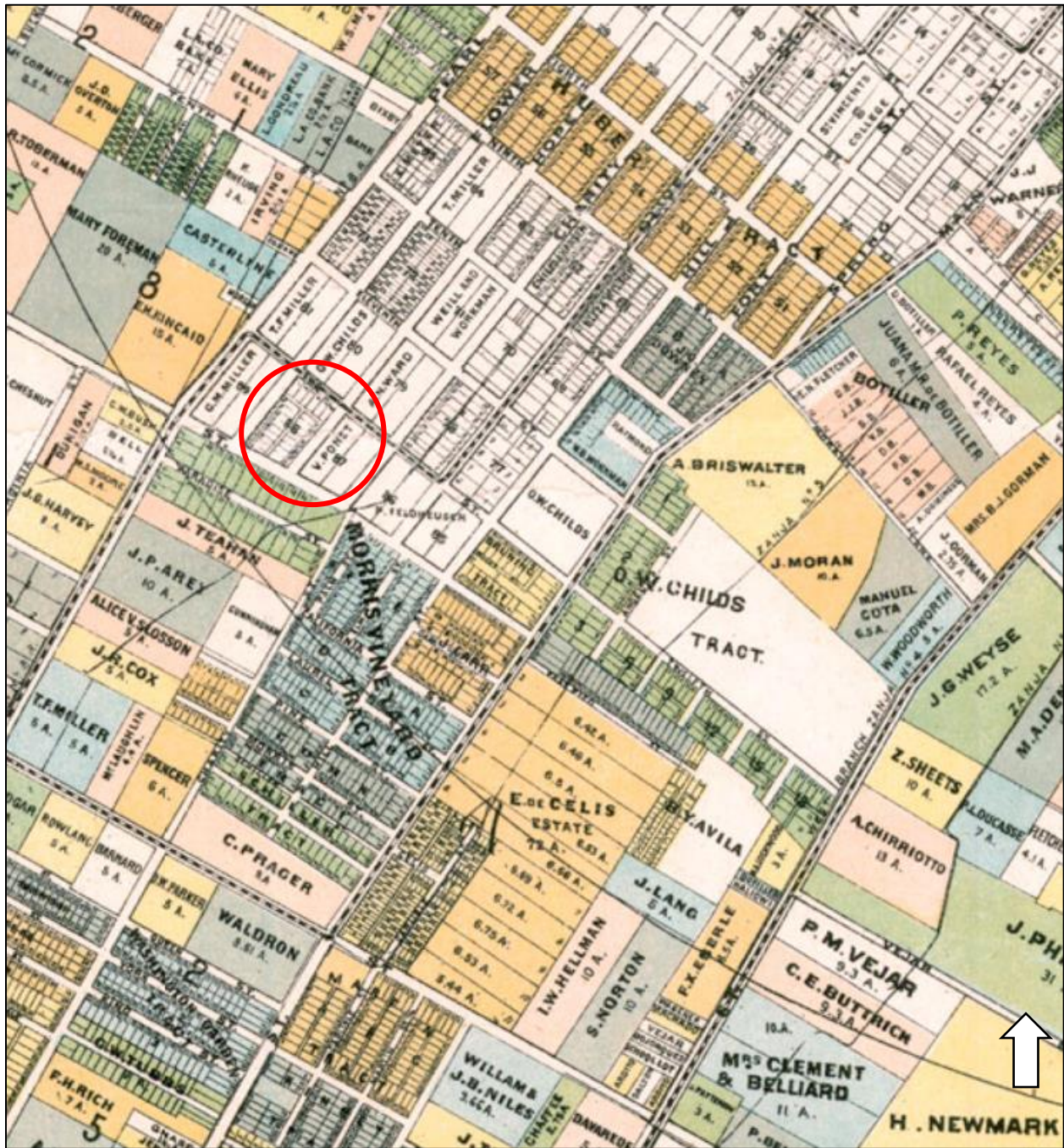


Figure 4. Approximate location of Project area plotted on H.J. Stevenson's 1884 Survey map of Los Angeles (Stevenson 1884).

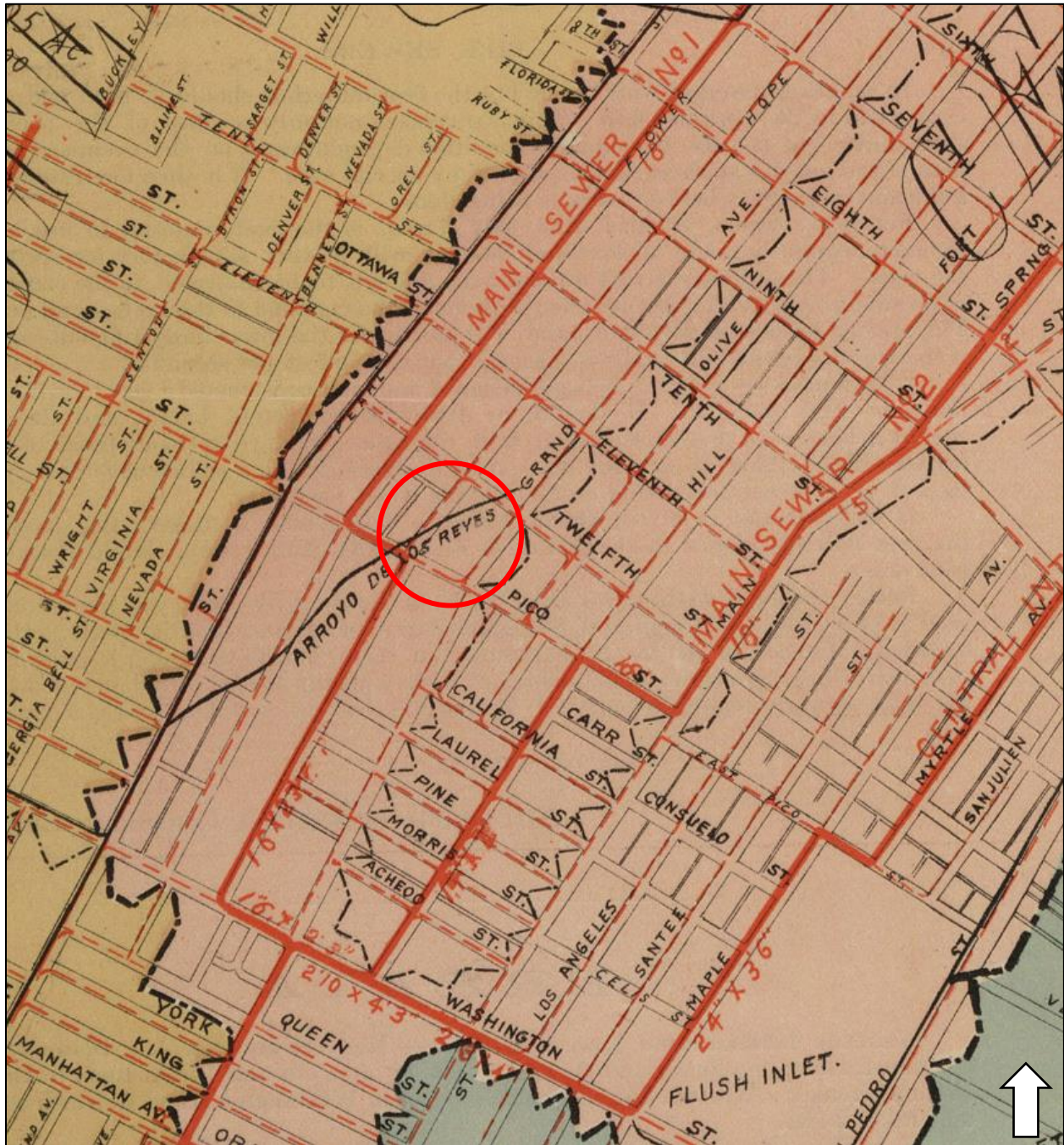


Figure 5. Approximate location of Project area plotted on Eaton's 1887 map of the proposed sewer system (Eaton 1887).

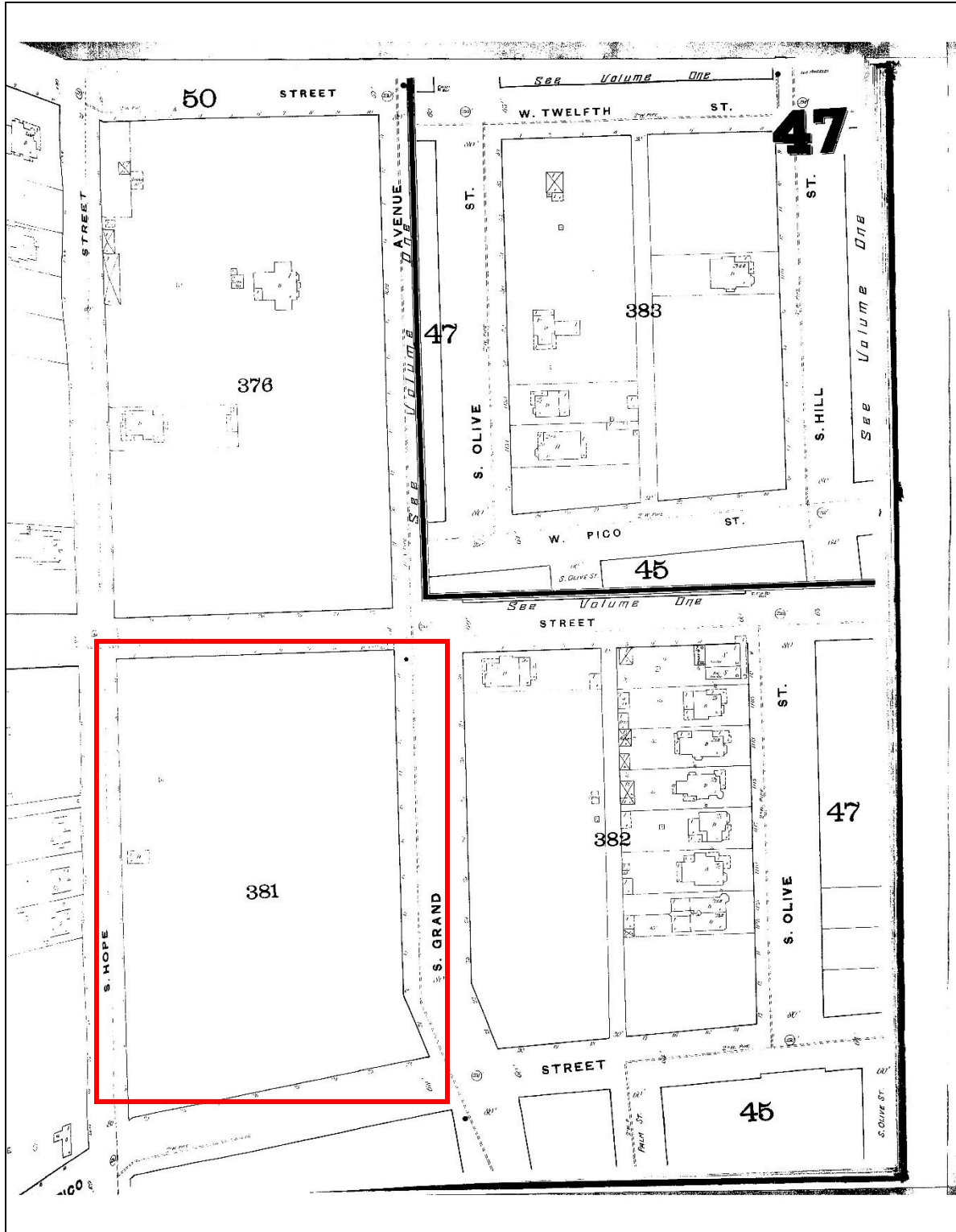


Figure 6. 1888 Sanborn showing Project Area and immediate vicinity (Sanborn 1888).

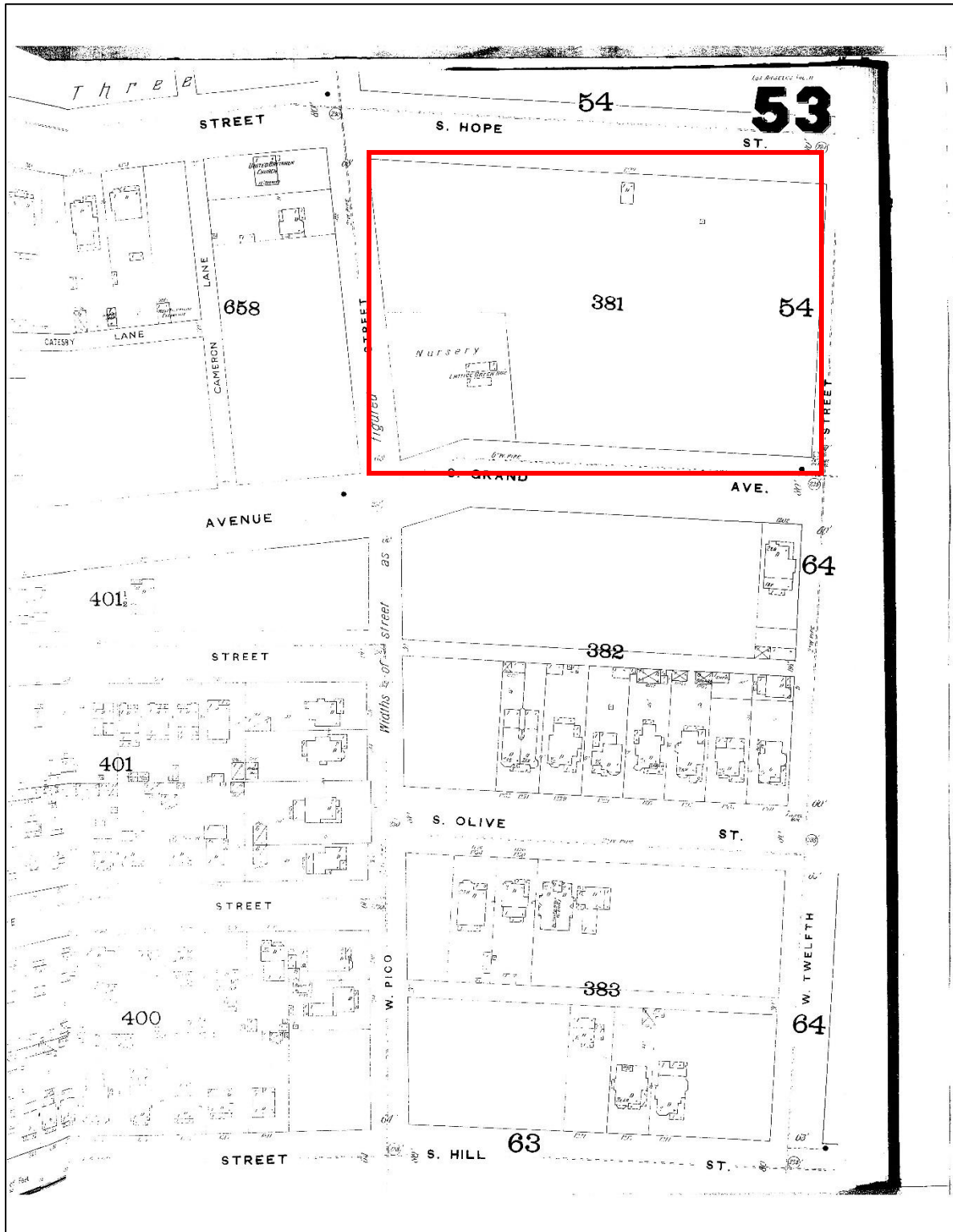


Figure 7. 1894 Sanborn showing Project area and immediate vicinity (Sanborn 1894).

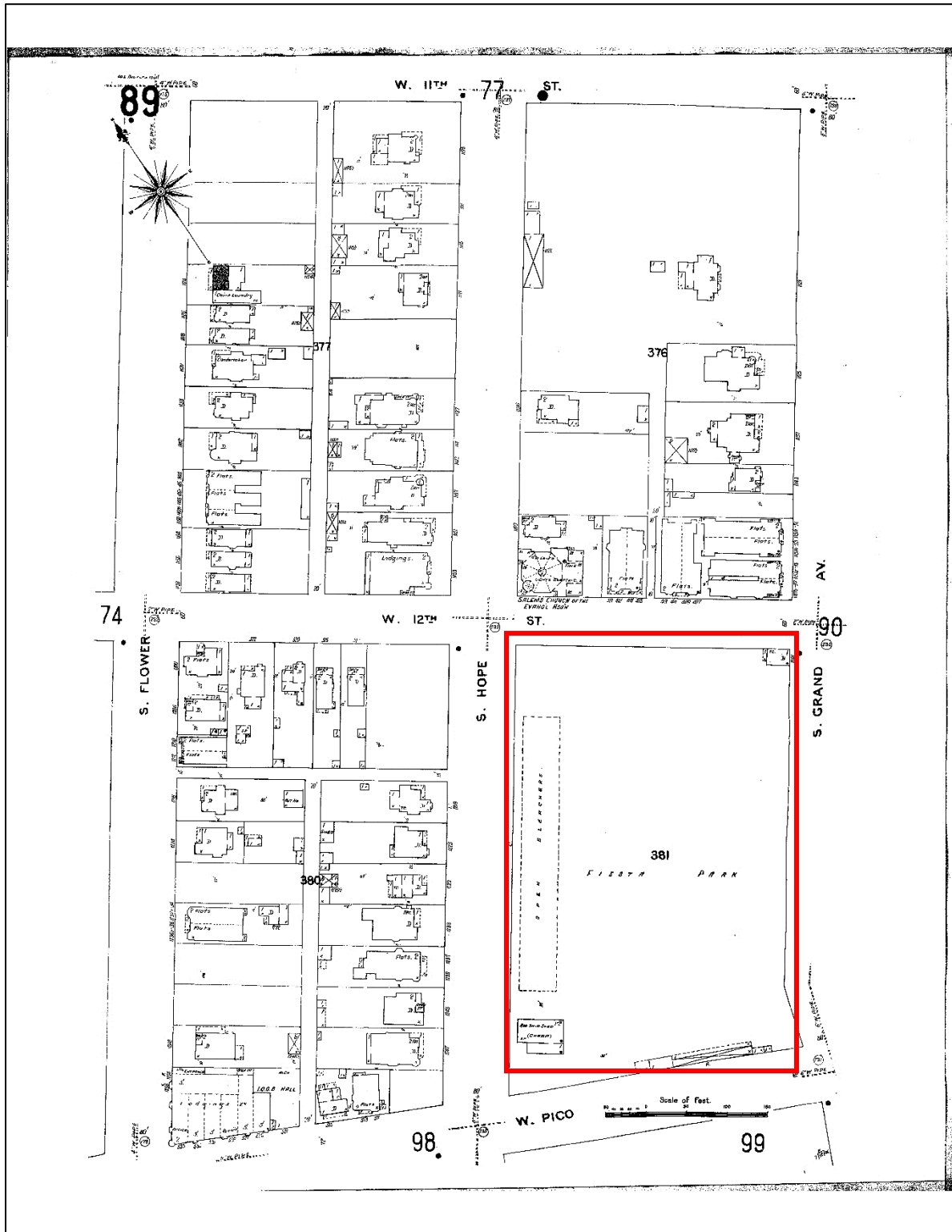


Figure 8. 1906 Sanborn showing Project area and immediate vicinity (Sanborn 1906).

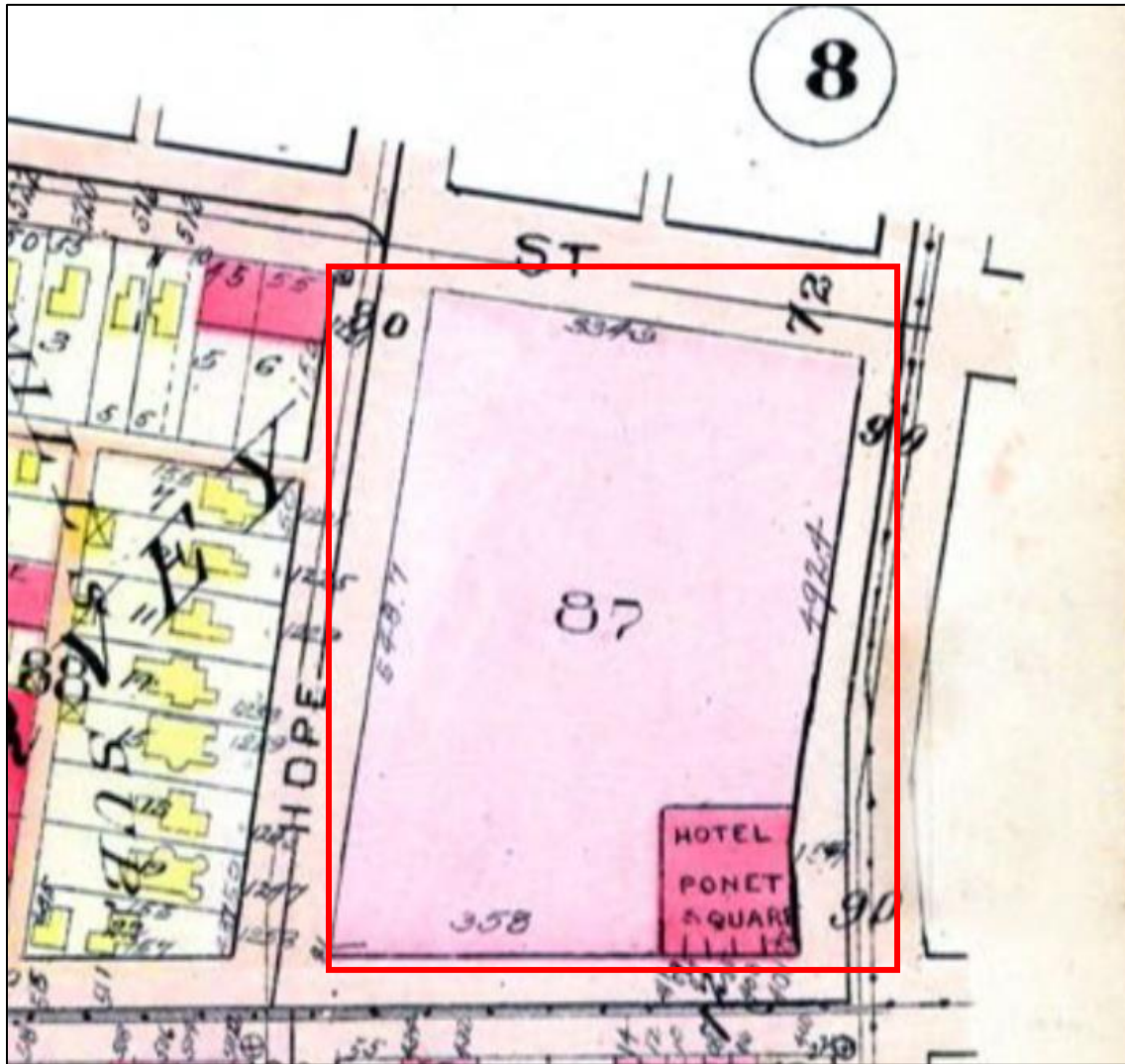


Figure 9. Baist Real Estate Map dating to 1914 showing the Project area (Baist 1914).

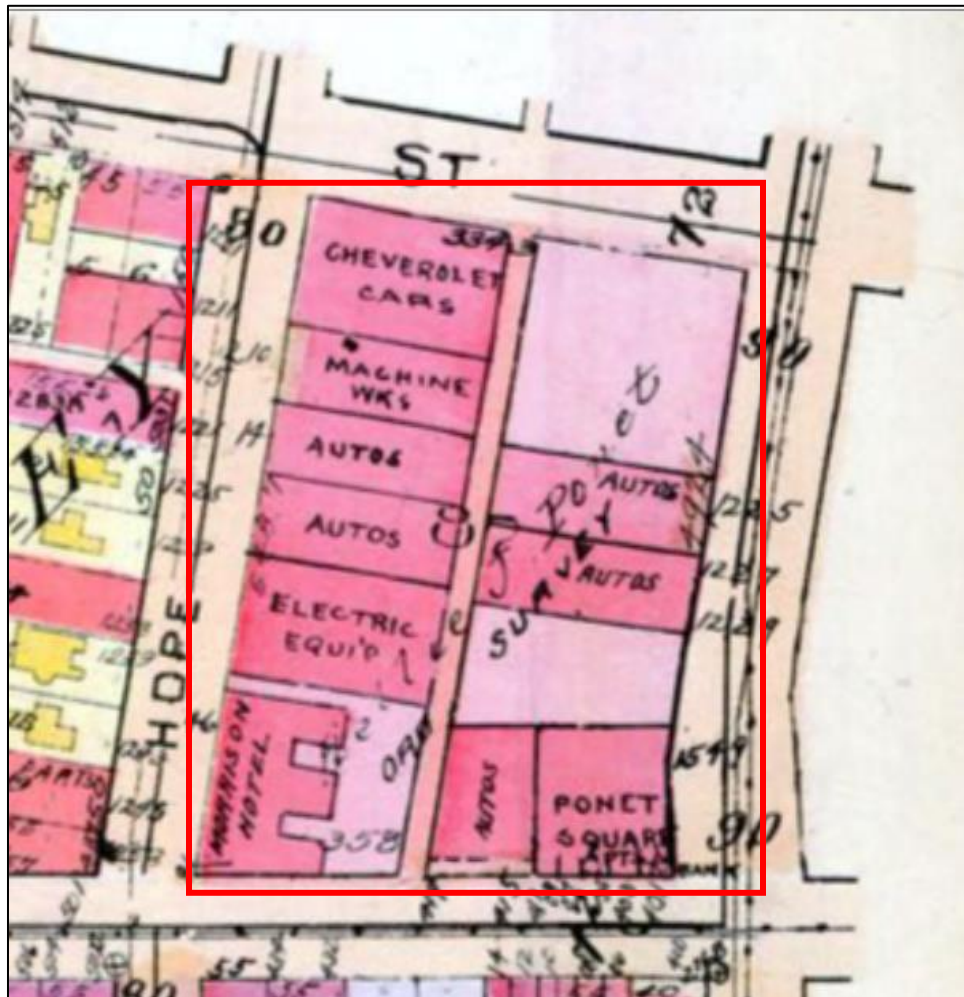


Figure 10. Baist Real Estate Map dating to 1921 showing the Project area (Baist 1921).

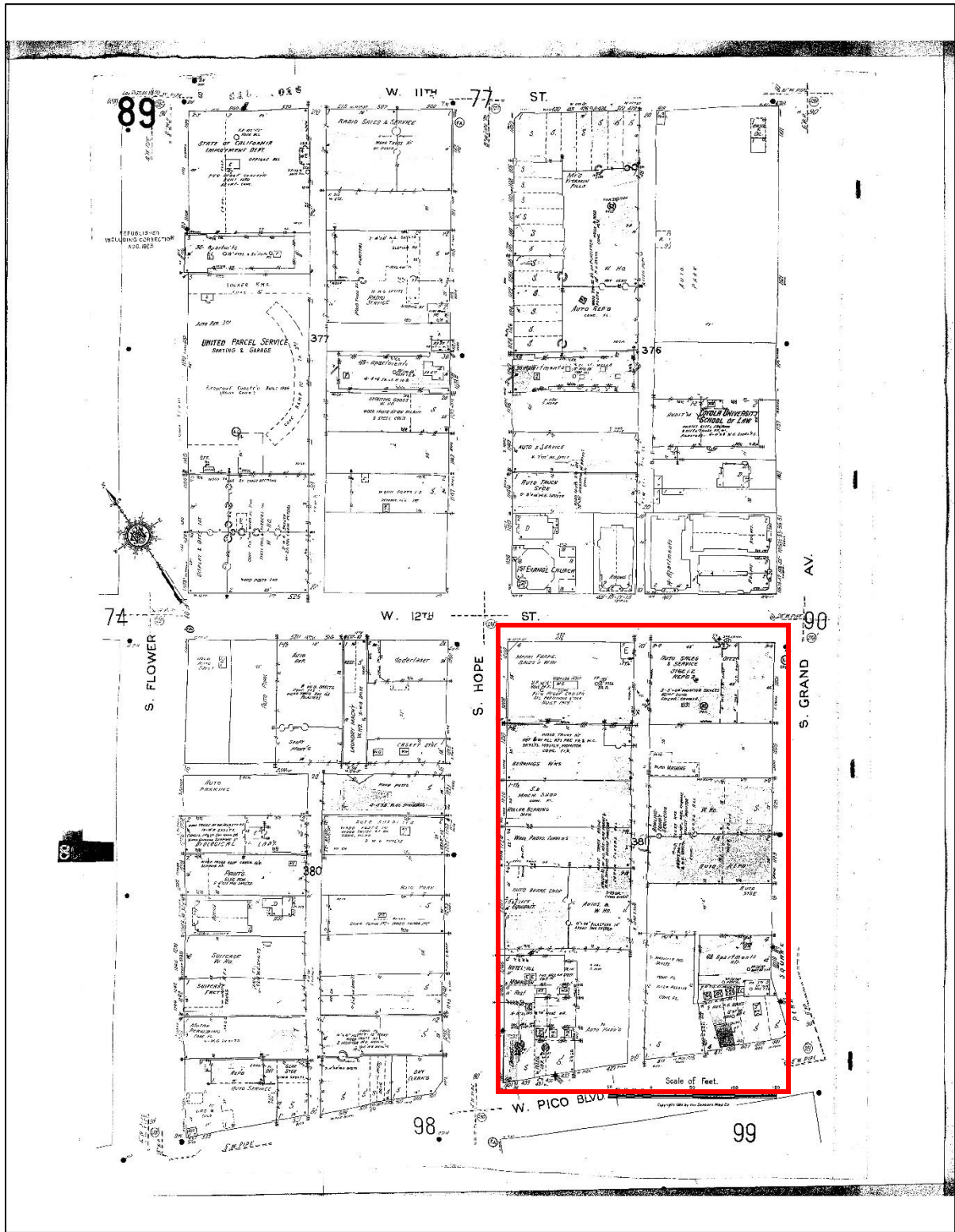


Figure 11. 1950 Sanborn showing Project area and immediate vicinity (Sanborn 1950).



Figure 12. 1930 aerial showing the Project area and general vicinity (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1931).



Figure 13. 1938 aerial showing the Project area and general vicinity (Laval Company Inc. 1938).



Figure 14. 1947 aerial showing the Project area and general vicinity (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1947).

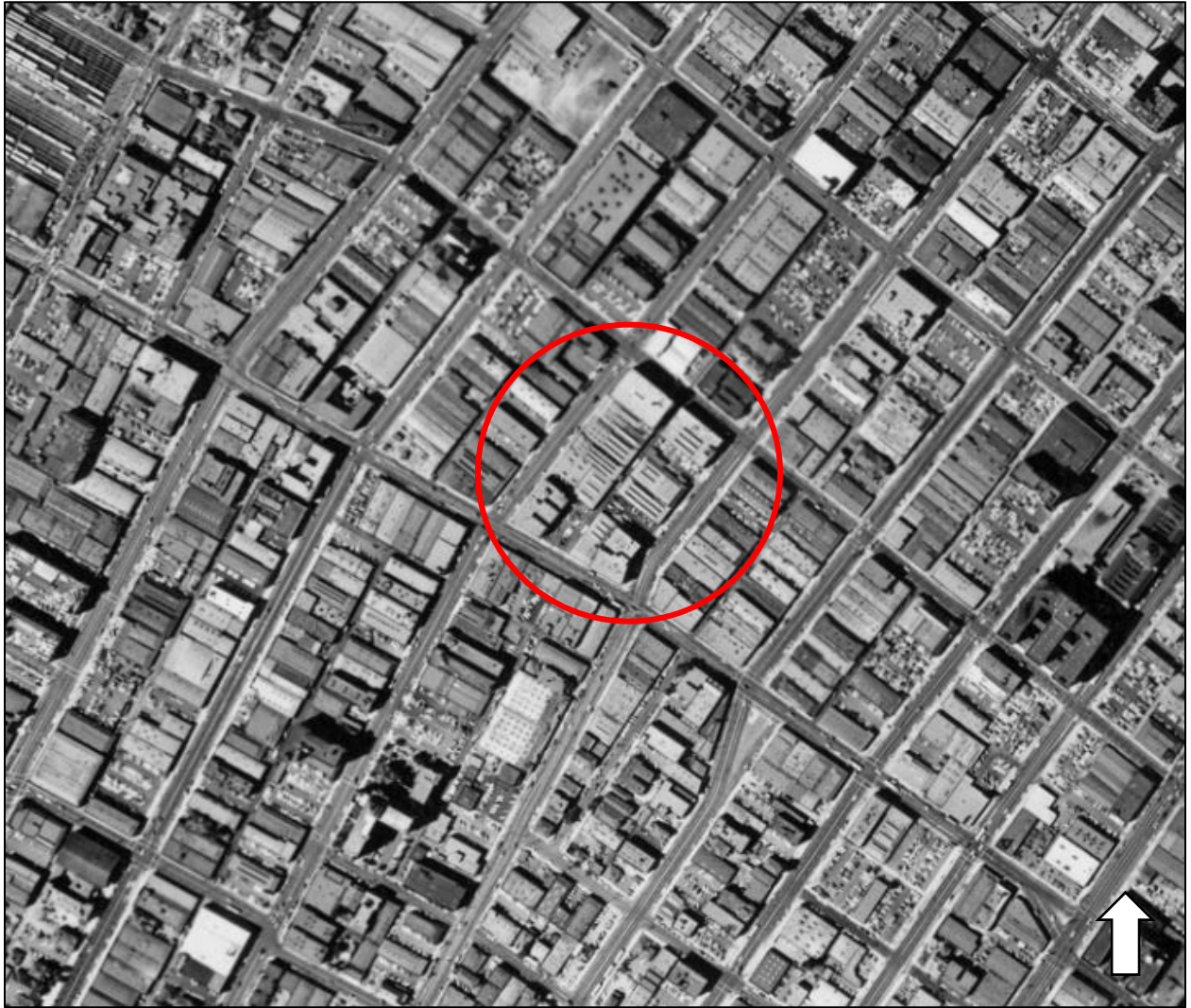


Figure 15. 1956 aerial showing the Project area and general vicinity (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1956).

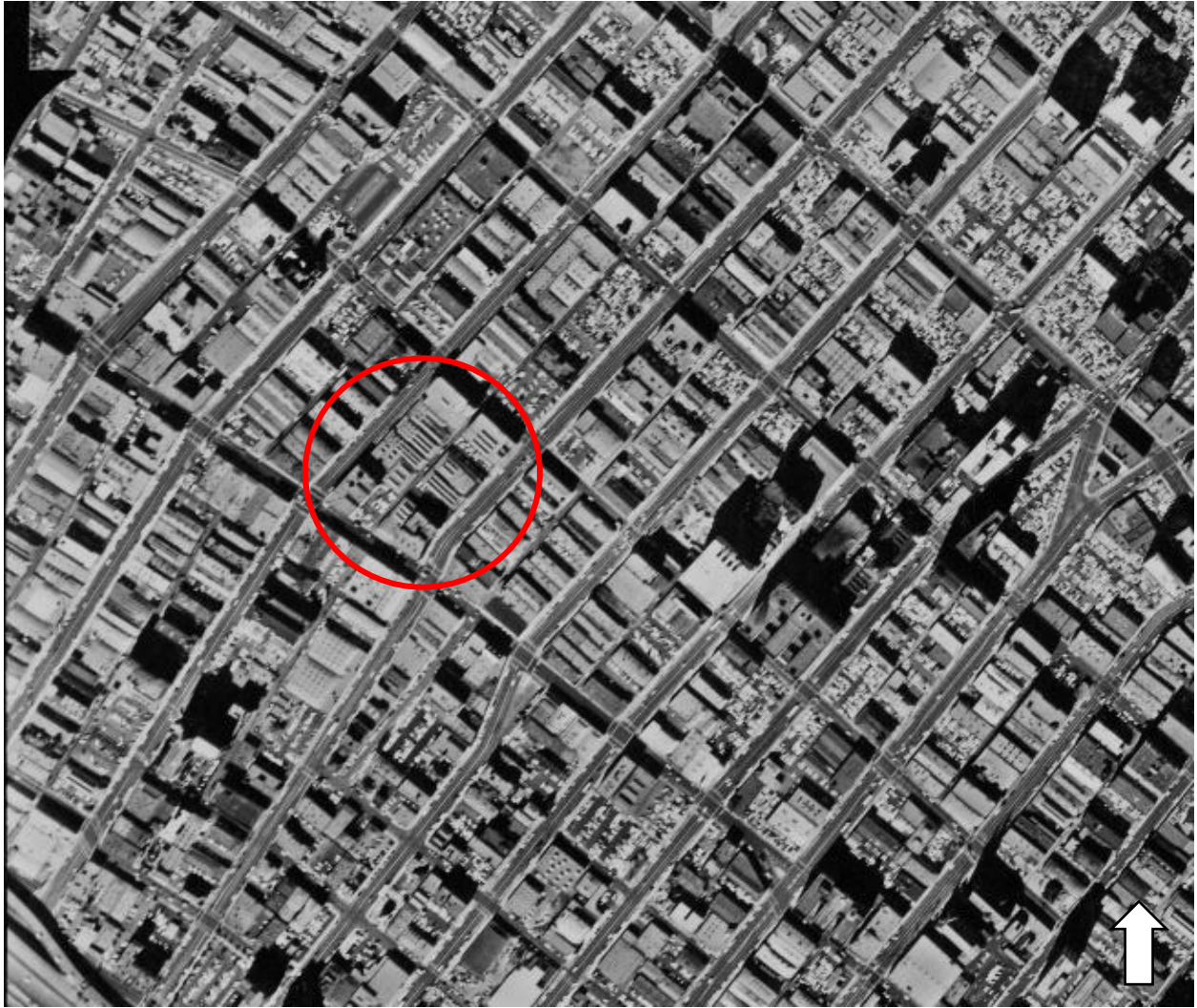


Figure 16. 1962 aerial showing the Project area and general vicinity (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1962).



Figure 17. 1971 aerial showing the Project area and general vicinity (Teledyne Geotronics 1971).



Figure 18. 1986 aerial showing the Project area and general vicinity (Aerial Map Industries 1986).

APPENDIX B
Confidential SCCIC Records Search

APPENDIX C
Record of NAHC Sacred Lands Files
Search Results

Linda Kry

From: Erica Nicolay
Sent: Wednesday, January 2, 2019 10:23 AM
To: NAHC@NAHC
Subject: SLF Search and Consultation List Request - Morrison Project 11609
Attachments: SLF Request_Morrison Project_11609.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please find attached the SLF Search Request and Consultation List Request for the Morrison Project. The project proposes to expand and renovate the existing Morrison Hotel at 1246 South Hope Street, which was used as low-income, single-room occupancy housing until 2008. The proposed expansion and adaptive reuse would include renovating the existing hotel as well as building a new development on the parking lot directly to the east of the hotel. This development would include the demolition of several small commercial buildings adjacent to the parking lot. The proposed project would include 100 residential units, 473 hotel rooms, and ground-floor commercial and retail.

If you have any comments or concerns please contact me,

Thanks,

Erica Nicolay, MA
Archaeologist

DUDEK
[38 North Marengo Avenue](#)
[Pasadena, California 91101](#)
O: [626.204.9830](tel:626.204.9830)
C: [760.936.7952](tel:760.936.7952)
Ext. 5230
www.dudek.com

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: _____

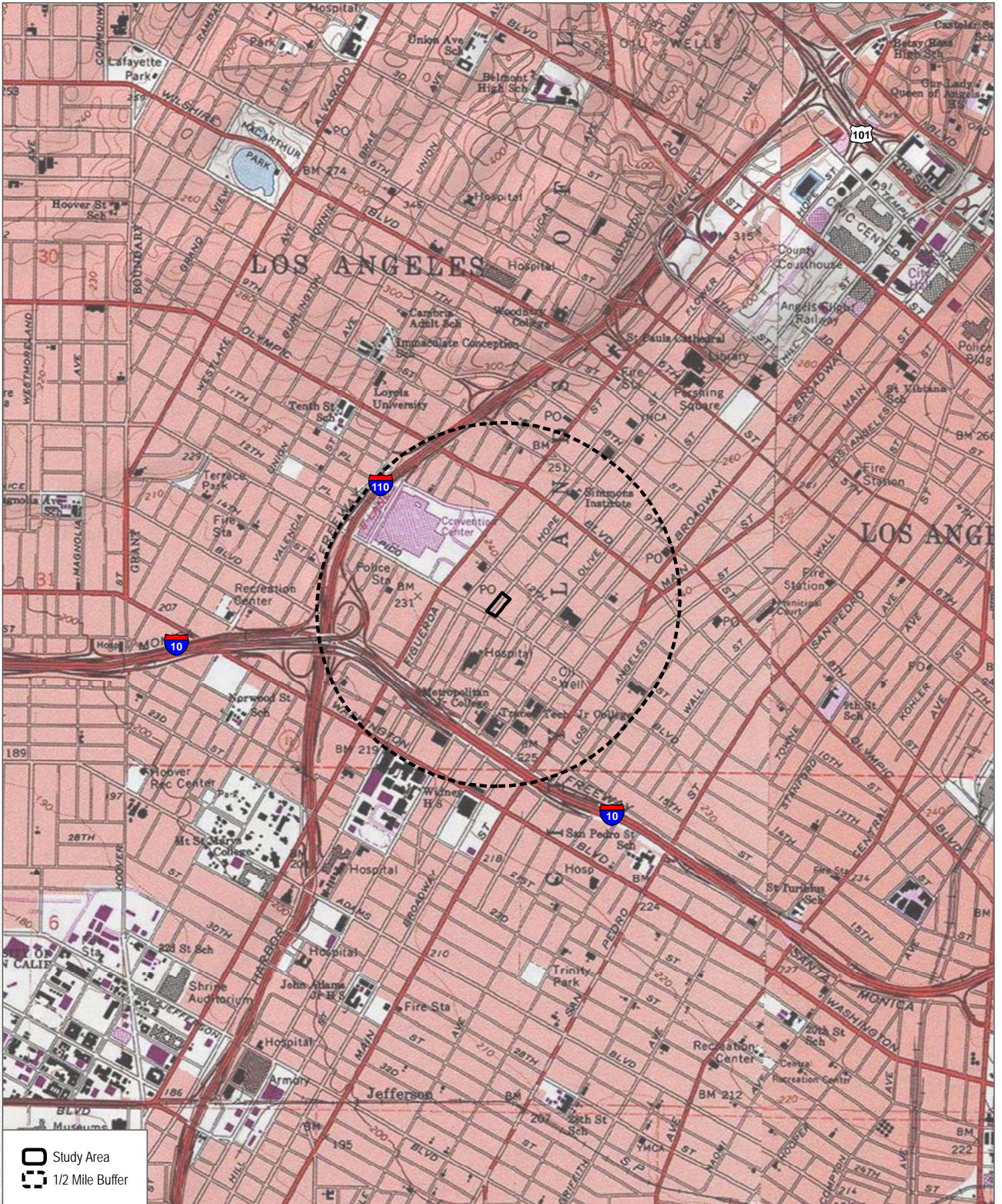
Phone: _____ Extension: _____



Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description:

____ Project Location Map is attached



 Study Area
 1/2 Mile Buffer

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



Linda Kry

From: Erica Nicolay
Sent: Tuesday, January 8, 2019 10:32 AM
To: Linda Kry
Subject: Fwd: The Morrison Project, Los Angeles County
Attachments: SLFNoTheMorrison 1.8.2019.pdf; ATT00001.htm; TheMorrison 1.8.2019.pdf; ATT00002.htm

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Quinn, Steven@NAHC" <Steven.Quinn@nahc.ca.gov>
Date: January 8, 2019 at 11:04:20 AM MST
To: "enicolay@dudek.com" <enicolay@dudek.com>
Subject: **The Morrison Project, Los Angeles County**

Good Morning,

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

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



January 8, 2019

Erica Nicolay
Dudek

VIA Email to: enicolay@dudek.com

RE: The Morrison Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Nicolay:

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
1/8/2019

**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 Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

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

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

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

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 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-Tongva Tribe

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed The Morrison Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX D (CONFIDENTIAL)
Paleontological Records Search Results