Section 3.3

Cultural Resources

This section identifies and evaluates cultural resources on the project site and in the surrounding area and evaluates the potential for impacts on these resources as a result of the proposed project. The analysis focuses on the potential for the project to result in impacts on existing and not yet discovered buried archaeological and paleontological resources as well as existing historic resources. This section is based on the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment completed for the project, which can be found in Appendix C of this EIR.

3.3.1 Introduction

The analysis that follows includes a description of the existing conditions; regulatory setting and records search results for the proposed project. It also includes the regulatory framework that guides the decision-making process, thresholds for determining if the proposed project would result in a significant impact, an analysis of potential impacts to cultural resources, mitigation measures to reduce the severity of potentially significant impacts, and the level of significance after mitigation.

3.3.2 Existing Conditions

3.3.2.1 Natural Setting

The approximately 42,000 square feet, almost rectangular project site is located at 233 North Fair Oaks Avenue in the City of Pasadena within the County of Los Angeles. The project site is located south of the Foothill Freeway (Interstate 210, or I-210) in the central district portion of the City of Pasadena (City). The site is bound by Corson Street to the north; Walnut Street to the south; Fair Oaks Avenue on the east; and a vacant lot to the west. The project site is currently vacant and flat with a less than 15 percent slope. There is no vegetation on the site.

The project site is located within an area developed with mostly commercial uses. St. Andrew's Church (which includes a daycare and offices) and retail uses are located to the east of the project site. The Parson's campus (an office complex) is located to the south of the project site. A vacant lot and a restaurant (Beckham Grill) are located west of the site. North of the site is Corson Street as well as the Foothill Freeway/I-210, and further north of the freeway are commercial and industrial uses. The proposed project site is located within walking distance of Colorado Boulevard and Old Pasadena (approximately one-quarter mile south of the site), the Pasadena Civic Center (approximately one-half mile east of the site), and a variety of historically designated buildings and districts. The project site itself is not located within an historic district; the boundary of the closest historic district, the Old Pasadena Historic District, is located approximately 300 feet to the east of the project site. Figure 3.3-1 shows surrounding land uses and historic structures in the vicinity of the project site.

The project site is located within the Central District Specific Plan (CDSP) area (specifically the Old Pasadena sub-area). Historically significant uses and/or structures within the CDSP include numerous structures in the Old Pasadena area, the Pasadena Playhouse, Pasadena City Hall, the Pasadena Central Library and the Civic Auditorium. The nearest historically significant building is St. Andrews Church, located approximately 300 feet to the east. This church is designated as a local





Figure 3.3-1

Source: City of Pasadena, 2012



Historic Landmark and Saint Andrew's Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing building to the Old Pasadena Historic District.

3.3.2.2 Cultural Setting

Prehistoric

Several chronologies are generally used to describe the sequence of the later prehistoric periods of Southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal region.

Horizon I: Early Man or Paleo-Indian Period (11,000 before Common Era (BCE) to 7,500 BCE). While Wallace (1955) initially termed this period the Early Man Horizon (I), this early stage of human occupation is commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period today (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). The precise start of this period is still a topic of debate. At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period consists of large, well-made stone projectile points and tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas.

Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE). The Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant millingstone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced, with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources. Along the coast, shell midden sites are common. Some formal burials, occasionally with associated grave goods, are also evident. As millingstones are common and projectile points are comparatively rare during this period of time, it is thought that hunting was less important than the gathering of vegetable resources.

Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 Common Era (CE)). The Intermediate Period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence. Chipped stone tools (e.g., projectile points) generally decrease in size, but increase in number. Abundant bone and shell remains have been recovered from sites dating to these time periods. In coastal areas, the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and the growing abundance of fish remains in sites over the course of the period suggest a substantial increase in fishing activity during the Intermediate Horizon. It is also during this time period that mortar and pestle use intensified dramatically. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous tribes in Southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture became more diverse and elaborate and included steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE). During the Late Prehistoric Period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. The recovery and identification of a number of small projectile points during this period likely suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow,



which was likely introduced near the end of the Intermediate Period. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied, and widely distributed; the latter evidence suggests elaborate trade networks. Warren's (1968) scheme divides the late prehistoric period into several regional traditions. Western Riverside County, Orange County, and the Los Angeles Basin area are considered part of the "Shoshonean" tradition, which may be related to a possible incursion of Takic speakers into these areas during this period. The Late Prehistoric Period includes the first few centuries of early European contact (1542–1769 CE); it is also known as the Protohistoric Period as there was a low level of interaction between native Californians and Europeans prior to Portolá's overland expedition in 1769.

Local History

In the 1770s, the California Mission systems were founded by Junípero Serra, who established a series of missions northward from San Diego to San Francisco, one day's horse ride apart. Mission names were often adopted to refer to Native American groups (such as "Gabrielino" derived from Mission San Gabriel). The missions controlled large areas of land until 1824, when the Mexican government declared its independence from Spain. The majority of mission lands were then secularized and distributed by land grants to specific individuals.

The general project area is within the region historically occupied by Gabrielino Indians (Bean and Smith 1978) or the Tongva. Most of the Gabrielino villages were abandoned around 1805 due to rapid decline from European-introduced diseases (Singer 1985). Baptismal records from Mission San Fernando and Mission San Gabriel indicate that the population of the village of Tujunga at the mouth of the canyon had a population of 92 people baptized between 1783 and 1811 (Merriam 1968:102, 120; Singer 1985).

The 20th Century development in the area included commerce, mining, and residential development often spurned by individuals seeking good health suffering from respiratory illnesses. Many health sanitoria dotted the area, which eventually attracted Dr. Homer Hansen, a prominent individual who came to develop land near the project area (Hitt 2002).

3.3.2.3 Ethnographic Background

At the time of European contact, the Pasadena area was the home of the Gabrielino. Today, these people are sometimes referred to as the Tongva, although the term apparently originally (i.e., before the arrival of Euro-Americans) referred to the inhabitants of the San Gabriel Valley only. The ancestral Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin probably before 500 BCE as part of the so-called Shoshonean (Takic speaking) Wedge from the Great Basin region and gradually displaced the indigenous peoples, probably Hokan speakers. Large, permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrielino territory encompassed the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Rio Hondo, and Santa Ana Rivers, which includes the greater Los Angeles Basin, to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, as well as portions of the San Fernando, San Gabriel, and San Bernardino Valleys. Gabrielino territory also included the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina (McCawley 1996; Bean and Smith 1978). Recent studies suggest the population may have numbered as many as 10,000 individuals at their peak in the Precontact Period.

The subsistence economy of the Gabrielino was one of hunting and gathering. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the natives were able to exploit mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, and coasts. As was the case for most native Californians, acorns were the staple food,



supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, fruit of a variety of flora (i.e., cactus, yucca, sage, and agave), and fresh and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals.

A variety of tools and implements were employed by the Gabrielino to gather, collect, and process food resources. The most important hunting tool was the bow and arrow. Traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks, and slings were also employed. Fish were an important resource and nets, traps, spears, harpoons, hooks, and poisons were utilized to catch them. Ocean-going plank canoes and tule balsa canoes were used for fishing and for travel by those groups residing near the Pacific Ocean.

The processing of food resources was accomplished in a variety of ways: nuts were cracked with hammer stone and anvil; acorns were ground with mortar and pestle; and seeds and berries were ground with mano and metate. Yucca, an important resource in many areas, was eaten by the natives and exploited for its fibers. Strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks were also employed. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels.

Gabrielino houses were circular domed structures of willow poles thatched with tule. They were large and could, in some cases, hold 50 individuals. Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, and ceremonial enclosures (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.3.2.4 Cultural Resources Search Results

Cultural Resources Records Search

Eleven archaeological surveys have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site. None of the surveys included any portion of the project site. The complete list of sites can be found in Appendix C of this EIR. Some 26 previously recorded resources—all part of the current built environment—are located within one mile of the project site. Seventeen of these are within one-half mile of the project site; none are located on the project site.

The resources consist chiefly of buildings and other structures built in and around the historic core of Old Pasadena. St. Andrew's Catholic Church lies approximately 300 feet east of the project site and is the northernmost expression of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed historic district of Old Pasadena (NPS-83001200-9999, Property Number 091838 and P-19-184771), which extends southward. Pasadena's historic Civic Center District (NPS-80000813-9999, Property Number 075183 and P-19-183600), which is listed in the NRHP, lies to the east of the Old Pasadena District.

Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological records search for the proposed project was received from Samuel McLeod, Vertebrate Paleontologist at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, on October 3, 2012 (the full search results are shown in Appendix C of this EIR). No fossil vertebrate localities are recorded on the project site, but localities do exist from the same or similar sedimentary deposits near the project site.

The entire project area has surficial deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium derived as fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north or as fluvial deposits from the Arroyo Seco drainage to the west. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils. Older Quaternary Alluvial deposits lie at an unknown depth below the younger alluvium.



Native American Sacred Lands File Review

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Search of the Sacred Lands File, received on September 6, 2012, did not identify the presence of Native American cultural resources on the project site. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American groups and individuals that may have knowledge of the religious and/or cultural significance of resources that may be in and near the project site. The NAHC listed the following groups and individuals:

- Ron Andrade Director, Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission;
- Cindi Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar, Ti'At Society;
- John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administrator Gabrielino Tongva Territorial Tribal Nation;
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians;
- Sam Dunlap, Chairperson, Gabrielino Tongva Nation;
- Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council;
- Bernie Acuña, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; and
- Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Each of these groups and individuals was mailed an informational letter on September 14, 2012, describing the project and requesting any information regarding resources that may exist on or near the project site. No responses have been received to date from the tribes and individuals contacted.

Archaeological Field Survey

On September 28, 2012, a pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted. The area was accessed through an open chain-link fence gate, which faces Fair Oaks Avenue.

The survey area had been graded in the recent past, and vegetation was very minimal. Surface visibility was excellent across almost the entire parcel. The entire survey area consists of granitic gravel and sand, with only a few small rocks. The survey was performed by a pedestrian examination of the entire property, which was walked in mostly north-south transects at approximately 16.5 feet (five-meter) intervals, with some zigzagging being required to maneuver around a low area (approximately seven to eight feet deep in the center), and an associated chain-link fence, which is located in the west-central part of the parcel.

No rock materials that were utilized by Native Americans to make cutting tools or projectile points (e.g., obsidian, quartzite, chalcedony, or chert) were observed. No stone materials that might have been used as ground-stone were observed, nor were present any bone or shell, or any other materials that might have been utilized by Native Americans.

The only "historic" materials that were observed were approximately 200 pieces of broken concrete; some broken retaining wall and/or walk way material; and a few broken bricks. The survey discovered no materials of any kind that were of archaeological interest.



Historic Resources Assessment

The project site is located within the City's CDSP area. The CDSP area encompasses 960 acres corresponding to the areas recognized by residents as "downtown" or the "Central District." Included within the boundaries of the CDSP are historically significant districts that include the Old Pasadena Historic District, Pasadena Civic Center Historic District, and the Civic Center Financial Historic District and the Pasadena Playhouse District, all of which are listed in the NRHP. The boundaries for the Old Pasadena Historic District, the district closest to the project site, are shown in Figure 3.3-2.

In addition to the historic districts in the vicinity of the project site, several historic buildings are located within the immediate proximity of the project site. The project site is not located within or immediately adjacent to an historic district.

To the east, across North Fair Oaks Avenue and north of Chestnut Street, is the Cabot & Sons Funeral Home and associated parking lot, located at 27 Chestnut Street. To the immediate east of Cabot & Sons is St. Andrew's Catholic Church. St. Andrew's primary facade and front entrance face North Raymond Street. On North Fair Oaks Avenue, south of Chestnut Street, facing the project site is the rear elevation of St. Andrew's Elementary School whose main entrance is at 42 Chestnut Street. To the south of the St. Andrew's Elementary School classroom building on North Fair Oaks is a contemporary office building with the address of 224 North Fair Oaks Avenue. The entrance to the basement level parking garage of the office building faces the proposed project site.

The northwest boundary line of the Old Pasadena Historic District runs south along the western property line of St. Andrew's Church, between the church and the funeral home and back east towards North Raymond Avenue, before turning south to run along the west property boundary line of 47–51 East Walnut Avenue.

While the details of the design of the proposed hotel will fall under the purview of the CDSP, the *State CEQA Guidelines* require that a project be evaluated for its potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. A historic district as a whole is considered a historical resource. A historic district may be made up of buildings that could be determined individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, or made up of a concentrated group of buildings that are united historically, culturally, or architecturally. A historic district is defined by a precise geographic boundary. A property or historic district that is accepted for listing in the NRHP is automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) [Section 15064.5(b) (1)] defines a substantial adverse change as physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired. The significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project:

Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Although the project site is located over 300 feet to the west of the boundary line of the Old Pasadena Historic District, an historic assessment was completed, in compliance with the *State CEQA Guidelines*, and the results are included in Section 3.3.6 below.



3.3.3 Regulatory Framework

This section contains a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resources and must be adhered to both prior to and during project implementation.

3.3.3.1 Federal

Enacted in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) program under the Secretary of the Interior, authorized funding for state programs with the provisions of pass-through funding and participation by local governments, created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and provided for a review process for protecting cultural resources. NHPA provides the legal framework for most state and local preservation laws.

The National Register program is maintained by the Keeper of the Register, within the National Park Service division. The National Register program also includes National Landmarks, which is limited only to properties of significance to the nation.

3.3.3.2 State

CEQA

According to Section 15064.5(a) of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, a "historical resource" is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR (or California Register) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4) are stated below.

The quality of significance in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California is present in any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:

- (a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; or
- (b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
- (c) 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; or



(d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Section 15064.5(a) (3) (A–D) of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (14 CCR), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4). Impacts that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of the project site or whether any cultural resources can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be required to evaluate the resources for CRHR eligibility.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the *CEQA Guidelines*. To the extent feasible, public agencies should seek to avoid significant effects to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as buildings, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill (SB) 18 (*California Government Code* §65352.3) incorporates the protection of California traditional tribal cultural places into land use planning for cities, counties, and agencies by establishing responsibilities for local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with California Native American tribes as part of the adoption or amendment of any general or specific plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005. There is no general or specific plan amendment or adoption required for this project; therefore, formal consultation under SB 18 is not necessary; however, informal scoping was undertaken with local tribes through notification via informational letter.

Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, 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 the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their 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.



3.3.3.3 Local

The Historic Preservation Ordinance in Article 6 of the City's Zoning Code is the primary body of local historic preservation laws. The revised ordinance, which was adopted by the City Council in 2002, establishes the authority for historic preservation and the composition and administrative requirements of the Historic Preservation Commission. It also includes criteria for designating historic resources and procedures for protecting significant historic resources.

An application for designation as a historic monument, landmark, historic sign, or landmark tree may be initiated by a property owner, a member of the City Council, a member of the Historic Preservation Commission, or by any interested person who resides in the City. Landmark districts are initiated by petition of a majority of property owners in a potential district. They are designated as a special zoning district and are processed at public hearings before the Historic Preservation Commission, the Planning Commission, and the City Council. The criteria for designation under Chapter 17.62 are the same as the National Register.

3.3.4 Methodology

3.3.4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

A literature review of documents on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton was completed on September 13, 2012. The complete results can be found in Appendix C of this EIR. The review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) Pasadena, California 7.5-minute quadrangle to evaluate the project area for any sites recorded or cultural resources studies conducted on the parcel and within a one-mile radius. The SCCIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and houses records concerning archaeological and historic resources in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. The records search provided data on known archaeological and built environment resources as well as previous studies within one mile of the project site. Data sources consulted at the SCCIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the CRHR and/or NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

3.3.4.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological records search for the project was requested from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (results are provided in Appendix C of this EIR).

3.3.4.3 Native American Sacred Lands File

An inquiry was made of the NAHC to request a review of the Sacred Lands File database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources and/or sacred places in the project vicinity that are not documented on other databases. On September 6, 2012, the NAHC provided a list of Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources not formally listed on any database. In response to the request by NAHC that local Native American groups and individuals be notified of the project, each of these groups and individuals were mailed an informational letter on September 14, 2012, describing the project and requesting any information regarding resources that may exist on or near the project site. Information regarding the results of the Native American coordination/consultation is provided in Appendix C of this EIR.



3.3.4.4 Archaeological Field Survey

A systematic archaeological survey of the project site was conducted on September 28, 2012. The entirety of the project site was surveyed via parallel transects spaced approximately 16.5 feet (five meters) apart where possible and included focused surveys in areas of concentrated cultural material.

3.3.4.5 Historic Resources Assessment

A historic resources assessment of the project site and vicinity was completed. The purpose was to determine if the proposed project would impact the numerous historic properties and districts that surround the site, in particular St. Andrew's Church, part of the Old Pasadena Historic District, located approximately 300 feet to the east of the project site. The complete Historic Resources Assessment Report can be found as an attachment to Appendix C of this EIR.

3.3.5 Thresholds of Significance

The City of Pasadena utilizes Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines* as its thresholds of significance for impacts to aesthetic resources. Therefore, pursuant to Appendix G the proposed project would have a significant effect on cultural resources if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section15064.5.
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

3.3.6 Project Impacts

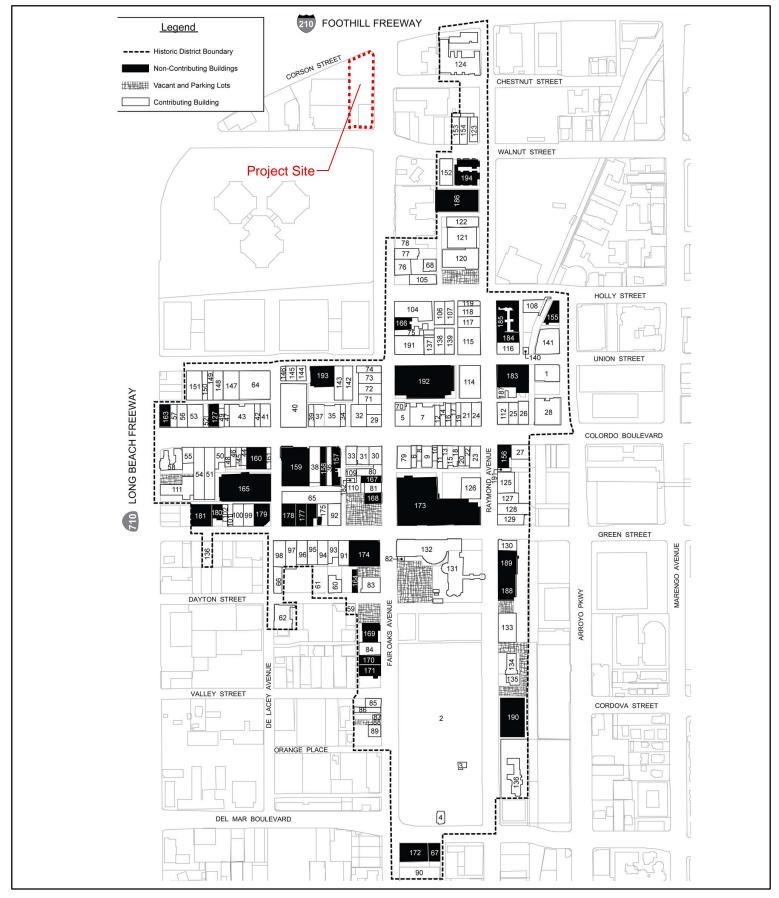
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?

A historic resources study was completed to evaluate whether the proposed project would impact any of the historic resources associated with nearby historic districts and other structures. The complete report is included in Appendix C of this EIR.

The project site is located within the City's CDSP area, which encompasses 960 acres corresponding to the areas recognized by Pasadena residents as "downtown." Included within the boundaries of the CDSP are historically significant districts that include the Old Pasadena Historic District, Pasadena Civic Center Historic District, and the Civic Center Financial Historic District, all of which are listed in the NRHP. The closest historic district to the project site is the Old Pasadena Historic District, the boundaries of which are shown in Figure 3.3-2.

As discussed above, and shown in Figure 3.3-2, the project site is located over 300 feet to the west of the boundary line of the Old Pasadena Historic District. The project and related construction activities would not have the capacity to physically alter by any means, either directly or indirectly, the buildings located in the Old Pasadena Historic District. The proposed project would not alter in any manner those physical characteristics of the Historic District that are used to convey its historic significance as all project activities would take place well outside the district boundary, nor would it





Source: City of Pasadena and Christopher Joseph and Associates, June 2006. Note: Not to scale.





directly or indirectly impact the historic district or alter the district's integrity to the degree that it would no longer be eligible for inclusion on the National Register or the California Register. The project would not alter the integrity of location of the Old Pasadena Historic District because the District and its contributing elements will remain in place. Further, the integrity of design of the District or individual contributors therein will not be altered. The proposed project is outside of the boundaries of the District and will not directly or indirectly impact the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of the Old Pasadena Historic District. To further demonstrate the potential visual changes to surrounding resources, refer to Figures 3.1-2 through 3.1-5 in Section 3.1, Aesthetics, of this EIR. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would not cause substantial adverse change in the significance of any historical resources near the project site. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

A less than significant impact to historic resources is anticipated to occur with implementation of the proposed project.

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

A Phase I archaeological study was conducted for the project and is included in Appendix C of this EIR. The study revealed that no prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded in the vicinity and none were noted during the field visit. Previous development on the site would have likely destroyed any buried cultural resources that may have existed. However, although the likelihood of encountering archaeological resources on the project site is considered low, this impact is potentially significant. Mitigation Measure CR-1 describes procedures for monitoring and protocols to be followed in the unlikely event that unanticipated cultural resources (i.e., archaeological resources) are discovered during grading.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure (MM) CR-1: Prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities on the project site, a qualified archaeologist shall be retained in the event that cultural resources are discovered during grading activities. No further disturbance shall occur in the vicinity of the discovery until the archaeologist examines and evaluates the discovery.

Should archaeological resources be found during project ground-disturbing activities, the Archaeologist shall first determine whether it is a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to Section 21083.2(g) of the PRC or a "historical resource" pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the *State CEQA Guidelines*. If the archaeological resource is determined to be a "unique archaeological resource" or a "historical resource", the Archaeologist shall formulate a mitigation plan in consultation with the City of Pasadena that satisfies the requirements of the above-referenced sections, and the applicant shall implement the mitigation plan.

If the Archaeologist determines that the archaeological resource is not a "unique archaeological resource" or "historical resource", s/he will record the site and submit the recordation form to the California Historic Resources Information System at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. The Archaeologist shall prepare a report of the results of any



study prepared as part of a testing or mitigation plan, following accepted professional practice. The report shall follow guidelines of the California Office of Historic Preservation. Copies of the report shall be submitted to the City of Pasadena and to the California Historic Resources Information System at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton.

Residual Impacts

With implementation of MM-CR-1, potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

The records search conducted by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, the full results of which are included in Appendix C of this EIR, indicates no evidence of paleontological remains within proposed excavation areas. As indicated, the entire project area has surficial deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils. Older Quaternary Alluvial deposits that are sensitive for the presence of fossils lie at an unknown depth below the younger alluvium. Disturbance of these Older Quaternary Alluvial deposits and soils does have the potential to result in impacts to previously undiscovered paleontological resources. However, although the likelihood of encountering paleontological resources on the project site is considered low, this impact is potentially significant. Mitigation Measure CR-2 describes procedures for monitoring and protocols to be followed in the unlikely event that unanticipated paleontological resources are discovered during grading and excavation.

Mitigation Measures

MM-CR-2: Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities (i.e., grading and excavation), a qualified Paleontologist shall be retained and shall attend the pre-grading meeting. Paleontological monitoring shall be conducted, as determined necessary by the Supervising Paleontologist, during grading and other excavation work. Recommended hours for monitoring activities shall be established by the Supervising Paleontologist. It shall be the responsibility of the Supervising Paleontologist to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the City, the appropriate level of monitoring necessary based on the tentative map level grading plans, when available. Any paleontological work at the site shall be conducted under the direction of a qualified Paleontologist. If a fossil discovery occurs during grading operations when a Paleontological Monitor is not present, grading shall be diverted around the area until the Monitor can survey the area. Any fossils recovered, along with their contextual stratigraphic data, shall be donated to the City of Pasadena or County of Los Angeles or other appropriate institution with an educational and research interest in the materials. The Paleontologist shall prepare a report of the results of any findings as part of a testing or mitigation plan following accepted professional practice.

Residual Impacts

With implementation of MM-CR-2, potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

There is no indication as a result of the cultural resources assessment performed for this project (included as Appendix C of this EIR) that human remains are present within the project site. The records search and field survey indicates no evidence of human remains on or near the site. Project-



related earth disturbance, however, does have the potential to unearth previously undiscovered remains. Disturbing such remains would result in a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measure CR-3 describes procedures for monitoring and protocols to be followed in the unlikely event that unanticipated human remains are discovered during excavation activities.

Mitigation Measures

MM-CR-3: If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5097.98). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner, with the aid of the qualified Archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, s/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD shall make his/her recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed if feasible, and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5). If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance (PRC Section 5097.98).

Residual Impacts

With implementation of MM-CR-3, potentially significant impacts to human remains would be reduced to a less than significant level.

3.3.7 Cumulative Impacts

Implementation of the proposed project, in combination with past, present, and potential future cumulative development in the area, would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact on either archaeological or paleontological resources, or human remains, as none of these are expected to be found on the project site. In the event of unanticipated finds, implementation of mitigation measures can reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Implementation of the proposed project, in combination with past, present, and potential future cumulative development in the area, does not have the potential to significantly alter the historic character of Pasadena because a historic resource impact analysis will be conducted for each project planned within, or in the immediate vicinity of an historic structure or district, and future projects will be required to comply with any mitigation measures identified to reduce the severity of potential impacts to historic and cultural resources. Therefore, the project's contribution to the potential cumulative impacts to the historic character of Pasadena would not be cumulatively considerable. In addition, continued compliance with state and federal historic preservation guidelines, as well as City requirements, would address the potential for impacts associated with future individual projects on a case-by-case basis.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Significant cumulative impacts are not anticipated to occur with implementation of the proposed project and related projects.

