

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
FINAL INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

Appendix C Cultural Resources Assessment Report
March 9, 2018

Appendix C CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON BEHALF OF GLENDALE WATER AND POWER FOR
THE PROPOSED BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION
PROJECT, SAN RAFAEL HILLS, GLENDALE, LOS
ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



- Phase I cultural resources survey of 20.5 acres in unsectioned portions of Rancho San Rafael, as depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
- Historic period resource SC-1
- Cultural resources survey of locations for the proposed Biogas Renewable Generation Project
- San Rafael Hills, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California



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City of Glendale
Water and Power Department

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This document entitled *CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT ON BEHALF OF GLENDALE WATER AND POWER FOR THE PROPOSED BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT, SAN RAFAEL HILLS, GLENDALE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA* was prepared by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. for the account of *City of Glendale Water and Power Department*. The material in it reflects Stantec Consulting Services Inc. best judgment in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. Stantec Consulting Services Inc. accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between October 19, 2015 and February 23, 2017, Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) conducted a cultural resource Phase I study on behalf of Glendale Water and Power (GWP) of approximately 20.5 acres of land located within the San Rafael Hills, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The study was conducted as part of the Biogas Renewable Energy Project (the Project), which intends to construct a 12 megawatt (MW) power generation facility, and auxiliary water and natural gas pipelines within the Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF).

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements regarding the project's impacts on cultural resources. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 etc.) requires that, before approving most discretionary projects, the Lead Agency must identify and examine any significant adverse environmental effects that may result from activities associated with such projects (Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). CEQA explicitly requires that the initial study examine whether the project may result in a significant adverse change to "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources." Under these requirements, a cultural resources inventory was conducted in order to determine impacts of the proposed Project on any cultural resources potentially eligible for nomination to California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as well as locally significant resources potentially eligible to the City of Glendale Register of Historic Resources (Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 15.20).

The cultural resources study reported herein consisted of a cultural resource archival records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF), as well as an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area, for a total of 20.5-acres. The initial survey took place on October 20, 2015 and included the 3-acre footprint of the proposed power generation facility. Subsequently, as additional project information was added and the proposed alignments of gas and water lines were finalized, additional survey took place on January 15, 2016 to account for those changes and to ensure that the entire Project Area was surveyed for cultural resources. A third field survey occurred on February 23, 2017 to account for project changes incorporating an area planned for removal and replacement of existing water tanks, including an existing access road. Overall, approximately 20.5 acres of land were surveyed between October 20, 2015 and February 23, 2017.

A single, historic period water storage tank (SC-1) was identified and documented during the course of the study. Based on field data and archival research the newly documented resource does not appear to represent unique historical resource, thus, it does not appear eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or local Registers of Historic Resources. Therefore, based on the results of this study, the proposed Project will not cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of historical and/or archaeological resources as defined in Section 15064.5. No construction constraints or additional cultural resources studies are recommended at this time.

This is a final draft submitted to GWP in July 2017. This version supersedes any previous iterations of this report. This version of the report may include areas that were surveyed for archaeological resources by Stantec between October 2015 and January 2017 that may no longer be part of the current Project due to design and engineering changes.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This proposed Project is subject to compliance with the CEQA requirements regarding cultural resources on lands proposed for development. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 etc.) requires that before approving most discretionary projects, the Lead Agency must identify and examine any significant adverse environmental effects that may result from activities associated with such projects (Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). CEQA explicitly requires that the initial study examine whether the project may have a significant effect on "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources." Under these requirements, a cultural resources inventory was conducted in order to determine impacts of the proposed Project on cultural resources potentially eligible for nomination to the CRHR.

California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) (1970) established that historical and archaeological resources are afforded consideration and protection by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (14 CCR Section 21083.2, 14 CCR Section 15064). CEQA Guidelines define significant cultural resources under three regulatory designations: historical resources, tribal cultural resources, and unique archaeological resources. These designations permit for a fair amount of overlap.

A historical resource is a "resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR"; or "a resource listed in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code"; or "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record" (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]). Historical resources automatically listed in the CRHR include California cultural resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the NRHP and California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward (PRC 5024.1[d]). Locally listed resources are entitled to a presumption of significance unless a preponderance of evidence in the record indicates otherwise.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are similar to the traditional cultural property designation within the National Historic Preservation Act guidance. These can be sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, and sacred places or objects that have cultural value or significance to a Tribe. To qualify as a TCR, it must either be 1) listed on or eligible for listing on the California Register or a local historic register or, 2) or is a resource that the lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines should be treated as a TCR (PRC Section 21074). TCRs can include "non-unique archaeological resources" (see "unique archaeological resource" below) that, rather than being important for "scientific" value as a resource, can also be significant because of the sacred and/or cultural tribal value of the resource. Tribal representatives are considered experts appropriate for providing substantial evidence regarding the locations, types, and significance of tribal cultural resources within their traditionally and cultural affiliated geographic area (PRC Section 21080.3.1(a)).

Under CEQA, a resource is generally considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. A resource must meet at least one of the following criteria (PRC 5024.1; 14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. Title 14, CCR Section 4852(b)(1) adds, "is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States."

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past. Title 14, CCR Section 4852(b)(2) adds, "is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history."
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. Title 14, CCR 4852(b)(3) allows a resource to be CRHR eligible if it represents the work of a master.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Title 14, CCR 4852(b)(4) specifies that importance in prehistory or history can be defined at the scale of "the local area, California, or the nation."

Historical resources must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (14 CCR 4852[c]).

An archaeological artifact, object, or site can meet CEQA's definition of a unique archaeological resource even if it does not qualify as a historical resource (PRC 21083.2[g]; 14 CCR 15064.5[c][3]). An archaeological artifact, object, or site is considered a unique archaeological resource if "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 (PRC 21083.2[g]):

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

Public Resources Code 5097.98. This section discusses the procedures that need to be followed upon the discovery of Native American human remains. The NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of human remains is required to contact the County Coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code and shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American.

Health and Safety Code 7050.5. This code establishes that any person, who knowingly mutilates, disinters, wantonly disturbs, or willfully removes any human remains in or from any location without authority of law is guilty of a misdemeanor. It further defines procedures for the discovery and treatment of Native American human remains.

Additionally, the City of Glendale has the Glendale Register of Historic Resources for resources considered eligible, which is similar criteria and actually matches the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (City of Glendale 2014). Although the CRHR criteria consider local and regional significance for historic resource, the Glendale Register criteria includes additional criterion (Criterion 5) that specifically addresses potentially significant local resources that exemplify the early heritage of the city (Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 15.20).

The Project Area for the above referenced project is defined as the three acre footprint for the proposed power plant, including a 30-meter wide buffer to account for any project/design changes, and 30-meter wide buffer on centerline of the proposed water and natural gas pipelines, and areas scheduled for tank removal and replacement, for a total of 20.5 acres. It is expected that any potential adverse impacts to cultural resources will be contained within this acreage. The Study Area for the project is defined as a one-half mile buffer surrounding the Project Area.

3.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Area is located in San Rafael Hills in the south-central portion of Los Angeles County, California (Fig. 1). The Project Area is located within and immediately adjacent to the SCLF and is located within the southeastern portion of City of Glendale, which is bound to the south and east by the political boundary of City of Los Angeles and Pasadena, respectively. Specifically, the Project Area is situated within an unsectioned portion of San Rafael Spanish Land Grant, as depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (Fig. 2).

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The SCLF is an existing Class III nonhazardous landfill facility that accepts municipal solid waste and is not a generator of, or repository for, hazardous wastes. The landfill site occupies approximately 535 acres with portions owned by the City of Glendale, Los Angeles County and by Southern California Edison Company (SCE). The 95 acre area owned by Los Angeles County is not certified for landfill operations and consists of soil stockpiles, a scale and site operations facility, undisturbed areas, and a debris basin. The northern inactive portion of the site is approximately 126 acres. The active site is 314 acres, within which refuse has been landfilled on 239 acres. The proposed power plant will be located on an approximately three acre segment of land within the inactive portion of the landfill. At the current fill rate, the closing date of the landfill is estimated to be in the mid 2020's. However the current operator of the landfill, County of Los Angeles Sanitation District, is in the process of preparing documentation to increase the life of the landfill an additional 22 to 32 years. The landfill permitted capacity is based on volume; therefore, the closing date of the landfill, including the request for increased life, could be sooner or later depending on disposal rates.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) requires the installation of a Landfill Gas (LFG) collection system to minimize the emissions of LFG from the surface of the landfill. There are two options available for disposing the collected LFG. At most landfills, the LFG is simply combusted in flares and not utilized for beneficial use. The second option is to remove moisture and some of the undesirable constituents from the LFG and utilize the LFG in power generation equipment as fuel.

The current LFG collection system at SCLF conveys the collected LFG to a central location within the landfill property where the LFG is compressed, liquids are removed and the raw LFG is piped to Glendale Water and Power's (GWP) Grayson Power Plant via an underground dedicated pipeline. At Grayson, the LFG is mixed with natural gas and is combusted in old and inefficient boilers to make steam for electricity generation. The proposed SCLFP will utilize the LFG to produce electricity at the landfill where the LFG is generated and collected.

4.1 Power Generation Facility

The Proposed Project would involve new construction activity on approximately 2.2 acres of land. This would include the proposed power plant facility, natural gas pipeline, water pipeline and two water tanks. The Proposed Project includes construction and operation of an approximately 12 megawatt (MW) power generation facility that would utilize landfill gas as fuel to generate renewable energy. The majority of the existing equipment owned and operated by GWP required to treat the LFG prior to sending it to the Grayson Power Plant would be demolished; only the existing blowers and LFG flaring station would remain.

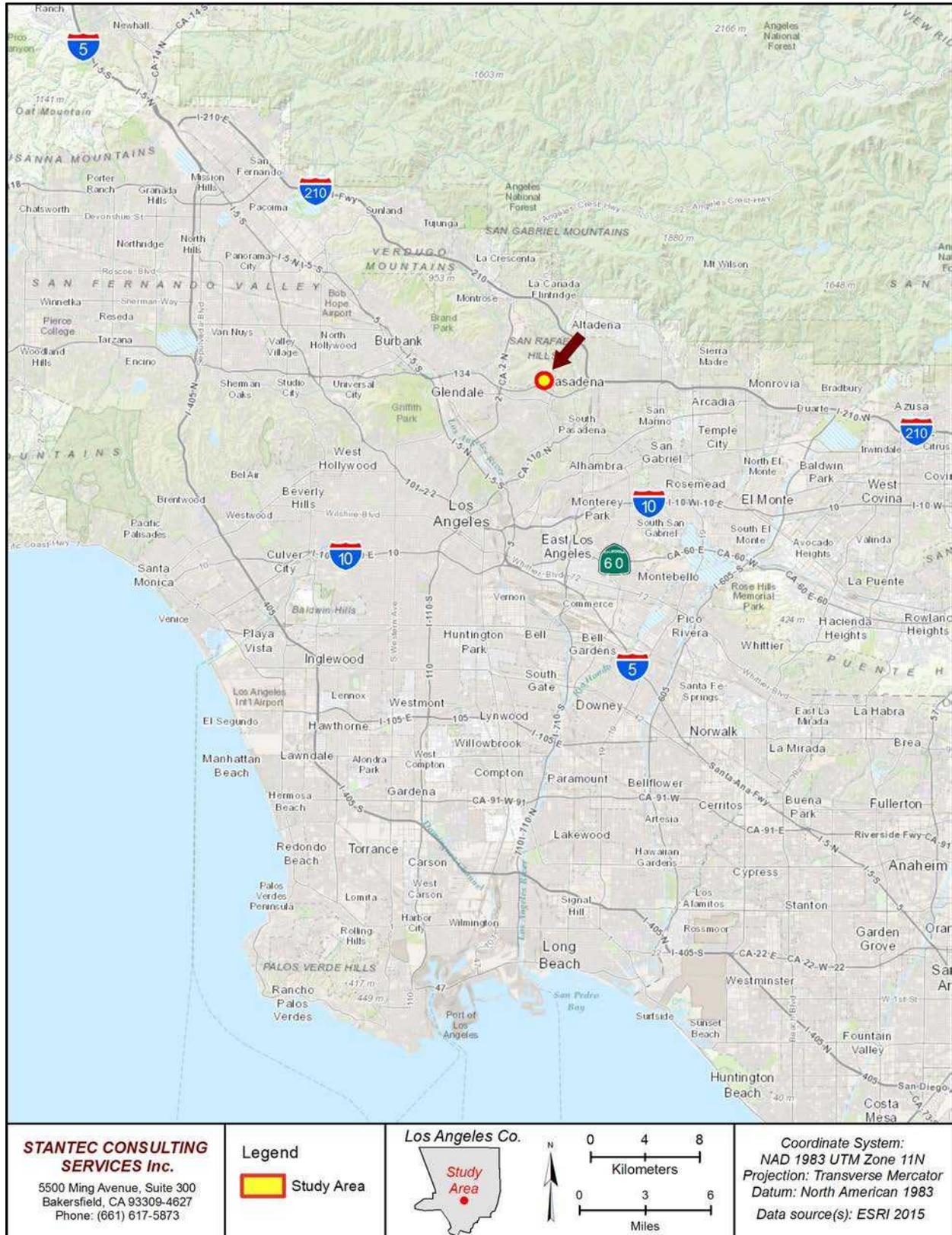


Figure 1. Project location and vicinity map.

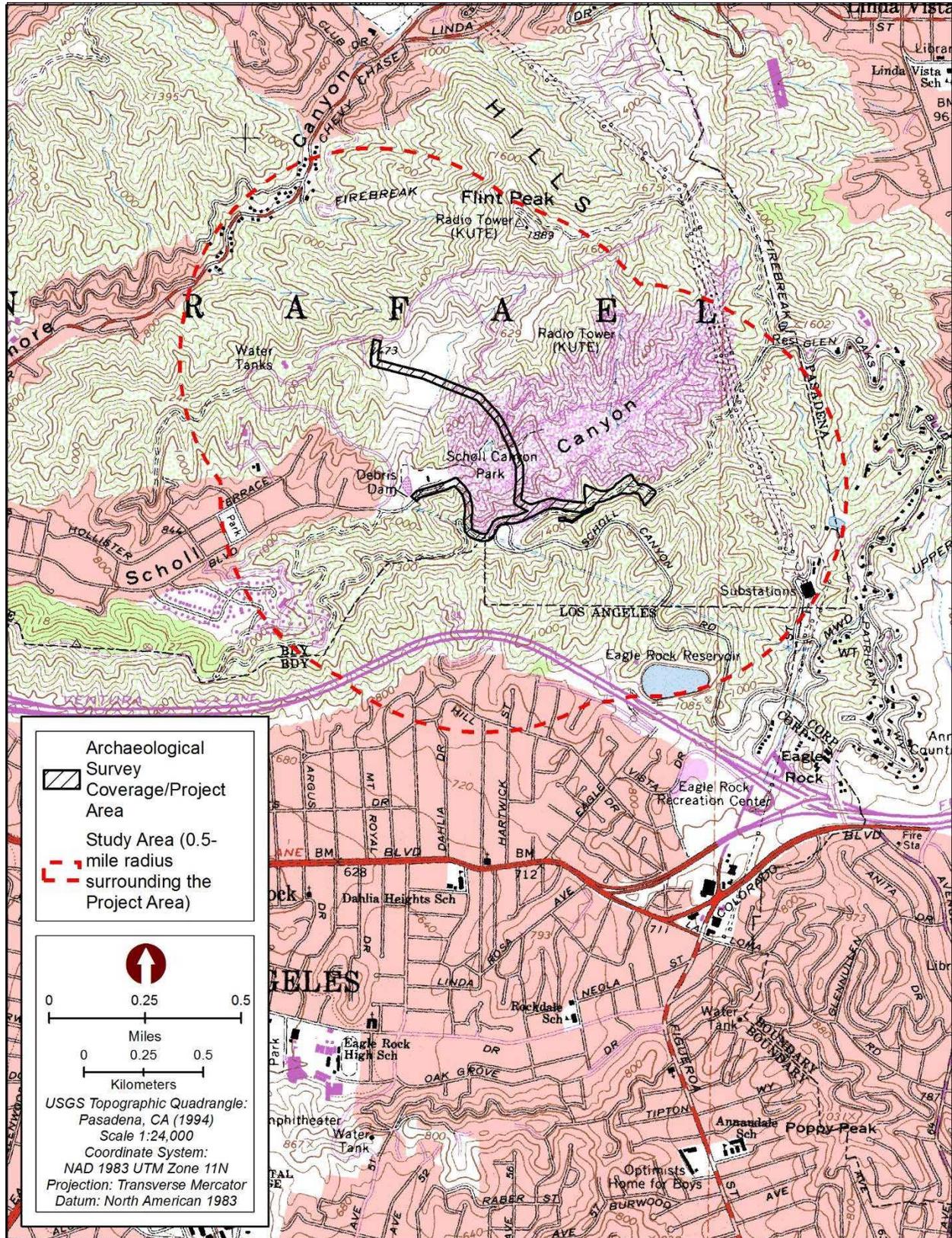


Figure 2. Archaeological survey coverage with the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994), USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle.

The Project would be located adjacent to the existing LFG flare station and would include the following equipment and systems:

- LFG compressors to increase the LFG pressure so that the LFG can be treated and conveyed to the electrical generation equipment.
- LFG treatment system to prevent damage to the electrical generation equipment and would consist of vessels, coolers, heat exchangers and control systems designed to remove moisture and impurities from the LFG. The treatment system would also include a regeneration ground flare to assure that the LFG treatment system is performing efficiently and continuously.
- Condensate treatment system to allow collected condensate to comply with the City's existing Industrial Waste Discharge requirements prior to disposing the condensate into the existing sewer system.
- Electrical generating equipment consisting of reciprocating engine generators to produce electricity using the LFG as fuel. Each of the electrical generating equipment would be self-contained and located in individual enclosures.
- Combustion exhaust gas cleanup system to comply with SCAQMD regulations, consisting of reactive catalyst using 19 percent Aqueous Ammonia as reactant to minimize the emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and a Carbon Monoxide (CO) catalyst to minimize the emissions of CO.
- Continuous emission monitoring systems installed on the engines to assure that the exhaust gas emissions comply with SCAQMD regulations.
- Electric switchgear to allow connection of the produced electricity to the existing GWP electrical system. No electric transmission system modification is anticipated.
- Small office and small storage building, less than 1,000 square feet each, required for operating and maintaining the Project.
- Fire protection and safety system to comply with National Fire Protection Association and Glendale Fire Department requirements.
- A new 60,000-gallon fire water tank would be constructed to provide water for fire protection. In addition, a new approximately 10,000-gallon water storage tank would be provided for domestic purposes.
- The entire facility would be enclosed in fencing, and area lighting for safety and security would be provided.

4.2 Natural Gas and Water Pipeline

Approximately two-thirds of a mile (3,500 feet) of natural gas pipeline would be constructed to connect the facility to the existing Southern California Gas Company pipeline system located at the eastern end of Scholl Canyon Drive. This three-inch, schedule 40 steel gas pipeline would be located within the boundary of the landfill, aboveground except for at road crossings. The natural gas would be utilized to assure continuous operations of the internal combustion engines on the naturally occurring landfill gas. SCAQMD regulations allow the LFG to be augmented by up to a maximum of ten percent of the total fuel consumed by the engines to be natural gas.

A new 60,000-gallon water storage tank for fire protection and a new approximately 10,000-gallon domestic water storage tank would also be installed.

During construction, water would be used for dust control, soil compaction, concrete curing, and other construction activities. All cooling systems would be closed circulating glycol type with no open cooling towers required. Besides using water for domestic purposes, fire protection and construction, no other water consumption is contemplated.

To provide water to the Project an approximately one-mile-long, 12-inch steel pipeline would be connected to an existing 16-inch pipeline located north of the landfill on Glen Oaks Blvd. This water line would also be aboveground except for road crossings. The water line would be connected to fire hydrants as required by the City of Glendale Fire Department. Additional water pipelines would be installed belowground to connect the power plant facility with the new fire protection and domestic water tanks, which would be located just east of the facility. A water fill-line would be installed belowground extending across the Project facility from a water tie-in at the southwest portion of the Project site to facilitate the new water tanks (Fig. 3).

The unprocessed LFG as it comes from the landfill is saturated with liquids. The liquids would be separated from the LFG, collected, and piped to a condensate treatment system where impurities of the condensate would be removed, collected, and disposed of in accordance with required rules and regulations. The remaining liquids would be piped to the existing sewer system located nearby.

4.3 Existing Pipeline Decommissioning

The existing approximately five-mile-long six-inch diameter underground pipeline currently used to carry LFG to the Grayson Power Plant would be abandoned in place. As part of the abandonment process, the line would be purged with an inert gas such as nitrogen, and capped with cement plugs or similar items on each end. The existing line follows surface streets within an existing utility corridor.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The Study Area is located at the eastern terminus of San Rafael Hills, which are bound to the west by San Fernando Valley, San Gabriel Valley to the east and Los Angeles Basin to the south. San Rafael Hills are part of the lower Transverse Ranges, which unlike most mountain ranges in North America, lie on east-west axis. The Transverse Ranges form the northern border of the Los Angeles Basin and include Santa Monica, San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, which are located to the west and north of the Project Area (Schoenherr 1992:8-9).

The Study Area is associated with a Mediterranean climate, which is characterized by long, hot summers (Schoenherr 1992:9). Temperatures in the basin range from a mean of about 40°F in the winter to a mean of about 76°F in the summer, depending on elevation (Miles and Goudey 1997). Mean annual precipitation of the basin and the surrounding mountain ranges varies from 8 to 30 inches. This range of precipitation from 8 inches at the coast, to 30 inches in the mountains is a clear example of the effects of elevation on precipitation.

Slope effect is superimposed upon the effects of temperature and precipitation. Mediterranean climate with its long, hot summer, accentuates slope effect. South facing slope, with their great degree of drought stress are cloaked with drought tolerant vegetation. The plants associated with the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains consist primarily of chaparral plant community with areas of riparian communities from the numerous streams and drainages. Dominant species include Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos spp.*), Ceanothus spp.,



Figure 3. Map of the proposed facilities to be constructed as part of the Biogas Renewable Generation Project.

Mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), and Yucca (*Yucca whipplei*). Common animals in the area include the California jay, plain titmouse, canyon wren, brush rabbit, gray fox, and spotted skunk, with frequent Bobcat and deer sightings.

6.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

While no cultural sequence has been developed specifically for the Study Area, regional chronologies for other parts of southern California and the Southwest have been employed for this locality (Elsasser 1978; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1980; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Such sequences are generally based on the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, pottery, or beads. The most recent chronological clarification of the prehistory of the southern California area has been presented by Sutton (2010) and Sutton and Gardner (2010). The more recent chronology is presented below.

6.1 Archaeological Background

The earliest period of human occupation in southern California is referred to by various terms, including Clovis, Paleoindian, and Early Systems Period. This is a time believed to have commenced about 12,000 years ago Before Present (BP), lasting until about 10,000 years BP. While some scholars have championed the idea of a Pre-Projectile Point Tradition predating this time, it is not considered here, as there are no documented sites of this age near the current Study Area. The following cultural periods reflect human adaptations that occurred among prehistoric societies in inland California. While these are broad generalizations, there appear to be similarities among various populations in southern California, particularly in the inland areas.

Prehistoric chronological sequences for the area can be represented by the Encinitas Tradition and the Del Rey Tradition. The Encinitas Tradition is characterized by an abundance of grinding implements (manos and metates), rough core and flaked stone and bone tools, and shell ornaments but few projectile points and hunting implements (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Subsistence focused on collecting rather than hunting with faunal remains, varying by site, including marine mammals, fish, shell fish, and land animals (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). The Encinitas Tradition has four regional expressions: The Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange county areas, the La Jolla in the coastal San Diego area, Pauma in inland San Diego areas, and the Greven Knoll in inland Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside County areas (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8-25).

6.1.1 Greven Knoll Phases

Greven Knoll Phase I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) is characterized by manos and metates (though no mortars and pestles), large projectile points, hammerstones, flexed inhumations and few cremations (Sutton and Gardner 2010:25, 8). Greven Knoll I groups seem to have been influenced by Mojave Desert groups based on similarities in material culture (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The "Cogstone Point" Site located further southeast in the Prado Basin contained manos, metates, discoidals, cogstones, Pinto-style points but no scrapers, as is common in Greven Knoll I sites. Shell artifacts are also rare at sites dating to this phase of Greven Knoll.

Greven Knoll Phase II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) shared many similarities with Greven Knoll I but is differentiated by an increase in percentages of manos and a decrease in percentages of flaked stone points and bone tools (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8,29). Pinto-style points are still found but Elko-style points become more common. Many Greven Knoll II sites also contain Greven Knoll I components, indicating little change in settlement patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010:30).

Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP), formerly known as Sayles Complex, is characterized by abundant manos and metates, Elko-style points, scraper planes and choppers, hammerstones, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles and an absence of shell artifacts (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8, 32). Flexed inhumations under rock cairns and yucca and other seeds are also noted during this phase (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8, 32).

The Greven Knoll Phases were replaced in the Study Area at about 1,000 BP by new cultural traditions with Takic influences moving east from the coastal areas (Sutton and Gardner 2010:34). Known as the Del Rey Tradition this period represents the development of the Gabrielino culture in southern California (Sutton 2010). The Del Rey Tradition is divided into three phases for this area and is referred to as the Angeles Phase.

6.1.2 Angeles Phase

Angeles Phase IV (1,000 to 800 BP) is characterized by Cottonwood-style arrow points, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disk beads, imported pottery and possibly ceramic pipes. Population increases lead to fewer but larger permanent settlements as well (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase V (800 to 450 BP) is characterized by an increase in both size and number of steatite ornaments and vessels, and more elaborate effigies (Sutton 2010). This phase also saw the development of the mainland Gabrielino dialect and a decline in exploitation of marine resources with an increase in use of small seeds (Sutton 2010). Settlement shifted from woodlands to open grasslands (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase VI (450 to 150 BP) reflects cultural patterns into the post-contact period (roughly AD 1542). One of the most noticeable changes would likely have been the extreme population loss due to disease and missionization of the native populations. *Olivella* shell beads drilled with metal needles, glass beads, and metal tools as well as locally made ceramics and the use of domesticated animals were noted in Angeles VI (Sutton 2010).

6.2 Ethnography

Early Native American peoples of this area are poorly understood, though the cultural traditions represented in archaeological data are presented above. The presence of occupation in this area by the ethnohistoric Gabrielino (*Tongva*) people began to be demonstrated about 1,000 years ago. The term Gabrielino most likely came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, established in 1771. However, today the group prefers to be known by their ancestral name *Tongva*. The current Study Area appears to be located within the core territory of the *Tongva*. Ethnohistorically, the *Tongva* were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers whose language is one of the Cupan languages in the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bean and Smith 1978).

The *Tongva* territory encompassed a vast area that stretched from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area (McCawley 1996). Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people. The *Tongva* are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and they appear to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621).

The *Tongva* practiced hunting and gathering economy, and subsistence zones exploited were marine, woodland and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). At the time of contact plant foods

were the more significant part of the *Tongva* diet with acorns being the most important food source exploited. Therefore, it was necessary that villages be located near water sources to allow for the leaching or removal of tannic acids from the acorns. Grass seeds and chia were also heavily utilized. Seeds were parched then ground and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Other fruit and plant foods would be eaten raw or cooked and they could be dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds (Bean and Smith 1978). Predators were largely avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles (Bean and Smith 1978). Fresh water fish were caught in the streams and rivers, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks (Bean and Smith 1978). Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes by coastal *Tongva* groups. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turban, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The *Tongva* are renowned for their workmanship of steatite and these artifacts were highly prized (Bean and Smith 1978). Common everyday items were often decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting the intricately developed skill (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

6.3 History

The first known historical account of travel to the Los Angeles Basin was Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. This was followed by Gaspar de Portola and missionary Juan Crespi in 1769. This was followed by the first significant European settlement of California which began during the Spanish Period when 21 missions and four presidios were established between San Diego to the south and Sonoma to the north. The purpose of the missions was primarily Indian control and forced assimilation into Spanish society and Catholicism, along with economic support of the newly established presidios (Castillo 1978). Between then and secularization in 1834, many of the native peoples were forcibly removed to the missions (Beattie and Beattie 1939:366), after which too few remained to reestablish their native ways of life.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1821. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, the vast land holdings of the missions in California were divided into large land grants called ranchos. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978).

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. From that point on, the Gold Rush ushered a massive deluge of white settlers, prospectors, and gold seekers. Subsequently, fortune seekers bound for gold mines pushed aside any natives in their path. Soon, the inland territory was dotted with mines and mining claims, which eventually led to occasional clashes between the natives and the newcomers. This process of disposition proved relatively easy as the settlers, sometimes forcibly, removed Indian families and communities (Wallace 1978:469). As a result, the remaining Native Americans were restricted to small reservations and many more were scattered throughout the state (Grant 1978:507).

6.3.1 Rancho San Rafael

The current Study Area is located within portions of Rancho San Rafael which was a 36,403-acre Spanish land grant given in 1784 to Jose Maria Verdugo (Baker 1914:242; Cowan 1956:87). Corporal Jose Maria Verdugo was a Spanish soldier who had served within the 1769 Portola-Serra Expedition, and received provisional eight square leagues from his army commander Pedro Fages. Following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and cession of California to the United States, a claim was filed with the Public Lands Commission in 1852 and the grant was patented to Julio and Catalina Verdugo in 1882. This was the second of the great Spanish land concession, preceded only by Rancho San Pedro (Cowan 1956:87).

6.3.2 City of Glendale

The general area that is currently known as the City of Glendale was previously occupied by the Tongva, who were later referred to as the Gabrielinos by the Spanish missionaries after the nearby Mission San Gabriel Arcangel. Subsequently, much of the surrounding land comprised the 36,403-acre Rancho San Rafael, which was claimed by Jose Maria Verdugo and later patented by Julio and Catalina Verdugo. By the early 1880s Verdugo's descendants sold the ranch in various parcels and by 1884 new residents gathered to form a townsite and called it Glendale.

Glendale was incorporated in 1906 and annexed the nearby community of Tropic in 1918. By 1920, Glendale was booming, and began annexing neighboring communities into their city limits in extending their limits to 7,000 acres, boasting a population of over 13,536 residents (City of Glendale 2012; Los Angeles Almanac 2015). During this time, Glendale experienced a construction boom on the main streets of town, particularly Brand Boulevard, which was lined with modern commercial buildings, entertainment and nearby orchards and vineyards which became residential neighborhoods. By the early 1930s population of Glendale reached 62,000 residents, who lived on approximately 13,000 acres. In 2010, the United Census Bureau reported that Glendale had a population of 191,719 residents. Today, Glendale remains a hub of business, tourist, and recreational activities.

6.4 Current Land Use

The Project Area is located within an active landfill which is operated in part by Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The landfill is situated in the San Rafael Hills and accepts solids waste from nearby communities. Most of the area occupied by the SCLF is characterized by paved access roads, facility structures, gas and water pipelines, and overhead distribution lines. The SCLF is surrounded by residential areas to the west, a recently developed golf course to the north and Highway 134 to the south. As the SCLF is located in the San Rafael Hills, it is surrounded by steep hills intersected with intermittent drainages and washes. The western portion of the SCLF is comprised of terraced slopes with access roads and gas pipelines and irrigation pipes.

7.0 METHODOLOGY

Cultural resources investigations reported herein consisted of a records search conducted at the SCCIC at CSUF, as well as an intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 20.5 acres of land.

7.1 Native American Notification and AB52

California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94(a) and 5097.96 authorize the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento to hold records of Native American sacred sites and burial sites in the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC also holds records of individuals that have particular expertise and knowledge of Native American resources.

On November 15, 2015 Stantec on behalf of GWP, contacted the NAHC and requested a Sacred Lands File search for the entire Project Area. A response from the NAHC was received on December 7, 2015 indicating that they have no knowledge of Native American resources within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area. They provided a list of eight individuals/organizations for Los Angeles County that may have knowledge of Native American and tribal cultural resources that could potentially present within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area. Stantec on behalf of GWP submitted notification/consultation letters to these individuals/organizations on January 27, 2016. Results of the Native American notification with the NAHC and NA contacts for Los Angeles County are provided in Appendix A.

As of the date of this report, no Native American groups or tribes have contacted the City of Glendale (lead state agency for AB-52 for the Project) in regard to AB-52 consultation and listing. Please note that Native American outreach was initiated per contact with the NAHC and as of the date of this report, only two responses were received. In an email dated February 2, 2016, Mr. Salas of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation requested that a Tribal monitor to be present during all ground disturbing activities, including but not limited to pot-holing, pavement removal, augering, boring, grading, trenching and excavations. In a letter dated February 29, 2016, Mr. Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians indicated that the tribe had no concerns regarding any cultural resources near the Project Area, however, he requested that a qualified Native American monitor should be present during any ground disturbing activities. Responses to the NAHC request and any further outreach will be included and appended to this report in Appendix A.

7.2 Records Search

A records search of the entire Project Area was conducted by Stantec personnel at the SCCIC on October 15, 2015. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites located within a ½-mile radius of the Project Area, as well as a review of all known cultural resource survey reports, excavation reports and regional cultural overviews.

Results of the records search indicated that no cultural resources studies were previously conducted within the current Project Area; however, five negative cultural resource surveys (Bonner 2004a, 2004b; Brunell 2014; Singer 1987; Wlodarski 1981) were conducted within a ½ mile radius of the current Project Area (Table 1).

Additionally, the records search results indicated that no cultural resources were previously documented within the current Project Area; however, one historic period resource was previously documented within a ½-mile radius of the current Project Area (Table 2). The resource is a historic period steel lattice Eagle Rock-Laguna Bell 220kV transmission line, which is currently in use and is maintained and operated by SCE. No other cultural resources were previously documented within the Project Area or within a ½-mile radius of the Project Area.

As part of the archival research at the SCCIC, the following sources were consulted: the *California Archaeological Inventory Records*, *NRHP*, *California Historic Landmark Registry*, *California Points of Historical Interest*, *Inventory of Historic Structures*, and *Historical Landmarks for Los Angeles County*. Additionally, the following historic period maps were consulted: Pasadena, CA (1894; 1900 edition, reprinted in 1940; 1953; 1966 and 1995) 15-minute topographic quadrangles.

**TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCE PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED WITHIN A ½-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA.**

Author	Year	Level of Investigation	Results	Report Reference No.
Bonner, W.	2004a	Survey	Negative	LA12657
Bonner, W.	2004b	Survey	Negative	LA07446
Brunell, D.	2014	Survey	Negative	LA07453
Singer, C.	1987	Survey	Negative	LA01662
Wlodarski, R.	1981	Survey	Negative	LA00943

**TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED WITHIN A ½-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA.**

Quad	Trinomial	Primary No.	Component	Description
Various	-	19-186870	Historic	SCE Eagle Rock-Laguna Bell 220kV transmission line

7.3 Field Methods

A pedestrian survey of the Project Area was conducted on October 20, 2015 and January 15, 2016. The initial survey took place in October, 2015 and included the 3-acre footprint of the proposed power generation facility. Subsequently, as additional project information was added and the proposed alignments of gas and water lines were finalized, additional survey took place on January 15, 2016 to account for those changes and to ensure that the entire Project Area was surveyed for cultural resources. A third field survey occurred on February 23, 2017 to account for project changes incorporating an area planned for removal and replacement of existing water tanks, including an existing access road. Overall, approximately 20.5 acres of land were surveyed between October 20, 2015 and February 23, 2017.

Per the California Office of Historic Preservation (1995) guidelines, Stantec examined surface and subsurface exposures such as rodent burrows and cut banks for physical manifestations of human activity greater than 45 years in age. Documentation included field notes and photographs. The extent of the survey coverage was recorded with a Trimble Juno 5 hand-held GPS unit, with between 2 to 4 meter horizontal accuracy, with the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Zone 11, meters, as the spatial reference. Photographs were taken with a Canon PowerShot A530 digital camera to document the built environment within the Project Area. The extent of the survey coverage was drawn on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (see Fig. 2).

8.0 SURVEY RESULTS

The entire survey was conducted by walking east-west transects within the footprint of the proposed generation facility and transects parallel to the proposed gas and water lines, which were spaced at approximately 10 meters apart. Survey of the proposed power generation facility was conducted on a sunny and bright day, with ground visibility between 80-100 percent, albeit in mostly disturbed context. The area designated for the proposed power generation facility comprises an existing paved roadway, an above-ground gas pipeline installed on 2 ft. sleepers, and portions of which appear to have been graded to accommodate buried facilities,

such as water line, irrigation, gas, and communication. Southern and southeastern portion of this area appear to be located on steep hillside, with slope between 10-15° overlooking the paved access road (Scholl Canyon Road) to SCLF (Figs. 4 and 5).



Figure 4. Overview of the Project Area with an existing power plant and active landfill in background, view west. Photo taken on October 19, 2015 (Stantec IMG_3516).



Figure 5. Overview of the Project Area, view south towards the Los Angeles Basin. Note Scholl Canyon Road in foreground and the steep topography immediately south of the Project Area. Photo taken on October 19, 2015 (Stantec IMG_3517).

Once this area was inventoried for cultural resources, the survey followed the proposed water line in westerly direction for approximately 300 meters at which point the survey continued north and northwest on east side of an existing paved access road (Fig. 6). The survey continued northwest on a south side of an existing golf course and continued further north along a terraced slope (bench 11) towards East Glen Oaks Blvd. Once this portion of the survey was complete, the survey followed the proposed alignment of the gas line, which started at the proposed power generation facility and continued west, near the entrance to the SCLF and

north down the terraced slope towards Lower Scholl Canyon Park. This portion of the survey was characterized by relatively dense vegetation and terraced slope with irrigation pipes and a paved access road which followed the terraced slope (Fig. 7).



Figure 6. Overview of the Project Area along the proposed waterline alignment, view southeast. Photo taken on January 15, 2016 (Stantec IMG_3826).



Figure 7. Overview of the Project Area along the proposed gas line alignment, view northwest. Note the terraced slope with dense vegetation and existing aboveground pipelines. Photo taken on January 15, 2016 (Stantec IMG_3834).

Survey conducted on February 23, 2017, commenced near an existing and active LFG facility and proceeded southwest along an existing access road (Fig. 8). Survey transects were conducted parallel to an existing road and were spaced approximately 10 meters apart. The survey was conducted on bright and sunny day with excellent visibility. Ground visibility within this portion of the Project Area varied from open ground to moderately overgrown with ground visibility between 60 and 100%, with slope less than 15°. This portion of the survey concluded near

an existing water tank facility, comprised of two water tanks located on top of a ridge overlooking the SCLF.



Figure 8. Overview of the Project Area along an existing access road with water tanks visible in background, view west. Photo taken on February 23, 2017 (Stantec IMG_3901).

9.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES

As a result of cultural resources study presented herein, a single, historic period resource was identified and documented during the survey conducted on February 23, 2017 (Table 3). The new resource was recorded on the on California Department of Parks and Recreation Historical Resource Record forms (series DPR 523 1/95), including Primary and/or Archaeological Site Record forms appropriate for all such resources. Recordation adhered to the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

**TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF NEW RESOURCES DOCUMENTED DURING THE CURRENT STUDY.**

Quad	Temporary Field. No.	Primary No.	Trinomial	Description
Pasadena	SC-1	-	-	Water storage tank

9.1 Resource SC-1

Resource SC-1 is a historic period water tank constructed in the 1960s. This abandoned water storage tank appears to have been constructed of 4-foot panels of corrugated metal and covered with a domed top (Fig. 9). The tank is 14 feet in diameter and approximately 18 feet in height. The tank sits on top of a round gravel pad measuring approximately 16 feet in diameter. The tank has been retrofitted with a new water valve manufactured in 1990. A newer water tank, mounted on a concrete pad and constructed in 1990, is located immediately east of resource SC-1. While the exact construction date is unknown, the tank with its access road appears on aerial imagery of the Pasadena and Glendale area taken in the 1960s (USGS 2017).



Figure 9. Overview of Resource SC-1, view east. Photo taken on February 23, 2017 (Stantec IMG_3904).

10.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of the current cultural resources study, 20.5 acres of land were inventoried to determine whether cultural resources would be affected by the proposed Project. A single historic period resource SC-1 was identified and documented during the course of the study. Based on field documentation and archival research it appears that the resource does not appear to be eligible for nomination to the CRHR as it does not appear to be directly associated with significant known historical events or specific persons significant to California's history (Criteria 1 and 2), nor is the resource distinctive nor does it possess high artistic value in a fashion that would qualify under Criterion 3; nor does the resource appear to contain potential that could yield information to California's history (Criterion 4). Furthermore, the resource does not appear to be a significant resource important to local history under Criterion 5. Additionally, the resource does not appear to be eligible as a contributing element to a larger, significant, and potentially CRHR eligible and/or listed district. Based on the findings in this study the proposed Project will not cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of cultural resources as defined in Section 15064.5, nor will the proposed Project have impacts on significant local resources as defined in Chapter 15.20 of the City of Glendale Municipal Code. Therefore, no additional cultural resources studies or additional construction constraints are recommended at this time.

The methods and techniques used by Stantec are considered sufficient for the identification and evaluation of cultural resources visible at the ground surface. However, there is always a possibility that buried archaeological deposits could be found during construction and earth disturbing activities. In the event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities, all work must stop and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted immediately. Further, if human remains are encountered during construction, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further work shall continue at the location of the find until the County Coroner has made all the necessary findings as to the origin and distribution of such remains pursuant to Public Code Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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**APPENDIX A – NATIVE AMERICAN NOTIFICATION/SACRED
FILE SEARCH CORRESPONDENCE**



Contact Name, Affiliation, and Address	Date and Method of First Contact	Date and Method of Second Contact	Date and Method of Third Contact	Response
Soboba Band of Mission Indians Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson ATTN: Carrie Garcia P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	Response via mail received on February 29, 2016. The tribe responded by stating that the Soboba Band does not have any specific concerns regarding known cultural resources in the area that the project encompasses, but requests that the appropriate consultation should continue. Additionally, the tribe requests for an approved Native American Monitor to be present during ground disturbing activities.
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Rudy Ortega Jr., President 1019 2nd Street San Fernando, CA 91340	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians John Valenzuela, Chairperson P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA 91322	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St. #231 Los Angeles, CA 90012	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-
Gabrielino/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	Response via email received on February 2, 2016. The tribe requests for a Tribal monitor to be present during all ground disturbing activities, including but not limited to pavement removal, pot-holing or augering, boring, grading, excavation and trenching.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson 1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Los Angeles, CA 90067	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kihz Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723	Letter via Registered USPS Mail, dated January 27, 2016	-	-	-

January 27, 2016

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

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

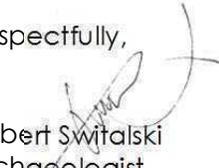
Dear Mr. Salas,

Glendale Water and Power (GWP) is proposing to construct a power generation facility with auxiliary water and natural gas pipelines within the Scholl Canyon Landfill, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project will entail construction of a new 13 megawatt (MW) facility which be constructed adjacent to an existing and active facility. An approximately two thirds of a mile of natural gas pipeline will be constructed to connect the facility to the existing pipeline system. This three inch steel gas pipeline will be located above ground except for road crossings. For fire protection and domestic water use, a one mile long, 14 inch steel pipeline will be connected to an existing 16 inch pipeline located north of the landfill on East Glen Oaks Blvd. This water line will also be above ground except for road crossings (Fig. 1). Additionally, the existing approximately seven mile long 6-inch diameter underground pipeline currently used to carry landfill gas (LFG) to the existing power plant would be decommissioned in place. Ground disturbance will be limited to areas within and adjacent to an existing Scholl Canyon Landfill. As stated above, in some cases existing underground utilities will be decommissioned in place.

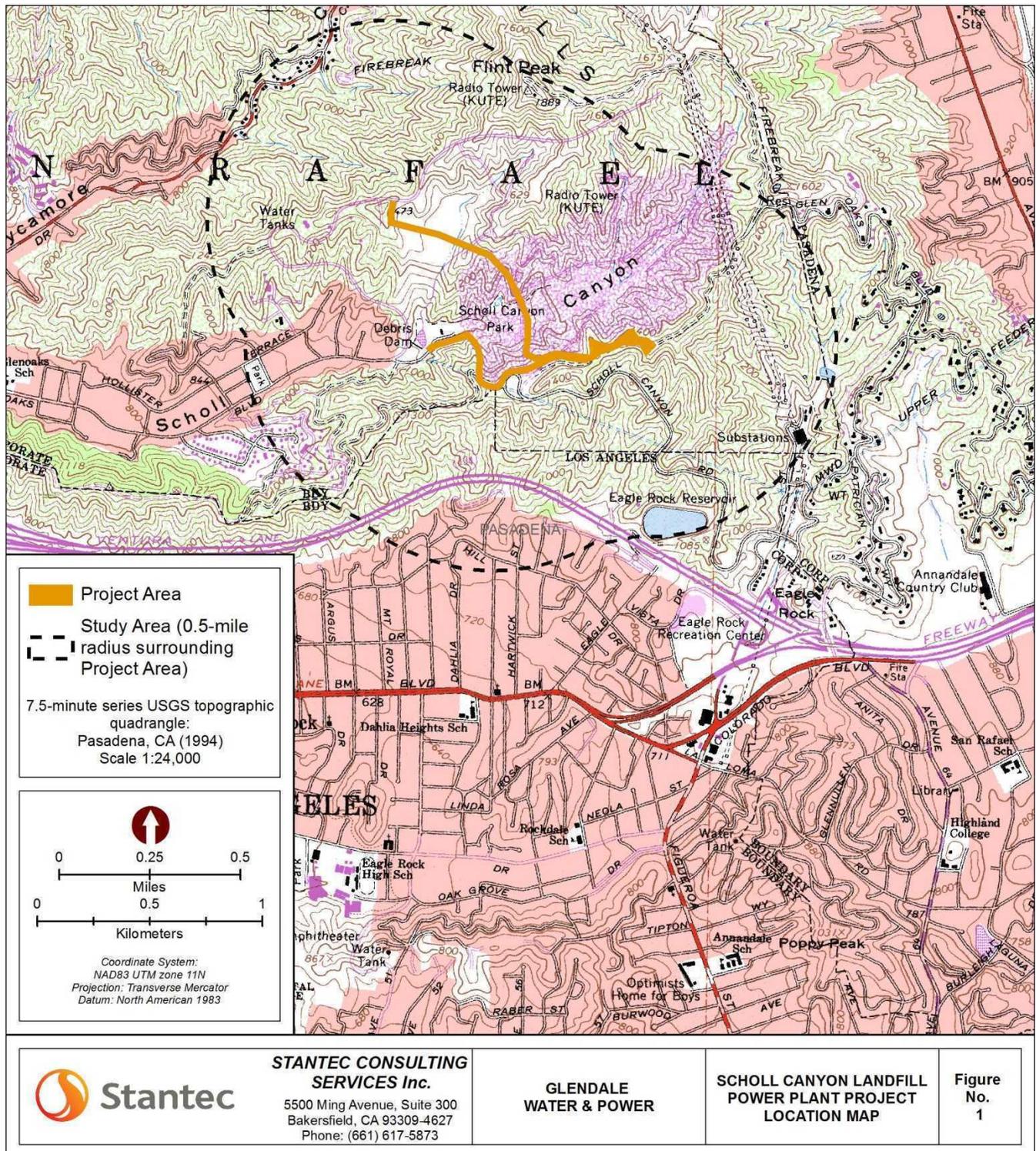
Stantec is in the process of conducting an archaeological study, under the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and documenting any impacts that could potentially adversely affects known archaeological sites and historic properties. On behalf of the GWP, we have submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento to determine whether any Sacred Lands or sites could potentially be affected by the above referenced project. While the search failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project Area, there could be a potential for Native American sites to be located in close proximity to the Project Area.

We would greatly appreciate your review of our project area (e.g. Project and Study Areas are marked on the enclosed copy of USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle) for any information you may have in reference to known Native American sacred sites/lands and Traditional Cultural Properties, or any cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project. The project is on a fast time schedule and your prompt assistance either via fax or electronic mail regarding this matter would be enormously appreciated. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or concerns about this project, as we would be happy to discuss them with you over the telephone.

Respectfully,



Hubert Switalski
Archaeologist
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627
Office: 661.617.5873
hubert.switalski@stantec.com



Map 1. Project Area and the 1/2 mile buffer surrounding the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. Extent of the proposed project is shown in orange.

January 27, 2016

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

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

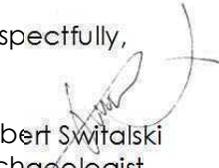
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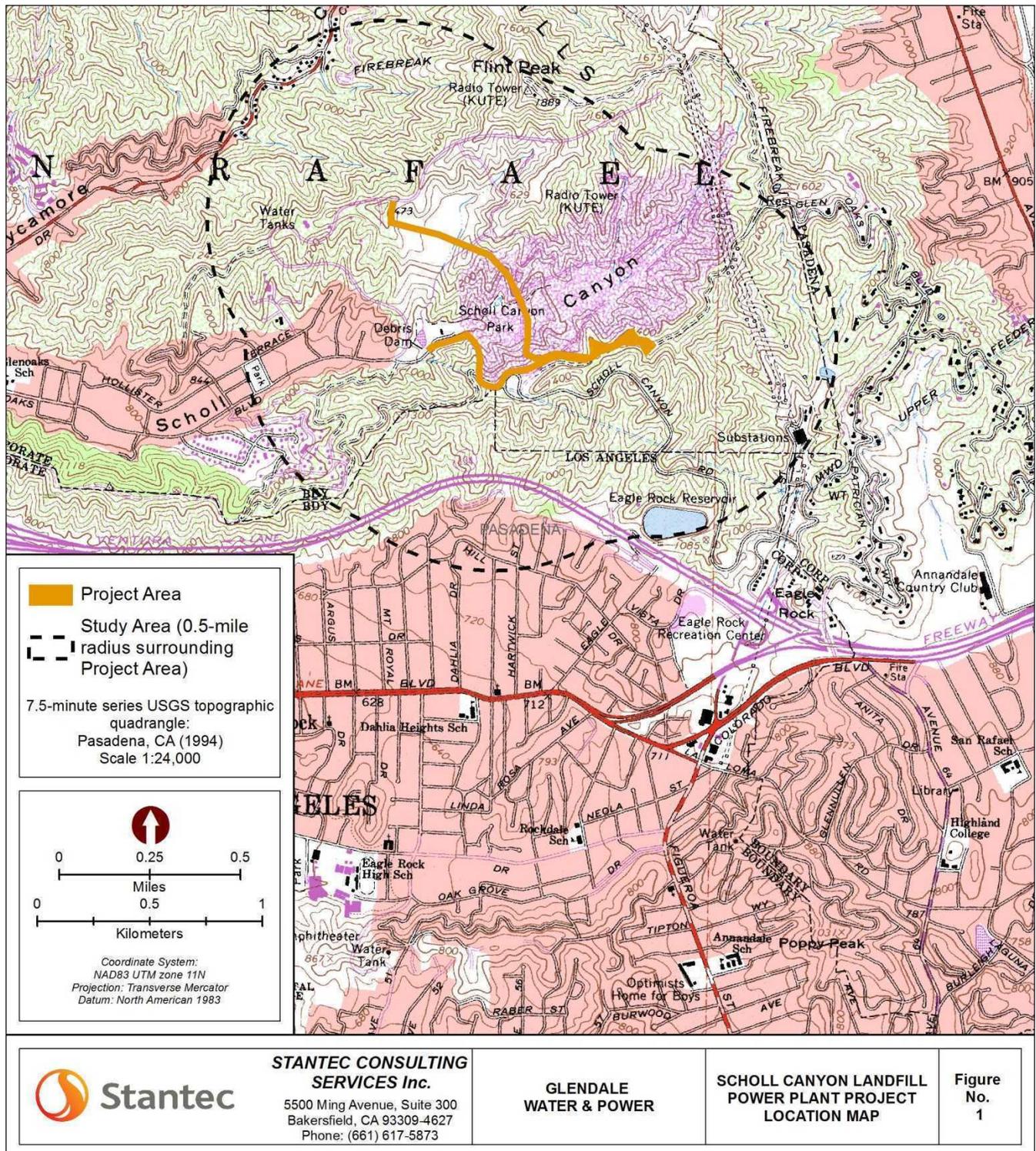
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We would greatly appreciate your review of our project area (e.g. Project and Study Areas are marked on the enclosed copy of USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle) for any information you may have in reference to known Native American sacred sites/lands and Traditional Cultural Properties, or any cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project. The project is on a fast time schedule and your prompt assistance either via fax or electronic mail regarding this matter would be enormously appreciated. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or concerns about this project, as we would be happy to discuss them with you over the telephone.

Respectfully,



Hubert Switalski
Archaeologist
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627
Office: 661.617.5873
hubert.switalski@stantec.com



Map 1. Project Area and the ½ mile buffer surrounding the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. Extent of the proposed project is shown in orange.

January 27, 2016

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Carrie Garcia
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

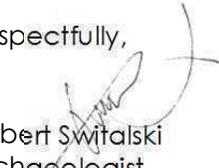
Dear Ms. Garcia,

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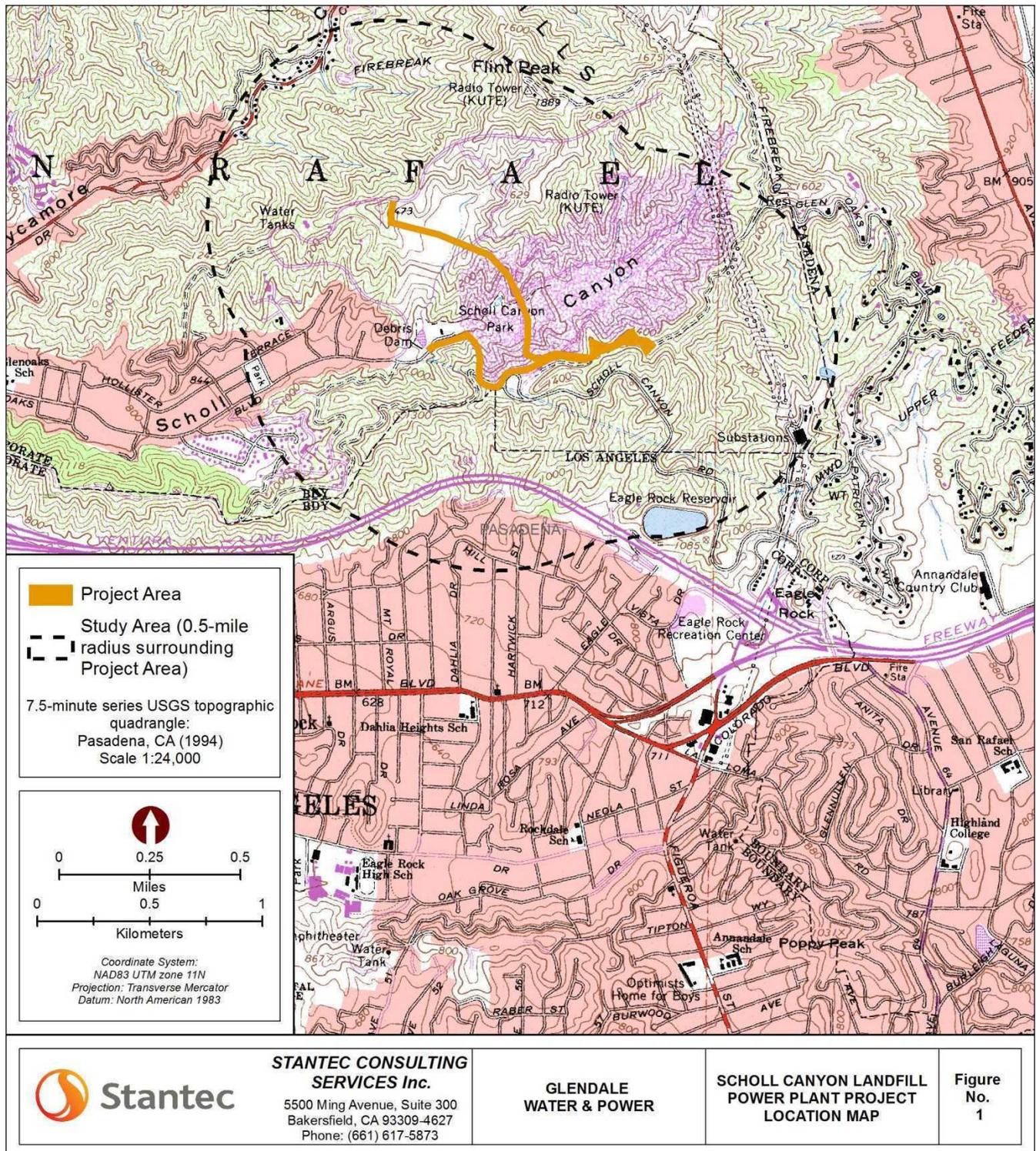
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Respectfully,



Hubert Switalski
Archaeologist
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627
Office: 661.617.5873
hubert.switalski@stantec.com



Map 1. Project Area and the 1/2 mile buffer surrounding the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. Extent of the proposed project is shown in orange.

January 27, 2016

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA 91322

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

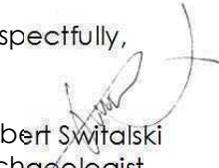
Dear Mr. Valenzuela,

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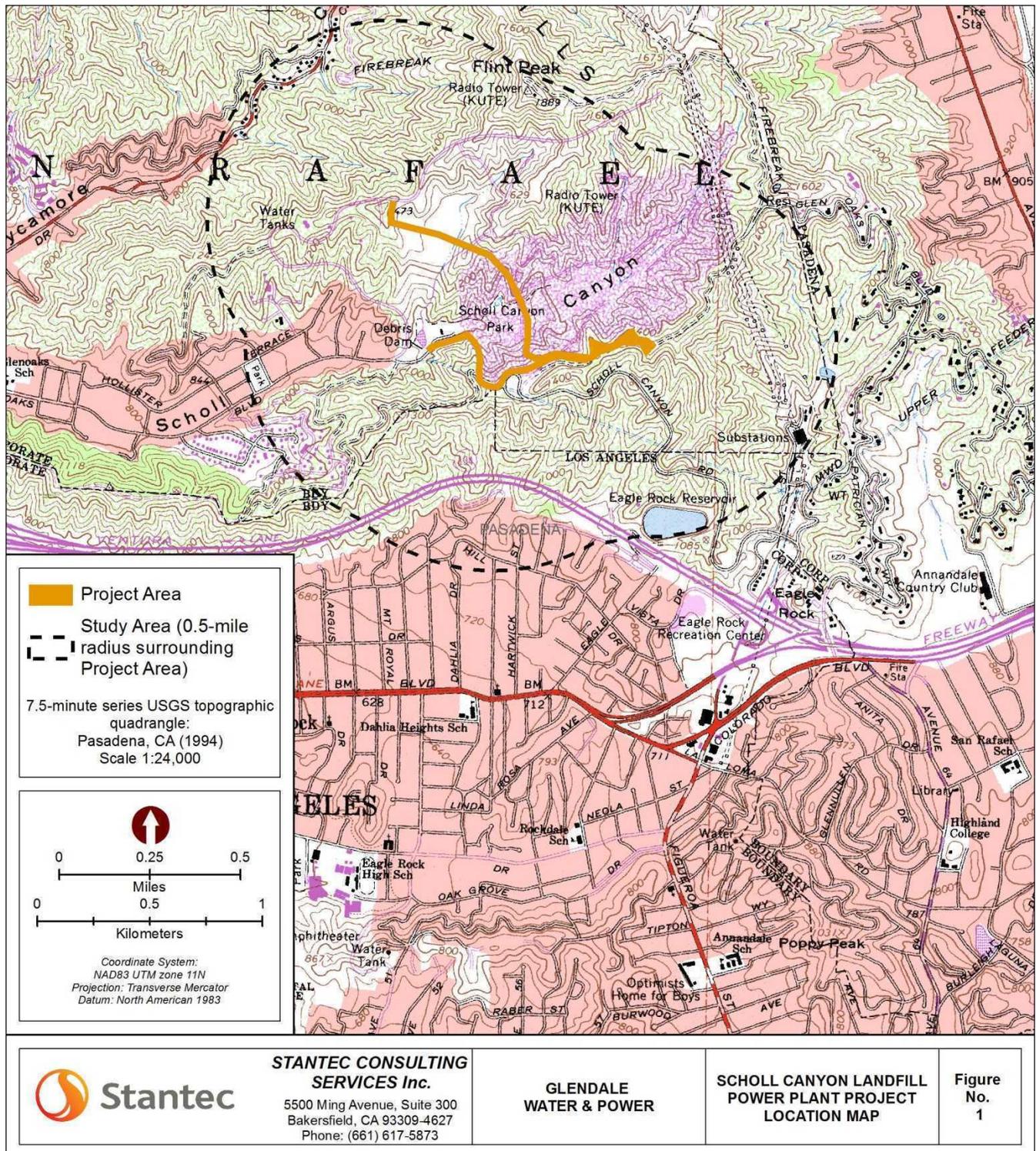
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January 27, 2016

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

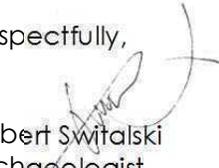
Dear Ms. Candelaria,

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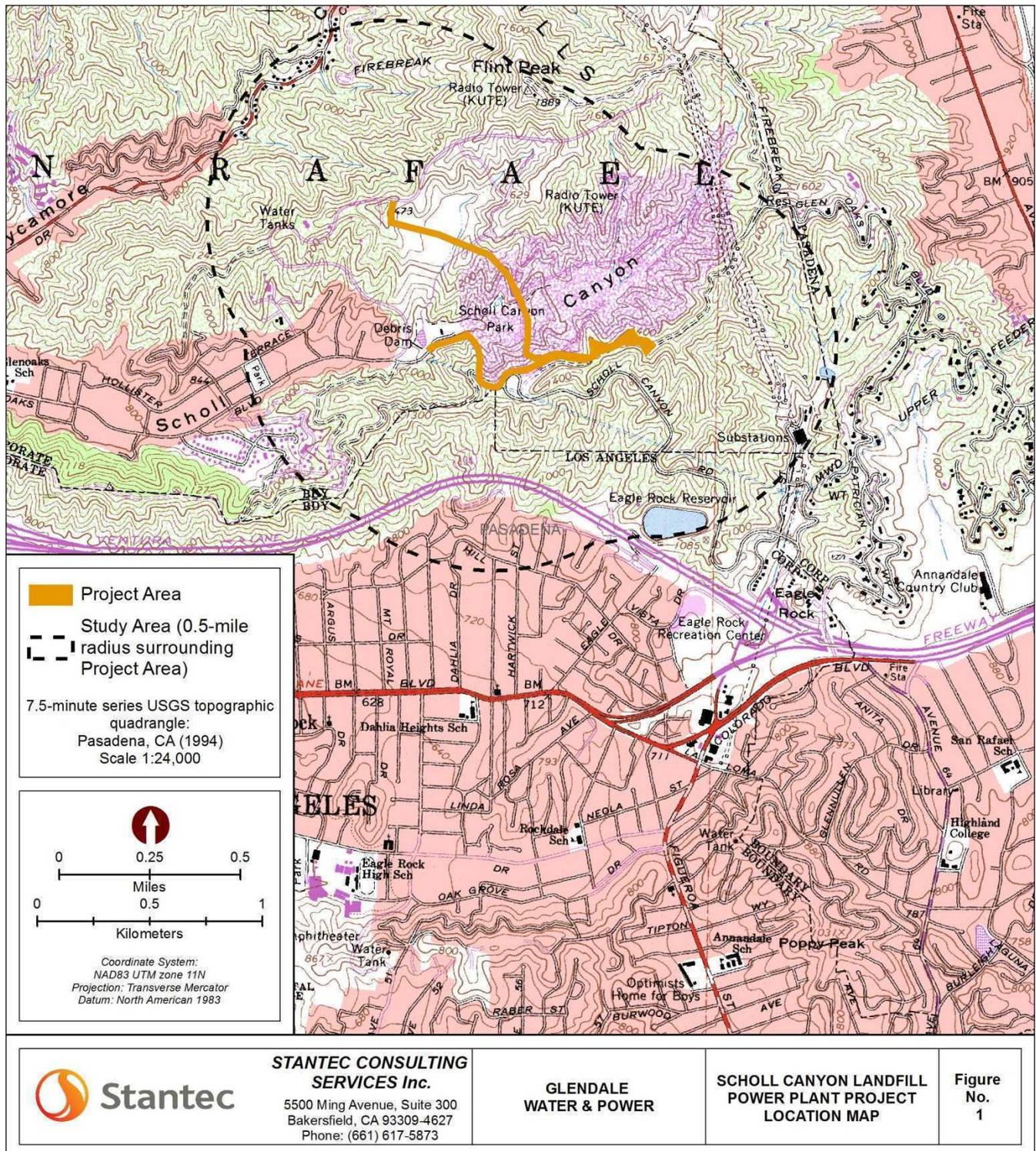
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Archaeologist
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627
Office: 661.617.5873
hubert.switalski@stantec.com



Map 1. Project Area and the ½ mile buffer surrounding the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. Extent of the proposed project is shown in orange.

January 27, 2016

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

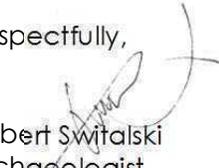
Dear Mr. Dorame,

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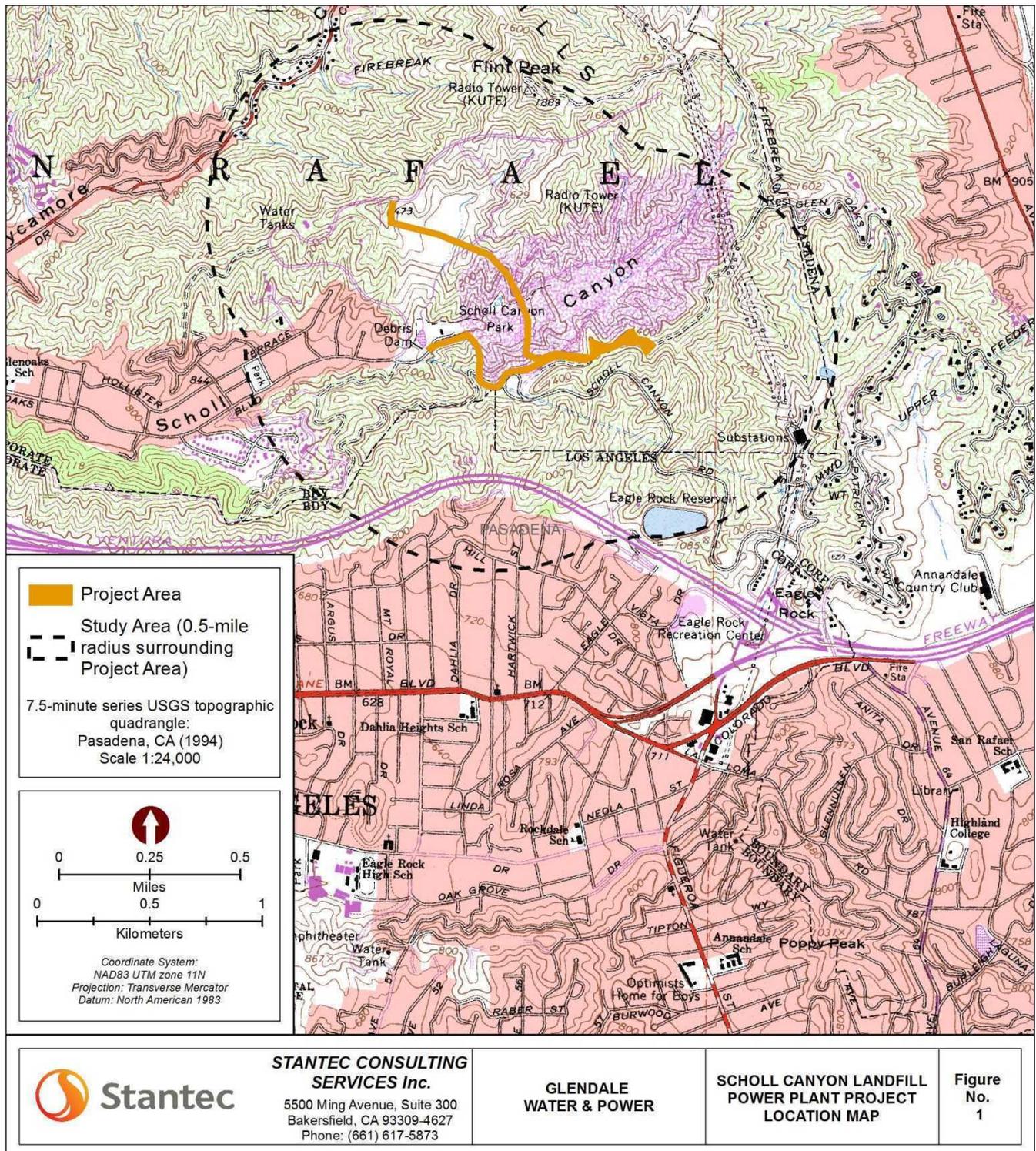
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Map 1. Project Area and the 1/2 mile buffer surrounding the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. Extent of the proposed project is shown in orange.

January 27, 2016

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Rudy Ortega Jr., President
1019 2nd Street
San Fernando, CA 91340

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

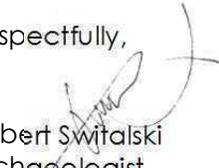
Dear Mr. Ortega,

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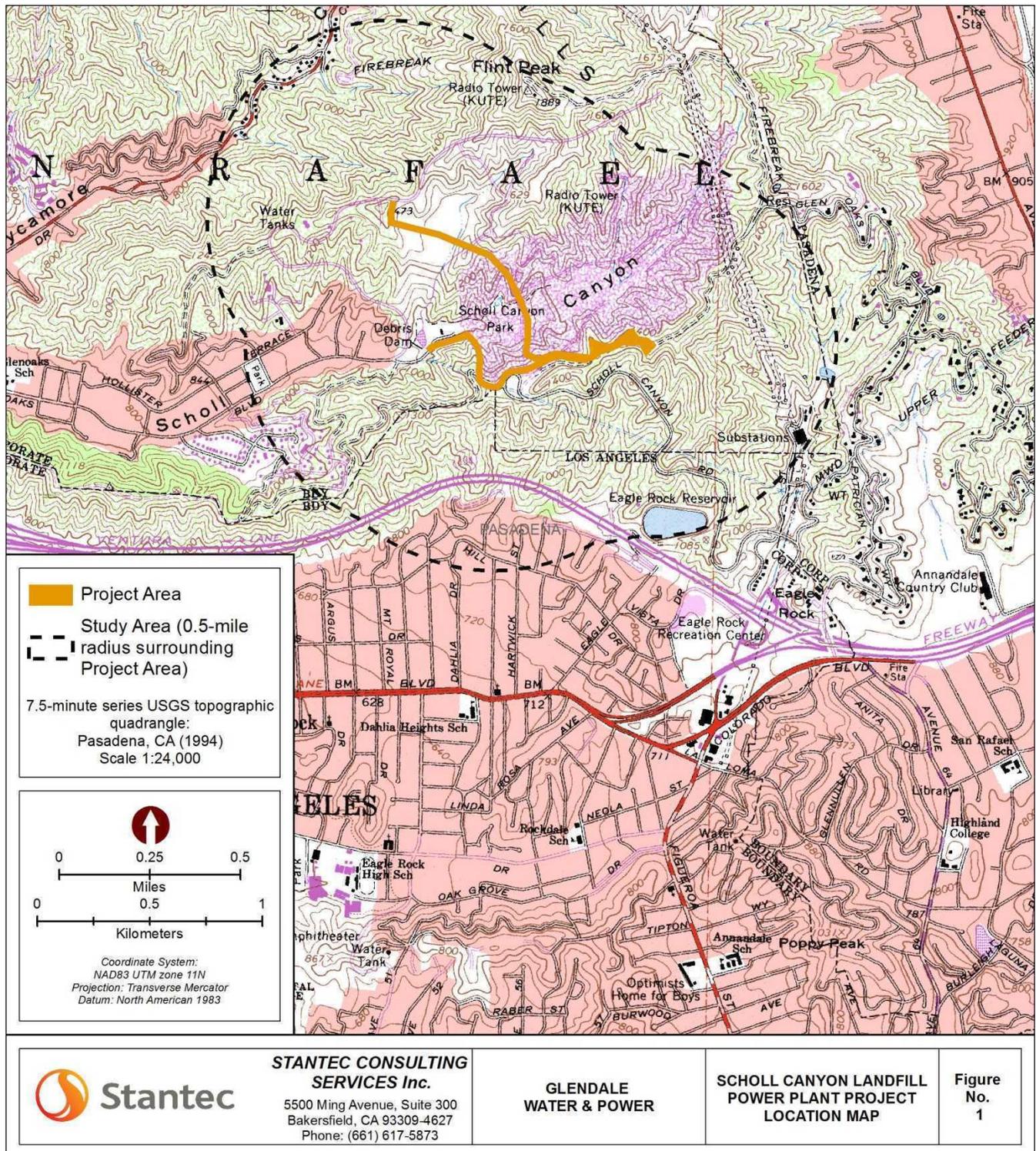
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January 27, 2016

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Subject: *Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

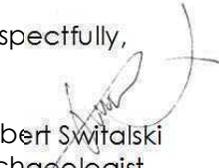
To Whom It May Concern,

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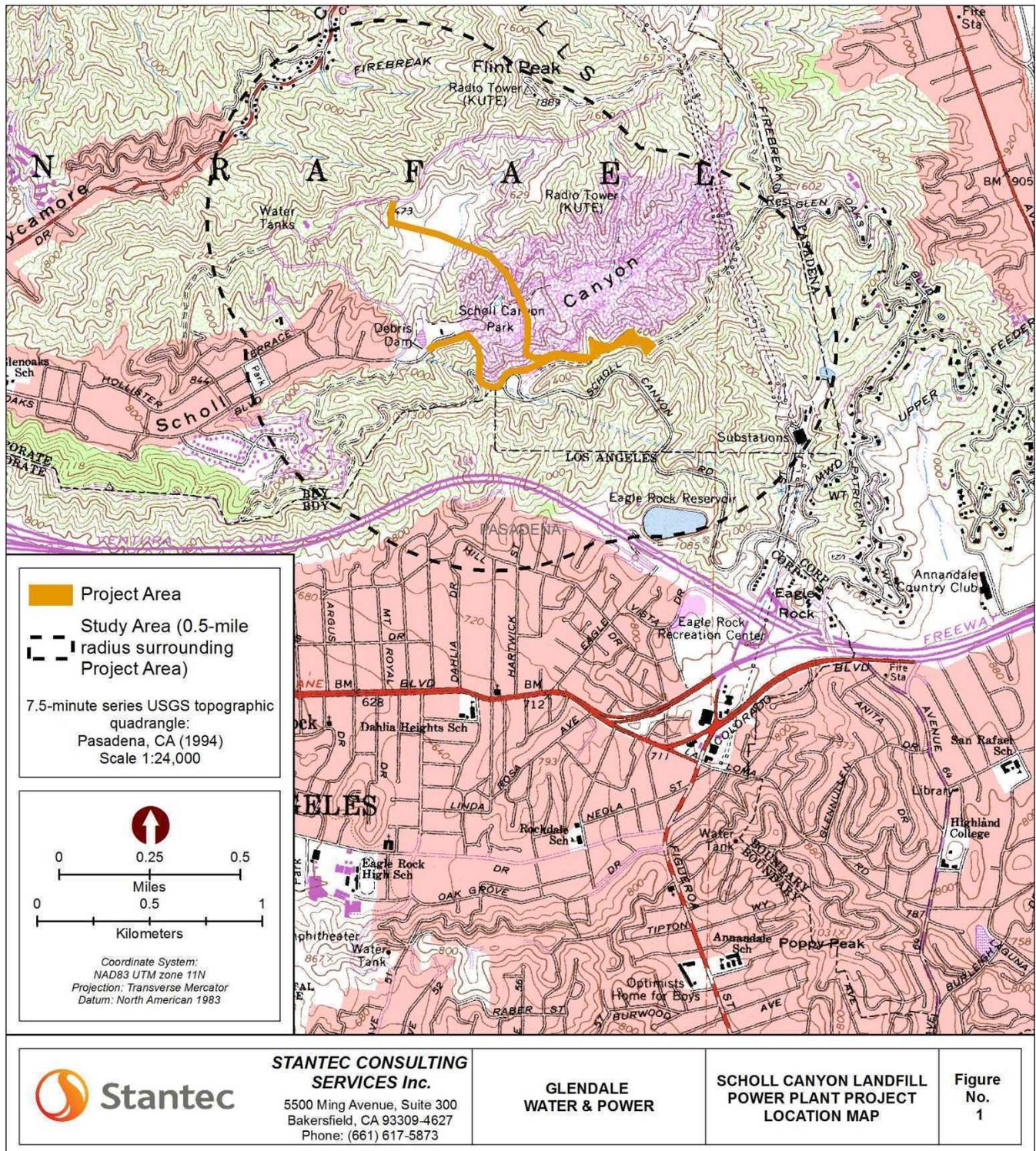
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Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627
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hubert.switalski@stantec.com



Map 1. Project Area and the ½ mile buffer surrounding the Project Area depicted on the Pasadena, CA (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. Extent of the proposed project is shown in orange.



GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Hubert Switalski
Archaeologist
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc
5500 Ming Ave, Suite 300
Bakersfield CA 93309-4627

Subject: Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Hubert

Thank you for your letter regarding your proposed project for the Scholl canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County. Prominent village of **HAHAMONGNA**, however there were many more Gabrieleno settlements with in this location. **HAHAMONGNA** covered a Mass area of what was historically known as Rancho San Rafael then Rancho de Los Verdugos . These areas later became known to be Glendale, Eagle rock and also parts of Pasadena. We would like to request one of our Tribal monitors to be on site at this project location during all ground disturbance (this includes but is not limited to pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, boring, grading, excavation and trenching). Our priority is to avoid and protect cultural resources without delay or conflicts to the lead agency or property owner. Our monitor will provide daily written reports (as well as photographic proof) of all activities including construction along with any cultural materials identified. Liability insurance, consultation with our Tribal archaeologists and Tribal biologists can also be provided and utilized if necessary.

Often, we are told that an archaeological monitor will be present and there's no need for a Native American monitor. It is well known that archaeologists do not recognize sites that Native Americans do. Archaeologists are trained to recognize man made items even though they often misinterpret what the item is used for. This is what Tribal Monitors do – what we are trained to do. The purpose of SHPO, Section 106, ACHP and now AB52 is to provide Tribes with the laws necessary to protect potential cultural resources.

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

Given all the above, the proper thing to do for your project would be for our Tribe to monitor ground disturbing construction work. Because we are the lineal descendants of the vast area of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, we hold sacred the ability to protect what little of our culture remains. We thank you for taking seriously your role and responsibility in assisting us in preserving our culture.

With respect,

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Albert Perez, treasurer I

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman

Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary

Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723

www.gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Addendum: clarification regarding some confusions regarding consultation under AB52:

AB52 clearly states that consultation must occur with tribes that claim traditional and cultural affiliation with a project site. Unfortunately, this statement has been left open to interpretation so much that neighboring tribes are claiming affiliation with projects well outside their traditional tribal territory. The territories of our surrounding Native American tribes such as the Luiseno, Chumash, and Cahuilla tribal entities. Each of our tribal territories has been well defined by historians, ethnographers, archaeologists, and ethnographers – a list of resources we can provide upon request. Often, each Tribe as well educates the public on their very own website as to the definition of their tribal boundaries. You may have received a consultation request from another Tribe. We are responding because your project site lies within our **Traditional and Cultural Affiliated tribal territory**, tribal territory, which, again, has been well documented. If you have questions regarding the validity of the “traditional and cultural affiliation” of another Tribe, we urge you to contact the Native American Heritage Commission directly. Section 5 section 21080.3.1 (c) states “...the Native American Heritage Commission shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.” In addition, please see the map below.

APPENDIX 1: Map 1-2; Bean and Smith 1978 map.

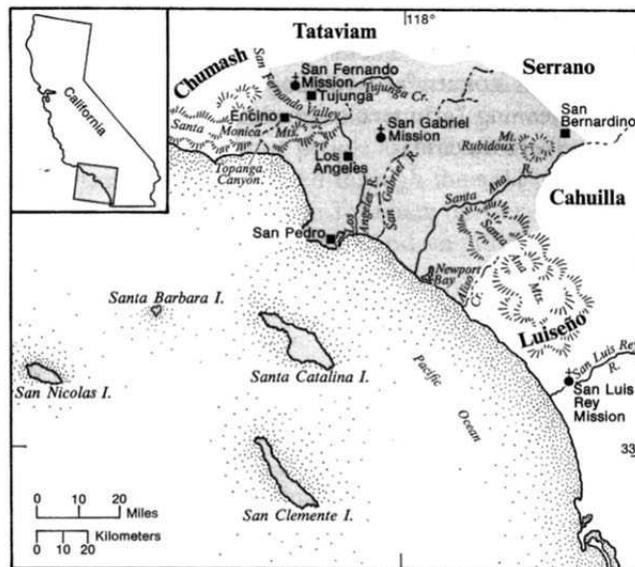


Fig. 1. Tribal territory.

The United States National Museum's Map of Gabrielino Territory:

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino IN *Handbook of North American Indians, California*, Vol. 8, edited by R.F. Heizer, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., pp. 538-549

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Albert Perez, treasurer I

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman
Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

February 25, 2016

Attn: Hubert Switalski, Archaeologist
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Avenue, Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627



RE: Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, Glendale, Los Angeles County, CA

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project(s) has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. At this time the Soboba Band does not have any specific concerns regarding known cultural resources in the specified areas that the project encompasses, but does request that the appropriate consultation continue to take place between the tribes, project proponents, and government agencies.

Also, working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during any future construction/excavation phases that may take place. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that approved Native American Monitor(s) be present during any future ground disturbing proceedings, including surveys and archaeological testing, associated with this project. The Soboba Band recommends that you contact Gabrieleño Tribal Consultants, who are closer to the project area. Please feel free to contact me with any additional questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe", followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Director
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

APPENDIX B – SITE RECORDS



Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: SC-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Pasadena, CA Date: 1994 unsectioned portion of San Rafael Land Grant

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: NAD83 CONUS, Zone: 11S; 389861mE/ 3779695mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From junction of Scholl Canyon Road and Figueroa Road, take Scholl Canyon Road to the Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill for approximately 0.75 miles. Proceed through the gate and continue right for approximately 0.25 miles. The resource is located 150 meters at the end of an existing access road.

*P3a. Description: This resource is a historic period water tank constructed sometime in the 1960s. This inactive water tank appears to have been constructed of 4-foot panels of corrugated metal and covered with a domed top. The tank is 14 feet in diameter and approximately 18 feet in height. The tank sits on top of a round gravel pad measuring approximately 16 feet in diameter. The tank has been retrofitted with a new water valve manufactured in 1990. A newer water tank, mounted on a concrete pad and constructed in 1990, is located immediately east. While the exact construction date is unknown, the tank with its access road appears on aerial imagery of the Pasadena and Glendale area which were taken in the 1960s.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH-6 Water conveyance/storage system

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
Overview of resource SC-1, view east (Stantec IMG_3901).

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of Glendale
Water and Power Department

*P8. Recorded by:
Hubert Switalski,
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
5500 Ming Ave., Suite 300
Bakersfield, CA 93309-4627

*P9. Date Recorded:
02/23/2017

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian survey.

*P11. Report Citation: H. Switalski, and M. Cross. 2017. *Cultural Resources Assessment Report on Behalf of Glendale Water and Power for the Proposed Scholl Canyon Landfill Power Project, San Rafael Hills, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.*

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

