

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURE
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3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following section is based on and summarizes the Cultural Resources Assessment Report prepared by Stantec on behalf of The City of Glendale for the Proposed Project, San Rafael Hills, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, dated February 2016. The full report is provided as Appendix C.

3.5.1 Setting

The 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 California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Regulatory Framework

California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) (1970) established that historical and archaeological resources are afforded consideration and protection (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.

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]).

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

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local historic register or, 2) 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).

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 Native American Heritage Commission (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 CRHR (City of Glendale 2014b). 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).

Project Area

To ensure that the above stated guidelines are properly addressed, the Project area is defined as the approximately 2.2-acre footprint for the Proposed Project, including an approximately 100 foot wide buffer (30 meters) to account for any project/design changes, and an approximately 100 foot (30-meters) wide buffer on centerline of the proposed water and natural gas pipelines,

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for a total of approximately 20.2 acres. It is expected that any potential adverse impacts to cultural resources will be contained within this acreage area. The Study Area for the Project is defined as a one-half mile buffer surrounding the Project area. Project regional location, Study Area, and project area, are depicted in Figures 1, 2, and 3 of the Cultural Resource Assessment Report (Appendix C).

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 1984; 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.

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).

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

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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 referred to the Angeles Phases.

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 led 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).

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Ethnography

Early Native American peoples of this area are poorly understood though the cultural traditions represented in archaeological data 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 tribe's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, established in 1771. However, today the ancestors prefer 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 that they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621).

Study Area History

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, who 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).

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.

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Glendale was incorporated in 1906 and annexed the nearby community of Tropico 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 and entertainment and nearby orchards and vineyards 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.

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 solid 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, gas pipelines, and irrigation pipes.

3.5.2 Impact Analysis

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<u>CULTURAL RESOURCES:</u> Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Methodology

Cultural resources investigations reported herein consisted of a records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University Fullerton (CSUF), as well as an intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 20.2 acres of land.

Native American Notification and AB52

California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94(a) and 5097.96 authorize the 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 the City, 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 the City, 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 the Cultural Resources Assessment Report (Appendix C).

As of the date of this report, no NA groups or tribes have contacted the City of Glendale (lead state agency for AB-52 for the Project) for consultation in regard to AB-52 consultation and listing.

Records Search

A records search of the entire Project area was conducted by Stantec personnel at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on October 15, 2015. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites located within a one half-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 one half-mile radius of the current Project area (Table 3.5-1).

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 one half-mile radius of the current Project area (Table 3.5-2).

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The resource is a historic period steel lattice Eagle Rock-Laguna Bell 220-kilovolts (kV) 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 one half-mile radius of the Project area.

Table 3.5-1 Summary of Cultural Resources Projects Previously Conducted within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Project Area

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

Table 3.5-2 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

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.

Field Methods

Pedestrian surveys of the entire approximately 20.2-acre Project area were conducted on October 20, 2015 and January 15, 2016. The initial survey took place in October 2015, and included the approximately 2.2-acre footprint of the proposed power generation facility. As additional Project information was added and the proposed alignments of gas and water lines were finalized, an additional survey was conducted on January 15, 2016 to account for those changes and to ensure that the entire approximately 20.2-acre Project area was surveyed for cultural resources. Select photographs of the Study Area are contained in the Cultural Resources Assessment Report (Appendix C).

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

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photographs. The extent of the survey coverage was recorded with a Trimble Juno 5 hand-held GPS unit, with between two to four-meter horizontal accuracy, with the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Zone 11, using 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, California (1994) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (see Figure 2 of Appendix C).

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 ten meters apart. Survey of the proposed power generation facility was conducted on a sunny and bright day, with ground visibility between 80 to 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 two foot sleepers, and portions of which appear to have been graded to accommodate buried facilities, such as water line, irrigation, gas, and communication. The southern and southeastern portion of this area appear to be located on steep hillside, with slope between 10 to 15 degrees overlooking the paved access road (Scholl Canyon Road) to SCLF.

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 an east side of an existing paved access road (Appendix C; 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.

The entire approximately 20.2-acre Project area surveys did not reveal any cultural resources and no cultural resources were previously documented within the Project area. Based on the findings in the 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 were recommended.

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- a) *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?*

No Impact

As part of the current cultural resources study, approximately 20.2 acres of land were inventoried to determine whether cultural resources would be affected by the Proposed Project. There were no historical resources identified during the survey and no historical resources were previously documented within the Project area. Based on the findings in this study, the Proposed Project will not cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of historical 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, there would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

- b) *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?*

No Impact

Impact Discussion

Similar in respect to historical resources, above, the potential to encounter archaeological resources is low because the majority of the Project area has been previously disturbed by landfill and other urban activities. There were no archaeological resources identified during the survey and no archaeological resources were previously documented within the Project area. Based on the findings in this study the Proposed Project will not cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of archaeological 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, there would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

- c) *Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*

No Impact

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Impact Discussion

Similar in respect to historical resources and archaeological resources, above, the potential to encounter unique paleontological resources is low because the majority of the Project area has been previously disturbed by landfill and other urban activities. The Proposed Project will not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; therefore, there would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

No Impact

Impact Discussion

Similar in respect to historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources, above, the potential to disturb any human remains is low because the majority of the Project area has been previously disturbed by landfill and other urban activities. The Proposed Project would not be expected to disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; therefore, there would be no impact.

In the event 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. The County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of the discovery, and within two working days of notification of the discovery shall make such a determination. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are or are believed to be Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, the NAHC must immediately notify those 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 County Construction Engineer, the treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

