

6.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the existing cultural resources on the project site and in the vicinity, potential environmental impacts, recommended mitigation measures to help reduce or avoid impacts to identified cultural resources, and the level of significance after mitigation. The analysis in this section was summarized from the *Archaeological Inventory of A Portion of the Scholl Canyon Landfill, Los Angeles County, CA* (Greenwood and Associates, October 2011). This report is included as Appendix H of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR).

6.4.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

6.4.1.1 Historical Context

Discussion of the prehistoric occupation of the project vicinity has been limited to that Native American group described as occupying the project area at the time of European contact and the historically documented activities following that contact. A more detailed description of time frames and theories surrounding the formation, establishment, organization, and cultural or physical affinities of earlier populations can be found in Moratto (1984).

At the time of European contact, the project area was occupied during the historical period by a group of Uto-Aztecan speaking peoples who became known as the Gabrieliño. The Gabrieliño are named after the San Gabriel Mission, which was established in their territory. They called themselves Kuni'vit, and currently refer to themselves simply as Tongva. The Tongva inhabited the area of modern day Los Angeles and Orange counties. Their tribal territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers, intermittent streams in the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains, all of the Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Aliso Creek (south of Newport Bay) to Topanga Creek, and San Clemente, and San Nicolas and Santa Catalina Islands (Bean and Smith 1978: 538; Kroeber 1925: 620-621). Gabrieliño population is estimated to have been around 5,000 at the time of European contact (Bean and Smith 1978: 540; Heizer and Elsasser 1980: 20).

The Gabrieliño people were hunters and gatherers with permanent villages, specialized processing sites, formal cemeteries, and trade networks with local and non-local groups. It is believed that they initially practiced a seasonal strategy, moving from location to location exploiting various food resources. Women did the majority of gathering plant resources, while men hunted, fished, performed some gathering, and conducted most trading activities. The Gabrieliño hunted large terrestrial mammals with bow and arrow, while small game was caught with traps and snares. They hunted marine mammals with harpoons, spearthrowers and clubs. They also fished in the deep sea and along coasts and rivers. Gabrieliño conducted both inter- and intra-group trade in coastal and inland resources, sending coastal resources such as shell and steatite to other inland groups. Some of these items were traded as far east as central Arizona through intermediate parties (Bean and Smith 1978: 547).

With technological advances they were able to maintain permanent year-round villages with reliance on acorns and marine resources. The Gabrieliño occupied from 50 to 100 mainland villages at the time of European contact. Each village had an average population of 50 to 100 people. The people lived in large, domed, circular structures that were thatched with tule, fern, or carrizo. Three to four families lived in each structure. Each village also had communal structures such as sweathouses, menstrual huts and a ceremonial enclosure. The Gabrieliño were semi-sedentary, seasonally leaving central villages to gather natural resources in small groups (Bean and Smith 1978: 544).

The socio-political organization of the Gabrieliño was probably similar to the moiety systems of other neighboring Takic Uto-Aztecan speakers. They had a patrilineal system of clans with hereditary chiefs or leaders. Chiefs had several assistants such as an announcer, treasurer, general assistant, and messengers. Shamans also held authority positions in villages. A village was made up of members of several lineages and the leader was usually from the dominant lineage. There were at least three hierarchically ordered social classes: an elite of chiefs and their immediate family; a middle class of well-established lineages; and a third class of everyone else (Bean and Smith 1978: 546). Several chronological frameworks have been developed for the Gabrieliño region including those by Wallace (1955) and later McCawley (1996).

Spanish Period

The Spanish Period of American history witnessed exploration of the New World from 1541 to 1769. Spanish explorers were searching for wealth, conquest, and adventure. After conquering the Aztecs in Central America, sailing expeditions undertaken by Hernando Cortes, and his men surveyed and roughly recorded the coastlines of the western shores of the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California. Inland expeditions were undertaken by Coronado, de Alarcón, and Diaz through Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas. Diaz explored the east side of the Colorado River in 1541, entering California in what is now Imperial County (Whitehead 1978). In 1542, Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo undertook a voyage along the Pacific coastline from Puerto de Navidad in Mexico to San Diego, reaching the Channel Islands and as far north as Monterey. Cabrillo met with the Native Americans living along the coast and ventured inland for a short distance. Native Americans related stories to Cabrillo that other contact with Spanish explorers along the Colorado River had resulted in violence, and they were afraid of him and his men. Cabrillo died in 1543 and was buried on San Miguel Island. Bartolome Ferrelo continued the voyage to Gold Beach, Oregon and returned to Navidad when his ships needed repairs. Sebastian Vizcaino, backed by the Crown and Church, repeated much of Cabrillo's journey in 1602. He brought with him four priests, who accurately recorded the coastline and bays and noted all aspects of the land and its peoples. Exploration ceased until Gaspar de Portolá's arrival in the area in 1769 (Whitehead 1978).

California had been claimed by Spain during the sixteenth century as part of the empire it was establishing in the New World. Fearing an invasion of the territory by Russians, Carlos III, King of Spain, ordered that settlements be made in Alta California (Whitehead 1978). To solidify their claims, the Spanish government fortified San Diego and Monterey and started to establish mission outposts. San Gabriel Mission was founded in September 1771. Padres baptized Native American Indians, calling them neophytes, and used their labor to produce items for trade and provide food. As many as 6,000 Gabrieliño are believed to be buried around the grounds of the mission church (Ramirez and Seidl 2007: 35). "San Gabriel Mission was recognized as the richest of the missions" (Black 1975: xvii), trading in hides and cattle.

Records were kept by each Mission for all baptisms, marriages, and deaths, and it is from these records that we learn much of what occurred. In conjunction with the founding of the missions, the Spanish governor of California, Felipe de Neve, ordered the establishment of several pueblos to provide food and goods to the presidios that would protect Alta California. One of these locations was Los Angeles, founded by colonists from Sinaloa and Sonora on September 4, 1781. With abundant good land, the town prospered and grew and by 1840 it was the largest settlement in California (Costello and Wilcoxon 1978: 18). Grants of land were made to individuals who had made contributions to the Crown through service in the government or army or through other means. The lands granted, referred to as ranchos, really represented grazing rights for cattle. These individuals also purchased land around the center of the pueblo to establish homes to use when in town.

Mexican Period

Mexico declared independence from Spain in 1821, and the Los Angeles City Council was formed in 1822. Mission lands during the Mexican period were to be held in trust for the Indians: “The missions had never held title to the land” (Black 1975: 190). Political maneuvering by the Spanish grantees, men like Tiburcio Tapia and Antonio Maria Lugo, forced a weak Governor Figueroa to issue “Provisional Regulations” allowing them to occupy the land (Black 1975).

American Period

Alta California became a state in 1850 with Monterey as the capital. It was during the American Period that men from the eastern and midwestern states settling in California found the means to acquire great wealth in a relatively short time, often by marrying the daughters of the so-called Beef Barons. During the 1860s, the population grew rapidly, partly because many of the old rancho families lost title to their land, leaving a vacuum which was promptly filled by settlers from central and eastern United States.

According to the Historic Preservation Element of the City of Glendale General Plan, Glendale was carved from the Rancho San Rafael, originally granted by the Spanish overlords of California to the Verdugo family in the late eighteenth century. Through inheritance, sale, and foreclosure, culminating in the “Great Partition” of 1871, the 36,000 acre rancho was divided among several landholders. A new town, to be called “Glendale” surveyed and was recorded in 1887. Around the same time, settlers in the southern end of the valley decided to call their small community “Tropico,” after the name chosen by the Southern Pacific Railroad for their depot.

There was brief activity during the “boom” years, 1886-1888, the highlight of which was the construction of the grand hotel, the Glendale Hotel. But the boom went bust before either the hotel or the fledgling town would get off the ground. Growth during the 1890s was random and Glendale had a population of approximately 300 people at the end of the decade.

Everything began to change in the new century. In 1902, the Improvement Association was formed. One of its most energetic members was Edgar D. Goode, who joined forces with Leslie C. Brand to successfully connect the communities of Glendale and Tropico to Los Angeles with a line of the interurban electric railroad. Glendale’s population grew and was known as “the fastest growing city in America.” In 1906, Glendale was incorporated.

6.4.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the GEQA Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would result in a significant adverse impact on the environment related to cultural resources if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

6.4.3 METHODOLOGY

An archaeological records search for the project site was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, on October 24, 2007. The record search for the project site indicated there are no recorded prehistoric or historical cultural resources on or

within a 0.5 mile radius of the project site. The SCCIC records indicated two previous archaeological surveys overlapping the western portion of the project site and six previous archaeological resource surveys conducted within the half-mile search radius. No archaeological sites were found in any of these previous surveys.

A field survey was conducted on November 18, 2010 by K. Ross Way, staff archaeologist with Greenwood and Associates, under the supervision of John M. Foster, RPA. All open undisturbed ground where slope was less than 45 degrees was walked in a zig-zag pattern of parallel transects spaced no more than 5 meters apart. Visibility of the ground surface varied throughout the project site, reaching relatively high (85 to 95 percent) in a few areas; however, most of the project site had a surface visibility level of less than 50 percent. Due to this relative lack of surface visibility, an intensive investigation of all areas devoid of vegetation was undertaken in order to determine the presence of any cultural materials.

Additionally, historic maps of the project site, including the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Pasadena 15' Quadrangle Maps of 1894 and 1900, were reviewed to determine if historical sites, buildings, or other elements of built environment were present on the project site or in the vicinity. Relevant archaeological site archives were also reviewed.

6.4.4 IMPACTS

6.4.4.1 Variation 1

Archaeological Resources

Under Variation 1, expansion would be limited vertically, remaining within the previously disturbed landfill footprint already in use, and no excavation of undisturbed land would be required. It should be noted that the existing debris basin berm and overflow structure would be reconstructed, and would occur within a previously disturbed area. Because Variation 1 would not disturb any native /intact soils there is no potential to impact archaeological resources. Therefore, implementation of Variation 1 would not result in significant adverse impacts related to archaeological resources.

Human Remains

Similar in respect to archaeological resources, above, because Variation 1 would not disturb any native/intact soils there is no potential to uncover human remains. Therefore, implementation of Variation 1 would not result in significant adverse impacts related to human remains.

6.4.4.2 Variation 2

Archaeological Resources

As mentioned previously, the archaeological records search, including eight previous archaeological surveys, found no recorded prehistoric or historical cultural resources on or within a 0.5 mile radius of the project site. In addition, review of historic maps of the project site showed no previously mapped historical sites, buildings, or other elements of built environment on the project site or in the vicinity. As such, the record search for the project site and review of historic maps indicate the general area is not sensitive for cultural resources.

For the field survey, all open, undisturbed ground with hillside slopes less than 45 degrees were surveyed in order to determine the presence of cultural materials. For hillside slopes greater than 45 degrees it was

determined the presence of cultural materials would be unlikely because no native bedrock outcrops were present and no cultural materials were observed in the flatter, higher elevation areas of the project site. Although scattered occurrences of recent debris were encountered during the field survey, the foot reconnaissance of the project site found no visible traces to indicate the presence of any archaeological resources. Additionally, the field survey indicated it is unlikely that any archaeological resources are present on the project site due to previous disturbance of the project site (i.e., existing use of the site as an active landfill and use of the site by the City of Glendale Fire Department for training exercises) and the general unsuitability of the site for archaeological resources, including steep slopes and lack of an immediate water supply.

Under Variation 2, the vertical expansion would be the same as proposed under Variation 1. However, in addition to the same reconstruction of the existing debris basin berm and overflow structure that would occur under Variation 1, the existing debris basin would also be reshaped and deepened approximately 3 to 5 feet within the previously disturbed footprint, and approximately 9 acres of native hill would be cut to accommodate the horizontal landfill expansion associated with Variation 2. This work would occur on the north side of the project site which, as indicated in the field survey, has no visible traces to indicate the presence of any cultural resources. The majority of the surrounding area has been previously disturbed by landfill and City of Glendale Fire Department activities. As such, the potential to encounter cultural materials under Variation 2 is low. Therefore, implementation of Variation 2 would not result in significant adverse impacts related to archaeological resources.

Human Remains

Similar in respect to archaeological resources, above, the potential to encounter human remains under Variation 2 is low because the majority of the surrounding area has been previously disturbed by landfill and City of Glendale Fire Department activities. Therefore, implementation of Variation 2 would not result in significant adverse impacts related to human remains.

6.4.5 MITIGATION MEASURES

6.4.5.1 Variation 1

Variation 1 would not result in significant adverse impacts related to cultural resources. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

6.4.5.2 Variation 2

Although Variation 2 would not result in significant adverse impacts related to archaeological resources or human remains, the following mitigation measures were developed to address the unlikely event in which archaeological resources or human remains are discovered during implementation of Variation 2.

CR-1 In the event that archaeological resources are found during clearing or excavation within the native areas, such activity shall cease and the Sanitation Districts shall consult a qualified archaeologist to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant, the Sanitation Districts and the qualified archaeologist and/or paleontologist would meet to determine the appropriate avoidance measures or other appropriate mitigation. All significant cultural materials recovered shall be subject to scientific analysis, professional museum curation, and a report prepared by the qualified archaeologist according to current professional standards.

CR-2 In the event that human remains are found, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. The County Coroner shall make such a determination within two working days of notification of the discovery. The County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are or are believed to be Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (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.

6.4.6 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

6.4.6.1 Variation 1

Implementation of Variation 1 would not result in significant adverse impacts related to cultural resources.

6.4.6.2 Variation 2

Implementation of Variation 2 would not result in significant adverse impacts related to cultural resources; however, mitigation measures CR-1 and CR-2, described above, were developed to address the unlikely event in which archaeological resources or human remains are discovered during implementation of Variation 2.