

4.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section of the EIR analyzes the potential environmental effects on cultural resources from implementation of the proposed SGCP. Data for this section were taken from California State Parks, City, Geologic Hazards technical report prepared by Earth Consultants International for the Glendale General Plan, South Glendale Historic Resources Survey (Appendix G of this EIR), California Division of Mines and Geology, and U.S. Department of Interior. Full reference-list entries for all cited materials are provided in Section 4.5.5 (References).

4.4.1 Environmental Setting

The City is located at the eastern end of the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County, at the southern base of the Verdugo Mountains. The city of Los Angeles is located approximately 5 miles south of Glendale; portions of Burbank to the west; unincorporated La Crescenta and Montrose, and the cities of Burbank and La Cañada Flintridge to the north; and Pasadena is located to the east. Glendale is also defined by the I-210, SR-2, SR-134, and I-5 freeways. The proposed SGCP consists of 2,952 acres and comprises all of the neighborhoods within the City south of SR-134. Glendale was founded in 1887, amid the regional real estate and population boom of the era; the City was incorporated in 1906. Incorporation triggered exponential growth, and the new City's population grew from 1,186 in 1906 to 13,576 in 1920. By the following year, the population reached 25,720 due to the annexation of several adjoining unincorporated areas, as well as the nearby township of Tropic. The SGCP area encompasses the entire 1906 City boundary along with areas annexed by 1918.

■ Prehistoric Setting

The proposed SGCP area is within the traditional Gabrielino territory, or *Haabamonga*, as the region of Glendale, Eagle Rock, and Burbank was known in Gabrielino (McCawley 1996). The territory of the Gabrielino included present-day Los Angeles and Orange Counties, from the base of the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, Aliso Creek (in Orange County) to the south, the city of San Bernardino to the east, and Topanga Canyon to the northwest. Gabrielino people lived in settlements of 50 to 100 people, with a total population of more than 5,000 people throughout their territories.

■ Historic Setting

European settlers, led by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, began exploration of Los Angeles in 1542. The Spanish colonization of California was achieved through military-civilian-religious conquest. Under this system, soldiers secured areas for settlement by suppressing native and foreign resistance and established fortified structures (presidios) from which the colony would be governed. Civilians established towns (pueblos) and stock-grazing operations (ranchos) that supported the settlement and provided products for export. Four presidios and 21 missions were established in Spanish California between 1769 and 1821. Missions founded near the proposed SGCP area include the Mission San Gabriel de archangel (1771), Pueblo of Los Angeles (1781), and Mission San Fernando Mission Rey de España (1797).

In 1772, a Spanish soldier named Jose Maria Verdugo arrived at San Gabriel Mission, eventually settling down to raise horses and cattle on the Ranch San Rafael. The 36,403-acre Rancho San Rafael, bordering the Los Angeles River and the Arroyo Seco, was granted in 1784 to Jose Maria Verdugo. The Verdugo Adobe was constructed circa 1826 or 1860 (exact date unknown) and is located at what is now 2211 Bonita Drive. After California became a state in 1850, Spanish and Mexican landowners were required to

validate their land claims. Julio and Catalina Verdugo were officially granted title to the rancho by the Board of Land Commissioners in 1855, and in 1861 they split the rancho between southern and northern portions.

The following historical information is taken from the South Glendale Historic Context (HRG 2018), which provides greater detail about the City's early history (refer to Appendix G of this EIR).

When California became a state in 1850, Spanish and Mexican landowners were required to validate their land claims. The Verdugos' title to Rancho San Rafael was confirmed in 1855. It was at this time that the Verdugos compensated Maryland native Joseph Lancaster Brent for legal services with land that would become known as the Santa Eulalia Ranch, at the southernmost tip of Glendale. Brent, a former Confederate Captain in the Civil War, became the first Anglo landowner in what would become Glendale.

The next decade proved economically challenging for the Verdugos. The end of the Gold Rush and decreasing demand for the hides from the cattle raised on the ranchos changed the economy. The situation was compounded by a severe drought from 1861 to 1863. Much of Julio Verdugo's cattle died in the drought. Verdugo even borrowed money from a Los Angeles merchant named Elias Jacob. When Verdugo was unable to make the loan payments, Verdugo was foreclosed upon. In 1871, as the result of a subsequent lawsuit, "The Great Partition" occurred. The remaining Rancho San Rafael land was divided into 31 parts among 28 Anglo owners, with the Verdugo family retaining a portion of their land that was gradually sold off over the years.

■ Glendale – Historical Development Overview

The Great Partition ushered in a period of Anglo-American settlement in South Glendale. Initially these settlers tapped the agricultural potential of the area. Subsequently, however, a series of visionary men began to see potential in real estate and townsite development. They cleared their lands of the brush and sage that had previously supported sheep and cattle in the rancho days and typically planted vineyards or orchards that provided them with a profitable existence.

Fueled by the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1876 and a subsequent fare war between Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, Southern California experienced a land boom in the 1880s. The land boom made South Glendale ripe for development. The Southern Pacific Railroad elected to build its depot on 16 acres donated by W.C.B. Richardson from his Santa Eulalia Ranch. In 1877, the "Tropico" depot was built at roughly the same location as the current depot (400 Cerritos Avenue) and the area became known by that name. It was the first depot stop north of Los Angeles at the time. The presence of the new depot paved the way for increased agricultural production and shipment and residential development in Tropico. As a result, development in South Glendale was largely focused on two areas: the area immediately around the depot and the area north and east of Tropico. This area would become the original township of Glendale.

In 1887, near the site of present day Central Avenue and San Fernando Road, the township of Tropico was officially established. Strawberry cultivation grew rapidly and by 1903 the Tropico Improvement Association boasted of over 200 acres in the town. In 1911, the city of Tropico incorporated and by 1914 had a population of 3,200 residents. Present-day Los Feliz Boulevard was the primary east-west street in Tropico; at that time, the street was known as Tropico Boulevard. The township limit between Glendale and Tropico was the mid-point between Windsor and Garfield Streets.

To the north and east of Tropico, development was underway in what would become the township of Glendale. The Glendale Improvement Society, a civic organization dedicated to promoting the town, was organized in 1883. In January of 1887, a sub-group of the partition landholders pooled their holdings and

had 150 acres for a new town called “Glendale” surveyed. The original plat map consisted of 64 blocks on a traditional orthogonal grid, featuring a hotel with bucolic grounds at the center with easy access from rail transportation. Streets were a combination of numbered east-west streets (First through Fifth Streets) bisected from north to south by seventeen blocks of alphabetical streets (“A” through “O”) from east to west. The grid was bordered by today’s Chevy Chase Drive on the east and Central Avenue to the west. Each block averaged 12 subdivided lots approximately 50 x 150 feet in size. Early residential development in the platted area of the Glendale township was concentrated on Belmont, Cedar, and Everett streets north of Fourth Street (Broadway) and south of Third Street (Wilson). After the land boom went bust, growth during the 1890s was “desultory at best.” In addition to a real estate recession, the community was also plagued by three years of drought that wreaked havoc on Glendale’s agricultural entities. By the close of the decade, Glendale had a population of only 300 people.

The lack of development during the town’s early years was largely due to the lack of proximity to transportation. In 1902, the Glendale Improvement Association appointed a railroad committee to focus on getting better service from the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway. The group’s secretary, Edgar D. Goode, had a better idea and refocused the effort to secure *electric car* service into Glendale, a concept he had pursued for several years. Goode turned to Leslie C. Brand, a local businessman and developer, to help secure a right-of-way for an electric railway.

In 1902, the Los Angeles & Glendale Railway Company was formed with Brand as president. Brand and his business partner Howard E. Huntington (son of Henry Huntington) donated land in Glendale for the streetcar tracks. In Glendale, the line was to enter via Brand Boulevard, thus creating a new business artery to the west of the original central business district on Glendale Avenue, where the steam trains of the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad had previously offered the only transportation via rail to the City. Brand sold the company to the Los Angeles Interurban Railway Company in 1904 and the first electric car entered Glendale in April of that year. The line expanded over the years and was also augmented by a separate railway line running east that was established by Goode in 1909.

The effects of this development on the growth of Glendale cannot be overstated. A *Los Angeles Times* article about the completion of the line included statements such as: “How the City went out to Glendale yesterday,” and “They began counting from a new calendar at Glendale yesterday.” With a location just six-and-a-half miles from Los Angeles, the presence of the streetcar confirmed what members of the Glendale Improvement Society and real estate holders in the City had known for years: regular car service and a trip time of only 20 minutes from downtown Los Angeles would make Glendale a convenient community for those who worked downtown but wanted to live elsewhere.

With demand for Glendale real estate on the rise, one way to grow the City was to begin annexing adjacent areas into Glendale proper. Annexation of the West Glendale District moved the City’s western boundary to Pacific Avenue in 1911. South Glendale also includes a sliver of the Verdugo Cañon district annexation of 1912, which is located at the very northern end of the SGCP area. These annexations were followed by the annexation of Tropico in January of 1918. Later that same year, the small Valley View district was annexed, as was the Kenilworth district – both of which would extend the western boundary of the City to the Southern Pacific railroad tracks. The South Glendale area includes only the southern half of the Kenilworth district.

By 1919, residential construction had spread westward, specifically along Lexington Drive and Myrtle, California, and Milford streets to the west of Brand Boulevard and east of Columbus Avenue; there were some dwellings as far west as Pacific Avenue. Residential construction also expanded eastward with significant density along Maryland Avenue, Louise Street, Kenwood Street, and Jackson Street. Streets that are now associated with commercial development, such as Pacific Avenue and Central Avenue,

originally contained homes. Houses were primarily designed in the Craftsman style during the first two decades of the 20th century. From bungalows to larger residences, the Craftsman style was ever-present. Few residences in other common styles of the period, such as Foursquare or Prairie, were built. The construction boom lasted for most of the 1920s, ending soon after the stock market crash of 1929.

The second half of the 1920s saw the style go out of fashion, to be replaced with the various Period Revival styles that remained popular into the 1930s. In South Glendale, most of these featured either the Spanish Colonial Revival or the Tudor Revival style. Multi-family development also began around this time, becoming the most common building type for new construction beginning in the late 1930s and continuing to this day.

Zoning changes have resulted in a great deal of infill construction of apartment buildings in areas that were formerly low density, single-family neighborhoods. As a result, intact neighborhoods of low-density, single-family development are rare in South Glendale, and integrity of setting is often compromised. The residential neighborhoods are largely characterized by small clusters of single- and multi-family residences from the early 20th century surrounded by, and interspersed with, later development.

Commercial development began in the Glendale and Tropic townships as early as the 1880s, but nothing from the 19th century survives today. The commercial thoroughfares of South Glendale maintain and expand upon the early development patterns. As noted, the City's commercial center shifted westward from Glendale and Wilson to Brand Boulevard with the arrival of the streetcar. While Brand remains the key commercial street, Glendale Avenue, Broadway, and Colorado Boulevard morphed over the decades from largely residential streets to the low-rise commercial character seen today. South Glendale now includes one of the main retail hubs in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, featuring the Glendale Galleria, a major regional mall, The Americana at Brand, a flagship mixed-use development, and the Brand Boulevard of Cars corridor of auto dealerships. Several blocks of Brand Boulevard north of Broadway retain the low scale that typified the street over the decades. The blocks further north, starting at Lexington Avenue, were rezoned in the 1980s and now feature the office towers that give Glendale its skyline.

Today, South Glendale is the most densely developed part of the City. Its population has the highest levels of economic and cultural diversity, and its buildings display the widest range of types and uses. The most complex of the four Community Plan areas, South Glendale is also the site of the City's highest development pressures, inevitably leading to increased threats to historic resources. Many South Glendale neighborhoods lost their historic character between the 1960s and the 1990s, ultimately becoming home to many of the city's large multi-family developments. This trend was diminished through several downzonings at the close of the 20th century, though some portions of South Glendale are slated for increased density in the coming Community Plan.¹

■ Definition of a Historic Resource

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) to recognize resources associated with the country's history and heritage. The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), modeled after the NRHP, was created to identify resources deemed worthy of preservation at the state level. The CRHR includes resources listed on the NRHP. The Glendale Register of Historic Resources (GRHR) was created in 1997 and currently includes 116 properties, 24 of which are located in the SGCP area.

¹ [A copy of the complete Historic Context Statement is included as Appendix J.](#)

In addition, the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a)(4) states:

(a) For purposes of this section, the term “historical resources” shall include the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) 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 may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

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

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020(j) or 5024.1.

■ Historic Resources within Proposed SGCP Area

There are currently 289 designated historic resources located within the proposed SGCP area. ~~These 289 properties are listed on the GRHR. Six~~ Five of the GRHRs are also listed on the NRHP: U.S. Post Office, Hotel Glendale, Glendale YMCA, Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, ~~Huntley Evans Building,~~ and the Alexander Theater (“Alex” Theatre). ~~Eight~~ Six of the GRHRs are also identified in the CRHR: Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, Glendale YMCA, Hotel Glendale, Alex Theatre, ~~Huntley Evans Building,~~ U.S. Post Office, ~~Bekins Van & Storage Company,~~ Holy Family Elementary School, and Glendale City Hall. Table 4.4-1 has a complete list of designated historic resources located in the SGCP.

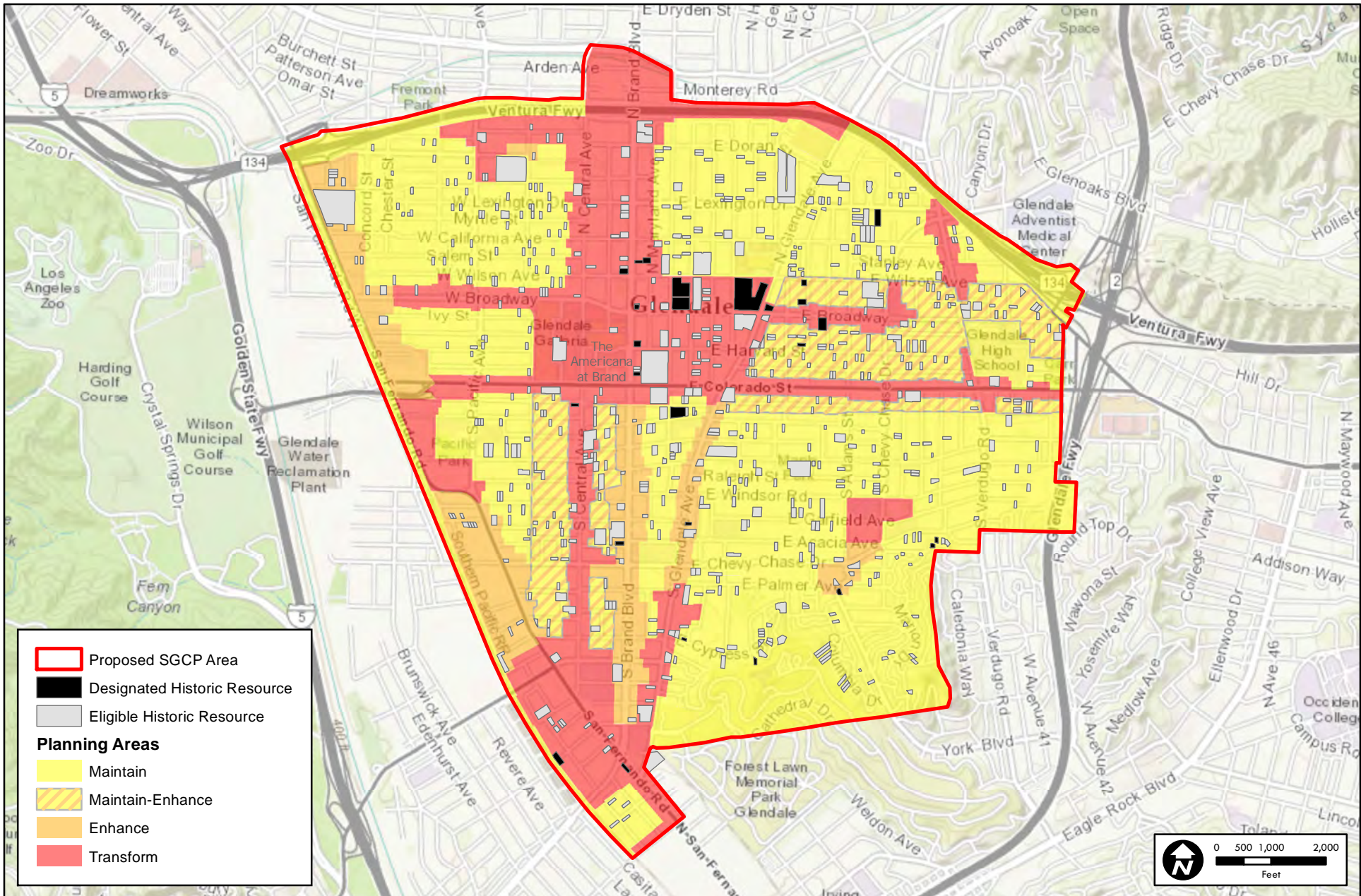
Figure 4.4-1 depicts the location of the designated historic resources identified in Table 4.4-1. As shown in this figure, 17 designated historic resources are located in areas to be Transformed, four are located in areas to be Enhanced, one is located in an area to be Maintain-Enhanced, and six are located in areas to be Maintained.

The South Glendale Historic Resource Survey of the SGCP Area, conducted by Historic Resources Group in 2017, has identified numerous properties as eligible for listing on the GRHR, as well as several that may also be eligible for the CRHR and NRHP. A table of the 5S3, 6L, 3CS, 3S, and 7R properties identified during the 2017 survey is included in Appendix G. Of the 606 properties identified, 372 were classified as 5S3 properties and 214 were classified as 6L properties.

In addition, several potential historic districts were also identified: East Doran Street, Carr Drive/Broadway, Garfield/Windsor, Roads End, Columbia Drive, and a proposed extension to the existing Cottage Grove Historic District (HRG 2018).

Potential East Doran Street Multi-Family Residential Historic District: This potential district features one- to two-story multi-family residences built in the later 1930s and 1940s. The potential district is located between blocks 700 and 800 of Doran Street, blocks 400 and 500 on Everett Street, and a small portion between blocks 500 and 600 on Balboa Avenue. There are a total of 29 buildings within the district, with 24 contributing properties and five non-contributing properties. Many are variants of the Minimal Traditional style, while several earlier residences feature Period Revival styles, such as American and Spanish Colonial Revival (HRG 2018).

Potential Carr Drive/Broadway District: This area features a number of apartment buildings, largely designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The multi-family residences were constructed between 1925 and 1950. Based on the 2017 survey, the district has a total of 11 properties that contribute to the Carr Drive/Broadway Multi-family Residential Historic District. The district is located on the 100 block of Carr Drive and portions of the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Broadway (HRG 2018).



**FIGURE 4.4-1
Historic Properties in Proposed SGCP Area**

Table 4.4-1 Designated Historic Properties in the Proposed SGCP Area

<i>Historic Resource</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Designation</i>
Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	400 West Cerritos Avenue	NRHP, CRHR, and GRHR
Glendale YMCA	140 North Louise Street	NRHP, CRHR, and GRHR
Hotel Glendale	701 East Broadway	NRHP, CRHR, and GRHR
Alexander Theatre	216 North Brand Boulevard	NRHP, CRHR, and GRHR
U.S. Post Office	313 East Broadway	NRHP, CRHR, and GRHR
Huntley-Evans Building	156 South Brand Boulevard	NRHP and CRHR
Bekins Van & Storage Company	929 South Brand Boulevard	NRHP and CRHR
Burns-Davis Building	201 East Broadway	NRHP and CRHR
Holy Family Elementary School	400 South Louise Street	CRHR
Glendale City Hall	613 East Broadway	CRHR and GRHR
Goode House	113 North Cedar Street	GRHR
Richardson House	1281 Mariposa Street	GRHR
G.A.R Meeting Hall	902 South Glendale Avenue	GRHR
Masonic Temple	234 South Brand Boulevard	GRHR
Security Trust and Savings Bank	100 North Brand Boulevard	GRHR
Harrower Lab	920 East Broadway	GRHR
F. W. Woolworth Building	201 North Brand Boulevard	GRHR
Edmonstone	1134 East Lexington Drive	GRHR
Vercellini House	604 Alta Vista Drive	GRHR
Seeley's Building	1800 South Brand Boulevard	GRHR
1339 Romulus Drive	1339 Romulus Drive	GRHR
403 S. Central Avenue	403 South Central Avenue	GRHR
Municipal Services Building	633 East Broadway	GRHR
Wallace House	141 South Cedar Street	GRHR
Harris House	822 East Wilson Avenue	GRHR
Adams Square Gas Station	1020 East Palmer Avenue	GRHR
Peterka House	1330 Romulus Drive	GRHR
Glendale Municipal Power and Light	620 East Wilson Avenue	GRHR
Cottage Grove Historic District	Cottage Grove Avenue	Locally Designated Historic District

NRHP = National Register of Historic Places
 CRHR = California Register of Historic Resources
 GRHR = Glendale Register of Historic Resources
 Source: HRG 2018

Potential Garfield/Windsor District: This potential district features one of the greatest concentrations of single-family residential properties in the SGCP area, with most built between 1925 and 1941. Based on the 2017 survey, there are a total of 44 residences, with 31 contributing properties and 13 non-contributing properties; additionally, four of which are individually eligible for designation. Contributors were designed in Period Revival styles or in the Minimal Traditional style that became dominant in the 1940s. The properties are located along 1400 and 1500 blocks of Windsor Road and Garfield Avenue. This potential district emphasizes homes in architectural styles of the early 20th century, and includes styles that are no longer practiced today (HRG 2018).

Potential Roads End Historic District: This single-family neighborhood built between 1925 and 1941 contains a similar range of styles and construction dates as the potential Garfield/Windsor district discussed above. The properties are located along 300 and 400 blocks of Roads End. Based on the 2017 survey, there are a total of 26 residences, with 15 contributing properties and nine non-contributing properties; two properties cannot be seen from the public ROW. The potential district demonstrates a cohesive neighborhood of the 1920s within South Glendale; and the district holds significance for preservation given its demonstration of an important period of residential development in the City's history (HRG 2018).

Potential Riverdale Drive Historic District: This single-family neighborhood was built between 1910 and 1912 and was originally identified in the 2007 Craftsman Survey. The potential district is along the 300 block of Riverdale Drive and the 600 block of Columbus Avenue, and includes six Craftsman contributing properties along with one non-contributing property. This neighborhood provides a cohesive collection of one of the city of Tropic's earliest defining architectural styles.

Proposed Extension to existing Cottage Grove District: The Cottage Grove Historic District was established in 2009. It is within the proposed SGCP area and consists of 14 homes along the 1200 block of Cottage Grove Avenue, with 13 contributing properties and one non-contributing property. The district is located in the southeastern portion of the SGCP area. Additional properties eligible for inclusion within an extension of the Historic District are seen along the 1200 block of Reynolds Drive and on a portion of the 900 block of Brier Lane, for a potential total of 22 contributors and four non-contributors. Homes in the Cottage Grove Historic District represent early examples of tract development in Glendale, predominantly in the Tudor Revival style (HRG 2018).

■ Archaeological Resources

Prehistoric settlement in the Los Angeles River Basin appears to have been shaped by an environment that favored subsistence practices and may have consisted of either villages or temporary/seasonal camps of special functions. Native American sites used in the harvest of marine foods formed a band along the Los Angeles River Basin coast north from Ballona wetlands. Inland sites were often located near springs or seeps, or in proximity to oak groves. Other sites, many undocumented, were located to take advantage of desirable water, faunal, mineral, wild plant, and seed resources. As previously noted, the earliest inhabitants of the Glendale area were Gabrielino, a culturally prestigious community known for their advancements in pre-industrial technology, maritime trade, religion, and oral literature.²

In Southern California, archaeological finds (remnants of human life and culture in past ages) are usually associated with water sources. Perennial and intermittent watercourses have existed in Glendale through ages; however, no archaeological sites have been documented. This should not be construed as evidence that ancient man did not inhabit this area. Rather, investigation continues on an individual project basis through environmental documentation. In addition, hard surface development over archaeological resources may preserve them for future study (Glendale 2005). For a discussion regarding Tribal Consultation and AB52 compliance, see Impact 4.4-5.

■ Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are non-renewable fossils containing extinct specimen that demonstrate and contribute to a better understanding of remnants of past lives. Paleontological resources often include

² A copy of the 2000 Compass Rose Report: Archaeological Resources Management Plan for the City of Glendale is included as Appendix K.

different species of shell, bones, plant remains such as leaves, as well as footprints. To better understand what types of paleontological resources are available in a given region, understanding subsurface geologic sediments can indicate the level of potential for fossil discoveries.

Significant paleontological resources are identified as sites of geological deposits that contain assemblages or fossils that are unique or unusual. Paleontological resources add to existing knowledge of the geologic stratigraphy (layers of sediment deposition over centuries) for a better understanding of evolution and the relationships between terrestrial and aquatic animal species. The conditions in which fossils are found can give clues about the circumstances in which the animals were buried. Intact fossils that have experienced little to no disturbance from construction and ground disturbing activities provide valuable information.

According to the Glendale Open Space and Conservation Element, much of Glendale is underlain by igneous and metamorphic rock, and the Adams Hill neighborhood is underlain by sedimentary deposits. Development of the City occurred before governments and institutions practiced prehistoric and paleontological resource preservation.

The California Mines and Geology map illustrates the region of Glendale and the proposed SGCP area as underlain by quaternary sediments. Quaternary is the second period of the Cenozoic era, covering two to three million years (Mineral Land Classification of the Greater Los Angeles Area).

Metamorphic rocks and igneous rocks which are located within the region generally do not contain significant paleontological resources. Soil within the proposed SGCP area is comprised of Ramona-Placentia formation. The soil is generally composed of 80 percent Ramona soil, 15 percent Placentia soil, and 5 percent Hanford soil.

4.4.2 Regulatory Framework

■ Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA of 1966 established the NRHP and coordinates public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect the nation's historic and archaeological resources. The NRHP includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Section 106 (Protection of Historic Properties) of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Section 106 Review refers to the federal review process that is designed to ensure that historic properties are considered during federal project planning and implementation. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, administers the review process with assistance from State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the NHPA of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, State, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, State, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential

significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historic figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP unless they satisfy certain conditions.

To be considered for listing on the NHRP, structures and features generally must be at least 50 years old. Criteria for listing on the NRHP, set forth in Title 26, 36 CFR Part 60, are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of four criteria:

- Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past.
- Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Historic Landmarks

The National Historic Landmarks Program, developed in 1982, identifies and designates National Historic Landmarks and encourages the long-range preservation of nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States. National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior, because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Today, ~~fewer than~~ just 2,500 historic places bear this national distinction.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 sets provisions for the intentional removal and inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

Evolving from the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation projects with guidelines for applying the standards that were developed in 1976, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings was published in 1995 and codified as 36 CFR 67. Neither technical nor prescriptive, these standards are "intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help

protect our Nation’s irreplaceable cultural resources.” Preservation acknowledges a resource as a document of its history over time and emphasizes stabilization, maintenance, and repair of existing historic fabric. Rehabilitation not only incorporates the retention of features that convey historic character, but also accommodates alterations and additions to facilitate continuing or new uses. Restoration involves the retention and replacement of features from a specific period of significance. Reconstruction, the least used treatment, provides a basis for recreating a missing resource. These standards have been adopted, or are used informally, by many agencies at all levels of government to review projects that affect historic resources.

■ State

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001

Codified in the California Health and Safety Code Sections 8010–8030, the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act is consistent with the federal NAGPRA. Intended to “provide a seamless and consistent State policy to ensure that all California Indian human remains and cultural items be treated with dignity and respect,” California NAGPRA also encourages and provides a mechanism for the return of remains and cultural items to lineal descendants. Section 8025 established a Repatriation Oversight Commission to oversee this process. The Act also provides a process for non– federally recognized tribes to file claims with agencies and museums for repatriation of human remains and cultural items.

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the State’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.” Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historic resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. A resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria as set forth in Section 15064.5 (a) (3) of the CEQA Guidelines, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- Criterion 1: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- Criterion 2: It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Criterion 3: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.
- Criterion 4: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. It is possible that a resource whose integrity does not satisfy NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. A

resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years also may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, provided that enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance by meeting at least one of the criteria listed below. The landmark must also be approved for designation by the county board of supervisors or the city/town council in whose jurisdiction it is located; be recommended by the State Historic Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. The resource must meet at least one of these criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the State or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historic Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a point of historical interest. If a point of historical interest is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the point of historical interest designation will be retired. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction, or be one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder

State Historical Building Code

Created in 1975, the State Historical Building Code (SHBC) provides regulations and standards for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation or relocation of historic buildings, structures, and properties that have been determined by an appropriate local or State governmental jurisdiction to be significant in the history, architecture or culture of an area. Rather than being prescriptive, the SHBC constitutes a set of performance criteria. The SHBC is designed to “help facilitate restoration or change of occupancy in

such a way as to preserve original or restored elements and features of a resource; to encourage energy conservation and a cost-effective approach to preservation; and to provide for reasonable safety from earthquake, fire, or other hazards for occupants and users of such buildings, structures, and properties.”

Codified in Health and Safety Code Sections 18950 through 18961, the SHBC provides alternative building regulations and building standards for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration (including related reconstruction) or relocation of buildings or structures designated as historic buildings. Such alternative building standards and building regulations are intended to facilitate the restoration or change of occupancy so as to preserve their original or restored architectural elements and features, to encourage energy conservation and a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the safety of the building occupants. The SHBC also serves as a guide for providing reasonable availability, access, and usability by the physically disabled.

Health and Safety Code, Sections 7050 and 7052

Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5 declares that, in the event of the discovery of human remains outside a dedicated cemetery, all ground disturbance must cease and the county coroner must be notified. Section 7052 establishes a felony penalty for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, except by relatives.

Public Resources Code 5020.1(k)

PRC Section 5020.1(k) is the “Local register of historical resources” that provides a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.

Assembly Bill 52

On July 1, 2015, tribal cultural resources were added to the list of resources that require analysis under CEQA. AB52 requires lead agencies to provide notice to tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project only if they have requested to be notified of projects subject to AB52. Consultation as defined under AB52 includes, but is not limited to, discussing the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of tribal cultural resources, the significance of the project impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and alternatives and mitigation measures recommended by the tribe. Parties must consult in good faith and consultation is deemed concluded when: (1) the parties agree to measures to avoid or reduce a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource (if such a significant impact exists) or (2) when a party concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Further, under AB52, mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation must be included in the environmental document and, if no formal agreement on the appropriate mitigation has been established, mitigation measures that avoid or substantially lessen potential significant impacts should be implemented.

■ Regional

There are no existing regional regulations pertaining to cultural resources that are applicable to the proposed project.

■ Local

Glendale General Plan

The following Glendale General Plan policies, goals and objectives located in the Historic Preservation Element, Housing Element, Open Space and Conservation Element, and the Recreation Element are applicable to cultural resources.

Historic Preservation Element

- **Goal 1:** Preserve historic resources in Glendale which define community character.
 - **Policy 1-1:** Encourage support for the important history and historic preservation.
 - **Policy 1-2:** Recognize archaeological and historic resources as links to community identity.
 - **Policy 1-6:** Discourage the demolition of historic resources.
 - **Policy 1-7:** Encourage the preservation and maintenance of historic landscaped areas.
 - **Policy 1-8:** Encourage the preservation of individual historic thematic and historic geographic districts.
 - **Policy 1-9:** Support the creation of historic districts of representative land use types such as residential, commercial, and industrial.
 - **Policy 1-10:** Support the preservation and maintenance of historic street furniture including street lights.
 - **Policy 1-11:** Ensure protection of historic resources through enforcement of existing codes.
 - **Policy 1-12:** Support comprehensive studies to discover unrecorded historic resources.
- **Goal 2:** Create and continue programs and practices which enable an appreciation of history and historic preservation in Glendale.
 - **Policy 2-9:** Seek listing for appropriate properties on the National Register of Historic Places and the California State Register of Historical Resources.
 - **Policy 2-33:** Encourage sensitivity to Native American concerns and values involving aboriginal archaeological sites, consult with representative Native American groups when prehistoric archaeological sites are discovered.

Housing Element

- **Policy 2.7:** Encourage the preservation of historic resources in a manner sensitive to historic design and promote the development of historic districts through standards contained in the Historic Preservation Ordinance and by the activities of the Historic Preservation Commission.

Open Space and Conservation Element

- **Policy 3:** Cultural, historical, archaeological and paleontological structures and sites are essential to community life and identity, and should be recognized and maintained.
- **Goal 2:** Protect vital or sensitive open space areas including ridgelines, canyons, streams, geological formations, watersheds and historic, cultural, aesthetic and ecologically significant areas from the negative impacts of development and urbanization.

- **Goal 8:** Continue efforts directed at the identification, preservation and maintenance of structures or sites with historic or cultural value consistent with the goals of the Historic Preservation Element of the Comprehensive General Plan of the City of Glendale.

Recreation Element

- **Goal 3:** Conservation and preservation of cultural, historical, archaeological, and paleontological structures and sites as links to community identity.

Glendale Municipal Code

To be eligible for listing on the GRHR, a historical resource must contain one or more of the following criteria:

1. The proposed historic resource is identified with important events in national, State or City history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic, social, or historic heritage of the nation, State or City;
2. The proposed historic resource is associated with a person, persons, or groups who significantly contributed to the history of the nation, State, region or City;
3. The proposed historic resource embodies the distinctive and exemplary characteristics of an architectural style, architectural type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her profession; or possesses high artistic values;
4. The proposed historic resource has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to archaeological pre-history or history of the nation, State, region, or City; or
5. The proposed historic resource exemplifies the early heritage of the City (utilized at discretion of the Director of Community Development as a designation incentive).

The designation of local historic districts within Glendale is subject to the requirements of Glendale Municipal Code Chapter 30.25. Under these codes, a “historic district” (officially, a historic district overlay zone) is defined as “a geographically definable area possessing a concentration, linkage or continuity, constituting more than 60 percent of the total, of historic or scenic properties, or thematically-related grouping of properties. Properties must contribute to each other and be unified aesthetically by plan or historical physical development.” A historic district overlay zone may be eligible for designation by the City if it contains one or more of the following elements:

1. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural or natural history;
2. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, State or national history;
3. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
4. Represents the work of notable builders, designers, or architects;
5. Has a unique location or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City;

6. Embodies a collection of elements of architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
7. Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, transportation modes or distinctive examples of park or community planning;
8. Conveys a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness through its design, setting, materials, workmanship or association; or
9. Has been designated a historic district in the NRHP or the CRHR.

The City has not adopted formal guidelines for evaluating the integrity of individual historical resources or properties within historic districts.

Downtown Specific Plan

- **Policy 4.1.3 Historic Preservation, Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse:** Reuse and rehabilitate the existing buildings of architectural merit that reflect the spirit and historic significance of Glendale's past and ensure that these buildings will have their place in the expressed design guidelines for new development. ~~The historic resource must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and be placed on the GRHR prior to or concurrent with design approval.~~
- **Policy 4.2.2 Reuse of Existing Buildings:** Glendale contains many historically significant buildings, as well as many older buildings which contribute to the distinctive character of the downtown. Reuse of existing buildings can qualify the owner for incentives, while following the standards and guidelines found in the DSP. Retention of distinctive architecture is encouraged. Re-use of significant architectural features is encouraged. The amount of the bonus received shall be in proportion to the amount and the architectural value of the building and building features which are retained, as determined by the review authority.
- **Policy 7.2.3 Historic Preservation:** Preservation of Downtown's significant number of historic resources are a key element of creating a unique sense of place.
 - **Policy 7.2.3(A):** The restoration or rehabilitation of the historic resource must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
 - **Policy 7.2.3(B):** The project must be placed on the GRHR prior to or concurrent with design review approval.

4.4.3 Project Impacts and Mitigation

Analytic Method

The analysis considers known cultural resources (historical, archaeological, paleontological, and tribal) and unknown cultural resources yet to be discovered within the proposed SGCP area. The review of cultural resources includes the potential for discovering unknown cultural resources and unknowingly disturbing human remains in soil deposits that exceed levels of excavation, grading, and trenching that predate CEQA requirements and review. The analysis provides a general discussion regarding the disturbance of known cultural resources or discovery of unknown cultural resources within the proposed SGCP area that could occur during the development of land uses allowable under the proposed SGCP.

The analysis is programmatic and future discretionary projects would require project specific environmental assessment to determine project specific impacts to cultural resources.

In compliance with SB18 and AB52, a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was submitted to begin consultation with local Native American tribes whose traditional use of the land predate the current built environment in the proposed SGCP area. On September 27, 2016, the NAHC responded with a list of local Native American tribes to contact for consultation on their traditional lands, as well as notification of a negative result from a requested search of the Sacred Lands File.

■ Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on the 2017 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the proposed project may have a significant adverse impact on cultural resources if it would do any of the following:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature;
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; or
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:
 - Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
 - A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

■ Potentially Significant Impacts

Threshold	Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?
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Impact 4.4-1 **Implementation of the proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. This is considered a potentially significant impact. However, implementation of mitigation would reduce this impact to a *less than significant* level.**

The City commissioned the development of the South Glendale Historic Context and Historic Resources Survey for the proposed SGCP area (see Appendix G) to aid in identifying potential historic resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. Potential historical resources must meet one or more of

the following criteria to be eligible for local designation and, therefore, considered as historic resources under CEQA:

- The proposed historic resource is identified with important events in national, State or city history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic, social, or historic heritage of the nation, State or city;
- The proposed historic resource is associated with a person, persons, or groups who significantly contributed to the history of the nation, State, region, or city;
- The proposed historic resource embodies the distinctive and exemplary characteristics of an architectural style, architectural type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her profession; or possesses high artistic values;
- The proposed historic resource has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to archaeological pre-history or history of the nation, State, region or city;
- The proposed historic resource exemplifies the early heritage of the city.

The proposed SGCP area contains 28 historically designated resources in the GRHR, dating from the 1870s to 1970s. Of the 28 GRHR designations, six are also listed in the NHRP and ten are listed in the CRHR as designated historic resources. These historic resources are provided in Table 4.4-1, and are discussed above under Section 4.4.1 (Environmental Setting). These historic resources are recognized for their architectural character and roles in the cultural life of the City.

The proposed SGCP categorizes the planning areas in South Glendale as “Maintain,” “Maintain-Enhance,” “Enhance” or “Transform,” each of which may experience progressively greater degrees of change over time, respectively, as a result of SGCP implementation. Three designated historical resources and 134 properties identified in the South Glendale Historic Resource Survey as eligible historic resources are located in areas designated as “Maintain-Enhance;” and eight designated historic resources and 359 eligible historic resources identified in the survey are located in areas designated as “Maintain.” No changes to existing structures are proposed as a result of the SGCP in Maintain areas; therefore, there would be no impacts to historic resources within Maintain areas.

As shown in Figure 4.4-1, 14 designated historic resources and 113 eligible historic resources are located in areas to be Transformed; and three designated historic resources and 47 eligible historic resources are located in areas to be Enhanced. Construction activities associated with future development projects implemented under the proposed SGCP could result in the demolition or major alteration of these resources or other undiscovered resources; or may result in development in the vicinity of a known historical resources resulting in the decrease in integrity of the historical resource.

DSP Policy 4.1.3, 4.2.2, and 7.2.3 would reduce impacts associated with historic resources by limiting the amount and type of alterations to historic buildings. Additionally, the proposed SGCP will incorporate the following citywide principle and goal to protect historical resources.

- **Citywide Principle:** Identify and protect significant cultural, historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources that are important to the community through education, designation, conformance with State environmental laws, and sound preservation practices.

- **Goal:** Identify and protect significant cultural, historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources that are important to the community through education, designation, conformance with state and environmental laws, and sound preservation practices.

Alteration or demolition of historic resources located within areas identified as areas to Maintain-Enhance, Enhance, and Transform would result in potentially significant impacts associated with historic resources; however, implementation of mitigation measures *MM 4.4-1*, and *MM 4.4-2* (discussed below) would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Threshold (a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?

Threshold (b) A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

(2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

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

(B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

(3) Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.

(4) A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.

(5) When a project will affect state-owned historical resources, as described in Public Resources Code Section 5024, and the lead agency is a state agency, the lead agency shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5024.5. Consultation should be coordinated in a timely fashion with the preparation of environmental documents.

Impact 4.4-2 Implementation of the proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. This is considered a potentially significant impact. However, implementation of mitigation would reduce this impact to a *less than significant* level.

A Sacred Lands File search was conducted with the NAHC to determine the presence of known cultural resources and informal cemeteries. The NAHC reported no known Native American resources within the proposed SGCP area. Since the proposed SGCP area is located on prehistorically occupied Fernandeno and Gabrielino territories, archaeological resources would be potentially present. Ground disturbing activities associated with development of land uses allowable under the proposed SGCP would have a potentially significant impact on archaeological resources.

Therefore, future projects implemented under the proposed SGCP would potentially result in new development and ground disturbing activities in areas containing undiscovered archaeological resources. This would be a potentially significant impact; however, implementation of mitigation measures *MM 4.4-3* and *MM 4.4-4* would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Threshold	Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?
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Impact 4.4-3 Implementation of the proposed project would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. This is considered a potentially significant impact. However, implementation of mitigation would reduce this impact to a *less than significant* level.

According to the Geological Technical Study prepared by Earth Consultants International (2003), the majority of the proposed SGCP area is underlain by Holocene era sediments composed of fine-grained sands, silts, and clays. The Holocene deposits of Quaternary Alluvium rock types vary in the possibility of containing fossils. The discovery of a paleontological resource within Holocene Alluvium is unlikely; however, the discovery of a resource would likely be significant in scientific integrity. A small portion of the west central area of the proposed SGCP area is underlain by Monterey formation, which has high potential to produce paleontological resources, specifically vertebrate species. A small portion of the proposed SGCP area within and northeast of Forest Lawn Memorial Park is underlain by Topanga formation, which has high paleontological potential for vertebrates and invertebrate fossil discovery. The area underlain by the Topanga formation is within a “Maintain” planning area under the proposed SGCP. The proposed SGCP area is also underlain by large igneous and metamorphic rocks, which are not likely to produce paleontological resources. The SGCP area does not contain any known unique geologic features.

Small portions of the formations within the proposed SGCP area have the potential to contain undiscovered fossils. Future development projects implemented under the proposed SGCP located within the formation could result in a potentially significant impact to paleontological resources. Any

discovery of a resource would be a potentially significant impact; however, implementation of mitigation measures *MM 4.4-5* and *MM 4.4-6* would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Threshold	Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?
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Impact 4.4-4 **Implementation of the proposed project would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. This is considered a potentially significant impact. However, implementation of mitigation would reduce this impact to a *less than significant* level.**

Forest Lawn Memorial Park is a formal historic cemetery that is located in the southeastern portion of the proposed SGCP area; and has been in use since 1906. Informal cemeteries are commonly found adjacent to formal Christian cemeteries. A Sacred Lands File search conducted through the NAHC confirmed that no other known informal cemeteries are located within the proposed SGCP area. However, given the prehistory of human occupation and development of Glendale in the early 20th century, the potential to disturb unknown human remains outside of a formal cemetery is likely. In the event of inadvertently discovering human remains during ground disturbing activities, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code would be in effect. The Health and Safety Code requires that no further ground disturbance, after the discovery of human remains, shall continue until a County Coroner has made a determination about the human remains. PRC Section 5097.98 states that the NAHC shall be notified if the County Coroner determines the human remains are prehistoric to determine the Most Likely Descendant. The appropriate Native American tribe shall then coordinate with the City for proper handling of any prehistoric human remains discoveries.

The potential to disturb human remains is considered a potentially significant impact; however, implementation of mitigation measures *MM 4.4-7* and *MM 4.4-8* would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Threshold	Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)?
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Impact 4.4-5 **Implementation of the proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or local register of historical resources. This is considered a potentially significant impact. However, implementation of mitigation would reduce this impact to a *less than significant* level.**

AB52 requires lead and/or consulting agencies consult with local Native American tribes regarding the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of tribal cultural resources, the significance of the project impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and alternatives and mitigation measures recommended by the tribe. Tribal cultural resources are cultural landscapes, features, objects, places, sacred places, and/or sites with cultural value to a local Native American tribe that are either eligible or listed in the CRHR or locally registered with historic resources register.

The City, as lead agency, contacted six traditional inhabitant tribes of the proposed SGCP area, and as discussed above, the City also conducted a Sacred Lands File search through the NAHC. Two of the six tribes responded with comments regarding the proposed SGCP. The Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians sent an email on September 23, 2016, requesting consultation on all plan adoptions,

modifications, and amendments associated with the proposed SGCP. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation replied via email to the consultation attempt. The Gabrieleño Band has requested an experienced and certified Native American monitor from their Band to be present during any ground disturbance. Although both tribes have expressed concern of unprecedented tribal and cultural resources discoveries as a result of implementation of the proposed SGCP, no currently known tribal cultural resources exist in the proposed SGCP area.

The proposed SGCP area has six historical resources on the NRHP, ten historical resources on the CRHR, and 24 historical resources on the GRHR; none of which have any known affiliation or significance to local Native American tribes.

Following standard Native American consultation practices, a Sacred Lands File search was conducted through the NAHC to obtain further information on known cultural resources within the proposed SGCP area. Although the outcome of the Sacred Lands File did not result in the identification of potential cultural resources, negative results do not rule out the possibility of future projects discovering previously unknown cultural resources that could be considered significant by local tribes.

Although there are no tribal cultural resources known to the local Native American tribes, unknown and undiscovered subterranean tribal and cultural resources could be present. According to the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, the ancestral village of Hahamongna, which loosely translates to “walking, they seated themselves” is located a quarter mile northwest of the proposed SGCP area (USDI 2017).

Implementation of the proposed SGCP citywide principle and goal list above under Impact 4.4-1 would reduce potential impacts to tribal and cultural resources. Unearthing tribal or cultural resources could occur during future ground disturbing activities. This is considered a potentially significant impact; however, implementation of mitigation measures *MM 4.4-2*, *MM 4.4-3*, *MM 4.4-4*, and *MM 4.4-8* would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Threshold	Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is a resource determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to PRC 5024.1(c)?
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Impact 4.4-6 Implementation of the proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as determined by the lead agency pursuant to PRC 5024.1(c). This is considered a potentially significant impact. However, implementation of mitigation would reduce this impact to a *less than significant* level.

Record searches and cultural resources searches did not reveal any known tribal and cultural resources within the proposed SGCP area; however, future construction and ground disturbing activities have the potential to encounter tribal cultural resources that are known to exist in the proposed SGCP area. As mentioned above for Impact 4.4-5, implementation of the proposed SGCP citywide principle and goal would require future development projects to reduce impacts associated with tribal cultural resources. This is considered a potentially significant impact; however, implementation of mitigation measures *MM 4.4-2*, *MM 4.4-3*, *MM 4.4-4*, and *MM 4.4-8* would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

■ Mitigation Measures

MM 4.4-1 ~~To encourage restoration, renovation, and adaptive reuse of historic resources, and information on properties potentially eligible for listing on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources shall be publicly available. Providing information about potentially eligible historical resources in the preliminary stages of a project will allow agencies, property owners, developers, neighbors, and other interested parties to better assess the historical value the resource has on the City. Additionally, any project proposal to demolish or substantially alter a 5S3 property will require separate CEQA review; proposed alterations to 6L properties will invoke the “special consideration in planning” clause and involve heightened design review (e.g. siding types and window muntins patterns can be protected even as new materials are allowed), but demolition of 6L properties will be allowed without further environmental review. All properties listed on the National Register/California Register/Glendale Register and properties identified with status codes 1 through 5 in a survey or individual resource assessment will require further analysis under CEQA prior to the approval of any entitlements or issuance of permits.~~

MM 4.4-2 The City shall require a current historical survey by a qualified historian or architectural historian meeting the secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History for future projects under review after the year 2022 that could impact buildings or structures 45 years old or older. Potential resources shall be evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the national, State or local registers prior to the City’s approval of project plans. The historic survey shall be submitted to the City for review and approval.

MM 4.4-3 The City shall require that archaeological and tribal monitors be retained during ground-disturbing activities that can disturb previously undisturbed soil that may have the potential to impact archaeological and tribal cultural resources qualifying as historical resources or unique archaeological resources, as determined by a qualified archaeologist (following Standard of Interior Qualifications) and local Native American tribal monitors in consultation with the City. Historically built environments have not been subject to CEQA guidelines and could possess unknown cultural resources previously undiscovered. Additionally, current construction practices often require foundations to be set at a depth below that historically used for seismic stability. This new practice can result in previously undisturbed soils that contain archaeological deposits. Native American monitors shall be retained for projects that have a high potential to impact unknown and sensitive tribal cultural resources, as determined by the City in coordination with the qualified archaeologist.

MM 4.4-4 To prevent impacts to cultural resources, the City shall evaluate the likelihood of the project site to contain archaeological resources to ensure future projects that require ground disturbance are subject to a Phase I cultural resource inventory on a project-specific basis prior to approval of project plans. The study shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist following the Secretary of Interior Standards.

- The City shall consult with the local Native American representatives for future development projects. Any cultural resources inventory shall include a cultural resources records search to be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center; scoping with the NAHC and with interested Native Americans identified by the NAHC; a pedestrian archaeological survey by the qualified archaeologist, (when appropriate); and formal recordation of all identified archaeological resources and significance evaluation of such resources presented in a technical report. The report shall also include full documentation of outreach to the Native American community. The Phase I survey shall be conducted prior to any CEQA review of development projects.
- If potentially significant archaeological resources are encountered during the survey, the City shall require the resources to be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist for eligibility of listing in the

CRHR and for significance as a historical resource or unique archaeological resource per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Recommendations shall be made for treatment of these resources if found to be significant, in consultation with the implementing agency and the appropriate Native American groups for prehistoric resources. Preservation shall be the preferred manner of mitigation to avoid impacts to archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources. Methods of avoidance may include, but shall not be limited to, project redesign or identification of protection measures such as capping or fencing. If resources cannot be avoided, the qualified archaeologist shall develop additional treatment measures, such as data recovery in consultation with the implementing agency, and any local Native American representatives expressing interest in cultural resources. If an archaeological site does not qualify as an historical resource but meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site shall be treated in accordance with the provision of Section 21083.2 of CEQA.

- MM 4.4-5** *For future development projects that require ground disturbance, the City shall evaluate the sensitivity of the project site for paleontological resources. If deemed necessary, at the applicant's expense, the City shall retain a qualified paleontologist (following Secretary of Interior Standards) to evaluate the project and provide recommendations regarding additional work, potentially including testing or construction monitoring throughout the length of ground disturbance in paleontologically sensitive areas.*
- MM 4.4-6** *Prior to any grading, a City-certified paleontologist shall be retained, at the applicant's expense, to observe grading activities over formations where paleontological resources have greater possibility of being discovered. The paleontologist shall be present at the pre-grade conference, establish procedures for paleontologist resource surveillance, and establish, in cooperation with the applicant, procedures for temporarily halting and/or redirecting work to permit identification and evaluation of paleontological resources.*
- If unanticipated discoveries are found, the paleontologist shall evaluate the resources in cooperation with the project applicant, for significance evaluation and proper management of the paleontological resources. If the paleontological resources are found to be significant, then the project shall be required to perform data recovery, professional identification, and other special studies; submit materials to its designee; and provide a comprehensive final report including appropriate records for the California Department of Parks and Recreation.*
- MM 4.4-7** *Regulations and procedures of the discovery of human remains must be included in all archaeological-related programs and ground disturbance information for future projects. All references to the inadvertent discovery of human remains shall promote preservation and proper coordination with applicable Native American tribes in a timely manner.*
- MM 4.4-8** *Should subsurface archaeological and tribal cultural resources be discovered during construction of future projects under the proposed SGCP, all activity in the vicinity of the find shall stop and a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the significance of the find accordingly. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will then contact the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American. If tribal cultural resources are determined to be significant, the tribal monitor and archaeologist shall determine, in consultation with the City, appropriate mitigation. Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), preservation in place shall be the preferred means to avoid impacts to tribal cultural resources qualifying as historical resources. Methods of avoidance may include, but shall not be limited to, project redesign or identification of protection measures such as capping or fencing. If it is demonstrated that resources cannot be avoided, with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C), the tribal monitor and qualified archaeologist shall develop additional treatment measures, such as data recovery or other appropriate measures, in*

consultation with the implementing agency. If an archaeological site does not qualify as an historical resource but meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of CEQA Section 21083.2.

■ Level of Significance After Mitigation

The implementation of mitigation measures *MM 4.4-1* through *MM 4.4-8* would reduce the impacts associated with cultural resources to a less than significant.

4.4.4 Cumulative Impacts

Threshold	Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?
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Due to the period in which the City was first developed, implementation of the proposed SGCP would have the potential to result in significant impacts to historical resources. Development to accommodate a growing population would have the potential to impact historical resources that are considered significant to the community. Cumulative projects within Glendale would have the potential to result in a cumulatively considerable impact associated with historical resources. Development allowable under the proposed SGCP would be required to implement mitigation measures *MM 4.4-1* and *MM 4.4-2*, which would reduce the impact to a level below significant. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to destruction or removal of historic resources would not be cumulatively considerable, and cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

Threshold	Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?
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The proposed SGCP would have the potential to cause substantial adverse changes to archaeological resources through grading and excavation. Cumulative projects located within Glendale would also have the potential to result in further impacts by unknowingly impacting archaeological resources. Impacts to archaeological resources can occur during grading and ground disturbance activities that would occur during construction level activities. Various cumulative projects within Glendale would require razing and leveling of existing houses or buildings to make room for future developments. The demolition of existing buildings could lead to excavation levels to occur beyond those previously disturbed, increasing the probability of unearthing archaeological resources. Cumulative projects within the proposed SGCP area would cause a potentially significant impact to archaeological resources if ground disturbance activities would uncover cultural resources. Development allowable under the proposed SGCP would implement mitigation measures *MM 4.4-3* and *MM 4.4-4*, which would reduce the impact to a less than significant level. The proposed SGCP would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact associated with archaeological resources. Therefore, the proposed SGCP would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Threshold	Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?
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As discussed above, the proposed SGCP would have the potential to cause substantial adverse changes to paleontological resources if grading and excavation levels exceed the soil levels of previous ground disturbed projects and developments. Although most geologic sediments found under the proposed SGCP area are soils that do not house paleontological resources, small areas within the City and in

surrounding areas have the capability of holding sediments that can produce fossils. Future development and cumulative projects could cause potential effects to paleontological resources, especially when exceeding previous soil disturbance levels. Therefore, cumulative projects within and the surrounding the proposed SGCP area would cause a potentially significant impact to paleontological resources if ground disturbance activities uncover paleontological resources. Development allowable under the proposed SGCP would implement mitigation measures *MM 4.4-5* and *MM 4.4-6*; which would reduce impacts to a less than significant level. The proposed SGCP would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact associated with paleontological resources. Therefore, the proposed SGCP would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

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

As discussed above, the proposed SGCP is not anticipated to have direct impacts to the disturbance of human remains. Although the proposed SGCP area is fully developed, future development and ground disturbing activities that surpass past soil disturbance levels could result in potential impacts to unknown internments. Cumulative projects within the proposed SGCP area and the surrounding area have the potential of disturbing informal cemeteries and burials due to the degree of development in the City prior to CEQA guidelines and requirements. All projects would be required to comply with PRC Section 5097.98 to minimize potential impacts to human remains. Therefore, cumulative impacts associated with the discovery of human remains would be reduced to a level below significant. Development allowable under the proposed SGCP would implement mitigation measures *MM 4.4-7* and *MM 4.4-8*, which would reduce the impact to a less than significant level. The proposed SGCP would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact associated with human remains. Therefore, the proposed SGCP would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Threshold Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)?

The proposed SGCP area contains various existing historical resources listed in the National, California, and/or local historic registers. Although there are various designated historical resources, it is anticipated that the preexisting historical resources hold no special significance to the local tribes. However, due to the extensive prehistory of local tribes in the region, such as the Fernandeño Tataviam and the Gabrieleño-Kizh Band, the possibility of discovering tribal and cultural resources is a possibility. Any ground disturbing activities due to the construction of cumulative projects located within Glendale would have the potential to cumulatively impact tribal cultural resources. Development allowable under the proposed SGCP would implement mitigation measures *MM 4.4-2*, *MM 4.4-3*, *MM 4.4-4*, and *MM 4.4-8* which would reduce the impact to a less than significant level. The proposed SGCP would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact associated with tribal cultural resources. Therefore, the proposed SGCP would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Threshold Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is a resource determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to PRC 5024.1(c)?

As discussed above, the proposed SGCP would cause no substantial changes to tribal cultural resources following the PRC 5024.1(c) criteria. Although there are no known designated tribal cultural resources

within City boundaries, the possibility of inadvertently discovering tribal and cultural resources while performing ground disturbing activities, is a possibility. Therefore, cumulative projects within the proposed SGCP area would cause a potentially significant impact to tribal cultural resources if ground disturbance activities were to uncover tribal and cultural resources. Development allowable under the proposed SGCP would implement mitigation measures *MM 4.4-2*, *MM 4.4-3*, *MM 4.4-4*, and *MM 4.4-8* which would reduce the impact to a less than significant level. The proposed SGCP would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact associated with tribal cultural resources. Therefore, the proposed SGCP would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

4.4.5 References

- City of Glendale (Glendale). 2005. Open Space and Conservation Element of the General Plan. Planning Division. Online URL: <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/community-development/planning-division/city-wide-plans/open-space-and-conservation-element>
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- McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Harry Lawton and Sylvia Brakke Vane. Malki Museum Press/Ballena Press. Banning and Novato California.
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