

## **4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

### **4.5.1 METHODOLOGY**

This section analyzes cultural resources impacts with implementation of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update. Information in this section is derived from archaeological research conducted by BonTerra Consulting (Appendix F-1), Senate Bill 18 contact records (Appendix F-2), and a paleontological records search conducted by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (McLeod 2009) (included as Appendix F-3). The results of these studies are summarized in this section.

#### **Archaeological and Historical Resources**

An archaeological/historical resources records search for the City and the surrounding one-mile radius was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton on November 4, 2009. The SCCIC is the designated repository of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for records concerning archaeological and historic resources and associated studies in Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

The records search provided data on known archaeological and constructed resources, and includes data from other studies conducted within the City and the surrounding area. Data sources consulted at the SCCIC include archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

#### **Native American Coordination**

Pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 18 (*California Government Code* Section 65352.3), the City of Arcadia initiated government-to-government consultation with Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)-identified California Native American tribes in order to identify, protect, and/or mitigate potential impacts to cultural places/resources. The recipients have 90 days from the date of the City's letter to initiate the consultation process.

#### **Paleontological Resources**

A paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the City was conducted by Dr. Samuel McLeod, Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) on November 27, 2009. The records search and literature review provided information on geologic formations, known fossil types and localities, published studies within the City and in the general vicinity, and recommendations to mitigate impacts to significant non-renewable paleontological resources.

## 4.5.2 RELEVANT PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS

### **Federal**

#### ***National Historic Preservation Act***

Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) (NHPA) through one of its implementing regulations (36 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] Section 800, Protection of Historic Properties), as well as under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the NHPA.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 *United States Code* [USC] Section 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR Section 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed, and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources include resources that are listed or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4, as provided below:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:

- (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### ***Secretary of the Interior's Standards***

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) (Secretary of the Interior's Standards) assist in the preservation of a property's historical significance by preserving historic materials and features of historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy. The standards include preservation of exterior and interior building components, related landscape features and the building's site and environment, as well as the compatibility of attached, adjacent, or related new construction. Implementation of these "standards" is identified in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(3) as generally resulting in the reduction of an impact on an identified historic resource to a less than significant level.

## **State**

### ***California Environmental Quality Act***

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. A “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC] Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR] Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]).

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

Impacts that affect the historical significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from a project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

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

### ***California Register of Historical Resources***

The OHP administers the CRHR, established in 1992 through PRC Sections 5020 et seq. to be “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” [PRC Section 5024.1(a)].

The CRHR listing criteria focus on resources of State, rather than national, significance. The CRHR includes the following types of resources, either as an individual property or a contributor to a historic district: (1) properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (automatically included); (2) California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher (automatically included); (3) California Points of Historical Interest recommended for listing by the OHP; and (4) resources nominated for listing and determined eligible by meeting one or more of the CRHR criteria.

The minimum age criterion for the CRHR is 50 years. Properties less than 50 years old may be eligible for listing if “it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its

historical importance". Once listed, the historical resource is protected from any detrimental changes, and any alterations repairs and additions must be reviewed and approved by the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) under the State Historical Building Code to ensure that the quality of the resource remains intact.

### ***Senate Bill 18***

Senate Bill (SB) 18 (*California Government Code* Section 65352.3) incorporates the protection of California's traditional tribal cultural places into land use planning for cities, counties, and agencies by establishing responsibilities for local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with California Native American tribes as part of the adoption or amendment of any general plan or specific plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005. SB 18 requires public notice to be sent to tribes listed on the NAHC's SB 18 Tribal Consultation list within the geographical areas affected by the proposed changes. Tribes must respond to a local government notice within 90 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the local government. Consultations are for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the PRC that may be affected by the proposed adoption or amendment to a general plan or specific plan.

### ***Discovery of Human Remains***

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours, which in turn must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

## **4.5.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS**

### **Setting**

#### ***Prehistory***

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

***Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE).*** The Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant millingshield tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely

practiced, with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources.

In addition to gathering activities, evidence suggests that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this period of time (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983).

**Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE).** The Intermediate period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Evidence of increased mortar and pestle use during this time period is present. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous tribes in Southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture generally became more diverse and elaborate during this time period, and includes steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

**Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE).** During the Late Prehistoric period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. Evidence recovered from this period of time suggests a greater use of the bow and arrow. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied and widely distributed, the latter evidence suggestive of elaborate trade networks.

### **Ethnography**

The City of Arcadia is located in an area that was occupied during the Late Prehistoric Period by the Native American societies commonly known to anthropologists as the Gabrielino (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shippek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978). The term “Gabrielino” identifies those Native Americans who were under the control of the Spanish Mission San Gabriel. The overwhelming number of people here were of the same ethnic nationality and language group who generally referred to themselves as *Tongva*. Their territory extended from northern Orange County north to the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County. The terms the Native Americans in Southern California used to identify themselves have, for the most part, been lost; therefore, the names do not necessarily identify specific ethnic or tribal groups.

The language of the group is derived from the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. This feature was shared with the Juaneño, Serrano, and Cahuilla Native American groups located in what is now Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. By contrast, the languages of the Native American groups located south of the Juaneño are derived from the Yuman language family, while the Chumash north of the Tongva appear to be of an isolated and deep origin, both representing origins quite different from that of the local languages (Mithun 1999:304). The implication is that the entire Southern California coastal region was once filled with these Chumashan and Yuman speakers who were gradually separated and displaced by Takic speaking migrants from the Great Basin area (Kroeber 1925:578–579).

### ***Gabrielino/Tongva***

The Gabrielino/Tongva arrived in the Los Angeles Basin prior to 500 BCE (Before Common Era), gradually displacing the indigenous peoples. Large, permanent villages were established

in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrielino territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin, the coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, as well as the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978). The subsistence economy of the Gabrielino was one of hunting and gathering. A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Gabrielino to gather, collect, and process food resources.

## **Local History**

### ***Early European History***

The end of the prehistoric era in Southern California is marked by the arrival of the Gaspar de Portolá overland expedition from New Spain (Mexico) and founding of the first Spanish settlement at San Diego on July 16, 1769 (Johnston 1962). With the onset of the Spanish Period, the Gabrielino first came into direct contact with Europeans when the Portolá expedition passed through the San Gabriel Valley, where the expedition camped briefly as they continued west toward Ventura (Bean and Smith 1978: 541).

Two of the 21 Franciscan missions established by the Spanish in *Alta California* impacted Gabrielino people profoundly: *Mission San Gabriel Arcángel* and *Mission San Fernando Rey de España*. Both were located in Los Angeles County and were founded in September 1771 and in 1797, respectively. All the Native Americans from the Los Angeles plain were persuaded to settle in the vicinity of Mission San Gabriel. The missions were charged with administering to the natives within their areas. Mission life gave the Native Americans skills needed to survive in their rapidly changing world, but the population was decimated by the introduction of European diseases, such as measles and small pox. After 1810, mission populations declined. The Rancho Santa Anita was named in 1806 after Saint Anne (Eberly 1953:1).

The Mexican-American War ended on February 2, 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The treaty established California as a United States possession and provided for the retention of private lands held by the conquered Mexicans. In 1851, the United States required that the courts approve all Hispanic land grants; however, many of the land grants were not approved and the division of many of the larger ranchos occurred.

The effects of mission influence upon the local native populations were devastating. The reorganization of their culture alienated them from their traditional subsistence patterns and social customs. European diseases, against which the natives had no immunities, reached epidemic proportions, and Gabrielino populations were decimated (Johnston 1962:135). Although most Gabrielinos submitted to the Spanish and were incorporated into the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional existence and escaped into the interior regions of the State.

### ***Santa Anita Rancho and Elias “Lucky” Baldwin***

The City of Arcadia was originally part of the 13,319-acre Rancho Santa Anita (rancho), which was granted to Hugo Reid, a native of Scotland, in 1845 (Kyle 2002:169). Reid constructed an adobe and raised cattle on the property (Arcadia 2010). The rancho was later purchased by William Wolfskill and then sold in 1872 to H. Newmark and Company.

In 1875, Elias Jackson “Lucky” Baldwin acquired the property. Baldwin, a millionaire, made Santa Anita his home. He built a house and guest house; planted grain, oranges, grapes, and walnuts; and raised livestock. Baldwin also started a winery that produced wine and brandy on

the rancho. By the 1880s, Baldwin's expenses began to exceed his income, and he started to divide and sell some of his land holdings for the creation of the new town of Arcadia (Eberly 1953:28–30, 33), coinciding with the land boom that occurred in Southern California during the 1880s. Baldwin kept the portion of the rancho that was situated adjacent to the natural spring/lake currently located on the grounds of the Los Angeles County Arboretum.

In 1907, at nearly 80 years of age, Baldwin fulfilled his dream of building a horse racetrack on his property. Following Baldwin's death in 1909, his daughter Anita gained control of the Baldwin ranch. In 1915, Ms. Baldwin began to transform the land north of Huntington Drive from an area with orange groves and vineyards to an area that produced grain and was used as a thoroughbred breeding and training ground (Eberly 1953: 80).

By the Great Depression, the land caught the interest of Dr. Charles Henry Strub, a dentist born in Northern California. Dr. Strub formed the Los Angeles Turf Club around 1933 and began construction of Santa Anita Park in March 1934. The first race was held on Christmas Day in 1934. Except for a brief two- to three-year closure during World War II, during which it was briefly used as a temporary detention camp for Japanese Americans, Santa Anita Park has been operating as a racetrack since opening day.

### ***Beginnings of a City***

In 1903, the City incorporated, with Elias Baldwin as the first mayor of Arcadia and with government operations occurring out of the Oakwood Hotel. The City of Arcadia's beginnings were based on an economy of tourism and entertainment. What resulted was a landscape of saloons, gambling halls, entertainment venues, and horse and dog-racing tracks. The first incarnation of the Santa Anita Park racetrack opened in 1907 on the land that is now Arcadia County Park. Arcadia Grammar School, which was established in 1907, has slowly transformed over the years and is still educating Arcadians today as First Avenue Middle School. Only after Elias Baldwin's death in 1909 did Arcadia begin to fully change and function as a complete city. Local citizens sought to change Arcadia's image and in 1912, voted to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages to eliminate Arcadia's reputation as a pleasure park. In the 1910s, critical infrastructure and services were established, and in 1918, the first City Hall was established at the corner of Huntington Drive and First Avenue.

### ***Anita Baldwin and Anoakia***

In 1913, an inheritance bequeathed upon Anita Baldwin, one of Elias Baldwin's children, was used to convert a portion of the Santa Anita Ranch land into the Anoakia Stock and Breeding Farm, on which she also built her extraordinary home, Anoakia. Although the lavish estate has since been demolished, remnants of its walls can still be seen today along Baldwin Avenue. An important figure to Arcadia's growth, Anita Baldwin was a great benefactor to many of Arcadia's community organizations, was a supporter of America's war efforts, and was largely responsible for selling the acreage that made up the original Santa Anita Ranch back to the public, including part of her estate. Sold to Los Angeles County, the old field of the racetrack was in turn deeded to the U.S. War Department. During World War I, the field was christened Ross Field and used for military reconnaissance training and a ballooning school. Ross Field is the modern day site of Arcadia County Park.

### ***Post World War II Development***

Dividing up large tracts of land into smaller residential subdivisions during the 1930s led to Arcadia's identity as a "Community of Homes". Arcadia's population more than quadrupled

following World War II. During the postwar boom, the City and Southern California in general experienced tremendous growth in population and in housing. The last remaining fields dedicated to orchards and poultry farms were sold and developed into more large tracts of single-family homes. Between 1940 and 1960, over 10,000 homes were constructed in Arcadia. In addition to residential development, the Los Angeles County Arboretum opened in 1955, the Arcadia Methodist Hospital was completed in 1957, the Foothill Freeway was built through the City during the 1960s, and the regional mall opened in 1975.

### **Cultural Resources in the City of Arcadia**

The results of the archaeological/historic records search indicate that 31 cultural resources studies (which include both archaeological and historic resources) have been completed within the City of Arcadia and recorded at the SCCIC. These studies are summarized in Table 4.5-1.

**TABLE 4.5-1  
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ARCADIA**

<b>Report No.</b>	<b>Author(s)/Year</b>	<b>Coverage/Type of Study/Resources Identified</b>
LA-01347	McIntyre/1984	Unknown acreage, evaluative study, ARR. 05-01-51-22.
LA-02254	Wessel/1990	Unknown acreage, resources report, 19-001868.
LA-02568	Unknown/1992	Ten acres, survey, no resources.
LA-02899	Weber and Mason/1993	Unknown acreage, monitoring, no resources.
LA-03308	Bissell/1993	Unknown acreage, survey, CA-LAN-2102, 2103, 2104, 2106, through 2109.
LA-03800	Burton/1996	Archival study, 19-176918
LA-04880	Smith et al./2000	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-05208	Maki/2001	1.04 acres, survey, no resources.
LA-05631	Duke/2001	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-05632	Duke and Marvin/2001	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-05829	Duke/2002	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-05936	Sylvia/2002	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-06081	Duke/2002	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-06856	Duke/2002	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-06859	Unknown/1996	Arcadia General Plan, 19-001868
LA-07221	Fulton/2004	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-07222	Harper/2004	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-07232	Kyle/2004	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-07876	Harper/2006	Unknown acreage, survey, CA-LAN-1868, 19-179333, 19-179334, 19-186564, 19-186582, 19-186674.
LA-07974	Tang and Smallwood/2006	Unknown acreage, study, State Bridge No. 53c0596.
LA-08408	Billat/2007	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-08694	Bonner/2006	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-08696	Bonner/2007	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-09048	Taniguchi/2004	Unknown acreage, survey, 19-187703.
LA-09052	Harper/2006	105 acres, survey, CA-LAN-1868, 19-179333, 19-179334, 19-186564, 19-186582, 19-186674.
LA-09055	Solis and Harper/2005	Unknown acreage, survey, 19-187707, 19-187708, 19-187709.
LA-09056	Wallace et al./1956	Unknown acreage, Historic study, 19-179333, 19-179334, 19-17335.



**TABLE 4.5-1 (Continued)  
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ARCADIA**

Report No.	Author(s)/Year	Coverage/Type of Study/Resources Identified
LA-09174	Bonner/2007	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-09175	Bonner/2007	Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.
LA-09445	Billat/2008	Unknown acreage, study, CA-LAN-1868, 19-186674, 19-187944.
LA-09716	Brasket/?	Unknown acreage, survey, CA-LAN-1951, 19-187820, 19-187821, 19-187822.
Source: SCCIC 2009.		

Based on review of SCCIC records, 70 built-environment historic resources are identified on the State's HPDF within the City of Arcadia. Table 4.5-2 summarizes these resources. It should be noted that listing on the HPDF does not, in itself, confer significance to a resource. Each resource listed includes its property and/or primary number, name and address, and status code. The status code is a value assigned to each listing based on a previous survey and/or evaluation completed for the property.

As shown, the majority of resources listed above have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Specifically, of the 70 listed properties, only 3 are eligible for listing or are listed in the NRHP or the CRHR; 2 must be reevaluated; and 2 have not been evaluated. These seven properties are presented in "bold" text.

**TABLE 4.5-2  
BUILT ENVIRONMENT HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Property/Primary Number	Name/Address	Status Code
166255	SBC Arcadia Building; 21 Alice St.	6Y
125751	1004 Alta Vista Ave.	6Y
081674	908 Balboa Dr.	6Y
125739	2002 Bella Vista	6Y
083921	41 East Forest	6Y
083923	239 East Forest	6Y
083920	342 East Haven	6Y
030026/19-179337	29 East Huntington (has been demolished)	6Y; 7R
066682	32 East Huntington	6Y
066521	44 East Huntington	6Y
065601	101 East Huntington	6Y
081599	105 East Huntington	6Y
077892	163 East Longden	6Y
083922	1923 El Dorado	6Y
084010	2437 Florence	6Y
077890	2437 Florence Ave.	6Y
153936	2400 Greenfield	6U
066719	38 Huntington Dr.	6Y
065602	42 Huntington Dr.	6Y
125750	326 Joyce Ave.	6Y
153712	954 Kingsley	6U

**TABLE 4.5-2 (Continued)  
BUILT ENVIRONMENT HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Property/Primary Number	Name/Address	Status Code
153710	1111 La Rosa	6U
125745	311 Laurel Ave.	6Y
153714	2305 Louisa Ave.	6U
125742	401 Monte Vista	6Y
<b>030027; 19-179338</b>	<b>Avis Rent a Car; 112 North First Ave</b>	<b>7R</b>
065239	Residence; 112 North First Ave.	6Y
083700	919 North First Ave.	6Y
<b>CHL 368/030023/19-179334</b>	<b>Hugo Reid Adobe (LA County Arboretum); 301 N. Baldwin Ave.</b>	<b>7N</b>
<b>CHL 367/030024/19-179335 030022; 19-179333</b>	<b>E. J. Baldwin's Queen Anne Cottage Queen Anne Cottage &amp; Coach Barn (LA County Arboretum); 301 N. Baldwin</b>	<b>3S/1S</b>
<b>LAN-001/030025/19-179336</b>	<b>Santa Anita Depot (LA County Arboretum); 301 N. Baldwin Ave.</b>	<b>7N</b>
125523	600 Old Ranch Rd.	6Y
153708	315 Oxford Dr.	6U
153709	823 Palo Alto Dr.	6U
153711	910 Portola Dr.	6U
158394	Village Presbyterian Church; 2733 Tenth Ave.	6Y
153715	1409 South Tenth Ave.	6U
066520	21 South First St.	6Y
125521	1521 South Fourth Ave.	6Y
153938	1525 South Sixth Ave.	6U
125752	2400 South Sixth Ave.	6Y
125741	2330 South Baldwin Ave.	6Y
083135	1106 Mayflower Ave.	6Y
097870	Arcadia County Park/Bathhouse; 405 South Santa Anita Ave.	6Y
134432	1412 South Santa Anita Ave.	6U
125526	2320 South Santa Anita Ave.	6Y
125522	918 Tindalo Rd.	6Y
125744	1213 Valencia Way	6Y
153842	129 West Camino Real Ave.	6U
152525	650 West Duarte Rd.	6Y
030021/19-179332	Anoakia School; 701 West Foothill Blvd. (has been demolished)	3S
<b>CHL 934 091575</b>	<b>Santa Anita Park/Santa Anita Assembly Center (Temporary Detention Camp for Japanese Americans); 285 W. Huntington Dr.</b>	<b>2S/1CL</b>
083924	60 West Flores Ave.	6Y
083304	52 West Longden Ave.	6Y
125746	225 West Longden Ave.	6Y
153713	5618 West Longden Ave.	6Y
125738	107 West Naomi Ave.	6Y

**TABLE 4.5-2 (Continued)  
BUILT ENVIRONMENT HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Property/Primary Number	Name/Address	Status Code
154756	24 West Norman Ave.	6U
085015	239 West Norman Ave.	6Y
153931	100 West Pamela Rd.	6U
125740	68 West Woodruff Ave.	6Y
077894	452 West Woodruff Ave.	6Y
084011	452 West Woodruff Ave.	6Y
153841	617 West Woodruff Ave.	6U
173858	Santa Anita Dam	6Y
173862	Santa Anita Dam Shelter House	6Y
173859	Santa Anita Dam Dam Keeper's House	6Y
173860	Santa Anita Dam Paint and Explosive Structure	6Y
173861	Santa Anita Dam Sluice Gate	6Y
Status Code Descriptions: 1CL: Automatically Listed in the California Register – CHL 770 and above 1S: Individual Property listed in National Register by the Keeper. Listing in the California Register 2S: Individual Property determined eligible for National Register by the Keeper. Listed in California Register 3S: Appears eligible for National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation 6U: Determined ineligible for National Register pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO 6Y: Determined ineligible for National Register by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for California Register or local listing 7N: Needs to be reevaluated 7R: Identified in reconnaissance level survey. Not evaluated Source: SCCIC 2009.		

Also, the following five cultural resources (one refuse deposit, three buildings, and a bridge) are not listed in the HPDF but have been recorded within the City of Arcadia on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Series site recording forms and are on file at the SCCIC. This recordation does not necessarily imply that they are significant resources.

- CA-LAN-1868H is located near the I-210 Freeway and Santa Anita Avenue and is described as a buried site consisting of circa 1920s historic refuse (Wessel and McIntyre 1990).
- 19-186674 is the Arcadia Self Storage facility that was built in 1949 and designed in the Moderne style (Marvin 2001).
- 19-187703 is a four-story office building that was constructed in the Corporate Modern style in 1957/1958 (Hetzel 2004).
- 19-187944 is an Art Deco-style bridge constructed in 1933 over what was Orange Avenue and is now Colorado Boulevard (Tang 2006).
- 19-188266 is a three-story Modernist or Corporate style commercial building constructed in 1960 (Supernowicz 2007).

While the City has not established a formal listing of local historic places or landmarks, the City has compiled an inventory of potentially historic resources to identify sites for future consideration. In February of 2000, the City Council approved funding for a Historic Resources Survey program, which surveyed approximately 16,000 parcels within the City. The inventory process involved dividing the City into eight segments and each segment was evaluated for

potentially significant buildings or “cultural landscapes”. The criteria used to identify potential resources included searching for “unaltered” buildings over 50 years old, and identifying buildings that appeared architecturally significant but less than 50 years old. “Cultural landscapes” were defined as places that exhibited the work of an important landscape architect or designer, or the site of an important event or activity. Using the criteria cited, at the time of the survey, 289 buildings and 1 cultural landscape were identified to be potentially significant. The majority of the resources identified were residences but also included churches, schools, and commercial and industrial buildings. It is unknown how many of these 289 buildings are listed on the HPDF.

The City also has several organizations and facilities that focus on documenting Arcadia’s history. Founded in 1988, the Ruth and Charles Gilb Arcadia Historical Museum is the home of artifacts collected and curated by the Arcadia Historical Society. The museum contains exhibits and collections dedicated to Arcadia’s history. The Arcadia Veteran’s Local History Room, within the Arcadia Historical Museum, is a permanent exhibit space dedicated to war veterans in Arcadia. The Arcadia Historical Society’s Historical Marker Committee implements a program that places markers with text and photographs at locations of both formerly demolished and existing buildings associated with the City’s history. Also, the Arcadia Public Library has a special collection that features Arcadia’s history.

#### **Paleontological Resources in the City of Arcadia**

There are no recorded fossil localities within the City, but there are fossil localities recorded from sedimentary units that are the same or similar to those that occur within the City. The bedrock in the northeasternmost portion of the City, which extends into the San Gabriel Mountains, consists of metamorphic and plutonic igneous rocks that do not contain fossil resources. The remainder of the northern portion of the City is covered by surface exposures of Older Quaternary Alluvium (i.e., sedimentary material), primarily consisting of fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains. Older Quaternary Alluvial deposits, similar to those in Arcadia, have yielded fossil specimens of turkey (*Parapavo californicus*) and mammoth (*Mammuthus*) at a depth of 14 feet near Pasadena.

The remainder of the City is dominated by surficial deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium, primarily consisting of fluvial deposits from the Arcadia and Santa Anita Washes, as well as the San Gabriel River that flows adjacent to the southeastern portion of the City. The NHMLAC reports that excavations with the younger Quaternary Alluvium are unlikely to expose significant vertebrate fossils (McLeod 2009).

#### **4.5.4 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The following thresholds of significance are derived from the Environmental Checklist in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. A project would result in a significant adverse impact related to cultural resources if it would:

- Threshold 4.5a:** Cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5;
- Threshold 4.5b:** Cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5;
- Threshold 4.5c:** Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature; and/or

**Threshold 4.5d:** Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 provides significance criteria for historical and unique archaeological resources. Historical resources are defined as:

- (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 (PRC Section 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 a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of 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 that 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 a 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 (PRC Section 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, or identified in an historical resources survey does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Impacts to cultural resources are considered significant if the project: (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

#### **4.5.5 GENERAL PLAN GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS**

The following goals and policies in the General Plan Update address the protection of cultural resources in the City. These include:

***Policy H-1.4:*** Support the preservation and maintenance of historically and architecturally significant buildings and neighborhoods.

***Goal PR-8:*** Continued recognition and support of the diverse historic and cultural organizations that celebrate and enrich the community.

***Policy PR-8.1:*** Support programs that promote a full range of cultural activities and their appreciation among all age groups, all levels of education, and all cultural backgrounds.

***Policy PR-8.2:*** Nurture and support local arts organizations, and promote the appreciation of and involvement in the creative and performing arts.

***Policy PR-8.3:*** Build community identity through educational, informational, and cultural art events that focus on local art, food, music, ethnic diversity, and other topics.

***Goal PR-9:*** Retention and proper stewardship of historical and cultural resources.

***Policy PR-9.1:*** Encourage the maintenance and preservation of historically, culturally, and or/ architecturally significant structures and sites in the community.

***Policy PR-9.2:*** Explore partnerships with local community organizations, such as the Arcadia Historical Society, to continue the preservation of historic and cultural resources.

***Policy PR-9.3:*** Collect, preserve and celebrate Arcadia's heritage with quality exhibits and programs.

***Policy PR-9.4:*** Preserve Santa Anita Park's use as a live horse racing venue and preserve and maintain iconic structures at the racetrack such as the grandstand.

***Policy PR-9.5:*** Identify historic sites, structures, neighborhoods, and other resources through a Historic Resource Inventory.

***Policy PR-9.6:*** Explore the establishment of a Cultural Heritage Ordinance.

***Policy PR-9.7:*** Develop incentives that promote preservation and rehabilitation of historic structures, sites, and other resources.

A number of Implementation Actions are also proposed in the General Plan Update that would reduce impacts on cultural resources. These Implementation Actions are listed in Appendix D of this EIR, and include the following:

***Implementation Action 6-11:*** Cultural Resource Protection

***Implementation Action 6-12:*** Discovery of Archaeological Resources or Human Remains

***Implementation Action 7-12:*** Sponsorship and Support of Cultural Events

***Implementation Action 7-13: Provision of Places for Cultural Events***

***Implementation Action 7-14: Inventory of Local Historic Resources***

***Implementation Action 7-15: Support Private Efforts to Promote Appreciation of Arcadia's History***

#### **4.5.6 STANDARD CONDITIONS**

Existing State regulations relate to the preservation of cultural resources. Compliance with these regulations or standard conditions (SCs) would be required for all new development in the City, and are as follows:

**SC 4.5-1:** All development projects in the City that are subject to CEQA shall comply with CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines, and the CCR Title 14, Chapter 3 as they relate to cultural resources. These regulations require the identification and assessment of historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources and the determination of feasible mitigation measures (MMs) to reduce or avoid identified impacts to significant resources.

**SC 4.5-2:** If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (PRC Section 5097.98). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner, with the aid of the County-approved Archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, he/she will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code*. The MLD will make his/her recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The recommendation of the MLD shall be followed if feasible, and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials (*California Health and Safety Code* Section 7050.5). If the landowner rejects the recommendations of the MLD, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance (PRC Section 5097.98).

#### **4.5.7 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

Future development pursuant to the General Plan Update and public and infrastructure projects in the City could alter, disturb or modify existing cultural resources.

##### **Historical Resources**

**Threshold 4.6a: Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?**

Adoption of the General Plan Update would not directly impact historic resources. However, redevelopment of parcels to enable a different or more intensive use of a site could result in the demolition or alteration of historic resources in the City. As discussed above, six properties in the City are included or are eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, CRHR, California Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

The Baldwin's Queen Anne Cottage, Hugo Reid Adobe, and Santa Anita Depot are now located within the Los Angeles County Arboretum. These historic structures have been actively preserved and are not expected to be disturbed or substantively altered by future development activity. Santa Anita Park and the associated Santa Anita Assembly Center are also proposed for preservation. The General Plan Update includes Policy PR-9.4, which supports the preservation of the Santa Anita Park and its grandstand. Therefore, adverse changes to this resource are not anticipated.

Other properties in the NRHP, properties that need to be (re)evaluated, and/or the historic structures and bridge that have been recorded on DPR forms could potentially be affected by redevelopment activities. In addition, there are potential historic resources throughout the City. The 2000 Historic Resources Survey identified 289 buildings and 1 cultural landscape that were potentially significant at that time.

Although not officially adopted as a local register, the City's survey serves as a useful guide to properties that may have cultural significance. It is also noted that in the ten years since the preparation of the Historic Resources Survey, additional sites may have become potentially significant. The majority of residential buildings in the City were built between 1920 and 1960. As such, many of the homes and buildings constructed in Arcadia are already or will soon be 50 years old. Alteration, rehabilitation, or redevelopment of older structures could potentially result in significant adverse impacts on historic resources.

The General Plan Update goals and policies previously stated would serve to encourage the evaluation and preservation of historically significant structures and resources. In addition, Implementation Action 6-11 requires cultural resources assessments for any proposed development that may impact a known or potential archaeological or paleontological site, or a historical site that is 50 years old or older. Specifically, the assessments shall identify the significance of the resource, based on the guidance provided in the CRHR and other applicable sources. Assessment reports will direct avoidance of impacts and preservation of significant resources in place, where feasible. Implementation of these goals, policies, and the Implementation Actions previously described would promote the preservation of important cultural resources in the City.

Development of an inventory of historical resources (Policy PR-9.5 and Implementation Action 7-14) is expected to be based on the criteria set forth in the Parks, Recreation, and Community Resource Element, which states that a resource will be considered to be of significant cultural value if:

- It exemplifies or reflects the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the U.S., California, or the City of Arcadia.
- It has yielded or has the potential to yield information in history or prehistory.
- It is representative of one of the diverse styles and variations of residential and commercial architecture found in Arcadia, whether vernacular or a work of identifiable artisans, master craftsmen, builders, or architects important locally or with wider significance.
- It is an object of significance because of its design or pleasing appearance in a setting.
- It is a site or structure that is important to the prehistory or history of the community.
- It is a surviving site, route, or structure important to the early settlement, economic origins, or technological development of the locale.



- It is a grouping or set of structures, historic sites or features, design components, natural features and landscape architecture, or other interesting details, which together create exceptionally rich history or cultural ambiance.
- It is a hillside, geologic formation, body of water, arroyo, remaining natural vegetation, or other striking or familiar physical characteristic that is important to the special character, historic identity, or aesthetic setting of the community.

For resources determined to be culturally significant through Policy PR-9.5 and Implementation Action 7-14, adherence to the Secretary of Interior's Standards would protect the historical significance of a structure and prevent adverse impacts. In addition, SC 4.5-1 would lead to the environmental review of individual projects and mitigation of their impacts on cultural resources. However, actions that do not trigger CEQA review such as non-discretionary permits for demolition, rehabilitation, expansion, and/or alteration would not be afforded the same protection.

Policy PR-9.6 directs the City to explore the establishment of a Cultural Heritage Ordinance. Prior to the adoption of this ordinance, redevelopment and public and infrastructure projects in the City would have had the potential to involve the demolition, rehabilitation, expansion, and/or alteration of structures that are historically significant.

In the Parks, Recreation, and Community Resource Element, the City acknowledges that because of the current or near future age of many structures in the City, particularly the numerous post-World War II structures, as well as districts such as Santa Anita Oaks and The Highlands, consideration of historic resources will pose new challenges as it will require more analysis on the City's behalf to determine what important characteristics and design features are important to preserve in the community. However, the City does not currently have a requirement for documenting conditions or preserving defining aspects of potentially historic properties or features, such as landmark landscaping.

In the event that a project results in the demolition of or substantial alterations to an identified significant historic resource that are not in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, a significant impact would occur.

To protect historic resources in the City that could be significantly affected by any development activity pursuant to the proposed General Plan Update, Mitigation Measure (MM) 4.5-1 would require the preparation of a historical assessment for any project involving buildings 50 years or older (or younger than 50 years but considered potentially historic) to determine eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, the CRHR, or a local designation. If found to be a significant resource, the rehabilitation and/or reuse of the structure would be conducted in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. With implementation of SC 4.5-1 and MM 4.5-1, impacts to historic resources would be reduced to less than significant levels.

### **Archaeological Resources**

**Threshold 4.6b: Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?**

According to the records of the SCCIC, there are 75 recorded cultural resource sites in the City of Arcadia. Six of these resources have been recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Series site recording forms, but only one is an archaeological site: CA-LAN-1868H, which is a buried site consisting of historic refuse dated around the 1920s. This archaeological

site is located immediately adjacent to the Foothill (I-210) Freeway, northeast of Santa Anita Park.

Excavation and ground-disturbing activities on and near this archaeological site have the potential to adversely affect the resources at this site and/or to unearth previously unknown archeological resources. Also, the presence of archaeological resources on undeveloped sites in the City has not been determined. Thus, future development on undeveloped sites has the potential to disturb or destroy archaeological resources that may be present on these sites, which would be a significant impact.

The Parks, Recreation, and Community Resource Element sets forth criteria to judge potential historic or cultural sites and includes consideration of an archaeological resource that has yielded or has the potential to yield information in history or prehistory. Also, Implementation Action 6-11 requires cultural resources assessments for any proposed development that may impact a known or potential archaeological or paleontological site, or a historical site that is 50 years old or older. Specifically, the assessments shall identify the significance of the resource, based on the guidance provided in the CRHR and other applicable sources. Implementation Action 6-12 requires monitoring for areas with the potential to contain archaeological resources. It also requires a condition of approval for all new development projects, including intensification of existing development, which states:

If unknown cultural resources are discovered during project construction, all work in the area of the find shall cease, and a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist shall be retained by the project sponsor to assess the significance of the find, make recommendations on its disposition, and prepare appropriate field documentation, including verification of the completion of required mitigation...

These Implementation Actions would prevent adverse impacts on the archaeological site near the I-210 Freeway and archaeological sites that may be discovered during ground-disturbing and excavation activities associated with the construction of future development pursuant to the General Plan Update. SC 4.5-1 requires compliance with CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines, and the CRHR for the protection of cultural resources.

In addition, MM 4.5-2 requires individual projects to comply with a process that begins with a Phase I cultural resources study and continues, as applicable for each project, through in-place preservation or data recovery of any resources encountered, and requires archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing activities in areas determined to be sensitive for archaeological resources. With implementation of General Plan Update Goals, Policies, and Implementation Actions related to archaeological resources, SC 4.5-1, and MM 4.5-2, there would be less than significant impacts related to the potential disturbance or destruction of archaeological resources.

### **Paleontological Resources**

**Threshold 4.6c:      Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?**

There are no known paleontological resources within the City of Arcadia. Excavations within the bedrock at the northern end of the City and in Younger Quaternary Alluvium at the central and southern sections of the City are unlikely to expose significant vertebrate fossils. However,

excavations that extend into Older Quaternary Alluvium deposits at the northern section of the City, possibly at very shallow depths, may encounter significant fossils.

Thus, future development that would be located at the northern section of the City (in areas underlain by Older Quaternary Alluvium deposits) have the potential to encounter, disturb, destroy, or adversely impact unknown paleontological resources. While this area is largely developed with urban land uses and sites may be overlain by artificial fill, excavation activities that extend into native soils could potentially uncover paleontological resources.

Since there is potential for fossil resources within Older Quaternary Alluvium deposits, if excavation into native soils is planned, precautionary measures should be taken to avoid the destruction of paleontological resources. As previously discussed, Implementation Action 6-12 in the General Plan Update requires cultural resources assessments for any proposed development that may impact a known or potential archaeological or paleontological site. MM 4.5-3 requires monitoring by a qualified paleontologist where ground-disturbing activities associated with individual projects would extend into Older Quaternary Alluvium deposits, as well as the recovery and recordation, if necessary, of any paleontological resources encountered. Implementation of this Implementation Action 6-12 and MM 4.5-3 would reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to be less than significant.

### **Human Remains**

#### **Threshold 4.6d: Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries?**

No known human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, have been identified in the City of Arcadia. The potential to encounter unknown burials, however, remains, and disturbance or destruction of burial remains would constitute a potentially significant impact. Implementation Action 6-12 directs the following to be included as a condition of approval of all new development projects, including intensification of existing development:

If unknown cultural resources are discovered during project construction, all work in the area of the find shall cease, and a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist shall be retained by the project sponsor to assess the significance of the find, make recommendations on its disposition, and prepare appropriate field documentation, including verification of the completion of required mitigation. If human remains are encountered during construction, all work shall cease and the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office shall be contacted pursuant to procedures set forth in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code. If the remains are identified as prehistoric, a Native American representative shall be consulted to participate in the recovery and disposition of the remains.

This concurs with SC 4.5-2, which describes the full process required by law in the event human remains are discovered. Therefore, in the event that burials are discovered during any excavation activities, implementation of Implementation Action 6-12 and SC 4.5-2 would reduce significant adverse impacts to a less than significant level. No mitigation is required.

#### 4.5.8 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Direct impacts to cultural resources are generally site specific. As defined in Section 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines, a cumulative impact consists of an impact that is created as a result of the incremental effects of a proposed project together with the effects of other projects, causing related impacts. Although a project, in conjunction with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects, could potentially result in the disturbance of prehistoric archaeological resource sites and paleontological resources throughout the region, the City requires the mitigation of impacts to these resources (i.e., MMs 4.5-2 through 4.5-3). Therefore, despite the site-specific nature of the resources, the mitigation identified for use in the event that unknown or undocumented resources were discovered would reduce the potential for cumulative impacts. As a result, anticipated development on a project site would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact.

Development pursuant to the General Plan Update has the potential to disturb or destroy historical resources associated with the City's history and local culture. Historic structures that may be altered or demolished in and near the City would affect the cultural significance of an individual site or the structure, as well as incrementally diminish the City's historical context. Similarly, growth and development in the San Gabriel Valley may involve demolition of older structures that may be important to the valley's history. Implementation of historic preservation ordinances by individual cities would preserve sites and structures of local importance. Compliance with SC 4.5-1 would lead to assessment of the historical significance of on-site structures and the preservation of significant resources. However, demolition or alterations that do not follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards would lead to the cumulative loss of historic resources in the Valley. Implementation of MM 4.5-1 by the City of Arcadia would prevent significant adverse impacts on historical resources in the City and avoid a cumulative contribution to the loss of historical resources.

Vacant areas would be subject to grading and excavation as part of future development. While these vacant parcels are found on scattered sites and at the northern end of the City, they may contain archaeological resources that could be damaged by development. Growth and development in the San Gabriel Valley would also lead to new development on vacant and undeveloped lots. Compliance with SC 4.5-1 would require a pedestrian survey that would be conducted prior to development. This would provide early identification of on-site cultural resources and the preservation of significant resources. However, future development and public and infrastructure projects not subject to CEQA could adversely affect in-situ archaeological resources. Cumulative impacts on archaeological resources may occur. However, implementation of MM 4.5-2 by the City of Arcadia would prevent significant adverse impacts on archaeological resources in the City and thus, would avoid a cumulative contribution to the loss of archaeological resources in the Valley.

Developments that would disturb native soils or where no previous development has occurred have the potential to disturb or destroy unknown paleontological resources. The extent or significance of these resources cannot be determined until discovery during surveys and evaluation or excavation of native soils. Mitigation on a case-by-case basis would reduce impacts. Implementation of MM 4.5-3 would prevent significant adverse impacts on paleontological resources in the City and would avoid its cumulative contribution to the loss of paleontological resources in the Valley.

Compliance with SC 4.5-2 related to the disposition of human remains discovered during excavation or grading would prevent significant adverse impacts. Cumulative impacts on human remains would be less than significant.

#### 4.5.9 MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures are required to prevent adverse impacts on cultural resources:

**MM 4.5-1:** Prior to the issuance of demolition permits that may affect structures 50 years of age or older, a qualified architectural historian shall conduct an assessment to determine the significance of the structure(s) and/or site(s). Project applicants/developers shall ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, direct or indirect impacts to any known properties that are deemed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the CRHR, or a local designation be avoided and/or preserved consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Should avoidance and/or preservation not be a feasible option, a qualified architectural historian shall develop a mitigation program that may include, but not be limited to, formal documentation of the structure using historical narrative and photographic documentation, facade preservation, and/or monumentation. Properties are not equally significant, and some retain more significance than others. Therefore, prior to development decisions, a qualified architectural historian shall be retained to evaluate the circumstance regarding the property and planned development and to make management decisions regarding documentation of the property.

**MM 4.5-2:** Projects that would be located on undeveloped parcels or near known cultural resources shall implement the following:

1. A Phase 1 study shall be undertaken to evaluate the current conditions of a project site. The study shall consist of (1) an initial records search including records, maps, and literature housed at the Archaeological Information Center located at California State University, Fullerton; (2) a Sacred Lands check with the NAHC and initial scoping with interested Indian Tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC; (3) a pedestrian field survey by a qualified Archaeologist to determine the presence or absence of surficial artifactual material and/or the potential for buried resources; and (4) a technical report describing the study and offering management recommendations for potential further investigation.
2. If archaeological sites are discovered as a result of the Phase I study, a Phase II evaluation of the significance of any prehistoric material that is present shall be undertaken. The evaluation shall include further archival research, ethnographic research, and subsurface testing/excavation to determine the site's horizontal and vertical extent, the density and diversity of cultural material, and the site's overall integrity. The evaluation shall include a technical report describing the findings and offering management recommendations for sites determined to be significant. Non-significant resources would require no further study.
3. If the Phase II evaluative study indicates that a significant site is present, the qualified Archaeologist shall determine appropriate actions, in cooperation with the City of Arcadia, for preservation and/or data recovery of the resource. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigation, as provided in CCR Section 15126.5(b)(3). This could include (1) avoidance of resources; (2) incorporation of resources into open space; (3) capping the

resource with chemically stable sediments; and/or (4) deeding the resource into a permanent conservation easement. To the extent that a resource cannot be preserved in place, a Phase III data recovery excavation shall be completed to recover the resource's scientifically consequential information. A technical report shall be completed that adheres to the OHP's Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) guidelines.

4. Monitoring of ground-disturbing activities shall be undertaken by a qualified Archaeologist as a final mitigation measure in areas that contain or are sensitive for the presence of cultural resources.

**MM 4.5-3:** Future development and public and infrastructure projects that would excavate into Older Quaternary Alluvium deposits shall implement the following:

1. An archival records search shall be undertaken at the NHMLAC to determine the depositional environment within the project area and to evaluate the likelihood of fossils being present.
2. A field survey shall be undertaken prior to ground-disturbing activities in areas of potential but unknown sensitivity to evaluate the site for the presence of significant fossil resources and establish the need for paleontological salvage and/or monitoring.
3. If significant fossils are discovered as a result of a field survey or during monitoring operations, a qualified Paleontologist shall determine appropriate actions, in cooperation with the City of Arcadia, for the preservation and/or salvage of the resource.
4. Any monitoring activities shall be accomplished by a qualified Paleontologist so that fossils discovered during grading can be scientifically and efficiently recovered and preserved.
5. A qualified Paleontologist shall prepare collected specimens to a point of identification and place the prepared fossils in the appropriate institution for permanent curation.
6. Upon completion of recovery and curation, all studies and actions shall be described in a paleontological technical report prepared by a qualified Paleontologist.

#### **4.5.10 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

##### **Historical Resources**

Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation

##### **Archaeological Resources**

Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation

##### **Paleontological Resources**

Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation

**Human Remains**

Less Than Significant Impact

**Cumulative Impacts**

Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation