4.4 Cultural Resources

This section of the EIR evaluates the potential for impacts to cultural resources associated with implementation of the Brasda Residential Project. Archaeological and historic resources were addressed in a Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) completed by PBS&J in 2010. This report can be found in Appendix D of this EIR, and presents a comprehensive discussion of the prehistoric, historic era and ethnographic setting, project area setting, impacts, and mitigation measures related to cultural resources for the proposed project. Impacts to paleontological resources were evaluated through a review of geologic maps and an assessment of the sensitivity of the units mapped within the project site. The summarized findings of the CRA, the results of the geologic map review, and a discussion on geologic mapping unit sensitivity are presented in the sections below.

4.4.1 Environmental Setting

Cultural resources are categorized into three subgroups: archaeological, historic, and paleontological. Archaeological resources are generally located below the ground surface, and are divided into two categories: prehistoric and historic. Prehistoric archaeological resources date from before the onset of the Spanish Colonial period (1769), and historic archaeological resources date from after the onset of the Spanish Colonial period. A historic resource is generally located above the ground, and consists of any building, structure, or object that is at least 50 years of age and that is, or may be, architecturally or culturally significant in local, state or national history. Paleontological resources include fossil remains, as well as fossil localities and rock or soil formations that have produced fossil materials. Fossils consist of the remains or traces of prehistoric animals and plants. Cultural resources can also include properties of traditional religious or cultural value to Native American groups.

4.4.1.1 Prehistoric Background

The purpose of establishing cultural sequences or chronologies for a region is to provide a context for the material culture recovered by archaeological surveys and excavations. For the prehistoric period, numerous chronologies and subsequent revisions or refinements have been proposed. Regional archaeologists generally follow Wallace's southern California format (1955 and 1978) for discussing the prehistoric chronology of the project site. However, the established chronologies are often augmented or even abandoned. Thus, it should be noted that the presented cultural sequences are regularly challenged, as are the meanings of the individual frames of reference. Wallace's prehistoric format is as follows:

- Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)
- Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Wallace also argued (1978) that the stages prior to 2000 B.C. in southern California could be assigned to:

- San Dieguito Period (Period I: 9000 to 6000 B.C.)

- Standard Millingstone Period (Period II: 6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Modified Millingstone Period (Period III: 3000 to 2000 B.C.)

Warren (1968) uses the following terms to subdivide the periods.

- San Dieguito Tradition (before 5500 B.C.)
- Encinitas Tradition (5500 B.C. to A.D. 600)
- Shoshonean Tradition (A.D. 600 to A.D. 1769)

The beginning of human presence within the local area is unknown. However, there is strong evidence which shows that humans were present by the end of the Pleistocene epoch, approximately 10,000 years ago. During the Early Period, people subsisted primarily by hunting. Because these people existed in small numbers, they were often capable of traveling for long distances in search for new food as game became limited in a particular area. However, little is known about the culture of these people, and the presence of lithic (stone) tools in the archaeological record is generally regarded as the sole indicator of their existence.

During the Milling Stone Period (6,000 to 3,000 B.C.), tools for the processing of hard seeds began to appear in large numbers for the first time. People during this period became less reliant on hunting and more dependent on gathering seeds. The development of tools, such as manos (a hand held stone) and metates (a larger stone against which seeds were ground), provided these people with the capability to utilize a wide range of vegetable resources. Although hunting still continued to play a role in their survival, gathering of seeds was more important. Similar to that of the Early Period, these people were nomadic, traveling frequently throughout the year to take advantage of fruit and vegetable resources that ripen at varying seasons. Often, they would occupy the same sites from year to year, because the availability of fruit and vegetable resources, unlike game, were predictable.

The Intermediate Period dates from approximately 3,000 B.C. to 750 A.D. This was a time of rapid cultural change in which cultural groups began to detach into smaller groups developing their own set of cultural characteristics. The development of new tools, such as the mortar and pestle (grinding tools used for pounding) gave these people the capability to exploit acorns and other similar fruits as a food resource. As a result, people's lifestyle began to shift from nomadic to more permanent, because of the abundance and availability of acorns within the area.

The Late Prehistoric Period is the final prehistoric archeological phase, and it ends with Spanish contact. This period saw the completion of the process of differentiation into tribal units, each with its own distinctive set of cultural units. The indigenous people located within the vicinity of the project site and surrounding areas were known as the Gabrielino, a name bestowed upon them by the Spanish missionaries. The Gabrielino language is derived from the Tackic family which originated in the Great Basin area, far to the northeast.

4.4.1.2 Historic Background

Prior to the incorporation of the modern City of San Dimas in 1960, the area was historically known as Mud Springs for a cienega that existed in the area. The cienega was used during the prehistoric period

by various groups, and later by the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition. This expedition visited the cienega in 1774 as they searched for an overland route from Sonora to coastal southern California. Also during the latter portion of the 18th century, the Spanish sent Father Junipero Serra to Alta California to create a chain of Missions and Mission outposts. Thereafter, the Missions began to expand their holdings into the interior of California, annexing acreage for pasturage.

By the beginning of the 19th century, the growth of Spanish California had come to a halt. In 1821, and after more than a decade of revolutionary struggle, Mexico achieved independence from Spain, and California became a distant outpost of the Mexican Republic. Following Mexican Independence, the secularization of the Missions and the Mission holdings took place over the next decade, and the former Mission lands were transferred to prominent Mexican families. In 1837, a 23,000-acre land grant, including the Mud Springs cienega, was awarded to Ygnacio Palomares and Ricardo Vejar by Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado. Together, the families owned the Rancho San Jose until the lands were subdivided, and the Palomares took the northern portion, while the Vejar family took the southern portion.

The Mexican Period formally ends in 1848, following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This event marked the end of the Mexican-American War, and ceded the northern provinces of Mexico to the United States. The following decades saw an influx of American settlers to the region, sparked by the discovery of gold, agricultural possibilities and land speculation. In 1887, the portion of land containing the Mud Springs was purchased by the San Jose Ranch Company, and the Company laid out the townsite of San Dimas. The name of Mud Springs was officially changed to San Dimas, and the first residence was constructed within that same year (Rippens, et al. 2008).

Populations in the region began to increase as the railroad began to traverse region, and numerous townsites throughout southern California were formed near rail stops and sidings. Access to the railroad insured economic opportunity and financial growth, as agricultural crops and other goods could be imported and exported from burgeoning communities. This was especially important to the development of San Dimas and the surrounding communities. The ability to transfer citrus by way of the railroad led to an economic and population explosion, resulting in the commercialization of citrus production in the region. The San Dimas vicinity was part of the area that became a citrus belt, extending along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains for approximately 60 miles. Citri-culture was integral to the development of the area into the mid-1900s, when housing developments forced many of the growers out of the area. Such trends are known for the project site vicinity, which was planted in citrus and hay to support the Wildwood Ranch.

The project site includes lands associated with the Wildwood Ranch, which historically occupied a total of 220-acres within the project site and on adjacent lands to the west. The Ranch was used as a residential and agricultural facility from around 1900 to the late 1970s. The first recorded land owner associated with the acreage that would become the Wildwood Ranch was Francisco D. Joy. Joy planted his acreage in orchards of oranges and prunes, as well as hay in the early 1900s. Thereafter, Joy sold the southern portion of his ranch property to Charles Clifton Warren, and named the northern portion Wildwood Ranch. At this time, the Wildwood Ranch consisted of approximately 220-acres, and included a five room residence. Joy sold the Wildwood Ranch in 1909 to John Bishop Coulston and Lawrence Newman.

Under the ownership of Coulston and Lawrence, various structural and agricultural improvements were made to the Ranch. In 1925, the Wildwood Ranch was placed under the ownership of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena, and Coulston's eldest son began to manage the ranch and initiate property improvements. Beginning in 1932, Julius J. Maechtlen began to purchase portions of the ranch from the First Trust and Savings Bank, and by 1938, he owned the entire ranch property. During his ownership of the property, the acreage of the ranch dwindled, with the ranch measuring approximately 140-acres in 1942. He also made various improvements to the ranch property.

In 1952, 25-acres of the 140-acre ranch were allotted to Jacob (Jack) F. Maechtlen, and the land found along Amelia Avenue was subdivided and sold. Thereafter, stables were built at the east of the ranch buildings in 1972, and these stables are found within the project site. Julius Maechtlen continued to live in the main ranch house until his death in 1976, and Jack inherited the entirety of the remaining ranch property. Jack then sold the Wildwood Ranch to a firm called Classic Sales, in March 1978 and August 1979. In turn, Classic Sales sold the ranch to Robert L. and George H. Williams in December 1978 and September 1980. Finally, the Wildwood Ranch lands were sold for development purposes by Mid-Exchange II to NJD, Ltd. in April 1999 (Gregory 1999).

4.4.1.3 Native American Consultation

PBS&J requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 30, 2010 to determine if any Native American cultural resources are located within the project site. The NAHC response letter was received on July 2, 2010, and stated that the search of the SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American resources within the project site and in the immediate vicinity. The NAHC letter included a list of Native American organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. Letters that included a brief description of the proposed project and project site maps were sent to each organization/individual identified on the NAHC list on July 14, 2010 (PBS&J 2010). As of the publication of this document, PBS&J has received comments in response to the letters sent on July 14, 2010. The responses received from tribal representatives did not indicate the presence of site-specific Native American cultural resources within the project site. However, the responses did indicate that the entire City of San Dimas and adjacent lands are situated at the location of a named Gabrielino village site, and that trail networks are known in the general vicinity of the project site. For these reasons, the respondents found the project site to be located in an area of high sensitivity for Native American resources.

4.4.1.4 Archaeological Resources

An archival records search of archaeological site maps, records, and files conducted for the project site in June 2010 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). The SCCIC is the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) historical resource data repository for Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura Counties. This records search was completed for the project area and all lands found within one mile, and conducted in support of the CRA contained in Appendix D of the EIR. Generally, sites are identified by state trinomials with numbers that identify the state (CA), county (LAn), and the number of the site recorded in the county (CA-LAn-###). Sites are also identified by primary numbers, which similarly identify the county (19) and the number of the resource (19-######). Isolated archaeological resources are usually denoted by a primary number only. According to the records search, no prehistoric archaeological resources are known within the project site, and none were

detected during the pedestrian survey of the site completed by PBS&J (2010). However, one sizable prehistoric site (CA-LAn-339) and four prehistoric isolated finds (19-100113; 19-100327; 19-100328; and 19-00329) are known within the one-mile search radius. Three of the isolated finds are found within 0.25-mile of the project area and near the boundaries of the project site. These resources consist of lithic (stone) flakes that reflect the lithic tool manufacture process and groundstone tools, such as manos. Due to the prehistoric use of the area, it is possible that subsurface prehistoric archaeological resources could occur on the project site.

One historic archaeological site is known within the project site from the SCCIC records search (19-186095), and one historic archaeological isolated find was detected during the pedestrian survey ([Brasada Isolate 001] PBS&J 2010). These resources are summarized in Table 4.4-1. Brasada Isolate 001 consists of a single whiteware ceramic fragment found in the immediate vicinity of the mapped location of a structure as depicted on the 1927 and 1939 USGS Glendora topographic maps. Structural remains were not observed during the pedestrian survey in this area; rather, stands of trees were found in the mapped location of the structure. This isolated find was recorded onto Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms, which were submitted to the SCCIC for the assignment of a primary number (19-100804). This resource was found to be not significant, and no additional work was recommended prior to project implementation.

Resource 19-186095 consists of a refuse deposit originally recorded in 1999. This site was revisited during the PBS&J pedestrian survey (2010). The refuse was interpreted as representing multiple refuse dumping episodes dating from at least the 1920s to the modern era, and associated with the historic era Wildwood Ranch found partially within the project site. During the PBS&J pedestrian survey, the site boundaries were extended to include additional refuse not noted when the site was originally recorded. The updated site boundaries and a description of the observed refuse were recorded onto Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms, which were submitted to the SCCIC. PBS&J also determined that the site had a buried, subsurface component. However, the buried component appeared to be a mixture of refuse from various dumping episodes that had eroded down the slopes of drainage features, and was then intermingled. For this reason, the site was found unlikely to contain intact deposits that would yield information important to history, and was subsequently found not significant. Such a significance finding requires no additional work on this resource prior to project implementation; however, its presence in the project site indicates the possibility that additional subsurface historic archaeological resources could occur on the project site.

4.4.1.5 Historic Resources

An historic resource is generally located above ground and is any building, structure, or object that is at least 50 years of age and that is, or may be, architecturally or culturally significant in local, state, or national history. Historic resources may also be comprised of other historic age features, such as roads, that do not exhibit an associated subsurface or archaeological component.

The SCCIC records search identified three historic resources within the boundaries of the project site (19-186096; 19-186097; and 19-186106). One of these resources is a district comprised of nine historic resources (19-186097), and is known as the Wildwood Ranch district. The district boundaries extend into the western portion of the project site, and one of the district resources is found within the project site (19-186106). 19-186106 is the Wildwood Ranch stables, constructed in 1972. Though not of historic age, the stables were recorded as part of the larger district. 19-186096 is the Wildwood

Motorway, which is an historic age road established by at least 1928. The pedestrian survey of the project site completed by PBS&J (2010) identified a water tank and additional resources associated with the Wildwood Ranch district, as well as an additional historic age road (Ferguson Motorway). These resources are summarized in Table 4.4-1. Additional historic resources are known within the one-mile records search radius, but beyond the project site boundaries.

Resource 19-186096 (Wildwood Motorway) was originally recorded in 1999, and was revisited during the PBS&J pedestrian survey (2010). The current conditions of the resource were recorded onto DPR 523 Forms, which were submitted to the SCCIC. This resource was found to be not significant, and no additional work was recommended prior to project implementation. Similarly, the Ferguson Motorway was detected during the pedestrian survey, recorded onto DPR 523 Forms which were submitted to the SCCIC, and was found to be not significant. For this reason, no additional work was recommended for the historic age Ferguson Motorway (19-188769) prior to project implementation.

The Wildwood Ranch district was identified as 19-186097, and is mapped as extending into the western portion of the project site. This resource was originally recorded in 1999 by T. Gregory/The Building Biographer (Gregory 1999 and RMW Paleo Associates 1999). The Wildwood Ranch historically occupied 220-acres within the project site and on adjacent lands to the west, and was used as a residential and agricultural facility from around 1900 to the late 1970s. As recorded, the Wildwood Ranch district is comprised of numerous buildings, structures and features, including residential and storage buildings, as well as enclosures relating to crop cultivation and the raising of livestock. The stables, two cabins, and a corral feature (19-186106) are located at the eastern edge of the district, and within the western portion of the project site. The stables were constructed in 1972, and were likely improved later in the 1970s. Two cabins and a corral area of an unknown age were also noted to the north of the stables. During the PBS&J pedestrian survey (2010), the stables were revisited, while the associated cabins and the corral feature were not observed in their recorded location. The current condition of the resource was recorded onto DPR 523 Forms, along with a previously unrecorded water tank and additional features found within the Wildwood Ranch district (19-186097).

The Wildwood Ranch district (19-186097) was previously assessed for significance by T. Gregory/The Building Biographer in 1999 as part of a project completed by RMW Paleo Associates (1999). The district, including the stables found within the project site (19-186106), was found to possess significance at the local level as a good example of the farm/ranch resource attribute devoted to citri-culture, which is an important agricultural pursuit within the context of local history. However, as none of the citrus groves survive and the historic resources had lost their overall integrity due to neglect and vandalism, the significance of the district was found to be minor. For this reason, the resource was not nominated for inclusion in the (California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Instead, a historic resources report was generated to document the constituents of the ranch, and the report included a photograph collection. This report was submitted to the SCCIC, Glendora Public Library, and the Glendora Historical Society to afford the public access to the research material. With the completion of this historic resources report (Gregory 1999); no additional work is recommended for this resource prior to project implementation. Table 4.4-1 summarizes each of the cultural resources known to occur on the project site.

Table 4.4-1 Known Cultural Resources Within the Project Site

Resource Number/ Name	Type	Description	Significance/Eligibility
19-186095	Historic Archaeological Site	Refuse deposit.	Not significant
Brasada Isolate 001 (19-100804)	Historic Archaeological Isolate	One ceramic whiteware fragment.	Not significant
19-186096/ Wildwood Motorway	Historic Resource	Historic age road, dating to at least 1928.	Not significant
19-186097/ Wildwood Ranch District	Historic Resource District	District comprised of numerous historic resources associated with the Wildwood Ranch, and dating from approximately 1900 to the late 1970s.	Locally significant, but not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Previously mitigated (Gregory 1999).
19-186106/ Wildwood Ranch Stables	Historic Resource	Wildwood Ranch Stables	Locally significant, but not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Previously mitigated (Gregory 1999).
Ferguson Motorway (19-188769)	Historic Resource	Historic age road, dating to at least 1938.	Not significant

Source: PBS&J 2010 (Appendix D)

4.4.1.6 Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are the remains and/or traces of prehistoric plant and animal life exclusive of humans. Fossil remains such as bones, teeth, shells, leaves, and wood are found in the geologic deposits within which they were originally buried. Paleontological resources can be thought of as including not only the actual fossil remains, but also the collecting localities and the geologic formations containing those remains. Fossils are important scientific and educational resources because of their use in: documenting the presence and evolutionary history of particular groups of now extinct organisms; reconstructing the environments in which these organisms lived; and determining the relative ages of the strata in which they occur and of the geologic events that resulted in the deposition of the sediments that formed these strata and in their subsequent deformation. The project site is located in the Los Angeles Basin, which is considered one of the major fossil bearing regions. It is well known for fossils of plants, marine invertebrates, marine vertebrates, and terrestrial vertebrates.

The Conformable Impact Mitigation Guidelines Committee of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) published Standard Guidelines in response to a recognized need to establish procedures for the investigation, collection, preservation, and cataloguing of fossil-bearing sites (SVP 2007). The Standard Guidelines are widely accepted among paleontologists, followed by most investigators, and identify the key phases of paleontological resource protection as assessment and implementation. Assessment involves identifying the potential for a project site to contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources that could be damaged or destroyed by project excavation or construction. Implementation involves formulating and applying measures to reduce such adverse impacts. The SVP defines the level of potential as one of three sensitivity categories for sedimentary rocks: High, Moderate, and Low. Two additional categories apply to non-sedimentary rocks: Marginal and Zero. These levels of potential are outlined below:

- High Sensitivity: assigned to geologic formations known to contain paleontological localities with rare, well-preserved, and/or critical fossil materials for stratigraphic or paleo-environmental interpretation, and fossils providing important information about the paleo-biology and evolutionary history (phylogeny) of animal and plant groups. Generally speaking, highly sensitive formations are known to produce vertebrate fossil remains or are considered to have the potential to produce such remains.

- Moderate Sensitivity: assigned to geologic formations known to contain paleontological localities with moderately preserved, common elsewhere, or stratigraphically long-ranging fossil material. The moderate sensitivity category also is applied to geologic formations that are judged to have a strong, but unproven potential for producing important fossil remains (e.g., Pre-Holocene sedimentary rock units representing low to moderate energy, of marine to non-marine depositional settings).

- Low Sensitivity: assigned to geologic formations that, based on their relative youthful age and/or high-energy depositional history, are judged unlikely to produce important fossil remains. Typically, low sensitivity formations may produce invertebrate fossil remains in low abundance.

- Marginal Sensitivity: assigned to geologic formations that are composed of either pyroclastic volcanic rocks or metasedimentary rocks, but which nevertheless have a limited probability for producing fossil remains from certain sedimentary lithologies at localized outcrops.

- Zero Sensitivity: assigned to geologic formations that are entirely plutonic (volcanic rocks formed beneath the earth's surface) in origin and therefore have no potential for producing fossil remains.

Figure 4.4-1 presents the geologic units mapped within the project site. The majority of the units found within the project site have either zero or low sensitivity, which is generally based upon their composition of volcanic or geologically recent materials. The Puente Formation (Tp) is the only unit with significant potential to contain paleontological resources, and is found in the southern half of the project site. This unit is considered to have High Sensitivity because the formation has been known to yield land and marine fossils in the general region.

4.4.2 Regulatory Framework

The treatment of cultural resources is governed by federal and state laws and guidelines. There are specific criteria for determining whether prehistoric and historic sites or objects are significant and/or protected by law. Federal and state significance criteria generally focus on the resource's integrity and uniqueness, its relationship to similar resources, and its potential to contribute important information to scholarly research. Some resources that do not meet federal significance criteria may be considered significant under state criteria. The laws and regulations seek to mitigate impacts to significant prehistoric or historic resources. The federal and state laws and guidelines for protecting historic resources are summarized below. The treatment of paleontological resources is also governed under the federal and state regulations described below. Under these regulations, paleontological resources

have been interpreted by agencies to be covered by the references to "scientific" or "informational" values.

4.4.2.1 Federal

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the official federal list of cultural resources that have been nominated by state offices for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. Listing on the National Register provides recognition that a property is significant to the nation, the state, or the community and assumes that federal agencies consider historic values in the planning for federal and federally assisted projects. Properties listed in the NRHP, or "determined eligible" for listing, must meet certain criteria for historical significance and possess integrity of form, location, and setting. Structures and features must usually be at least 50 years old to be considered for listing on the NRHP, barring exceptional circumstances. Criteria for listing on the NRHP, which are set forth in Title 36, Part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR Part 63), include significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures; objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and that are:

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, 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.

Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, which is measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character, the degree to which the original fabric has been retained, and the reversibility of changes to the property. The fourth criterion is typically reserved for archaeological and paleontological resources. These criteria have largely been incorporated into CEQA Guidelines as well (see Section 4.4.3.1, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, below).

4.4.2.2 State

California Register of Historic Resources (PRC Section 5020 et. seq.)

State law also protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The California criteria for the register are nearly identical to those for the NRHP. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) maintains the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Properties listed, or formally designated eligible for listing, on the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are State Landmarks and certain Points of Interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

Given that the CRHR was modeled after the NRHP, it has very similar eligibility criteria. Generally, to be considered significant under CEQA, a resource must possess integrity and demonstrate eligibility under at least one of the following criteria (California Code of Regulations 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

California Public Resources Code 5097.5

Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) provides protection for cultural and paleontological resources, where PRC 5097.5(a)) states, in part, that:

> No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.

California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5, 7051 and 7054

Section 7050.5 outlines protocol for the inadvertent discovery of human remains, while Sections 7051 and 7052 identify the legal repercussions of removing remains from internment and their improper treatment. Section 7054 exempts the reburial of Native American remains pursuant to Section 5097.94 from the definition of a misdemeanor. 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) specifies protocol when human remains are discovered. The code states:

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

California Public Resources Code Section 15064.5 (e)

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) requires that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered and that the county coroner be called in to assess the remains. If the county

coroner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the NAHC must be contacted within 24 hours. At that time, the lead agency must consult with the appropriate Native Americans, if any, as timely identified by the NAHC. Section 15064.5 directs the lead agency (or project proponent), under certain circumstances, to develop an agreement with the Native Americans for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Senate Bill 18

As of March 1, 2005, Senate Bill 18 (Government Code Sections 65352.3 and 65352.4) requires that, prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005, a city or county must consult with Native American tribes with respect to the possible preservation of, or the mitigation of impacts to, specified Native American places, features, and objects located within that jurisdiction.

4.4.2.3 Local

City of San Dimas

The City of San Dimas has addressed cultural resource management through a historic preservation website (San Dimas Historic Preservation [SDHP] Website) and in the Conservation Element of the San Dimas General Plan (San Dimas General Plan [SDGP] 1991). The historic preservation website discusses efforts undertaken in 1991 to identify significant local structures. During this study, more than 300 structures were listed as significant under federal, state and local guidelines. The City of San Dimas Historic Structure List (SDHSL) is available on-line (SDHSL Website), and provides the address of historic structures and codes for the significance of each structure through local, state and federal status codes. The City of San Dimas codes for Historic Structures are defined as follows:

- **LS** (Locally Significant): Structures considered important to the local historic framework, and may serve as a good example of architecture or locations where important local events have occurred.
- **NS** (Nationally Significant): Structures considered eligible for the NRHP.
- **CS** (Contribution Structure): Structures that significantly contribute to the historic fabric of a neighborhood.
- **USDHD** (Upper San Dimas Avenue Historic District): This is a proposed district within the city of San Dimas that is eligible for NRHP based on its overall character.
- **LSDHD** (Lower San Dimas Avenue Historic District): This is a proposed district within the city of San Dimas that is eligible for NRHP based on its overall character.

The SDGP discusses the conservation of cultural resources in the Conservation Element and addresses paleontological, archaeological and historic resources. Important archaeological resources are identified as sites of value associated with the Gabrieliño, and are located at or near Cienega Springs, San Dimas Canyon, Walnut Creek and Way Hill. Historic structures identified as culturally and historically important are noted in areas to the north and south of Bonita Avenue, and between Cataract Avenue and San Dimas Avenue, and historic neighborhoods were also identified for future protection. Further, historic structures and orchards associated with the agricultural development of the city were identified as important, and the desire for delineating an agricultural heritage park within the city is noted. To

ensure the preservation of the abovementioned cultural resources, the City of San Dimas has established the following Goals, Objectives, Policies and Implementation Measures:

Goal Statement CN-2: Conserve the Historical and Cultural Resources of San Dimas.

Objective 2.1. Promote the conservation of historical and cultural resources through programs and policies to indentify and protect these resources.

Policy 2.1.1. Preserve significant paleontological and archaeological sites. Evaluate the significance of each site on a case by case basis.

Policy 2.1.2. Preserve significant historical resources within the city of San Dimas. Evaluate each historical structure, place, and site on a case by case basis.

Implementation Measure g: The City shall develop a Historical Preservation Plan.

Implementation Measure h: The City shall encourage development of a Heritage Citrus Grove Park to preserve San Dimas' agricultural heritage.

Implementation Measure j: The City shall seek a corporate sponsor to assist in the development and promotion of a Heritage Citrus Grove Park.

4.4.3 Project Impacts and Mitigation

4.4.3.1 Issue 1 – Historical Resources

Cultural Resources Issue 1 Summary

Would implementation of the proposed project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource?

Impact: Project grading or excavation associated with the proposed project could damage or destroy unrecorded historical resources consisting of archaeological resources that are determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.	**Mitigation:** Monitor for unrecorded subsurface resources; stop work when an unexpected resource is discovered; and document and evaluate discovered resources (**Cul-2A**).
Significance Before Mitigation: Significant.	**Significance After Mitigation:** Less than significant.

Standards of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the project would have a significant adverse impact if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

As per Section 15064.5, historical resources include resources listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR; resources included in a qualifying local register; and resources that the lead agency determines to meet the criteria for listing in the CRHR. These criteria may apply to any historic built environmental feature, and to historic or prehistoric archaeological sites. Properties or sites that are eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are termed "historical resources." Under the provisions of Section 15064.5(a)(3) a lead agency shall find that a property is historically significant if it determines that it

meets one or more of the criteria for listing on the CRHR, which extend to any building, structure, feature, or site that:

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

With few exceptions, to qualify as a historic resource a property must be at least 50 years old and also must retain physical integrity and integrity to its period of significance. For historic structures and buildings, significantly altering the setting, remodeling, or moving the structure may diminish or destroy its integrity. However, under some conditions, a building that has been moved or altered may still retain its historic significance. Landscaping, or landscape features in some cases, may contribute to the significance of a historic architectural property. Such elements are assessed as part of the setting of the historic architectural property.

Archaeological sites may also qualify as historical resources under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3). Archaeological sites most often are assessed relative to CRHR Criterion 4 (NRHP Criterion D) for potential to yield data important to history or prehistory. An archaeological deposit that has been extensively disturbed and archaeological artifacts found in isolation may not be eligible for listing on the CRHR, because the lack of stratigraphic context may impair the ability of the resource to yield significant data. A resource that does not meet one of the criteria for eligibility to the CRHR is not a historical resource under CEQA, and impacts to such a property are not significant. Archaeological sites are addressed in Section 4.4.3.2.

A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource would occur if the qualities that contribute to its significance were to be damaged through direct or indirect impacts.

Impact Analysis

Impacts to historical resources most often occur as the result of the disturbance or demolition of historic building, structures, or objects, and if these activities alter the qualities that render such resources significant. However, impacts to archaeological resources considered to be historical resources can also occur during excavation or grading. Impacts to the recorded historic resources found within the project site (19-186096; 19-186097; 19-18610619-186095; and the Ferguson Motorway [19-188769]) are considered less than significant because the resources have been determined to be not significant or potential impacts have been previously mitigated. No mitigation is required for impacts to resources that are not significant, and additional mitigation is not required for resources previously subjected to a mitigation program. However, significant impacts may occur to unrecorded historical resources consisting of archaeological resources considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Based upon the frequency of known and recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the project site and the vicinity, the project site is considered to have moderate to high sensitivity for potentially

significant archaeological resources within the subsurface, and therefore for historical resources consisting of archaeological sites eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

Summary

No significant historical resources are known to occur on the project site. However, there is a moderate to high probability that previously unknown resources may be encountered during project construction. As such, there is a potential impact to historical resources and mitigation is warranted.

Mitigation Measures

A mitigation program is provided to address impacts to unrecorded archaeological resources in Section 4.4.3.2 (Cul-2A). Impacts to unrecorded subsurface archaeological resources which could be considered historical resources would be mitigated with the implementation of measure Cul-2A. See Section 4.4.3.2 for the details of the mitigation program.

4.4.3.2 Issue 2 – Archaeological Resources

Cultural Resources Issue 2 Summary

Would implementation of the proposed project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource?

Impact: Project grading or excavation associated with the proposed project could damage or destroy unrecorded resources that are determined to be significant.	**Mitigation:** Monitor for unrecorded subsurface resources; stop work when an unexpected resource is discovered; and document and evaluate discovered resources (**Cul-2A**).
Significance Before Mitigation: Significant.	**Significance After Mitigation:** Less than significant.

Standards of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.

For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact on archaeological resources if it would result in the following:

1. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines; or
2. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries (e.g., at historic homesteads, as part of archaeological habitation site, etc.).

"Unique archaeological resources" are defined under CEQA through Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g). A unique archaeological resource implies an archaeological artifact, object, or site about

which it can be clearly demonstrated that there is a high probability that it meets one of the following criteria:

- The archaeological artifact, object, or site contains information needed to answer important scientific questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information, or
- The archaeological artifact, object or site has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or
- The archaeological artifact, object, or site is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

For a resource to qualify as a unique archaeological resource, the agency must determine that there is a high probability that the resource meets one of these criteria without merely adding to the current body of knowledge (PRC Section 21083.3[g]). An archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the above criteria is a non-unique archaeological resource (PRC Section 21083.2[h]). An impact on a non-unique resource is not a significant environmental impact under CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). If an archaeological resource qualifies as a historical resource under CRHR criteria, then the resource is treated as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Impact Analysis

Impacts to archaeological resources most often occur as the result of excavation or grading. However, archaeological resources may also suffer indirect impacts as the result of project activity that increases erosion or increases the accessibility of a surface resource, and thus increases the potential for vandalism or illicit collection. Impacts to the recorded archaeological resources found within the project site (19-186095 and Brasada Isolate 001 [19-100804]) are considered less than significant because the resources have been determined to be not significant. No mitigation is required for impacts to sites that are not significant. However, significant impacts may occur to unrecorded resources, if it is determined that such resources are considered significant. Based upon the frequency of known and recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the project site and the vicinity, the project site is considered to have moderate to high sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological resources within the subsurface.

Summary

No significant archaeological resources are known to occur on the project site. However, there is a moderate to high probability that previously unknown resources may be encountered during project construction. As such, there is a potential impact to historical resources and mitigation is warranted.

Mitigation Measures

A mitigation program is provided to address impacts to unrecorded archaeological resources. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce impacts associated with this issue to less than significant:

Cul-2A Prior to land clearing, grading, excavation, or project-related land development activities, the project applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist (and, if necessary, a culturally-affiliated Native American) to monitor these activities. Project applicant shall provide documentation to the City of San Dimas that all necessary monitors have been retained. In the event of an unexpected archeological discovery during grading, the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall redirect work away from the location of the archaeological find. A qualified archaeologist shall oversee the evaluation and recovery of archaeological resources, in accordance with the procedures below, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the archaeological find. A record of monitoring activity shall be submitted to the City of San Dimas at the end of monitoring. If the archaeological discovery is determined to be significant, the archaeologist shall prepare and implement a data recovery plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

i. Perform appropriate technical analyses;

ii. File any resulting reports with the South Central Coastal Information Center; and

iii. Provide the recovered materials to an appropriate repository for curation, in consultation with a culturally-affiliated Native American, as applicable.

Should the qualified archaeologist determine that there are no cultural resources within the impacted areas or should the sensitivity be reduced to low during monitoring, all monitoring should cease.

4.4.3.3 Issue 3 – Human Remains

Cultural Resources Issue 3 Summary

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

Impact: Although unlikely, construction activities associated with the proposed project could disturb human remains.	**Mitigation:** No mitigation is required.
Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.	**Significance After Mitigation:** Less than significant.

Standards of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact if it would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. Section 15064.5(d) and (e) of the CEQA Guidelines assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are detailed under PRC Section 5097.98.

Impact Analysis

Even though the project site vicinity was known to be occupied during the prehistoric period and the site was occupied during the historic era as Wildwood Ranch, there has been no past evidence of human remains found within the project site. In addition, no formal cemeteries are known within the project site. However, because human remains are often found buried beneath the ground surface, implementation of the proposed project may result in the disturbance of human remains during construction activities. If human remains are encountered during grading or excavation, the City of San Dimas would be required to comply with existing laws including CHSC Section 7050.5 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e). Compliance with these existing regulations would render the project's impact as less than significant.

Summary

No human remains or recognized cemeteries are known to occur on the project site. Discovery of previously unknown human remains is regulated in existing laws and regulations. Compliance with these existing regulations would render the project's impact as less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would have a less than significant impact in regards to human remains; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

4.4.3.4 Issue 4 – Paleontological Resources

Cultural Resources Issue 4 Summary

Would implementation of the proposed project directly or indirectly destroy, disturb, or remove a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Impact: Construction and earthwork activities associated with the proposed project could significantly impact paleontological resources.

Mitigation: Monitor for unrecorded subsurface resources (**Cul-4A**) and document and collect discovered resources (**Cul-4B** and **Cul-4C**).

Significance Before Mitigation: Significant.

Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Standards of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project implementation would have a significant adverse impact on paleontological resources if it would directly or indirectly destroy, disturb, or remove a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Because paleontological resources are typically buried and, therefore, not apparent until revealed by excavation, significant impacts to paleontological resources are often determined based on the geologic formations that would be disturbed and the potential for those geologic formations to contain fossils.

Impact Analysis

As described in the environmental setting section, the project site is underlain by various geologic units with varying potentials to contain fossils. The Puente Formation geologic unit (Tp) is regionally considered to be of high paleontologic sensitivity, while the remaining volcanic and geologically-recent units have either zero or low sensitivity. As shown in Figure 4.4-1, the southern half of the project site is underlain by the Puente Formation, and is therefore rated as high sensitivity for significant fossil resources. The Puente Formation has the potential to yield land and marine fossils, and such fossils may be of regional and interregional significance, because they can provide the basis for comparisons between the depositional histories of various parts of the Los Angeles Basin. Additionally, the information preserved in these exposures can be used for comparisons between the depositional histories of the Los Angeles Basin with other sedimentary basins of the west coast.

The Puente Formation is mapped within the southern half of the project site, and residential development is projected for this area as part of the proposed project. Future development in this area may expose fossil remains due to excavation operations which cut into geologic formations, trenching activities, or by natural erosion processes. For this reason, any project-related activities involving excavation into the Puente Formation would have an adverse effect on paleontological resources. Therefore, development that occurs from the implementation of the proposed project that involves earthwork in the Puente Formation would significantly impact paleontological resources.

Summary

Portions of the project site contain geologic formations that have a high potential to yield significant paleontologic resources. As such, a potential impact is possible and mitigation is warranted.

Mitigation Measures

The southern half of the project site is rated as High Sensitivity for paleontological resources and the remainder of the project site is rated as Zero to Low Sensitivity. Therefore, mitigation measures Cul-4A and Cul-4B apply to the proposed project when excavation of sedimentary rock material other than topsoil occurs in those areas underlain by the Puente Formation (Tp). Implementation of mitigation measures Cul-4A to Cul-4B would reduce potential significant impacts to paleontological resources to a level that is less than significant.

Cul-4A Prior to grading or excavation that would excavate sedimentary rock material other than topsoil and within those areas underlain by the Puente Formation, the project applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist to monitor these activities. The project applicant shall provide documentation to the City of San Dimas that all necessary monitors have been retained. In the event fossils are discovered during grading, the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall redirect work away from the location of the discovery. The recommendations of the paleontologist shall be implemented with respect to the evaluation and recovery of fossils, in accordance with mitigation measures Cul-4B and Cul-4C, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the fossil discovery. A record of monitoring activity shall be submitted to the City of San Dimas at the end of monitoring.

Should the qualified paleontologist determine that there are no fossil resources within the impacted areas, that the lithology of the geologic unit is not conducive to the preservation of fossil resources, or should the sensitivity level be reduced to low during monitoring, all monitoring should cease.

Cul-4B If the fossils are determined to be significant, then mitigation measure Cul-4C shall be implemented.

Cul-4C For significant fossils as determined by mitigation measure Cul-4B, the paleontologist shall prepare and implement a data recovery plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

i. The paleontologist shall ensure that all significant fossils collected are cleaned, identified, catalogued, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution with a research interest in the materials;

ii. The paleontologist shall ensure that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate, for any significant fossil collected; and

iii. The paleontologist shall ensure that curation of fossils are completed in consultation with the City of San Dimas. A letter of acceptance from the curation institution shall be submitted to the City of San Dimas.

4.4.4 Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation

Cultural Resources Cumulative Issue Summary

Would implementation of the proposed project have a cumulatively considerable contribution to a cumulative cultural resources impact considering past, present, and probable future projects?

Cumulative Impact	Cumulative Significance	Proposed Project Contribution
Historical Resources: Regional loss of historical resources.	Less than significant.	Not cumulatively considerable.
Archaeological Resources: Regional loss of archaeological resources.	Significant.	Not cumulatively considerable.
Human Remains: Regional disturbance of human remains.	Significant.	Not cumulatively considerable
Paleontological Resources: Regional loss of paleontological resources.	Less than significant.	Not cumulatively considerable.

4.4.4.1 Historical Resources

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts for historic cultural resources encompasses the Los Angeles County region. Los Angeles County exhibits many buildings and districts listed on the NRHP and the CRHR. Future development associated with the proposed project, and found within the project site could include the demolition, destruction, or alteration of historic resources. However, these resources are not listed on federal, state or local lists. Therefore, future development in

this city and in Los Angeles County would not have the potential to impact historical resources, which lends to a less than significant cumulative impact.

Historic resources found within the project site consist of historic age roads and buildings and structures associated with the Wildwood Ranch district (19-186097). While these resources represent the history of the modern city of San Dimas and surrounding communities, none of the resources are considered significant or historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. The potential for the project to impact historical resources consisting of archaeological resources considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR would be addressed through the implementation of mitigation measure Cul-2A. This measure would assure that the project's contribution to cumulative impacts would be fully mitigated and would be reduced to a level that is not cumulatively considerable.

4.4.4.2 Archaeological Resources

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts for archaeological resources encompasses the Los Angeles County Region. Evidence of human occupation in Los Angeles County is represented by numerous archeological sites throughout the county and the region. These sites contain artifacts and features of value in reconstructing cultural patterns of prehistoric life. Because prehistoric human occupation was most prevalent in areas where food, water, and shelter were available, subsurface resources are abundant in Los Angeles County, along the coast, and in creek areas. Development of the project site would include excavation and grading that would potentially impact archaeological resources. Therefore, future development in the city and in Los Angeles County would have the potential to impact archaeological resources, which could lead to a significant cumulative impact.

Lithic (stone) tool reduction waste and groundstone tools are known within the project site vicinity, and historic refuse is known within the project site. The presence of these resources indicates the potential for the project site to contain unrecorded, subsurface resources. The potential for the project to impact archaeological resources considered significant would be addressed through the implementation of mitigation measure Cul-2A. Implementation of this measure would assure that the project's contribution to cumulative impacts would be fully mitigated and would be reduced to a level that is not cumulatively considerable.

4.4.4.3 Human Remains

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts to human remains encompasses the Los Angeles County Region. Because prehistoric human occupation was most prevalent in areas where food, water, and shelter were available, subsurface resources are abundant in Los Angeles County, along the coast, and in creek areas. Also, intensive historic era occupation of an area increases the possibility that humans were interred outside of a formal cemetery. Therefore, future development within the project site would have the potential to disturb human remains, which would lead to a significant cumulative impact.

While no human remains have been observed and no formal cemeteries are known on the site, prehistoric and historic era occupation is known on the project site and in the vicinity. Therefore, future development associated with the proposed project may uncover and impact unrecorded human remains, which would have a cumulatively considerable contribution to the impact of human remains

and any associated archeological resources. However, with the implementation of CHSC Section 7050.5 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), the project's contribution would not be cumulatively considerable.

4.4.4.4 Paleontological Resources

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts to paleontological resources encompasses the Los Angeles Region. As previously described, the geologic units that occur under the project site are also present in many other areas of the Los Angeles County region. Development of the Los Angeles County region has resulted in disturbance to these geologic units and the fossils that they contain. However, development has also led to the discovery of many fossil sites that have been documented and which have added to the natural history record for the region. Development of the Los Angeles County area will continue and will have the potential to continue to disturb these geologic units; however, monitoring for paleontological resources is now typically required for projects that require significant earthwork in geologic units with higher paleontological sensitivities, such as the project site. Therefore, because paleontological monitoring is required in sensitive units under mitigation measures Cul-4A to Cul-4C in the context of this project, and throughout Los Angeles County, and the monitoring enables the discovery, recording, and archiving of additional resources, the cumulative impact to paleontological resources is considered less than significant.

4.4.5 Issues With No Potential to Have a Significant Effect on the Environment

All of the issues identified in the Cultural Resources section of CEQA Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form are fully analyzed for potential impacts in EIR Sections 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 above; therefore, no issues are addressed in this section.

4.4.6 References

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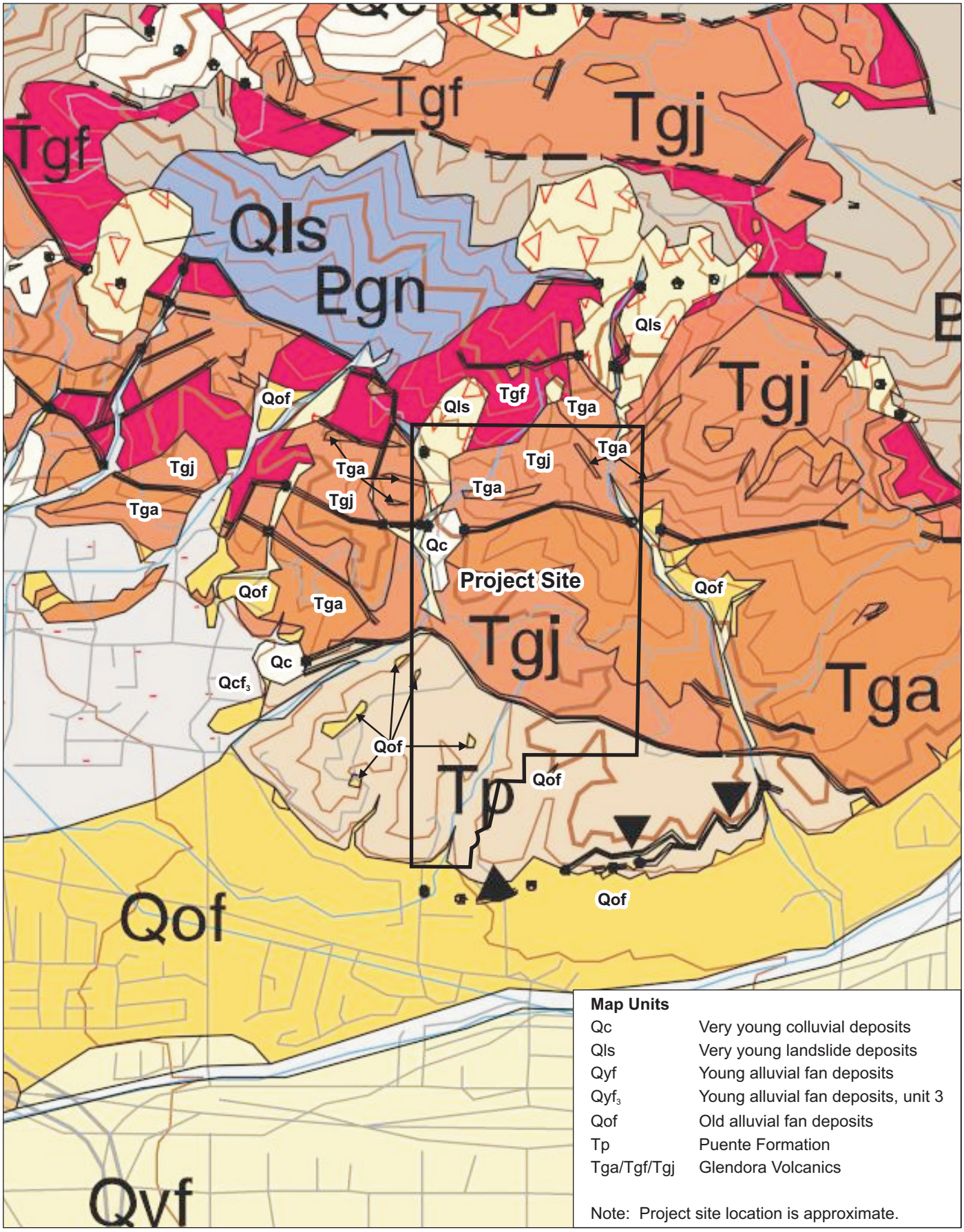

Source: USGS Geologic Map, San Bernardino & Santa Ana 30' x 60' quadrangles, California 2006

PBSJ

No Scale

N

MAPPED GEOLOGIC UNITS WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE
FIGURE 4.4-1