

### 3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

As a result of the *Initial Study*,<sup>1</sup> the City of Pasadena determined that the *Arroyo Seco Master Plan* (proposed project) had the potential to result in impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, this issue was carried forward for detailed analysis in this *Master Environmental Impact Report (Master EIR)*. This analysis was undertaken to identify opportunities to avoid, reduce, or otherwise mitigate potential significant impacts to cultural resources and identify potential alternatives. This analysis considers the potential for impacts to cultural resources that would occur from all phases of the proposed project including construction, operation and maintenance. This section is based on a review of the City of Pasadena Comprehensive General Plan,<sup>2</sup> Hahamongna Watershed Management Plan (HWP), the *Central Arroyo Master Plan (CAMP)*, the *Lower Arroyo Seco Master Plan (LAMP)* and site reconnaissance. A SOPA-certified archeologist completed a records search for archeological and historic resources for the Arroyo Seco within Pasadena.<sup>3</sup> Technical reports for previous improvements recommended within the Arroyo were incorporated into this analysis.<sup>4,5</sup> The analysis of cultural resources includes a description of the regulatory framework that guides the decision-making process, existing conditions of the proposed project area, thresholds for determining if the proposed project would result in significant impacts, anticipated impacts, mitigation measures, and the level of significance after mitigation.

Discovery Works, Inc conducted an archaeological records search.

#### 3.4.1 Regulatory Framework

In California, the process of reviewing projects and decisions that might impact cultural resources is conducted under a number of different local, state, and federal laws. For the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act, cultural resources are defined to include

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<sup>1</sup> City of Pasadena, 2000. *Initial Study Arroyo Seco Master Plan Project*. Prepared by: Sapphos Environmental Inc., 133 Martin Alley, Pasadena, CA 91105. Contact: Department of Planning and Permitting, 175 North Garfield, Pasadena, CA 91109.

<sup>2</sup> City of Pasadena, Planning Division, 1994, *City of Pasadena Comprehensive General Plan*. Contact: Community Planning Section, 175 North Garfield Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91109-7215.

<sup>3</sup> Archeological Information Center, 13 April 2000. Contact: State of California Archeological Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, 800 North State College Blvd. Fullerton, CA 92834.

<sup>4</sup> City of Pasadena, Department of Planning and Permitting, 10 May 1999. "Staff Report to Planning Commission, Subject: Adaptive Reuse of Fannie Morrison Horticultural Center and New Construction." Contact: 175 North Garfield, Pasadena, CA, 91109.

<sup>5</sup> Historic Resources Group, January 1996. *Technical Report for Rose Bowl Improvements Project*. Contact: 1728 Whitley Avenue, Hollywood, CA 90028. Prepared for City of Pasadena, 175 North Garfield Pasadena, CA 91109 and Cotton/Beland/Associates, 747 East Green Street, Suite 300, Pasadena, CA 91101.

historic resources,<sup>6</sup> prehistoric or archaeological resources,<sup>7</sup> and paleontological resources.<sup>8</sup> At the federal level, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) carries out reviews of historic resources under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. At the state level, CEQA requires that public agencies consider the effects of their actions on historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Additionally, California Public Resources Code 5024 requires consultation with OHP when a project might impact historical resources located on State-owned land. In addition, CEQA sets specifications for the evaluation of prehistoric cultural resources and requires a record search of paleontological resources.

Historical resources are considered to be the following:

- ?? Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources;
- ?? Listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey as provided under Section 5024.1 (g) of the Public Resources Code;
- ?? Not listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, a local register, or a local historic resource survey, but meets recognized criteria of significance; and/or
- ?? Listed in the National Register of Historic Resources.

Archaeological resources are considered in the following manner:

- ?? First, the City must determine if it is a historical resource based on the above criteria or Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines;
- ?? If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria to be a historical resource, the lead agency shall refer to Section 15126.4 of the CEQA guidelines and the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code; and
- ?? If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria to be an historical resource, but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with Section 21083.2.

Prehistoric resources include Native American sites and non-dedicated cemeteries, as follows:

- ?? When a Native American site is identified, the City of Pasadena must work with the Gabrieliño Native Americans to develop an agreement for treating human remains or for any other project relating to the Gabrieliños; and
- ?? If human remains are found, the following provisions must be taken:

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<sup>6</sup> A historic resource is defined as a structure that is more than 50 years old. This can include bridges, highways, tunnels, and other structures besides buildings.

<sup>7</sup> Prehistoric or archaeological resources are defined as surface and subsurface cultural features more than 50 years old, for which contemporary written records exist or are associated with Native Americans.

<sup>8</sup> Paleontological resources are defined as the remains of plants and animals, usually fossilized and usually predating human occupation.

- o No further excavation of the site shall be done until an investigation by the Los Angeles County Coroner determines that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and
- o If the Los Angeles County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Gabrieliño Native Americans must be contacted.

## **Federal**

### **National Environmental Policy Act**

Federal grant monies could potentially fund elements of the proposed project. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its supporting federal regulations establish certain requirements that must be adhered to for any project "...financed, assisted, conducted or approved by a federal agency..." In making a decision on the issuance of federal grant monies for elements of the Arroyo Seco Master Plan Project, the federally designated lead agency pursuant to NEPA is required to "...determine whether the proposed action may significantly affect the quality of the human environment."

### **National Historic Preservation Act**

Created in 1966 by the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Register is a nationwide inventory of buildings, districts, sites, and objects that are important to the history of a local community, the state, or the nation. Importance is based on factors such as architecture, culture, archaeology, and associations with famous persons or events. The National Park Service maintains the Register. Currently, 84 sites in the City of Pasadena are listed on the Register.

All impacts to historic resources that are mitigated to less than significant levels must follow the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*<sup>9</sup> and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, 1995. *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Heritage Preservation Services.

<sup>10</sup> W. Brown Morton III, Gary L. Hume, Kay D. Weeks, and H. Ward Land (eds.), 1977. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services.

<sup>11</sup>National Park Service (NPS), 1998. *National Register Bulletin, 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington D.C.: National Park Service.

## National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) is the official list of properties recognized for their significance deemed worthy of preservation. The National Register Criteria for Evaluation offer "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment.<sup>11</sup> As established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, to be listed in the National Register, or "determined eligible" for listing, properties must meet certain criteria for historic significance. Qualities of significance may be found in aspects of American history, architecture (interpreted in the broadest sense to include landscape architecture and planning), archaeology, engineering, and culture. A property is eligible for the National Register if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

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

To be eligible, qualities of integrity must also be evident in the resource, measured by the degree to which it retains its historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In general, the resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the National Register, but there are exceptions and overriding considerations to the criteria.

Listing in the National Register does not in and of itself provide protection of a historic resource. The primary effect of National Register listing for the owners of historic buildings is the availability of financial and tax incentives. In addition, for projects that receive federal funding, the Section 106 process must be completed.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places have been employed as a model for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), as well as many local preservation ordinances, and provide the highest standard for evaluating the significance of historical resources. While a resource may still be considered historically significant at a local or state level if it does not meet the National Register criteria, one that does is clearly

significant.

## **State**

### **California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA requires that identified cultural resources, having the potential to be affected by a proposed project, be evaluated to determine their importance; if found to be important, the resources should be preserved or avoided where feasible. Where avoidance is not feasible, data recovery must be planned and implemented by a qualified archaeologist. Potential historic resources are required to be identified, inventoried, and evaluated in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024 and 5024.1. It is required that possible impacts to historic resources be considered during the decision-making process in accordance with PRC Sections 21084 and 21084.1 and by applying the threshold of "substantial adverse change" established in PRC 5020.1.

Under CEQA, potential archaeological resources are required to be identified, inventoried, and evaluated in accordance with PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. Potential archaeological resources are required to be evaluated for their uniqueness following criteria discussed in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code. Where there is a finding of significance, a mitigation and reporting program is required to be adopted in accordance with Section 21081.6.

Provisions of Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code govern inadvertent discovery and disposition of Native American human remains. Under CEQA, public agencies should avoid damaging effects to an archaeological resource whenever feasible. Avoiding damage might include the following:

- ?? Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
- ?? Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites;
- ?? "Capping" or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities. Capping may be used in the following situations:
  - ~~///~~ The soils to be covered will not suffer serious compaction;
  - ~~///~~ The covering materials are not chemically active;
  - ~~///~~ The site is one in which the natural processes of deterioration have been effectively arrested; and
  - ~~///~~ The site has been recorded.
- ?? Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.

If avoidance is not feasible, then the importance of the site shall be evaluated using the criteria outlined in the Public Resources Code.

### **Section 6254 of the Government Code**

The State of California protects prehistoric and historic cultural resources by making it a misdemeanor for any person to willfully destroy, disturb, or deface archaeological, paleontological, or historic features on public lands.

## **CITY OF PASADENA**

### **City of Pasadena Comprehensive General Plan**

The *City of Pasadena Comprehensive General Plan* includes two relevant policies to preserve Pasadena's historic character and environment:

- ?? To preserve Pasadena's character and scale, including its traditional urban design form and historic character, shall be given highest priority in the consideration of future development; and
- ?? To promote preservation of historically and architecturally significant buildings and revitalization of traditional neighborhoods and commercial areas.

The "Historic and Cultural Resources Element" of the *City of Pasadena Comprehensive General Plan*<sup>12</sup> of the City of Pasadena seeks to identify and protect areas, sites, and structures having architectural, historical, or cultural significance and to reaffirm their continuing value as a resource contributing to the vitality and diversity of the present.

#### **Cultural Heritage Commission**

The City of Pasadena has a Cultural Heritage Commission, whose purpose is to promote the preservation of historic structures and neighborhoods. The Cultural Heritage Commission consists of seven members, one nominated by each of the seven City Council members. The Cultural Heritage Commission reviews exterior alterations and additions, relocations, and demolitions of designated landmarks, buildings within landmark districts, and works by Greene and Greene, architects who settled in Pasadena in the early 1900s and perfected the craftsman style. In addition, the Commission reviews significant exterior alterations, seismic retrofitting, relocations, and demolitions of most historic buildings more than 50 years old. The Cultural Heritage Commission Ordinance is further detailed in the Pasadena Municipal Code, Title 2, Article III, Chapter 2.75.

The City of Pasadena has a Design Commission, whose purpose is to promote the use of aesthetically pleasing and consistent design standards in structures throughout the City. The Design Commission reviews exterior alterations, new construction, and seismic retrofitting to all buildings, including historic buildings, within the Central District and certain other zoning districts. The Commission also reviews demolitions in Old Pasadena. The Design Commission Ordinance is contained in Pasadena Municipal Code, Title 2, Article III, Chapter 2.80, determined by the Design Review Commission. At the time of the Notice of Preparation for this *Master EIR*, there were no adapted design guidelines for the Arroyo Seco.

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<sup>12</sup> City of Pasadena Planning Division, 1994.

## **"Land Use and Mobility Element" of the City of Pasadena Comprehensive General Plan**

Preservation of cultural resources and the City's historic character is a consistent theme throughout the Land Use and Mobility Element. The values of the community are laid out in the General Plan's Seven Guiding Principles. Principle No. 2 emphasizes the community's fundamental commitment to preservation of its historic character:

*Change will be harmonized to preserve Pasadena's historic character and environment. City-wide design principles will be established so that new development blends with old; historically and architecturally significant buildings will be preserved; new public spaces will be acquired; and we will act as stewards of our natural environment.*

The following policies of the Land Use and Mobility Element are related to the preservation of cultural resources:

**Policy 6.1 - Historic Inventory:** Identify, document, and evaluate the significance of individual historic and cultural resources and districts by conducting a citywide historic resource survey and continuing the City's long-range program of conducting intensive surveys of the City's historic neighborhoods.

**Policy 6.2 - Protection of Historic and Cultural Resources:** Adopt new legislation to protect historic and cultural resources according to levels of significance and include provisions to deter the demolition of historically, architecturally, and culturally significant structures.

**Policy 6.3 - Adaptive Reuse:** Encourage and promote the adaptive reuse of Pasadena's historic resources.

### **3.4.2 Existing Conditions**

#### **Paleontological Resources**

In October of 1993, the City of Pasadena requested both the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles (LACM) and the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) to complete a city-wide review of paleontological resources.<sup>13</sup> The search conducted by LACM found no recorded paleontological sites within the City boundaries. The nearest recorded site, a vertebrate fossil locality, was found within a half mile of the City's southern boundary near the 110 Freeway. Although the LACMA did not identify any known vertebrate localities, the evaluation did conclude that there is a strong possibility that scientifically significant fossils can be recovered in association with specific geographic units.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> City of Pasadena Planning Division, 1994.

<sup>14</sup> County of Los Angeles Natural History Museum, 30 October 1993. "Vertebrate Paleontological Resources Evaluation for the City of Pasadena, California; EIP #93007, Pasadena, Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles, Condor Peak, and El Monte, California U.S.G.S 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Quadrangles." Contact: 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90007.

The inventory conducted by SBCM identified two localities in the City within the Topanga Formation: SBCM 9-4.1 (Laguna/Arroyo locality), and SBCM 90-4-2 (Raymond Hill).<sup>15</sup> Molluscan fauna have been identified in association with both recorded localities. Consistent with LACM evaluation, the SBCM concluded that there is a high potential for significant non-renewable vertebrate fossils to occur within certain formations of the city. Directed surveys conducted by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works indicated that the Arroyo Seco has a low potential to contain extant examples of paleontological resources.<sup>16</sup> Much of the lower elevations of the Arroyo Seco have been subject to repeated disturbance: Oak Grove Road Bridge, Flint Wash Bridge, Devil's Gate Dam, 210 Freeway, Brookside Park, Rose Bowl, 134 Freeway, Holly Street Bridge, Colorado Street Bridge and the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel.

There are four distinct geologic units that have the potential to support paleontological resources within the Arroyo Seco:

- Recent alluvium;
- Older Pleistocene sediments;
- Late Miocene Monterey formation; and
- Topanga formation.

Much of the active area of the Arroyo Seco and existing debris basin behind Devil's Gate Dam is underlain by recent alluvium, located along streambeds and in areas with older sedimentary rock. Recent alluvium is considered to have low sensitivity for paleontological resources.

There is a limited potential for the Arroyo Seco to be underlain by the Topanga Formation in the southwestern portion of the City, where it approaches its boundary with the City of South Pasadena.

Portions of the lower Arroyo Seco, in the southern part of the City, have the potential to be underlain by siliceous shales of the Monterey Formation, which has a high resource sensitivity and potential to produce fossils of scientific importance. Specimens typically found in the fossiliferous Monterey Formation include aquatic carnivores such as walruses, sea lions, and other marine animals such as whales and fishes, and aquatic birds including shearwaters and auks.

Older Pleistocene sediments located south of Tujunga Fault in the Central Arroyo Seco have a high potential to contain vertebrate fossils. Geologic mapping by Dibble indicates that Older Pleistocene Sediments underlie a large portion of the City.<sup>17</sup> The sediments consist of units

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<sup>15</sup> County of San Bernardino Natural History Museum, 30 October 1993. "Literature Review of the Regional Paleontological Locality Inventory for the City of Pasadena, California." Contact: 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, CA 92374.

<sup>16</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, February 1995.

<sup>17</sup> T. W. Dibblee Jr., 1989, "A Geologic Map of the Pasadena Quadrangle, Scale 1:24000, Dibblee Geologic Foundation, Santa Barbara, California

mapped as Pleistocene Alluvium (Qoa), Pleistocene Fans (Qof), and Pleistocene Gravels (Qog). Fossils are most likely to be found at relatively large excavations (5 acres or more) and when excavation extends below 5 feet.

The Topanga Formation was deposited under marine conditions and consists of sandstone, shale, and local conglomerate. As substantiated by the two localities identified with the City, the formation is considered very fossiliferous and of high resource sensitivity. The SBCM identified two known records in association with the Topanga Formation, SBCM 9-4-1 and SBCM 9-4-2; abundant mollusks were recovered from both sites. These shale concentrations are known to produce remains of mammals, birds, fish, and sharks. As a near-shore environment, the formation should also contain remains of land mammals, which are vital for relating continental events to the Marine Topanga Formation, which is considered to be Late Middle Miocene in age.<sup>18</sup>

### Prehistoric Setting

Southern California has two regional prehistoric chronologies, one describing changing artifact assemblages and the other ecological adaptations.<sup>19</sup> William Wallace<sup>20,21</sup> developed a chronology based on artifact assemblages and ornament styles. Claude Warren<sup>22</sup> proposed a chronology based on changing adaptations. Wallace's chronology has been used here due to its relevance for walkover surveys.

William Wallace published the first culture history for southern California, including four broad cultural horizons for southern California:

Horizon 1 Early Man	Late Pleistocene - 5550 B.C.
Horizon 2 Milling Stone	5500 -1000 B.C.
Horizon 3 Intermediate	1000 B.C. - A.D. 1000
Horizon 4 Late Prehistoric	A.D. 1000 - A.D. 1769

The Early Man Horizon covers the period from man's arrival in southern California, until the Holocene post-glacial environment is established. Los Angeles County's Early Man Horizon is documented by a female skeleton, "La Brea Woman," which apparently dates to this time period. No artifacts were associated with the find from the La Brea tar pits.

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<sup>18</sup> County of San Bernardino Natural History Museum, 1993.

<sup>19</sup> M.J. Moratto, 1984. *California Archaeology*. Orlando, FL: Academic Press.

<sup>20</sup> W.J. Wallace, 1955. *A suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology*. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:3.

<sup>21</sup> W.J. Wallace, 1978. *Post Pleistocene Archaeology 9000-2000 B.C.* In *Handbook of North American Indians, California*. R.F. Heizer, ed. Vol.8. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

<sup>22</sup> C.N. Warren, 1968. *Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast*. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1 (3): 1-4.

After 5500 B.C., Wallace suggests many archaeological sites yield numerous ground stone artifacts such as metates, manos, discoidals, soapstone objects, and cogstones. These grinding implements initiate the Milling Stone Horizon and suggest that these people were hunter-gatherers who captured small game but also spent much time collecting and processing wild grass and shrub seeds. By the late Milling Stone Horizon, people lived at regional bays and estuaries. Their economic strategies included intensively

hunting small mammals, large mammals, sea mammals, and birds as well as fishing from shore and collecting shellfish.

Around 3000 B.C., coastal people begin showing greater reliance on marine resources. Near shore and deep sea fish remains appear more often in site refuse. Inland, acorn-processing technology developed with the use of the mortar and stone pestle. People learned to leach tannic acid from acorns and to prepare acorn flour. The dry flour stored easily, enabling a more stable diet. This technological change signals Wallace's Intermediate Horizon. The mortar and pestle serves as the "type artifact" that defines this horizon. Smaller size projectile points also appear during this time period and suggest technological changes in the hunting of game.

The Late Prehistoric Horizon begins between A.D. 1 000 and A.D. 700. Artifact changes or new cultural practices identify this horizon. Soapstone bowls; small projectile points (arrowheads), steatite effigies, and cremations all appear. These artifacts and practices have been linked to the immigration of Shoshonean (Takic) people into the Los Angeles Basin. By A.D. 1000, smoking pipes and Tizon Brownware pottery from the Colorado Desert also occur. Such artifacts are found infrequently; therefore, dating sites to this Horizon also depends on finding an increased amount of imported Salton Sea (Obsidian Buttes) obsidian and Grimes Canyon (Ventura County) fused shale materials<sup>23</sup> and artifacts, as well as radiocarbon dates for the sites.

The Late Prehistoric Horizon ends abruptly when Franciscan friars and Spanish soldiers began establishing missions along the California coast. Native Americans became laborers first at the missions and later at the ranchos. They were exposed to European diseases, which reached epidemic levels within the native population. These diseases greatly reduced the aboriginal population and led to the loss of many traditional economic and social life ways. Ranching, farming, and town living replaced the centuries-old semi-sedentary village hunting and gathering lifestyle represented by the regional archaeological remains.

## **Historic Setting**

### **Regional**

Mission Period (1769-1828): The first expedition to explore Alta California was undertaken

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<sup>23</sup> C.R. Demcak, 1981. *Fused Shale as Time Marker in Southern California: Review and Hypothesis*. Master's Thesis. California State University, Long Beach.

by Gaspar de Portola in 1769 to establish a presence in a region long claimed but ignored by Spain. However, the first local colonization really occurred when Mission San Gabriel Arcangel ("San Gabriel Mission") was founded by Franciscan friars on September 8, 1771. Flooding of mission fields led Friar Lasuen to recommend reestablishing the Mission at its present locale in 1775.<sup>24</sup> Spanish explorers crossed the Arroyo Seco in the late 1700s and gave the river its name, which means dry river. The nearby San Gabriel and San Fernando missions used Arroyo lands for grazing and logging.

Mexican Period (1829-1847): In 1822, when Mexico became independent, the pueblo and its surroundings became open for all immigrants and its mercantile character was established, though it was still primarily an agrarian community with several ranchos like Santa Gertrudis near Whittier having more than 50 residents. The town had both Mexican and Indian inhabitants and a few immigrant merchants. The 1830s saw ongoing unrest. The establishment of a colonial capital at Los Angeles (the Spanish focus having been Monterey) emphasized the City's growing importance.

American Period (1847 to 1940): In 1845 local Californians ousted the Mexican-appointed governor and elected Pio Pico to administer what by then was California's largest city of perhaps 1,250 *gente de rason*, and 600 laborers and Indians. Rebellion against Mexico spread from Texas and U.S. troops landed on the coast where both local help and opposition were found. In January 1847, Pico surrendered to Colonel Fremont and Los Angeles was occupied.

The discovery of gold in northern California brought waves of immigrants to California. Los Angeles grew as a mercantile center, while its ranches prospered by supplying beef to the miners and immigrants. Everyone wanted land but titles were clouded by the Spanish and Mexican political upheaval. Ownerships were confirmed by 1859 and the area maintained its Mexican agrarian character until after the American Civil War. The War, as well as natural disasters like the San Gabriel River floods of the 1862-64 period, lowered land values and depressed cattle prices.

## **Arroyo Seco**

During the late 1800s, settlers began to turn their attention to the growing tourist trade. Because of ideal climate and proximity to the mountains, the area quickly became a magnet for wealthy easterners pursuing leisure and escaping the cold winters. The Arroyo Vista Guest House was one of many hotels. Its location on the banks of the Arroyo attracted many customers. This guesthouse was the beginning of the elegant Vista del Arroyo which graces the canyon today.

By 1885, Pasadena was considered a recreational mecca. The Arroyo Seco had become part of a trail system leading up to a famous retreat in the mountains known as "Switzer-land." During this period, the Arroyo was used for a variety of recreational activities such as hunting,

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<sup>24</sup>Z. Engelhardt, 1927. *San Gabriel Mission and the Beginning of Los Angeles*. Chicago: Franciscan Herald Press.

fishing, hiking, and picnicking. The Valley Hunt Club hunted fox and rabbits in the Arroyo Seco and started the world-renowned Tournament of Roses on New Years Day in 1890.

By the turn of the century, excessive wood harvesting, recreational use, and fire had taken its toll on the Arroyo. Recreationists began to seek out other canyons for their activities. Parts of the Arroyo were then used for dumping. In 1902, a city-owned incinerator was opened near what is now the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Although the Arroyo was in decline, some people recognized its unique value. During his visit to Pasadena in 1911, Theodore Roosevelt is purported to have remarked on the site's suitability for use as a park.

During the same period, a community of artists, architects, craftsmen, and writers lived on the banks of the Arroyo Seco. They formed an intellectual and aesthetic movement that California scholars call the Arroyo Culture. Their lifestyle was based on community and simplicity, emphasizing harmony with their neighbors and their surroundings. Much of their artistic inspiration was derived from the Arroyo, which symbolized wild California. Stones and other materials from the Arroyo were incorporated into the homes they designed and crafts they made. Wealthy patrons living nearby eagerly supported their work.

### **Colorado Street Bridge**

During the years before the Great Depression, a number of technological developments occurred within the Arroyo. In 1913, the Colorado Street Bridge opened. The bridge is known for graceful architecture. During the Depression, the bridge became known as Suicide Bridge in grim tribute to the lives lost there.

### **Arroyo Seco Acquisitions**

But as technology developed, interest in preserving the natural character of the park also increased. In 1917 and 1918, a plan for the Arroyo was developed by Emil T. Mische, a landscape architect brought to Pasadena by the Garden Club. Mische and the Arroyo Park Committee, headed by Myron Hunt, recommended that the Lower Arroyo be preserved, restricted to walking and bridle paths, and planted with only native plants. In the early 1920s, Charles Lummis and others formed the Arroyo Seco Foundation. This was the first time a group banded together to promote preservation of the Arroyo. Because of their efforts, a bond issue was passed by the citizens of Pasadena, authorizing the purchase of private land in the Arroyo. Several other ordinances protecting the area were passed.

### **Pasadena Freeway**

During the Depression Era, the "First Highway in the West" was constructed from Pasadena, along the Arroyo Seco, to Los Angeles. This highway is now the 110 Freeway. Early proposals had routed the freeway through the entire Arroyo Seco. Because of the Arroyo Seco plan and restrictions placed on the land in acquisition agreements, this upper section of highway was never built.

## **Devil's Gate Dam**

Devil's Gate Dam is a 115-foot-high concrete arch gravity dam built in 1920 that is owned and operated by the LACDPW. Devil's Gate Dam is an important component of the Arroyo Seco flood control system. Most of the Arroyo Seco downstream of Devil's Gate Dam to the Los Angeles River is channelized to contain floods within a concrete channel section. Channel design in the 1930s was based on Devil's Gate Dam attenuating flood flows and in controlling the amount of sediment and debris reaching the arroyo Seco flood control channel.

Devil's Gate Dam and Reservoir is not listed as a historic structure in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Historical Landmarks, or the California Inventory of Historic Places. The State Offices of Historic Preservation and Historic Landmarks, and the City of Pasadena Department of Historic Preservation have not listed Devil's Gate Dam as a historic resource. Although the dam is not officially listed as a historic structure, the dam was treated as a historic resource pursuant to CEQA because it is more than 50 years old.

## **Rose Bowl Stadium**

The Rose Bowl Stadium, which is a National Historic Landmark, was designed in 1921 as a horseshoe-shaped stadium. Architect Myron Hunt, in association with then Tournament President William Leishman, prepared the original design. Original constructed conformed to the horseshoe design, but the stadium was enclosed as a full bowl in 1928, increasing spectator capacity to 76,000. The Rose Bowl has hosted the Tournament of Rose Bowl football game since 1923.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Historic Resources Group, January 1996. "The Rose Bowl Construction History Chronology." Contact: 1728 Whitley Avenue, Hollywood, CA 90028. Prepared for: City of Pasadena, 100 North Garfield Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91109.

The Rose Bowl has been subject to structural improvements and reconstructions throughout the operation of the facility.

- ? Construction of press box facilities in 1923, 1930, and 1961, with a comprehensive Face-lift and expansion completed in 1992.
- ? Construction of scoreboard structures at the north and south ends in 1930;
- ? Installation of aluminum bench seats in 1969;
- ? Construction of team locker rooms and adjacent multi-purpose media room under
- ? The south end of the stadium in 1973;
- ? Construction of new restroom buildings and concession stands during 1981-1982;
- ? Structure improvements at the south end to mitigate seismic hazards (beginning in 1982);
- ? Emergency seismic mitigation following the 1994 Northridge earthquake; and
- ? Rose Bowl Improvement Project in 1996.

### **Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel**

Built as a WPA project in the late 1930s and early 1940s, the flood control channel brought about the greatest change in the Arroyo Seco. The channel altered the watershed and wildlife ecology and made a striking visual impact on the area, generally detracting from its beauty and natural character.

### **La Casita**

La Casita was constructed in 1932 as a joint project sponsored by the Pasadena Garden Club and the City Park Department to provide jobs for the unemployed. The small clubhouse, designed by Myron Hunt, was intended to become an art and nature center. The many rock walls gracing the Arroyo Seco today was subsidized by the Scottville family to create jobs during the Depression. Developments including a railway and extension of the freeway were proposed for the Lower Arroyo Seco but were stopped by movements to preserve what was left of the wild canyon.

### **Lower Arroyo Seco Cultural Landmark**

In recent years, the City of Pasadena demonstrated its commitment to preserving the Lower Arroyo Seco as a natural park. Because of the significant role it played in the history of Pasadena, the Lower Arroyo Seco was declared a cultural landmark on 1977. The Arroyo Seco Ordinance, adopted in 1982, placed restrictions on uses and development in the Arroyo Seco and established it as a natural preservation area.

Today, the City of Pasadena encourages citizen involvement in the Arroyo Seco. Volunteer projects are carried out with the assistance of City Staff. The Friends of the Arroyo Seco have

invested much time and energy planting native vegetation and reintroducing barn owls to the Lower Arroyo. The Pasadena Casting Club and Pasadena Roving Archers contribute many hours to maintain their areas. A volunteer police unit, called the Equestrian Patrol, was recently formed to patrol the Arroyo Seco to discourage vandalism and enforce regulations. Carol 2, an equestrian organization that operates from the stables in South Pasadena, focuses its efforts on trail restoration. The Pasadena Garden Club has recently completed major restoration of La Casita del Arroyo and the surrounding grounds. The gardens around La Casita, which feature native and drought tolerant plants, have already captured the attention and admiration of horticulturalists.

Throughout the Arroyo's history, a number of individuals have played an important role in preserving the Lower Arroyo Seco as a natural park. Roland Ross, a naturalist and holistic scientist, contributed a major portion of his time and enormous energy to restoring the native plants and animals of the park until his death in 1987. His passion for the Arroyo inspired all who came into contact with him to imagine what the Lower Arroyo Seco could be with some help.

### **Ethnographic Setting**

San Gabriel lies within the territorial boundaries of the Gabrieliño Indians. Gabrieliño refers to the Shoshonean (Takic) speaking Native Americans who lived throughout Los Angeles and northern Orange counties and were historically affiliated with Mission San Gabriel. However, these Shoshonean people called themselves Tong-va.<sup>26</sup>

According to the Spanish accounts and historic interviews, the Gabrieliño people were intensive hunter-gatherers who used both inland and coastal food resources. They caught or collected seasonally occurring foods, and lived in either permanent or semi-permanent villages along major inland streams like the San Gabriel River or at coastal estuaries like the Long Beach Bay. Their villages took advantage of the many resources available at such locations. Seasonally, as their preferred foods ripened, the Gabrieliño moved to temporary gathering camps and collected plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, or fruits. They also periodically established camps when gathering shellfish and hunting waterfowl along the coast or at estuaries.

The Gabrieliño normally located permanent villages alongside streams or other natural waterbodies.<sup>27</sup> Kroeber<sup>28</sup>, Johnston<sup>29</sup>, and Bean and Smith<sup>30</sup> provide detailed reconstructions

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<sup>26</sup> B.E. Johnston, 1962. *California's Gabrieliño Indians*. Los Angeles: Frederick Ward Hodge Anniversary Fund Publication, #8.

<sup>27</sup> John W. Robinson, 1991. *The San Gabriels, The Mountain Country from Soledad Canyon to Lytle Creek*. Arcadia, CA: Big Santa Anita Historical Society.

<sup>28</sup> A.L. Kroeber, 1976. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin, 78. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution. (Reprint, New York: Dover Publications.)

of Gabrieliño life ways. They suggest the Gabrieliño people lived in semi-permanent villages that served as the focus of family life, with each individual family being linked to others by their paternal kin. These kin groups were separated into several village clans.

At the time of Spanish contact, the Gabrieliño suffered an initial population reduction from disease and again many Indians died during the mid-19th century when epidemics struck the Los Angeles area. In the 1860s, Gabrieliños were still parishioners at San Gabriel and workers from "Woodville", Acrag-na, were hired as laborers. Inter-marriage with other Native American groups and with Spanish immigrants also occurred. When anthropologist A.L. Kroeber sought Gabrieliño descendants during the 1920s, he found only a few people who claimed Gabrieliño heritage. Today, the Gabrieliños number several hundred as tribal recognition has increased.

### **Regional Cultural History**

The three geographic elements of the proposed project lie within and are owned by the City of Pasadena. Major landowners located adjacent to the Hahamongna Watershed Park include the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the Metropolitan Water District. The City of Pasadena has maintained the physical structure of the Arroyo Seco with modifications for recreation, flood control, and water conservation. The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works owns and operates Devil's Gate Dam, and maintains a flood control easement to the 1,075-foot elevation above mean sea level (msl), which carries water from Devil's Gate Dam at the base of Hahamongna Watershed Park through the Central and Lower Arroyo Seco to its confluence with the Los Angeles River. The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Flood Maintenance Division is responsible for maintaining everything within the 1,075-foot easement related to flood control and debris removal, and the City of Pasadena is responsible for maintaining recreation-related features within and outside that easement. The Central and Lower Arroyo Seco are channelized for flood control, but the City has purposefully maintained the natural order of the surrounding floodplain by means of the rubble retaining walls built by the Los Angeles Conservation Corps during World War II. The Arroyo Seco links the steep-rising front ranges of the San Gabriel Mountains to the diverse and historic landscape of Pasadena. The dynamic floodplain of the Arroyo Seco supports a classic assemblage of southern California plant and animal communities. The Hahamongna Watershed consists of the valley and waters that once supported the Gabrieliño people who inhabited the area from around 500 B.C. to the 1800s.

### **Extant Historic Resources**

Upper Arroyo Seco Hahamongna Watershed Park

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<sup>29</sup> Johnston, 1962.

<sup>30</sup> L.J. Bean, and C.R. Smith, 1978. "Gabrieliño." In *California Handbook of North American Indians*, R. F. Heizer, editor, Vol. 8. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Structures that are within the vicinity of the upper Arroyo Seco and are listed on the National Register include the Space Flight Operations facility and the 25-foot Space Simulator, which are located adjacent to the Upper Arroyo Seco at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The Devil's Gate Dam and Reservoir, a major component of the project, is locally determined to be a historic resource, and has also been determined eligible for the National and California Registers of Historic Resources.

#### Central Arroyo Seco

The Colorado Street Bridge helps define the boundary between the Central Arroyo Seco and the Lower Arroyo Seco. Various other structures and features, such as the California Conservation Corps retention walls located through the proposed project area and the Jackie Robinson baseball field located in the Central Arroyo Seco, are potential historic resources.

#### Lower Arroyo Seco

The Lower Arroyo Seco is designated as a local landmark, any changes to which would require a Cultural Heritage Commission review. A Design Commission Review is likewise required for changes to public buildings in the proposed project area.

### **Extant Archeological Resources**

Although technical research yielded only a single known archeological site in the Arroyo Seco, native soils within the Arroyo Seco are considered to have a high level of sensitivity to support archeological resources.

#### Hahamongna Watershed Park

Archival research indicated that there has been no comprehensive Phase I archeological investigation completed for what is now known as Hahamongna Watershed Park.<sup>31</sup> Archival research revealed no known extant sites within the Upper Arroyo Seco. The Devil's Gate Reservoir has been substantially altered as a result of construction, operations, and maintenance activities. Therefore, areas within Devil's Gate Reservoir at elevations below 1040.5 (ms) have a low potential to support in situ archeological resources.<sup>32</sup> Native soils and hillslope areas should be treated as having a high sensitivity for supporting archeological resources.

#### Central Arroyo Seco

Prior investigations in the Central Arroyo Seco revealed a single recorded archeological site,

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<sup>31</sup> Archeological Information Center, 2000.

<sup>32</sup> County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, February 1995.

CA- LAN-26.<sup>33</sup> The prehistoric site, CA-LAN-26, was discovered in 1938 and later excavated by E.F. Walker. The site, commonly known as Walker's Sheldon Reservoir Site, contained an early Indian cemetery with two cremations, 53 burials, and accompanying grave goods, including mano, metates, pestles, bowls, scrapers, and arrow points. In addition, several cairns associated with the burials were observed at the site that also included numerous artifacts. It was suggested by Walker that the cairns were possibly associated "with the Mourning Ceremony in which gifts to the spirits of the departed were burned." The cairns were found about 10 feet from the end of the cemetery. Most of the floor of the Central Arroyo Seco has been subject to extensive cut and fill activities and has a low probability to support in situ archeological resources. Native soils and hillslopes should be treated as having a high level of sensitivity for supporting archeological resources.

#### Lower Arroyo Seco

Archival research revealed no extant sites within the Lower Arroyo Seco. Most of the floor of the Lower Arroyo Seco has been subject to extensive cut and fill activities and has a low probability to support in situ archeological resources. Native soils and hillslopes should be treated as having a high level of sensitivity for supporting archeological resources.

### 3.4.3 Significance Thresholds

This section analyzes the potential for significant impacts to cultural resources that would occur from implementation of the proposed project. The threshold for determining if significant impacts on cultural resources would occur is based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. The likelihood for significant impacts to occur was evaluated based on the potential for the proposed project to result in

§ A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5, where

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

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

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

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<sup>33</sup> City of Pasadena Department of Public Works, January 1988. *Environmental Assessment/Initial Study for the Colorado Street Bridge Rehabilitation Project*. Contact: 100 North Garfield Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91009.

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

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

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

(3) Generally, a project that follows the *Secretary of the Interior=s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* or the *Secretary of the Interior=s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*<sup>34</sup> shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than significant on historic resources.

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

§ A substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5;

§ The direct or indirect destruction of a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature;

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<sup>34</sup> Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, 1995.

§ The disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

### **3.4.4 Impact Analysis**

Rehabilitation of existing stonewalls, picnic shelters, amphitheater, and rockery has the potential to result in significant impacts to historic resources. The improvements recommended in the HWP, the CAMP, and the LAMP, elements of the proposed project do not include modifications to any existing site listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Habitat restoration project, and trail improvements that are proposed in the areas of the Arroyo Seco with extant native soils have the potential to result in significant impacts to CA-LAN-26 and other unknown archeological resources.

#### **3.4.4.1 Hahamongna Watershed Park**

##### *3.4.4.1.1 Significant Impacts*

The HWP element of the proposed project would implement a number of improvements in the vicinity of the Devil's Gate Dam. These improvements include a new 6,000-square-foot parking lot constructed at the intersection of Linda Vista and Oak Grove Drive with an overlook to the Devil's Gate Dam spillway a new 8,400-square-foot entry slip lane allowing direct access to the dam and basin from Oak Grove Drive, dam and basin access roads, and three parking spaces; an exit on the west end of the dam; the existing pipe gate at the end of the cul-de-sac on La Cañada-Verdugo Road will be removed and the curb restored; the existing dam keeper's quarters located on the east side of the dam would be demolished and rebuilt as a public restroom to serve park visitors in the area of the dam and as they enter/exit the Central Arroyo area and safety enhancement at the deck on the dam, at the observation deck south of the west side tunnel overlooking the spillway, and along the trails. There would be no direct improvements to the Dam, which has been treated as a historic resource for the purpose of this analysis. The improvements surrounding the dam would have the potential to affect the cultural setting at Devil's Gate Dam and its historic integrity, which is a significant impact, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

The construction of a 1,200-space parking structure on the existing west parking lot on the JPL campus has the potential to result in significant impacts to previously undiscovered paleontological cultural resources. This structure would require construction and grading in native soils with a high paleontological level of sensitivity to support cultural resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

The proposed project would result in the development and expansion of 16 parking areas in the Upper Arroyo Seco. The areas where parking areas would be constructed may involve grading in native soils, resulting in the potential for significant impacts to cultural resources, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

The proposed project involves the construction of four public restrooms and renovation of

one in the Upper Arroyo Seco. The construction equipment and grading in native soils would have the potential to result in significant impacts to currently unknown cultural resources, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

Johnson Field in the Upper Arroyo Seco would be expanded to accommodate a youth-size soccer field, open play, picnic area, and other group/non-group activities. This expansion would require construction and equipment to be present, resulting in potentially significant impacts to cultural resources, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

A number of multi-purpose trails in the Upper Arroyo Seco would be improved. In general, these improvements to existing trails would not be expected to result in significant impacts to cultural resources. Those portions of the trail construction or improvement undertaken in native soils would have the potential to result in significant impacts to currently unknown cultural resources, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

#### *3.4.4.1.2 Issues Found Not To Be Significant*

Construction of the 4.8-acre west lake and 3.6-acre east lake would be undertaken in areas that have been subject to extensive grading in association with grading, operation, and maintenance of Devil's Gate Dam and related water conservation activities. Grading would not extend below the design invert of Devil's Gate Reservoir. Therefore, construction of the West Lake and East Lake would have a low probability to disturb in situ archeological resources.

Water conservation, flood management, security fencing and utility improvements to the Upper Arroyo Seco would not be expected to result in impacts to cultural resources. These activities would be undertaken in areas that have been subject to extensive grading in association with grading, operation, and maintenance of Devil's Gate Dam and related water conservation activities. Grading would not extend below the design invert of Devil's Gate Reservoir. Therefore, construction of the West Lake and East Lake would have a low probability to disturb in situ archeological resources.

#### **3.4.4.2 Central Arroyo Master Plan**

##### *3.4.4.2.1 Significant Impacts*

CA-LAN-26 is located in the Central Arroyo Seco. Development in the Central Arroyo Seco has the potential to impact CA-LAN-26, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

The stonewalls, rockery, amphitheater, arbor bandstand and stone barbecue in the Central Arroyo Seco next to the Aquatic Center and tennis courts would be renovated in conjunction with the proposed project. These elements of the Central Arroyo Seco are potentially significant cultural resources. Alteration of these resources has the potential to adversely affect historic integrity, which contributes a significant impact, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

New pedestrian pathways would be constructed for improved access to portions of the Central Arroyo Seco. As there are no existing pathways, there is the potential for significant impacts to currently unknown cultural resources, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

#### *3.4.4.2.2 Issues Found Not To Be Significant*

The proposed project would involve restriping an existing parking area in the Central Arroyo Seco at Jackie Robinson Stadium. As these are existing developed elements and do not require grading or construction, no impacts to cultural resources would be expected.

One restroom would be renovated to meet current standards for accessibility pursuant to American with Disabilities Act. These are existing restrooms; the renovation would not impact cultural resources.

The enhancement of the 3 -mile recreational loop, renovation of trails, and relocation of trails would be undertaken in areas that have been subject to extensive cut and fill activities and would not be expected to result in significant impacts to cultural resources.

Existing Baseball Diamond No. 2, located within the developed recreation area on the east side of the Central Arroyo between Seco Street and West Holly Street, would be reoriented and the overhead lights would be relocated. This is an existing play field, and reorientation of this field would not impact cultural resources.

The existing social pedestrian path that connects Lot I to the Holly Street Bridge would be resurfaced. The pathway that connects Arroyo Terrace and the Aquatic Center and the pathways would be restored and improved. These are existing paths; the resurfacing, restoration and improvements would not impact cultural resources.

Landscape improvements, picnic area improvements, and improved signage in the Central Arroyo Seco do not involve new construction or grading, and would therefore not result in significant impacts to cultural resources.

The new ceremonial entry and front plaza to the Rose Bowl would not impact cultural resources in the Central Arroyo Seco; this area is already developed and would not have a significant impact on cultural resources.

Construction of new play areas would not impact recreational use of the Central Arroyo Seco, and would therefore not result in significant impacts to cultural resources.

#### **3.4.4.3 Lower Arroyo Seco Master Plan**

##### *3.4.4.3.1 Significant Impacts*

The Lower Arroyo Seco is a Pasadena Cultural Heritage Landmark. Any improvements within the Lower Arroyo Seco have the potential to significantly impact cultural resources, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures. The Lower Arroyo Seco is potentially highly sensitive

to Native American remains, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

The LAMP element of the proposed project would involve the development and expansion of two parking areas in the Lower Arroyo Seco. The locations where parking areas would be under construction have the potential to result in significant impacts to currently unknown cultural resources. This structure would require construction and grading in native soils, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

A 1,000-square-foot public restroom and storage area would be added onto the roving archer's clubhouse, and the public restroom near the proposed new south entrance would be demolished and replaced. This construction has the potential to result in significant impacts to cultural resources. This structure would require construction and grading in native soils, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

Proposed improvements in the Lower Arroyo Seco include trail enhancement/improvement, entry improvements, and widening access roads. Construction and renovation of these elements would be opened portions of the trails, roads and entryways during construction, resulting in the potential for significant impacts to currently unknown cultural resources, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

The 20,000-square-foot surface of the Casting Pond would be resurfaced. The Casting Pond constitutes a potential historic resource, as it is more than 50 years old. An evaluation would need to be undertaken to assess the relative importance of the casting pond to the history and development of the Arroyo Seco. If determined historic, the proposed improvements would have the potential to alter its significance, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

New pedestrian pathways and multi-use trails would be constructed for improved access to portions of the Lower Arroyo Seco. As there are no existing pathways, there is the potential for significant impacts to currently unknown cultural resources, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

Placement of boulders for informal rest areas would not be expected to impact significant cultural resources. The precise location of the informal rest areas must be observed for potentially significant cultural resources, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

#### *3.4.4.3.2 Issues Found Not To Be Significant*

Landscape and lighting improvements, picnic area improvements, and improved signage in the Lower Arroyo Seco would be undertaken in existing developed areas of the Lower Arroyo Seco and would not be expected to result in significant impacts to cultural resources.

#### **3.4.4.4 Rose Bowl Use Plan**

The Rose Bowl Use Plan recommended by the Rose Bowl Operating Company would allow 25 major events, or displacement events, to be permitted annually. This expansion of events

would not require construction or disturbance of undeveloped areas. Therefore, increased use of the Rose Bowl would not be expected to result in significant impacts to cultural resources.

#### **3.4.4.5 Design Guidelines**

The *Arroyo Seco Master Plan Design Guidelines* would not be expected to have a significant adverse impact to cultural resources. The *Arroyo Seco Design Guidelines* would set standards to protect the natural and cultural integrity of the proposed project area, while acknowledging that it is a regional recreation facility. Throughout the community workshops undertaken for the three spatial elements of the proposed project (HMP, CAMP, and LAMP), participants expressed concerns about the potential to adversely affect the aesthetic, natural, and cultural integrity of the proposed project area due to lack of design standards. These proposed design guidelines are intended to set standards for the scope of improvements envisioned in the HMP, CAMP, and LAMP elements of the proposed project and include habitat restoration and land improvements; architecture; cultural resource preservation; recreation; signage; walls, fences, and gates; walkways, paths, and trails; parking and traffic control; public art; and site furnishings. The Design Commission would then evaluate proposed site improvements in light of the design guidelines. The Design Guidelines would require that rehabilitation or reconstruction of

historic elements of the Arroyo Seco conform to the recommendations set forth in the *Secretary of Interior's Guidelines*.<sup>35</sup>

#### **3.4.5 Mitigation Measures**

##### **Measure Cultural-1**

The City of Pasadena shall minimize impacts to paleontological resources from construction of the 1,200 space parking structure by requiring monitoring of excavations in parent material and bedrock and data recovery of any encountered resources. The potential to disturb underlying bedrock and parent material is anticipated for a limited number of improvements in HWP and CAMP elements of the Arroyo Seco Master Plan:

##### ***Hahamongna Watershed Park***

- ?? 1,200 space parking structure
- ?? Flint Wash bridge and north bridge
- ?? 4 public restrooms

##### ***Lower Arroyo Seco***

- ?? 2 public restrooms
- ?? ADA Bridge
- ?? Camel's Hump slope stabilization

The Vertebrate Paleontology Section of the County of Los Angeles Natural History Museum

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<sup>35</sup> Weeks and Grimmer, 1995.

recommends that a qualified paleontologist should properly monitor any significant subsurface excavation that has the potential to affect underlying parent material on bedrock, in the project area so that the remains may be recovered quickly. Where the qualified vertebrate paleontologist identifies the potential for the grading plan to result in impacts on sediments with high potential to contain significant non-renewable paleontological resources, a program for recovery of the resources shall be designed and implemented:

- § Monitoring of excavation in areas likely to contain paleontological resources by a qualified vertebrate paleontological monitor. The monitor should be equipped to salvage fossils, as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil vertebrates.
- § Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification, including washing of sediments to recover small fossil vertebrates.
- § Identification and curation of specimens into a museum repository with retrievable storage.
- § Preparation of a report of findings with an appended, itemized inventory of the specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate lead agency, signifies the completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.

Completion of this measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works.

### **Measure Cultural-2**

Potential impacts to CA-LAN-26 shall be avoided by requiring that the site be noted on plans and specifications for any work within 500 feet of the known limits of this cultural resource. Prior to authorizing work within 500 feet of CA-LAN 26, the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works shall ensure that the project specifications require a qualified archeologist be present during grading activities within native soils. The archeologist shall be authorized to halt construction, if necessary, in the immediate area where buried cultural remains are encountered. Prior to the resumption of grading activities in the immediate vicinity of the cultural remains, the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works shall provide the archeologist with the necessary resources to identify and implement a program for appropriate disposition (as specified by Section 15064.5 (e) of the State CEQA Guidelines). Completion of this measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works.

### **Measure Cultural-3**

The City of Pasadena shall minimize potential impacts to currently unknown cultural resources in native soils by requiring an archeologist to be present during grading in native soils. Grading in native soils is anticipated for specified components for each element of the Arroyo Seco Master Plan:

**Hahamongna Watershed Park**

- ?? 1,200 space parking structure
- ?? 16 surface parking areas
- ?? 4 public restrooms
- ?? Johnson Field expansion
- ?? New trail segments

**Central Arroyo Seco**

- ?? New pedestrian pathways

**Lower Arroyo Seco**

- ?? 2 surface parking areas
- ?? 2 public restrooms
- ?? New trail segments
- ?? New pedestrian pathways
- ?? Placement of boulders of sufficient size to compress subsurface deposits

Prior to the initiation of grading activities in native soils, the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works shall ensure that the project specifications require a qualified archeologist to be present during grading activities within native soils. The archeologist shall be authorized to halt construction, if necessary, in the immediate area where buried cultural remains are encountered. Prior to the resumption of grading activities in the immediate vicinity of the cultural remains, the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works shall provide the archeologist with the necessary resources to identify and implement a program for appropriate disposition (as specified by Section 15064.5 (e) of the State CEQA Guidelines). Completion of this measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works.

#### **Measure Cultural-4**

The City of Pasadena shall minimize potential impacts to currently unknown Native American sites by requiring a Native American monitor to be present during grading in native soils. Grading in native soils is anticipated for specified components for the HWP and LAMP elements of the Arroyo Seco Master Plan:

##### ***Hahamongna Watershed Park***

- ?? 1,200 space parking structure
- ?? 16 surface parking areas
- ?? 4 public restrooms
- ?? Johnson Field expansion

##### ***Lower Arroyo Seco***

- ?? 2 surface parking areas
- ?? 2 public restrooms

Prior to the initiation of grading activities in native soils, the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works shall ensure that the project specifications require a qualified Native American monitor to be present during grading activities within native soils. The Native American monitor shall be authorized to halt construction, if necessary, in the immediate area where buried cultural remains are encountered. Prior to the resumption of grading activities in the immediate vicinity of the cultural remains, the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works shall provide the Native American monitor with the necessary resources to identify and implement a program for appropriate disposition (as specified by Section 15064.5 (e) of the State CEQA Guidelines). Completion of this measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works.

#### **Measure Cultural-5**

The City of Pasadena shall minimize the potential for unauthorized disturbance of human remains by conducting a pre-construction briefing with all heavy equipment operators who would potentially be grading in the Arroyo Seco. Grading in native soils is anticipated for specified components for the HWP and CAMP elements of the Arroyo Seco Master Plan:

##### ***Hahamongna Watershed Park***

- ?? 1,200 space parking structure
- ?? 16 surface parking areas
- ?? 4 public restrooms
- ?? Johnson Field expansion

##### ***Lower Arroyo Seco***

- ?? 2 surface parking areas
- ?? 2 public restrooms
- ?? New trail segments

During grading activities in native soils, the project specifications shall require that a pre-construction briefing be undertaken to notify the construction foreman and all personnel involved in grading activities of the requirement to notify the coroner of the county within 24 hours of the discovery of human remains. Upon discovery of human remains, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby or reasonably nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until

- The coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and
- If the remains are of Native American origin, the descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

Completion of this measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works.

#### **Measure Cultural-6**

Potential impacts to the cultural setting of the Devil's Gate Dam from the new 6,000 square foot parking lot to be constructed at the intersection of Linda Vista and Oak Grove Drive, and the associated overlook, shall be avoided by requiring that the project design conform to the National Park Service, Preservation Brief No. 36 *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning Treatment and Management of Historic Resources*. Prior to final plans and specifications for the new 6,000 square foot parking lot to be constructed at the intersection of Linda Vista and Oak Grove Drive, and the associated overlook, a qualified architectural historian shall review the plans and specifications to appraise consistency with the National Park Service, Preservation Brief No. 36. Finalization of plans and specifications shall be contingent on a consistency determination. Completion of this measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works.

#### **Measure Cultural-7**

Potential impacts to stone walls, rockery, amphitheater, arbor bandstand, and stone barbecue in the central Arroyo Seco, shall be avoided by requiring that the project design conform to *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* and the National Park Service, Preservation Brief No. 36 *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning Treatment and Management of Historic Resources*. Prior to final plans and specifications for the rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of stone walls, rockery, amphitheater, arbor bandstand, and stone barbecue in the central Arroyo Seco, a qualified architectural historian shall review the plans and specifications to appraise consistency with *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* and National Park Service,

Preservation Brief No. 36. Finalization of plans and specifications shall be contingent on a consistency determination. Completion of this measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works.

### **Measure Cultural-8**

Potential impacts to casting pond in the lower Arroyo Seco, shall be avoided by requiring that the casting pond be evaluated for its historical significance prior to preparation of plans and specifications for proposed improvements. If determined to be significant, the project design conform to *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. Prior to final plans and specifications for the rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of the casting pond lower Arroyo Seco, a qualified architectural historian shall review the plans and specifications to appraise consistency with *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic*. Finalization of plans and specifications shall be contingent on a consistency determination. Completion of this measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Pasadena Department of Public Works.

#### **3.4.6 Level of Significance after Mitigation**

Implementation of Mitigation Measure Cultural-1 would reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to below the threshold for significance. Implementation of Mitigation Measures Cultural-2 and Cultural-3 would reduce potential impacts to known and unknown archeological resources to below the threshold for significance. Implementation of Measure Cultural-4 would reduce potential impacts to unknown Native American resources to below the threshold for significance. Implementation of Measure Cultural-5 would reduce potential impacts to the unanticipated discovery of human remains to below the threshold for significance. Implementation of Measures Cultural-6 and Measure Cultural-8 would reduce potential impacts to potentially significant historic resources and their setting to below the threshold of significance.