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## IV. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

### E. CULTURAL RESOURCES

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#### INTRODUCTION

The information and analysis in this section is based primarily on the following reports (refer to Appendix E):

- *Historical Resources Technical Memorandum, ICF International, June 2014.*
- *Cultural Resources Records Search for the Flintridge Sacred Heart Academy Specific Plan, SWC Environmental Consultants, June 7, 2016.*
- *Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Andrew Salas, Chairman, correspondence, April 5, 2016.*

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

##### Regulatory Setting

###### *Federal*

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

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (the “NHPA”) authorized the National Register of Historic Places (the “NRHP”) and coordinates public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect the nation’s historic and archaeological resources. The National Register includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

Section 106 (Protection of Historic Properties) of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Section 106 Review refers to the federal review process designed to ensure that historic properties are considered during federal project planning and implementation. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, administers the review process with assistance from state historic preservation offices.

###### *Archaeological Resources Protection Act*

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 regulates the protection of archaeological resources and sites that are on federal lands and Indian lands.

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### *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (the “NAGPRA”) is a federal law passed in 1990 that provides a process for museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items, such as human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, to lineal descendants, and culturally affiliated Indian tribes.

### ***State Regulations***

#### *California Register of Historical Resources*

The NHPA mandated the selection and appointment of a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in each state. Each SHPO is tasked, among other duties, with maintaining an inventory of historic properties. In California, the state legislature established additional duties for SHPO. These include maintenance of the California Register of Historical Resources (the “CRHR”). Established by California Public Resources Code (the “PRC”) Section 5024.1(a) in 1992, the CRHR serves as “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent feasible, from substantial adverse change.” According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), the CRHR criteria broadly mirror those of the NRHP. The CRHR criteria found at PRC Section 5024.1(c) are as follows:

A historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The general rule is that a resource must be 50 years old to qualify for the CRHR.<sup>1</sup> In addition to meeting one or more of the significance criteria, the resource must possess integrity. Integrity is defined as “the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance.”

There are several ways for resources to be included in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR. A resource can be *listed* in the CRHR based on a nomination and public consideration process. In addition, a resource that is subject to a discretionary action by a government entity will be evaluated with respect to *eligibility* for the CRHR. Properties that are listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR.

### *California Public Resources Code*

Archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites are protected pursuant to various state policies and regulations under the California Public Resources Code. In addition, cultural and paleontological resources are recognized as nonrenewable resources and therefore receive protection under the California Public Resources Code and CEQA.

- *California Public Resources Code 5020–5029.5* continued the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The Commission oversees the administration of the California Register of Historical Resources, and is responsible for the designation of State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.
- *California Public Resources Code 5079–5079.65* defines the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The OHP is responsible for the administration of federally and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California and the California Heritage Fund.
- *California Public Resources Code 5097.9 - 5097.998* provides protection to Native American historical and cultural resources, and sacred sites and identifies the powers and duties of the NAHC. It also requires notification of discoveries of Native American human remains and provides for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

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<sup>1</sup> *The CRHR criteria allow for exceptions to this 50-year threshold if sufficient time has passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource (Office of Historic Preservation 1997).*

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*California Environmental Quality Act*

Established in 1970, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) directs state and local government entities to analyze and publically disclose environment impacts of proposed projects. Moreover, it requires the development and adoption of mitigation measures to lessen impacts. At Section 21060.5, the CEQA Guidelines define the environment to include “objects of historic . . . significance.” For the purposes of CEQA, “historical resources” are defined at Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines. The text below is abbreviated and excerpted.

1. A resource listed in or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR.
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resource survey shall be presumed historically significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR.

*State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.9*

Archaeological sites containing human remains shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of State Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 7050.5 and California PRC Section 5097.9. Under HSC Section 7050.5, if human remains are discovered during any project activity, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If human remains are exposed, HSC Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition, pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. Construction must halt in the area of the discovery of human remains, the area of the discovery must be protected, and consultation and treatment must occur as prescribed by law. If the remains are determined by the coroner to be Native American, the coroner is responsible for contacting the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. NAHC, pursuant to Section 5097.98, will immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased person so they can inspect the burial site and make recommendations for treatment or disposal.

### *California State Historical Building Code*

The design and construction of older buildings sometimes does not conform to current building and health/life safety codes. In some cases, there is a conflict between the appropriate treatment of a significant feature of a historical resource and a retrofit of the resource that meets the letter of current code. To resolve conflicts of this nature, the California State Historical Building Code (the “SHBC”) provides “alternative building regulations for permitting repairs, alterations, and additions necessary for the preservation, rehabilitation, relocation, related construction, change of use, or continued use of a ‘qualified historical building or structure’” (California State Parks 2012).

Essentially, the SHBC provides a performance-based alternative to the prescriptive building code adopted by most jurisdictions. In cases where conformance with prescriptive building codes would pose negative impacts on historical resources, the SHBC provides an alternative path to fulfilling the intent of the standard building code without necessarily adhering to its letter. In this way, the SHBC “facilitate[s] the rehabilitation or change of occupancy [of historical resources] so as to preserve their original or restored elements and features, encourage[s] energy conservation and a cost effective approach to preservation, and provides[s] reasonable safety from fire, seismic forces, or other hazards” (State Historical Building Code).

### *California Senate Bill 18*

Existing law provides limited protection for Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places. These places may include sanctified cemeteries, religious, ceremonial sites, shrines, burial grounds, prehistoric ruins, archaeological or historic sites, Native American rock art inscriptions, or features of Native American historic, cultural, and sacred sites.

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) on Traditional Tribal Cultural Places was signed into law in late 2004 and went into effect on March 1, 2005. It places new requirements within CEQA for developments within or near Traditional Tribal Cultural Places. It requires establishment of a Native American Traditional Tribal Cultural Site Register (TTCS Register), which would list all Native American sites deemed to be sacred to local tribes by the NAHC. Under SB 18, a new process requires the lead agency on a project covered by CEQA to ask the NAHC whether the proposed project is within a five-mile radius of a TTCS. The NAHC would have 30 days to inform the lead agency if the proposed project is determined to be in proximity to a TTCS and another 45 days to determine whether the project would have an adverse impact on the TTCS. If the NAHC, the tribe, and interested parties agree upon the mitigation measures necessary for the proposed project, it would be included in the project’s Environmental Impact Report (EIR). If both the lead agency and the tribe agree that adequate mitigation or preservation measures cannot be taken, then neither party is obligated to take action.

SB 18 institutes a process that requires a city or county to consult with the NAHC and any appropriate Native American tribe for the purpose of preserving relevant TTCPs prior to the adoption, revision, amendment, or update of a city's or county's general plan. Although SB 18 does not specifically mention consultation or notice requirements for adoption or amendment of specific plans, the Final Tribal Guidelines advises that SB 18 requirements extend to specific plans as well, as state planning law requires local governments to use the same process for amendment or adoption of specific plans as general plans (defined in Government Code Section 65453). In addition, SB 18 provides a new definition of TTCP requiring a traditional association of the site with Native American traditional beliefs, cultural practices, or ceremonies or the site must be shown to actually have been used for activities related to traditional beliefs, cultural practices, or ceremonies. Previously, the site was defined to require only an association with traditional beliefs, practices, lifeways, and ceremonial activities. In addition, SB 18 law also amended Civil Code Section 815.3 and added California Native American tribes to the list of entities that can acquire and hold conservation easements for the purpose of protecting their cultural places.

#### *Assembly Bill 52*

In September 2015, the state adopted Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) to amend the Public Resources Code (PRC), relating to Native Americans. AB 52 specifies that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, as defined, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. The bill requires a lead agency to begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, if the tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects in that geographic area and the tribe requests consultation, prior to determining whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project. AB 52 specifies examples of mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid or minimize impacts on tribal cultural resources. The bill makes the above provisions applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of intent to adopt a negative declaration filed or mitigated negative declaration filed on or after July 1, 2015.

#### ***Local Regulations***

The City of La Cañada Flintridge (LCF) is an independent city within Los Angeles County. According to the *La Cañada Flintridge General Plan Update, Program Environmental Impact Report*, 20 resources are listed as part of the City's historical heritage; the Flintridge Biltmore Hotel (Flintridge Sacred Heart Academy [FSHA], 440 St. Katherine Drive) is listed as one of those resources. Although the City does not have a local register and/or a program by which to designate local historical resources, it does unofficially recognize significant historic resources.

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## **Paleontological Resources**

In the state of California, fossil remains are considered limited, nonrenewable, and sensitive scientific resources. These resources are afforded protection under CEQA. Paleontological resources are provided protection as historical resources, as discussed in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3). The CEQA Guidelines define historical resources broadly to include any object, site, area, or place that a lead agency determines to be historically significant.

## **EXISTING CONDITIONS**

### **Study Areas**

The Project site is on St. Katherine Drive in a hilltop residential area of LCF. The site is north of State Route 134, west of Interstate 210, east of State Route 2, and west of the Arroyo Seco in Pasadena. Most of the FSHA campus is situated north of St. Katherine Drive and west of Palmerstone Drive. However, the existing administration building is on the southern side of St. Katherine Drive. The LCF-Pasadena border runs through portions of the campus. A hilly section of the campus, generally located south of St. Katherine Drive, is within the City of Pasadena.

The campus is in the San Raphael Hills, at elevations ranging from about 1,400 to 1,620 feet above mean sea level. The campus is on a relatively level ridge top and surrounded by steep downslopes and ravines. The study area established for the purposes of historic analysis takes into account the potential for both direct and indirect impacts of a proposed project on historic resources, as defined by CEQA. The study area for historical resources includes only those buildings currently on the FSHA property. One building associated with the original hotel was not included in the study area because it is now a privately owned residence and not part of the school property. Finally, the study area for historical resources includes a narrow corridor along 0.7 mile of Southern California Edison (SCE) sub-transmission line alignment that runs from the northern side of Interstate 210, crosses the freeway and Highland Drive, and heads southwest towards the FSHA. The terminus of this line is in the northwestern corner of the FSHA sports field south of Palmerstone Drive.

The study area for archaeological resources encompassed the entire FSHA campus, including open land areas.

### **Built Environment Historic Resources**

The evaluation of built environment historical resources associated with the Project included a review of existing sources of information and a field survey. The review and field visit were relied upon to determine the historical significance of each building and evaluate potential project effects on historic architectural resources.

### Sources of Information

At the request of SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA), staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) conducted a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on May 24, 2016 that included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within 1 mile of the study area, including the FSHA campus and the locations of the proposed pole replacements. The CHRIS search also included a review of the following:

- National Register of Historic Places
- California Register of Historical Resources
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- Historic Properties Directory
- California State Historic Resources Inventory

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 49 cultural resource studies have previously been conducted within 1 mile of the study area and of these 49, 7 include at least a portion of the study area. Details pertaining to these investigations are presented on Table IV.E-1.

In addition, the CHRIS records search indicated that 18 resources have been previously recorded within 1 mile of the study area. Of the 18 properties that are located within the study area, one resource – Hahamonga Watershed Park (P-19-189942) – is located within the study area. Details pertaining to these resources are presented on Table IV.E-2.

In addition, the records search revealed that there are 57 resources within 1 mile of the FSHA campus that are eligible for or are listed on the NRHP, CRHR, or local registers, according to the California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI). Details pertaining to these properties are listed on Table IV.E-3.

**Table IV.E-1  
Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1.0 mile of the Project Area**

<b>SCCIC Report Number</b>	<b>Title of Study</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Area</b>
LA-00031	<i>Archaeological Impact Report: Impact Assessment on Archaeological Resources by the Development of Tract No. 31772</i>	Bente, Vance G. and Gary Major	1974	Outside
LA-00065	<i>Assessment of the Archaeological Impact of the Baldwin Company's Planned Residential Development South of the Junction of Lida Street and Figueroa Street, Glendale, California</i>	McIntyre, Michael J.	1974	Outside
LA-00108	<i>Cultural Resources Report on Pasadena Helioport Site Los Angeles County, California</i>	Clelow, William C. Jr	1973	Outside
LA-00396	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Lots 6 and 7 of Tract #14279, City of La Canada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California.</i>	Singer, Clay A.	1978	Outside
LA-00398	<i>Ultrasystems Project #4423: Archaeological Report</i>	Van Horn, David M.	1978	Outside
LA-00880	<i>Cultural Resources Overview for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Environmental Resources Document, Pasadena, California</i>	Chavez, David	1980	Outside
LA-00943	<i>An Evaluation of the Impact Upon Cultural Resources by the Proposed Development of 171 Acres [tentative Tract 38905] Glendale, California</i>	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1981	Outside
LA-01903	<i>Preliminary Assessment of the Prehistoric Cultural Resources of the Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.</i>	Blodgett, Leslie M.	1987	<b>Within</b>
LA-02112	<i>Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Tentative Tract 45880, Approximately 10 Acres in Glendale, Los Angeles, California</i>	Becker, Kenneth M.	1989	Outside
LA-02513	<i>Highway Construction Survey Foothill Freeway Ucas-082-d</i>	Crabtree, Robert H.	1965	Outside
LA-02638	<i>Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the La Canada Water Reclamation Plant Outfall and Foothill Boulevard Main Projects, Los Angeles County, California.</i>	Singer, Clay A., John E. Atwood, and Shelley M. Gomes	1992	Outside

**Table IV.E-1  
Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1.0 mile of the Project Area**

<b>SCCIC Report Number</b>	<b>Title of Study</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Area</b>
LA-02665	<i>Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study</i>	Cotterell, Marle G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper	1985	Outside
LA-02886	<i>A Cemetery at the Sheldon Reservoir Site in Pasadena - Five Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Los Angeles County, California</i>	Walker, Edwin Francis	1952	Outside
LA-02975	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Alternative Locations for the Proposed Jet Propulsion Laboratory Parking Structure, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California</i>	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1993	Outside
LA-03508	<i>Historical Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study</i>	Van Wormer, Stephen R.	1985	Outside
LA-03619	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed La Canada-Flintridge Sewer Collection System, La Canada-Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California</i>	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Richard S. Shepard	1997	Outside
LA-03927	<i>Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 096-09, 4815 Oak Glen Drive, City of La Canada Flintridge, County of Los Angeles, California</i>	McLean, Deborah K.	1998	Outside
LA-03998	<i>Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La847-01, 3551 1/2 Figueroa Street, City of Glendale, County of Los Angeles, California</i>	McLean, Deborah K.	1998	Outside
LA-04469	<i>Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Installation of a Sewer Pipeline in La Crescenta and Glendale</i>	Romani, John F.	1977	Outside
LA-05160	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 979-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca</i>	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Outside
LA-05161	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facilities LA 977-01 and La 978-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca</i>	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Outside

**Table IV.E-1  
Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1.0 mile of the Project Area**

<b>SCCIC Report Number</b>	<b>Title of Study</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Area</b>
LA-05162	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 940-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca</i>	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Outside
LA-05233	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Sanitary Sewer Improvements Project in the City of La Canada-Flintridge, Los Angeles County, Ca</i>	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2000	<b>Within</b>
LA-05235	<i>Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Oak Grove Ranger Station, Angeles National Forest A.r.p. #05-01-00-607</i>	Vance, Darrel W.	2000	Outside
LA-05248	<i>Archaeological Survey of City of Glendale Irrigated Greenbelts, Federal Emergency Management Agency Hgmp #1005-54</i>	Dexter, Sean	2000	Outside
LA-05249	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 210:kp30.3/40.2-170-129971</i>	Smith, Philomene C.	2000	<b>Within</b>
LA-05639	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Parker and Johnson Property in La Canada Flintridge Area Los Angeles County, California</i>	McKenna, Jeanette A. and David Brunzell	2000	<b>Within</b>
LA-05640	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report</i>	Sylvia, Barbara	2001	Outside
LA-06950	<i>La Canada-Flintridge Sewer Improvement Project Summary</i>	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2001	<b>Within</b>
LA-06951	<i>Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 2.5 Acres for the Windsor Woodbury Development Project Altadena, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Maki, Mary K.	2003	Outside
LA-07430	<i>Caltrans Historic Bridges Inventory Update: Concrete Box Girder Bridges</i>	Feldman, J., Hope, A.	2004	Outside
LA-07451	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Vy256-01 City of Pasadena Los Angeles County, California</i>	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2002	Outside
LA-07455	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the Oak Grove Drive Bridges 53c-1829 and 53c-1851 Seismic Retrofit Project Los Angeles County, California District 7, Expense Authorization Ep04-013</i>	Strauss, Monica and Angel Torres	2005	<b>Within</b>

**Table IV.E-1  
Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1.0 mile of the Project Area**

<b>SCCIC Report Number</b>	<b>Title of Study</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Area</b>
LA-07470	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Chevy Chase 968 Reservoir Replacement Project, City of Glendale, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Harper, Caprice D.	2005	Outside
LA-07917	<i>Linda Vista/CA-7716b</i>	Billat, Loma	2006	Outside
LA-08927	<i>A Phase I (CEQA) and Class III (NEPA) Cultural Resources Investigation for the Sunset Overlook Trailhead Area of the Hahamongna Watershed Park in the City of Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California</i>	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2007	Outside
LA-09561	<i>Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site LA0267 (JPL), Located at 740 West Woodbury Road, Pasadena, California 91103</i>	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2008	Outside
LA-09899	<i>Results of the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Ravine New Circuit and Reconductoring Distribution Substation Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Antonina Delu	2009	Outside
LA-10541	<i>Finding of Effect for the Proposed Arroyo Seco Bike Path, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Dolan, Christy and Monica Strauss	2005	Outside
LA-10747	<i>Archaeological Letter Report: Lane 4 kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project (WO6027-4800; J-4880), La Canada-Flintridge Area, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Schmidt, June	2010	Outside
LA-10834	<i>Phase I archaeological study for the Flint Canyon Trail Improvements Project, City of La Canada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Andrews, Sherri	2007	Outside
LA-11193	<i>Sunset Overlook Trailhead Area in Hahamongna Watershed Park, Master EIR Initial Study Environmental Checklist</i>	Bellas, John	2007	Outside
LA-11194	<i>Hahamongna Watershed Park Master Plan, A Component of the Arroyo Seco Master Plan</i>	Unknown	2002	<b>Within</b>
LA-11231	<i>Historic American Engineering Record Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Meiser, M.K.	2009	Outside

**Table IV.E-1  
Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1.0 mile of the Project Area**

<b>SCCIC Report Number</b>	<b>Title of Study</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Area</b>
LA-11387	<i>JPL - LA0267 740 West Woodbury Road, Pasadena, CA 91103</i>	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2011	Outside
LA-11625	<i>A Phase I (CEQA) and Class III (NEPA) Cultural Resources Investigation for the Hahamongna Multi-Benefit/Multi-Use Project in the Hahamongna Watershed Park, City of Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California</i>	McKenna, Jeanette	2012	Outside
LA-12346	<i>Finding of No Adverse Effect for Interstate Route 210 Phase I Soundwall Project City of La Canada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Chasteen, Carrie and King, Greg	2013	Outside
LA-12427	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04517A (Caltrans) 2122 North Windsor Avenue, Altadena, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Outside
LA-12779	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Foothill Municipal Water District Recycled Water Project, City of La Canada Flintridge and Unincorporated La Crescenta-Montrose and Altadena Areas Los Angeles County, California</i>	Tang, Rom and Hogan, Michael	2013	Outside
<i>Source: SWCA, 2016.</i>				

**Table IV.E-2  
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

<b>Primary Number</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Resource Description</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Recorded By and Year</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Area</b>
P-19-000026	CA-LAN-000026	Walker's Sheldon Reservoir Site	Site	Walker, 195; RHC, 1962	Outside
P-19-002189	CA-LAN-002189H	Jet Propulsion Lab	Site	Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., 1993	Outside
P-19-180710		Space Flight Operation Facility	Building	H. Butowsky, NPS 1984	Outside
P-19-186859		Arroyo Secco Flood Control Channel	Structure	M. Strauss, EDAW, 2003	Outside
P-19-186870		SCE Eagle Rock-Laguna Bell Transmission Line Corridor (USFS - 05-01-51-143); SCE Big Creek Hydroelectric System Eagle Bell 220kV Transmission Line	Structure	J. J. Schmidt, Compass HP35Rose, 2003; Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning, 2014	Outside
P-19-186878		Oak Grove Administration Site (USFS - 05-01-51-100)	Object	D. W. Vance, USDA-Forest Service, 2000	Outside
P-19-187571		Oak Grove Drive over Arroyo Seco Bridge (53C1829)	Building	J. Feldman, D. Greenwood, Myra L Franck, 2003	Outside
P-19-188157		Buffum House	Building	A. Merchell, 2007	Outside
P-19-188404		Devils Gate Dam	Structure	Ewers, Daniel, LSA, 2009 Antonina, Delu, LSA, 2009	Outside
P-19-189442		Gill House	Building	Unknown, 2011	Outside
P-19-189445		Pegfair Estates Historic District	District	Unknown, 2011	Outside
P-19-189942		Hahamongna Watershed Park	Other	Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., 2012	<b>Inside</b>
P-19-189993		1360 Lida Street	Building	Unknown	Outside
P-19-190576		E.P. Barker Residence	Building	Carrie Chasteen, Parsons, 2012	Outside
P-19-190577		Dwight Hamlin Residence	Building	Carrie Chasteen, Parsons, 2012	Outside

**Table IV.E-2  
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

<b>Primary Number</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Resource Description</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Recorded By and Year</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Area</b>
P-19-190578		Flintridge Country Club	Building	Carrie Chasteen, Parsons, 2012	Outside
P-19-190590		Pasadena Arroyo Parks and Recreation District	District	Teresa Grimes, Pasadena Heritage, 2007	Outside
P-19-190633		California Department of Transportation; T-Mobile West LLC IE04517A/Caltrans	Building	2013 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Outside

*Source: SWCA, 2016.*

### **Identification of Historical Resources within Study Area**

ICF International (ICF) staff conducted a survey of the FSHA built environment on March 27, 2013. The survey included both a pedestrian survey and a vehicular survey. All buildings, structures, and objects on the school property were photographed, and current conditions were noted. The buildings and structures listed on Table IV.E-4 are considered contributing resources to the Flintridge Hotel Site Historic District. In early 2016, FSHA completed the previously-approved interior remodel of the Arts Center building that retains the original Arts Center structure and building footprint, and does not increase the height of the existing building. The remodel transformed the multipurpose space into a theater, with fixed seating, a stage, related lighting, rigging, and theatrical capabilities. Fixed seating in the renovated auditorium established a maximum of 237 fixed seats. This remodel does not alter the findings of the 2013 Survey. The period of significance is 1927 to 1931.

The buildings and structures listed on Table IV.E-5 were constructed after the period of significance for the Flintridge Hotel Site Historic District. These buildings were constructed for use by FSHA.

For the purposes of framing the impact analysis, the information below is a summary of each resource in the Historic District, including its essential character-defining features. The discussion focuses on the significance of resources constructed during the period of significance, 1927 to 1931. This period encompasses the years of operation of the Flintridge Hotel and the Flintridge Biltmore Hotel as well as the opening of FSHA. Note that buildings constructed by FSHA after 1931 are not included in the Historic District because they were constructed after the period of significance.

**Table IV.E-3  
Eligible Resources Within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

<b>OHP Property Number</b>	<b>Historic Resource/Address</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status Code*</b>
166000	711 W. Calaveras Street (Buffum House)	1924	1CS
177990	1670 Crofton Way	1964	5D2
177992	1265 Iverness Drive	1948	5D2
177993	1268 Iverness Drive	1936	5D2
177994	1272 Iverness Drive	1948	5D2
178045	1275 Iverness Drive	1951	5D2
178046	1278 Iverness Drive	1955	5D2
178048	1282 Iverness Drive	1955	5D2
178049	1287 Iverness Drive	1953	5D2
178050	1299 Iverness Drive	1949	5D2
178051	1300 Iverness Drive	1958	5D2
178052	1310 Iverness Drive	1951	5D2
178945	1615 Knollwood Drive	1954	5D2
178946	1620 Knollwood Drive	1950	5D2
178947	1625 Knollwood Drive	1955	5D2
178948	1630 Knollwood Drive	1950	5D2
178949	1635 Knollwood Drive	1950	5D2
178950	1640 Knollwood Drive	1955	5D2
178951	1650 Knollwood Drive	1948	5D2
178954	1670 Knollwood Drive	1954	5D2
178955	1675 Knollwood Drive	1955	5D2
178957	1685 Knollwood Drive	1963	5D2
178958	1695 Knollwood Drive	1948	5D2
178964	1480 Lancashire Place	1964	5D2
178965	1490 Lancashire Place	1965	5D2
178966	1500 Lancashire Place	1962	5D2
178967	1510 Lancashire Place	1963	5D2
178969	1530 Lancashire Place	1964	5D2
178970	1535 Lancashire Place	1961	5D2
178971	1540 Lancashire Place	1963	5D2
178972	1545 Lancashire Place	1961	5D2
180240	1360 Lida Street	1888	1S

**Table IV.E-3  
Eligible Resources Within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

<b>OHP Property Number</b>	<b>Historic Resource/Address</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status Code*</b>
178158	1525 Pegfair Estates Drive	1962	1D
178159	1530 Pegfair Estates Drive	1965	1D
178160	1535 Pegfair Estates Drive	1962	1D
178161	1540 Pegfair Estates Drive	1961	1D
178164	1555 Pegfair Estates Drive	1962	1D
178165	1560 Pegfair Estates Drive	1964	1D
178166	1565 Pegfair Estates Drive	1963	1D
178167	1570 Pegfair Estates Drive	1961	1D
178168	1575 Pegfair Estates Drive	1965	1D
178169	1585 Pegfair Estates Drive	1965	1D
178170	1595 Pegfair Estates Drive	1965	1D
178171	1600 Pegfair Estates Drive	1963	1D
178172	1605 Pegfair Estates Drive	1966	1D
178173	1605 Pegfair Estates Drive	1964	3D
178522	1615 Pegfair Estates Drive	1964	1D
178174	1620 Pegfair Estates Drive	1962	1D
178176	1625 Pegfair Estates Drive	1965	1D
178177	1630 Pegfair Estates Drive	1964	1D
178178	1635 Pegfair Estates Drive	1962	1D
178180	1645 Pegfair Estates Drive	1965	1D
178055	1694 Putney Road	1958	3S
178056	1709 Putney Road	1950	5D2
178057	1710 Putney Road	1949	5D2
178059	1722 Putney Road	1950	5D2
178851	1475 Scenic Drive (Henley House)	1949	5S2
<p>* ICS = Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC.  1D = Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.  1S = Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.  3D = Appears eligible for NR as contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.  3S = Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.  5D2 = Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.  5S2 = Individual property to that is eligible for local listing or designation.</p> <p>Source: SWCA, 2016.</p>			

**Table IV.E-4  
Buildings and Features Original to the Flintridge Hotel Site 1927–1931**

Resource Name	Previous Use	Year Built	Notes
Administration building	Main hotel building	1927	
Cottage 1	Bungalow 6	1927	Cottages 1 and 2 are a single building
Cottage 2	Bungalow 5	1927	Cottages 1 and 2 are a single building
Cottage 3	Bungalow 4	1927	
Cottage 4	Bungalow 3	1927	
Cottage 5	Bungalow 2	1927	
Cottage 6	Bungalow 1	1927	
Annex	Annex	Circa 1927	
Plunge	Pool	1927	
Locker room	Dressing room	Circa 1927	
Viewing platform	Music pavilion	Circa 1927	
St. Katherine's Drive pedestrian bridge		Circa 1927	
525 Palmerstone Drive <sup>1</sup>	Employees quarters, grammar school	1927	
Rock walls/stone-laid paths		1927	
Bridle paths		Circa 1920 <sup>2</sup>	
Walkway lights		1927	
<sup>1</sup> This property is privately owned and not part of the current FSHA campus.			
<sup>2</sup> Although the bridle paths were constructed before the original hotel buildings, they were integral to attempts to establish an equestrian community and part of the hotel and, later, the school setting.			
Source: ICF International 2013.			

**Table IV.E-5  
Buildings Constructed after the Period of Significance**

Resource Name	Year Built
Arts Center/Auditorium	1951
High School Building	1956
Student Activities Center	1998
Source: ICF International 2013.	

### ***Administration Building/Hotel and Annex***

The original hotel building is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. It was designed by famed architect Myron Hunt and constructed in 1927. The building is irregular in plan, rambling along a ridgeline in the San Rafael Hills. Constructed of poured-in-place concrete, the exterior surfaces are molded to resemble individual hewn rocks. The building, which is capped by a Spanish clay-tile roof, features an enclosed courtyard with a fountain and mature plants. Fenestration consists of wood-framed

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windows and steel casement windows. Some windows are covered by pierced stucco grills. No alteration of the Administration Building/Hotel is proposed as part of the Project.

### ***Annex***

The annex is a Spanish Colonial Revival–style building that is situated northwest of the main hotel building and slightly lower on the hillside. Similar to the hotel and cottages, it was constructed of poured-in-place concrete and capped by a clay-tile roof. Wood-framed windows and pierced stucco grills are also used in the Annex. No alteration of the Annex is proposed as part of the Project.

### ***The Cottages***

Bungalows (now called “cottages”) 1 through 6 are designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. They were constructed concurrently with the hotel building in 1927. Architects Hugh Kirk and A. W. Hawes designed the bungalows rather than Myron Hunt, most likely to limit the use of Hunt’s services to the showpiece building. According to a Biltmore hotel brochure, the bungalows were designed so that “(t)hose wishing to live apart have the privacy of a Mediterranean villa if they so desire.” The bungalows were constructed across the street from the hotel building and accessed via a covered bridge.

The bungalows are situated in two rows on a steep rise above what were the tennis courts in 1927 (now a parking area). Each bungalow was multistory and set into the hillside so that it appeared to grow out of it. Each building contained four separate apartments, except for the largest (Cottage 3), which contained six apartments and an octagonal sitting room that looked out over St. Katherine Drive and the San Gabriel Valley below. The bungalows are connected via staircases and garden pathways. Cottages 1 and 2 are in a single building and are set slightly apart from the other four yet are still integrated with the others via garden pathways.

Similar to the main hotel building, the bungalows were constructed of poured-in-place concrete and capped by tile roofs. Decorative elements include carved wood balconies, pierced stucco grills that cover some windows, and deeply inset arched entrances on every level. The original wood-framed windows were replaced with aluminum sliding-sash and louvered windows, most likely in the 1960s and 1970s, although the exact dates were unavailable. The carved wood balconies deteriorated over the years and were replaced in kind in 1996. Demolition of Cottages 1 and 2 (totaling approximately 6,460 square feet) is anticipated as part of the Project.

### ***Former Employee’s Quarters/Grammar School/Private Residence***

The single-family residence at 525 Palmerstone Drive was constructed in 1927 for use as living quarters for the hotel’s staff. The building is down a steep hill from the administration building and accessed via a steep flight of poured concrete stairs, which are still part of the school property. Former students of the grammar school recall that there were 108 steps in total. The FSHA sold the building around 1978. The

alterations include replacement windows. No alteration of these buildings is proposed as part of the FSHA project.

### ***Swimming Pool and Locker Rooms***

The swimming pool is on the southern side of St. Katherine Drive, adjacent to the covered bridge. It was constructed in 1927 to serve the hotel guests. Biltmore promotional material stated that “(o)pportunities for sports are complete. The hotel has its own swimming pool, a putting green, fine tennis courts, and thirty miles of bridle paths end at the door. The Flintridge Golf Club is ten minutes away.” A drawing that accompanies the text shows the pool surrounded by spectators and a small pool house in the background (which was not constructed). The San Gabriel Mountains loom in the distance, emphasizing the hotel’s bucolic, natural setting. No alteration of the swimming pool and locker rooms is proposed as part of the FSHA project.

### ***Bridge over St. Katherine Drive***

The bridge was constructed in 1927 to link the hotel to the bungalows. The wood construction and concrete piers are strengthened with heavy bracing. The bridge is capped by a gabled roof that is sheathed in clay tiles. No alteration of the bridge is proposed as part of the FSHA project.

### ***Tennis Shelter***

The Tennis Shelter building is at the edge of the lower parking lot, at the northern edge of what was once the hotel tennis court. It was designed with Spanish Colonial Revival style features that complement the other original buildings on the campus. These include smooth stucco siding, a clay tiled roof and exposed rafter tails, and several pierced grill windows. Demolition or relocation of the Tennis Shelter is anticipated as part of the Project’s proposed Parking Facility.

### ***Landscape Features***

Landscape features on the grounds of the hotel included stone-laid paths and river-rock retaining walls, bridle paths, and wrought-iron walkway lights. The bridle paths were laid by Senator Frank Flint prior to construction of the hotel to establish the infrastructure of an equestrian community. No map of the paths was available, but those paths still within the FSHA property are considered to be original to the hotel. The rock retaining walls were necessary to stabilize the steep slopes on which the hotel and cottages were constructed. No alteration of these landscape features within the Historic District of the campus is proposed as part of the Project.

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## **Historic Significance of the CEQA Resources in the Study Area**

The Historic District, which is made up of the original Flintridge Hotel property, includes the main hotel building, cottages, pool, locker room, annex, former employee's quarters, and bridge, all of which were constructed at the same time as a unified complex. Other features of the district include the rock walls, stone-lined paths, bridle trails, and walkway lights that surround the original buildings. The Flintridge Hotel complex was intended to be a stately yet romantic retreat from Los Angeles. The views of the surrounding foothills and amenities such as the bridle trails, as well as the nearby Flintridge Equestrian Center, took advantage of the natural environment. The cottages/bungalows themselves were intended to offer all the amenities of the hotel along with the privacy and elegance of a Mediterranean villa. The cottages were an essential component of the Flintridge Hotel's ambiance, while the music pavilion, pool, locker room, and bridle paths were recreational amenities that contributed to the hotel's all-inclusive resort atmosphere.

In 1980, the Flintridge Biltmore Hotel was identified as a historical resource and recognized as "being part of the city's historical heritage" in the City of La Cañada Flintridge General Plan. However, it was not assigned a status code. The Flintridge Hotel Site Historic District appears eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its association with events that made a significant contribution to cultural heritage of California. The main hotel building, now the Administration Building, has been determined eligible under Criterion 3 because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and region; represents the work of a master; and possesses high artistic values.

### ***Eligibility under Criterion 1***

Under Criterion 1, as an upscale resort hotel that was built to capitalize upon the success of Southern California winter resort hotels in the 1920s, the Flintridge Hotel Site Historic District has a strong association with the development of resort living and destination tourism. The main hotel building was designed by Myron Hunt, a prolific architect of high-end residential, commercial, and institutional buildings, including the Huntington Hotel, which opened the year before the Flintridge Hotel.

Under Criterion 1, the period of significance begins in 1927 with construction of the main hotel, bungalows, and associated hotel structures and ends in 1931 when it began operating as a private boarding school for girls.

### ***Eligibility under Criterion 3***

Constructed in 1927, the Flintridge Hotel in the San Rafael Hills was designed to be a worthy contemporary to the Huntington Hotel and other residential seasonal hotels in Southern California. It is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, as interpreted in a hotel building, and was designed by Myron Hunt, one of the premier architects of the time. The sprawling structure takes full

advantage of its hilltop setting to create a bucolic yet opulent resort. Double-height arched windows in the main foyer provide an uninterrupted view of the San Gabriel Valley. The character-defining features of the hotel, including the clay-tile roof with wood beams, pierced stucco grills, and decorative ironwork, remain mostly intact, and the building retains a high degree of integrity. Minor modifications, including several window replacements, do not compromise the building's overall integrity. The significant interior spaces, including the ballroom and dining area, retain their original configuration and finishes.

### **Archaeological Resources**

ICF staff conducted a pedestrian field survey of the FSHA campus on May 28, 2013, along transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart. The southern part of the property and the sub-transmission corridor contain very steep terrain. Steep slopes (i.e., slopes greater than 30 degrees) and deep ravines were not surveyed because of safety concerns. No archaeological resources were identified during the field survey. Some horse trails are present at the southern end of the property.

However, the FSHA campus lies in an area where the ancestral territories of the Kizh (Kite) Gabrieleño's villages adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Kizh Gabrieleño was probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California, was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of the neighboring Serranos was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, including the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks. Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in and around the project area exhibited similar organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home-based sites are marked by midden deposits often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies of ten left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.<sup>2</sup>

No archaeological resources have been recorded on the campus. Because of the setting of the campus (i.e., on steep slopes) and the shallow bedrock, there is a low likelihood for encountering buried archaeological resources during construction activities, although not out of the realm of possibility, given the high archaeological resource sensitivity of the area.

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<sup>2</sup> *Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Andrew Salas, Chairman, correspondence, April 5, 2016. (Refer to Appendix E3.)*

## **Paleontological Resources**

The FSHA campus is underlain by Mesozoic-era quartz diorite, which was uplifted by thrust faults to form the San Rafael Hills, part of the Transverse Ranges of Southern California. Quartz diorite is a plutonic igneous rock that has no potential to contain fossil resources.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

### **Threshold of Significance**

#### *Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines*

In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project could have a significant environmental impact if a project would do the following:

- a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5;
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to 15064.5;
- c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; or
- d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- e) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074?

As discussed in Section IV.A (Impacts Found to be Less Than Significant), the Project would not result in any impacts related to “d.” Thus, no further analysis of this issue is required.

A substantial change is explained in the following excerpt from the CEQA Guidelines: “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.” (Section 15064.5[b]1.)

The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does the following:

- 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 or 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 California PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the California PRC, unless reviewing the effects of the project established by a preponderance of evidence determines that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- 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 CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

## **Project Impacts**

### ***Flintridge Sacred Heart Academy Campus***

#### *Historical Resources*

The Project would require the removal of three contributing features of the Historic District: Cottage 1, Cottage 2, and the Tennis Shelter building. Removal of these structures would constitute a significant impact under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b), which addresses adverse changes that can materially harm a historical resource and states that 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.”

The guidance further states the following (excerpt):

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 the historical resource would be materially impaired.
2. The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Because written guidance from the NRHP provides substantial information that may be instructive here, the following is provided (*National Register Bulletin 15*, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,” page 46):

*For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district’s historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished.*

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*In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since the period of significance.*

*When evaluating the impact of intrusions upon the district's integrity, take into consideration the relative number, size, scale, design, and location of the components that do not contribute to the significance. A district is not eligible if it contains so many alterations or new intrusions that it no longer conveys the sense of a historic environment.*

*A component of a district cannot contribute to the significance if:*

- It has been substantially altered since the period of the district's significance, or*
- It does not share the historic associations of the district.*

The Project also proposes improvements and modernization measures for the campus, including construction of a new on-site Parking Facility, expansion of the Arts Center and High School Building, and the creation of a Dominican Garden and other landscaping improvements.

The expansion of the existing High School Building and creation of new landscaping would occur outside the Historic District and outside the setting of the Administration Building and would not constitute a significant impact under CEQA. These project elements would not demolish, destroy, relocate, or alter a historical resource or its immediate surroundings such that its significance would be materially impaired. Furthermore, the Administration Building would not be physically or indirectly altered by the Project, and no alteration in the immediate surroundings would cause substantial adverse change that would materially impair the significance of the building.

The new on-site Parking Facility and expansion of the Arts Center, as well as associated gardens and bridges would result in the following:

- The demolition of three of the 12 contributing features of the Historic District: Cottages 1 and 2 and the Tennis Shelter;
- The expansion of the Arts Center in the immediate setting of the Historic District; and
- The construction of a partially subterranean, multi-story Parking Facility within the Historic District boundary.

The following physical changes to the historical resource, Flintridge Biltmore Hotel Historic District, and its immediate surroundings would occur as a result of the Project:

1. Cottages 1 and 2, the largest of the five cottages, and the Tennis Shelter building, all contributing features of the Historic District, would be demolished.

2. The Parking Facility would change the setting of the Historic District by introducing a physical and visual obstruction that blocks views between the Administration Building and the cottages. This would change the relationship of the contributing features of the Historic District and diminish the district's ability to convey its significance as an architecturally unified complex.
3. In addition, portions of the expanded Arts Center would encroach into the Historic District boundary to the northwest of Cottage 3, which would alter further the immediate surroundings of the Historic District and change the physical relationship between the cottages, which are contributing elements of the Historic District.

Although not designed by Myron Hunt, who was important to the architectural and cultural development of Southern California, the cottages were constructed concurrently with the hotel building and were an integral part of the complex. The inclusion of cottages with the primary building in the hotel's plan is consistent with the plans of other significant hotels of the day, including the Huntington Hotel, which was also designed by Myron Hunt.

Although the Historic District suffered the loss of the original music pavilion (by fire) and tennis courts (converted to a parking lot), the hotel building, all original cottages, and landscape features—including the bridle trails, walking paths, rock walls, and walkway lights—remain intact. The district as a whole retains its integrity. The removal of Cottages 1 and 2 and the Tennis Shelter building and introduction of a new 3-story Parking Facility within the Historic District between the cottages and the Administration Building would result in a loss of design, feeling, association, and materials. However, the Historic District would retain sufficient integrity to remain eligible for the California Register. Nonetheless, Project impacts related to the contributing features would be significant.

#### *Archaeological/Tribal Resources*

As discussed previously, no archaeological resources are known to occur within the Project site. Because of the setting of the campus (i.e., on steep slopes) and the shallow bedrock, there is a low likelihood for encountering buried archaeological resources during construction activities, although not out of the realm of possibility, given the high archaeological resource sensitivity of the area. As such, it is possible that unknown archaeological resources could be encountered and damaged/destroyed during ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project. Therefore, in the unlikely event that archaeological resources are encountered during construction Project impacts related to archaeological resources could be significant absent mitigation.

#### *Paleontological Resources*

The FSHA campus is underlain by Mesozoic-era quartz diorite, which was uplifted by thrust faults to form the San Rafael Hills, part of the Transverse Ranges of Southern California. Quartz diorite is a

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plutonic igneous rock that has no potential to contain fossil resources. Additionally, the Project site does not contain any unique geologic features. Thus, the Project would not directly or indirectly destroy unique paleontological resources or unique geologic feature. Therefore, Project impacts related to paleontological resources would be less than significant.

### *Tribal Resources*

In accordance with AB 52, LCF consulted with the Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project site. Response letters from Native American tribes are included in Appendix E3. As discussed there and previously in this section, the FSHA campus lies in an area where the ancestral territories of the Kizh (Kitch) Gabrieleño's villages adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Kizh Gabrieleño was probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California, was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of the neighboring Serranos was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, including the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks. Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in and around the project area exhibited similar organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home-based sites are marked by midden deposits often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.<sup>3</sup>

Because of the setting of the campus (i.e., on steep slopes) and the shallow bedrock, there is a low likelihood for encountering buried archaeological resources during construction activities, although not out of the realm of possibility, given the high archaeological resource sensitivity of the area. As such, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians requests that one of the Band's certified Native American Monitors be on present during any and all ground disturbing activities associated with the Project, to ensure that no unknown tribal resources are damaged or destroyed. This request is included below (under Mitigation Measures) as Mitigation Measures E-3 and E-4. Through compliance with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians' request, Project impacts related to tribal resources would be less than significant.

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

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## ***Southern California Edison Sub-Transmission Pole/Line Replacement***

### *Historical Resources*

Approximately eight existing 66-kV sub-transmission poles would be replaced, and approximately five new 66-kV sub-transmission poles would be installed. One existing H-Frame Structure located approximately 100 feet southeast of Highland Drive and approximately three existing 4-kV distribution poles located to the east of the FSHA Campus could be removed. Approximately four new 16-kV distribution poles would be installed – one at the intersection of Inverness Drive and St Katherine Drive and three north of the FSHA Campus.

Modification of the SCE 66 kilovolt (kV) sub-transmission line would require the replacement of up to 8 sub-transmission poles and installation of five new sub-transmission poles. Also, one existing H-Frame Structure located approximately 100 feet southeast of Highland Drive and approximately three existing 4-kV distribution poles located to the east of the FSHA Campus could be removed. Approximately four new 16-kV distribution poles would be installed – one at the intersection of Inverness Drive and St Katherine Drive and three north of the FSHA Campus. The new 16-kV distribution line would be strung along the original alignment, either on replacement or existing poles. According to SCE, this sub-transmission line was originally installed in the early 1950s. Some poles have been replaced over time, as necessary. It is not clear which poles are original and which poles are replacements. All three types of pole are common types used for distribution lines found throughout the area. None of the poles proposed for replacement or modification are on any property that was constructed in 1969 or earlier. No demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of any historical resource is expected to occur as a result of this action.

These poles were constructed after the period of significance for the Flintridge Hotel Site Historic District and are not a contributing feature of the district; there are no poles within the Historic District boundary. The poles are part of the overall landscape and are not noted for being an important visual aspect of the Historic District. No construction related to the replacement of poles or stringing of the new sub-transmission line would occur within the Historic District boundary.

The replacement of poles would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the Historic District. No character-defining feature would be demolished, destruction, relocated, or altered in any manner. Therefore, the proposed modification of the SCE sub-transmission line would not adversely impact the Historic District. Therefore, impacts of the sub-transmission pole/line replacement on historical resources would be less than significant.

### *Archaeological Resources*

The sites of each of the poles to be replaced have already been disturbed, and the likelihood to encounter archaeological resources is low. However, given the high archaeological resource sensitivity of the area, it is possible that unknown archaeological resources could be encountered during any ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, impacts of the sub-transmission pole/line replacement on archaeological resources would be significant.

### *Paleontological Resources*

The sites of each of the poles to be replaced have already been disturbed, and the likelihood to encounter paleontological resources is low. Additionally, the Project area is underlain by igneous rock that has no potential to contain fossil resources. No unique geologic features are located near any of the pole replacement sites. Thus, the sub-transmission pole/line replacement would not directly or indirectly destroy unique paleontological resources or unique geologic feature. Therefore, impacts of the sub-transmission pole/line replacement on paleontological resources would be less than significant.

### *Tribal Resources*

The sites of each of the poles to be replaced have already been disturbed, and the likelihood to encounter tribal resources is low. However, all ground-disturbing activities associated with the sub-transmission pole/line replacement would occur in accordance with Mitigation Measures E-3 and E-4. Therefore, impacts of the sub-transmission pole/line replacement on tribal resources would be less than significant.

## **CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

Impacts related to cultural resources tend to be site-specific and are assessed on a site-by-site basis. The City would require the applicants of each of the related projects to assess, determine, and mitigate any potential impacts related to cultural resources that could occur as a result of development, as necessary. As discussed previously, through compliance with existing laws and implementation of the mitigation measures listed below, Project impacts associated with historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources would be less than significant. However, the occurrence of these impacts would be limited to the Project site and would not contribute to any potentially significant cultural resources impacts that could occur at the sites of the related projects. As such, the proposed Project would not contribute to any potential cumulative impacts related to cultural resources. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to cultural resources would be less than significant.

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## MITIGATION MEASURES

### Historical Resources

- E-1: Cottages 1 and 2, including interiors, garden paths, and stairways, and the Tennis Shelter building, shall be documented through archiving of any existing original or as-built drawings and 35mm black and white photographs. Documentation shall be done by FSHA students. The photographic documentation shall be made available to the public through the City of La Cañada Flintridge within 1 year of completing documentation.
- E-2: Additional interpretive displays based upon the documentary fieldwork shall be placed around the FSHA campus and made available for viewing to students and the public within 1 year of the demolition of the cottages. The displays shall interpret the history of the Flintridge Biltmore Hotel and FSHA with an emphasis placed upon the original configuration of the hotel, cottages, outbuildings, and other landscape features.

### Archaeological/Tribal Resources

- E-3: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit for projects at the FSHA campus or the commencement of work on the sub-transmission pole/line replacement activities, the Project Applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist and a certified monitor from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians to monitor all ground-disturbing activities in an effort to identify any unknown archaeological/tribal resources. During the demolition and grading process, the monitors shall be present to monitor freshly excavated soil and to identify, document, and further explore any intact artifact-filled deposits that may become unearthed. This would include field and laboratory analysis of any artifacts that are recovered during the fieldwork. The locations of any new discoveries shall be plotted on a site map and described in detail and recorded with SCCIC. In addition, in the event that buried archaeological resources are exposed during Project construction, work within 50 feet of the find shall stop until a qualified archaeologist and certified monitor from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians, meeting the standards of the Secretary of the Interior, can identify and evaluate the significance of the discovery and develop recommendations for treatment, in conformance with California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. However, construction activities could continue in other areas of the Project site. Recommendations could include preparation of a Treatment Plan, which could require recordation, collection and analysis of the discovery; preparation of a technical report; and curation of the collection and supporting documentation in an appropriate depository. Any Native American remains shall be treated in accordance with state law.
- E-4: Prior to any ground-disturbing activities associated with projects at the FSHA campus or the sub-transmission pole/line replacement activities, the prime contractor and any subcontractor(s) shall

be advised of the legal and/or regulatory implications of knowingly destroying cultural resources or removing artifacts, human remains, bottles, and other cultural materials from the Project site.

## **LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

### **Historical Resources**

Implementation of Mitigation Measures E-1 and E-2 would not reduce the Project's impact to less than significant. Therefore, impacts related to historical resources would be significant and unavoidable.

### **Archaeological/Tribal Resources**

With implementation of Mitigation Measures E-3 and E-4, impacts related to archaeological/tribal resources would be less than significant.

### **Paleontological Resources**

Impacts related to paleontological resources would be less than significant.