

4.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

*Based on City review of the structures located on the project site and the age of the car wash facility on site, a historic resources evaluation of the car wash facility was conducted to identify if the structure is a historic resource under national, state, or local standards. The other structures located on the project site were not evaluated as potential historic resources since they were developed in the 1960s and 1990s. This section addresses the presence of a potential historic resource on the project site that could be affected by implementation of the proposed project, and discusses potential impacts and mitigation. The following analysis incorporates information from a Historic Resource Evaluation prepared by Kaplan, Chen Kaplan dated April 2008, and contained in **Appendix 4.3** of this Environmental Impact Report (EIR).*

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Existing Conditions

The project site is located in the southern portion of the City of Glendale and is bound by Los Feliz Road to the north, Central Avenue to the east, and San Fernando Road to the west. The neighborhood surrounding the project site consists of one- and two-story commercial and retail uses and associated parking to the north, south, and west, and the five- to eight-story Glendale Memorial Hospital and associated buildings to the east of the project site across Central Avenue.

The northwestern portion of the project site developed with a carwash facility, constructed in the 1950s, that contains a car wash canopy, retail area, storage rooms, and a former automotive lube area and associated parking. The central-northeastern portion of the project site is developed with an automotive repair facility with a retail tire store and associated landscaped parking lot that was constructed in the 1960s. The southern portion of the project site is developed with a Burger King fast food restaurant, constructed in 1997, and associated landscaped parking lot.

Cultural Resources

Neighborhood and Building History

History of San Fernando Road in Tropico Era

The project site is located in the area of Glendale that was known as Tropico in the early 20th century. Prior to 1905, the business district of Tropico began developing around the intersection of San Fernando Road and Central Avenue. Buildings at the crossroads included the Tropico Mercantile, a grocery store,

as well as buildings housing the Red Cross, a furniture manufacturing business, the Hotel Tropico, and retail shops and services. A prominent building, the Bank of Tropico, was located on the triangular corner of Central and San Fernando Roads and also served as the city hall. Redevelopment of the area began in the 1920s as land developer L. H. Wilson promoted its commercial and industrial redevelopment potential.

San Fernando Road has an history as a road traversed by travelers. The road was part of the El Camino Real, the King's Highway that connected the 20 California missions. By the early 20th century, San Fernando Road had been developed into an urbanized road and evolved into a state highway serving as a principle artery, part of the state highway system, connecting southern and northern California. Los Feliz was described as "the main cross-road from Tropico to the beach resorts, and is a part of the direct road to Pasadena by paved boulevard, and to San Bernardino and foothill towns by Foothill Boulevard." It also proclaimed that the paved Los Feliz Road was "the joy of tourists and auto owners."

3940 San Fernando Road Building – Previous Uses

Building permit records and Sanborn Maps indicate that one building was developed along Tropico Avenue on a parcel located mid-block between San Fernando Road and Central Avenue in 1908. By 1919, a gasoline and oil station had been developed to the west of the mid-block structure at 1400 San Fernando Road. Building permit records show that in 1923 a gas pump and tank were being built, and in 1925 another service station was listed at the location, which was renumbered to 3942 San Fernando Road. The 1925 Sanborn shows a different footprint, compared to the 1919 map, of the gasoline and oil station. By 1925, the house that had been located mid-block was demolished. In 1930, the station was known as Van Fleet and Durkee who had four other stations in Glendale. A 1936 building permit for an "Adv structure" was given to Shell Oil and in 1940 the three lots were tied together as Shell Oil Company, which made further improvements to the site. The 1950 Sanborn Map shows that a "gas and oil" station remained on the site.

3940 San Fernando Road Building – Current Uses

Los Angeles County Assessor records indicate that the car wash was constructed in 1952 with additions in 1960. No records were found under addresses 3934 through 3942 San Fernando Road. One Los Angeles County Assessor record from the period above shows the original car wash building from c1952 and another record, from c1960, shows the remodeled car wash.

The c1952 car wash was a linear building designed so that the cars would enter at one end, move through the washing steps, and exit at the other end. The building was simple in its style, designed to accommodate its specific functions. A small office projected out toward the street near the "exit" end of

the structure. A series of windows were positioned between the entrance end and the office, allowing patrons to observe the operations. The building was clad in brick and simple, smooth columns divided the window bays, and the roof was flat with the operation's name, the "California Car Wash," mounted on the car entrance elevation. The office was also clad in brick. The entry door was located on one of its three elevations with the other elevations featuring window walls that met at the corner. A projecting flat canopy shaded the entry area to the office. A pole sign stating "car wash" was also located on the parcel.

In c1960, the building was remodeled. The office area was expanded toward the "entrance" end of the building. The corner windows of the office remained, but a patterned concrete panel was applied over the original brick on the office's front façade and a new section of office was added, followed by further renovations including a bank of windows on the street elevation and an entry door on the west elevation. Another addition to the facility was a large canopy. An oblong box with canopy is the same typology that was used in gasoline station design for decades. The canopy was in an "L" shape with the wider canopy set perpendicular to the car wash building, and a narrower canopy running parallel with the car wash building, aligned with the open observation bays. The canopies were supported by simple metal columns. Since the 1960s, another modification was made to the car wash structure. Modifications to the car wash structure included a new roof, with deep overhang, thick profile and slight cant on the front façade was added to provide some modernism in terms of design.

Paleontology

Paleontological sites are not known to exist within the project site. However, there are localities nearby from the same or similar sedimentary deposits as those that probably occur in the subsurface of the project site. The entire project site has surficial deposits composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as fluvial deposits from the Los Angeles River that flows to the west or as fan deposits from the hills to the east. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers. There are deposits of older Quaternary Alluvium at unknown, but possibly relatively shallow, depths at the project site. The closest vertebrate fossil locality in these older Quaternary deposits is located just southeast of the project site, east of the Pasadena Freeway (I-110) and Eagle Rock Boulevard just south of York Boulevard, which produced fossil specimens of turkey, *Parapavo californicus*, and mammoth, *Mammuthus*, at a depth of 14 feet below the surface.¹

¹ Dr. Samuel McLeod, Vertebrate Paleontology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, written correspondence with Impact Sciences, Inc., May 28, 2008.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

National Register of Historic Places

First authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's historic resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment."² The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels.

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must meet one or more of the following four established criteria:

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

According to the NRHP guidelines, the "essential physical features" of a property must be present for it to convey its significance. Further, in order to qualify for the NRHP, a resource must retain its integrity or "the ability of a property to convey its significance."

The seven aspects of integrity are: location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred); design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property); setting (the physical environment of an historic property); materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property); workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory); feeling (a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time); and association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and an historic property).

² Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 Section 60.2.

The relevant aspects of integrity depend upon the NRHP criteria applied to a property. For example, a property nominated under Criterion A (events), would be likely to convey its significance primarily through integrity of location, setting and association. A property nominated solely under Criterion C (design) would usually rely primarily upon integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) procedures include similar language with regard to integrity.

The minimum age criterion for the NRHP and the CRHR is 50 years. A property less than 50 years old may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if it can be regarded as "exceptional," as defined by the NRHP procedures, or in terms of the CRHR, "if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance." (Chapter 11, Title 14, Section 4842(d)(2))

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established to be a comprehensive listing of California's historic resources, including those of national, state, and local significance. Created by Assembly Bill 2881, which was signed into law on September 27, 1992, the CRHR is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."³ The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are based upon NRHP criteria. A resource must meet one or more of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

- A. 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
- B. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- C. 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
- D. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Additionally, a resource must retain historic architectural integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

³ California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.

City of Glendale Historic Preservation Ordinances

The City of Glendale, through provisions in the Glendale Municipal Code, has established processes to preserve its designated historic resources. The provisions of the Glendale Municipal Code relative to historic preservation include the Glendale Historic Preservation Ordinance (Sections 15.20.05 through 15.20.120) and the Historic District Overlay Zone Ordinances (Sections 30.25.010 through 30.25.070) (collectively, Ordinances), which provide planning tools for implementing the Historic Preservation Element of the City of Glendale General Plan. The Ordinances address both the obligations of historic property ownership and a broad range of incentives available to owners of historic properties.

Section 15.20.020 of the Glendale Historic Preservation Ordinance defines an historic resource as "any site, building, structure, area or place, man-made or natural, which is historically or archaeologically significant in the cultural, architectural, archaeological, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or military heritage of the City of Glendale, the State of California, or the United States and which has been designated as historically significant in the National Register of Historic Places, the State of California Register of Historical Resources, the Glendale register of historic resources, or the historic preservation element of the Glendale general plan."

Section 15.20.050 of the Glendale Historic Preservation Ordinance establishes the following "findings for additions to the register of historic resources:"

Upon recommendation of the Historic Preservation Commission, the City Council must consider and make findings for additions to the local register. The designation of any proposed resource in the City as an historic resource shall be granted only if the City Council first finds that the proposed historic resource contains one or more of the following elements:

- A. The proposed resource identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City;
- B. The proposed resource is the location of a significant historic event;
- C. The proposed resource identifies with a person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the history and development of the City; or whose work has influenced the heritage of the City, the state, or the United States;
- D. The proposed resource exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; or contains outstanding or exemplary elements of attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship of a particular historic period;
- E. The proposed resource is in a unique location or contains a singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;
- F. The proposed resource is a source, site, or repository of archeological interest; and

- G. The proposed resource contains a natural setting that strongly contributes to the well being of the people of the City.

Section 30.25.020 of the Historic District Overlay Zone Ordinance defines an historic district as "a geographically definable area possessing a concentration, linkage or continuity, constituting more than sixty (60) percent of the total, of historic or scenic properties, or thematically related grouping of properties." The properties must contribute to each other and be unified aesthetically by plan or historical physical development.

Section 30.25.020 of the Historic District Overlay Zone Ordinance establishes the following elements for the City to consider in recommending that a geographic area be designated as an historic district overlay zone:

- A. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- B. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- C. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- D. Represents the work of notable builders, designers, or architects;
- E. Has a unique location or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City;
- F. Embodies a collection of elements of architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- G. Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning;
- H. Conveys a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness through its design, setting, materials, workmanship or association; or
- I. Has been designated an historic district in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

Listing on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources neither precludes an historic resource from being removed from the local Register, nor does it prohibit an historic resource from being altered or demolished. However, the Glendale Historic Preservation Commission and its staff review recommendations and permits to delete, alter, relocate, or demolish these historic resources. Sections 15.20.055 and 15.20.060 of the Glendale Municipal Code must be implemented if removal of an historic resource from the Glendale Register of Historic Resources is intended. Section 15.20.080 outlines the

permit requirements necessary for the demolition or major alteration of an historic resource. With respect to historic districts, section 30.25.050 of the Glendale Municipal Code must be implemented if demolition, new construction, addition or alteration of exterior architectural features on properties within the historic district overlay zone is intended. Section 30.25.060 outlines the permit requirements necessary for the demolition of historic structures within designated historic district overlay zones. No building located on the project site is on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources or within a designated historic district overlay zone.

California Environmental Quality Act

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." (*State CEQA Guidelines* 15064.5(b)) This statutory standard involves a two-part inquiry. The first involves a determination of whether the project involves an historical resource. If it does, the second part involves determining whether the project may involve a "substantial adverse change in the significance" of the historical resource. To address these issues, guidelines that implement the 1992 statutory amendments relating to historical resources were adopted in final form on October 26, 1998 with the addition of *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5. The *State CEQA Guidelines* specify that for purposes of CEQA compliance, the term "historical resources" includes the following:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the state Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.
- The fact that a resource is not listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds for determining the significance of impacts related to cultural resources, including historical resources, are contained in the environmental checklist form contained in Appendix G of the most recent update of the *State CEQA Guidelines*. Impacts related to cultural resources are considered significant if the project would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5. Section 15064.5(b)(1) states that in determining potential impacts a "substantial adverse change" means "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alterations of the resource such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired." The setting of a resource may also contribute to its significance, as impairment of the setting could affect the significance of that resource. Material impairment occurs when a project:
 - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Impact Analysis

Each applicable threshold of significance is listed below followed by analysis of the significance of any potential impacts and the identification of mitigation measures that would lessen or avoid potential impacts. Finally, the significance of potential impacts after implementation of all identified mitigation measures is presented.

Threshold: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5.

Impact Analysis: Research indicates that the carwash facility was constructed in 1952 and remodeled in 1960. During the remodel, the office area was expanded, a patterned concrete panel was added over the original brick on the office's front façade, and an L-shaped canopy was added along the carwash building. Since the 1960s a new roof, with deep overhang, thick profile, and slight cant on the front façade, was added to the car wash facility to provide an element of modernism. As such, the carwash facility has been repeatedly remodeled and does not retain the architectural character of the era.

The following is an evaluation of 3940 San Fernando Road using the City of Glendale criteria for designation:

A. *The proposed resource identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City.*

The car wash facility does not display characteristics that can be identified as of interest or value as part of the heritage of the City. Although the site contained early 20th century structures that served the town of Tropic, those uses predated the current structure, and all historic evidence of their presence has been removed. The site was redeveloped as a car wash in 1950. Car wash enterprises had been established as a viable business in the 1920s, starting with rack-type car washes and auto laundries. The car wash facility on the site was not the first such facility or a seminal structure in the redevelopment of San Fernando Road into a commercial industrial thoroughfare.

B. *The proposed resource is the location of a significant historic event.*

The car wash facility was not the location of a significant historic event. No historic event associated with the buildings or improvements on the project site is known to have occurred.

C. *The proposed resource identifies with a person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the history and development of the City; or whose work has influenced the heritage of the City, the state, or the United States.*

The car wash facility on the site is not identified with any person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the history and development of the City, or whose work has influenced the heritage of the City, the state or the United States. No historically significant individuals or groups are associated with the buildings or facilities.

D. *The proposed resource exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; or contains outstanding or exemplary elements of attention to architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship of a particular historic period.*

The car wash facility neither exemplifies one of the last remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; nor does it contains any outstanding or exemplary elements of attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship of a particular historic period.

The original car wash building was constructed in 1950 as a simple rectangular structure. It was added onto in 1960. In the 1960s–70s a new roof structure was added to update the building with a look reminiscent of the ultramodern styles popularized in the 1950s–60s. There are no other architectural flourishes or details, and as shown in **Figure 4.3-1, 3940 San Fernando Road Car Wash – c1952 and 1960s**, the structure was designed as a simple box. The original building has been remodeled into a larger facility as the periodic modernization and upgrading of equipment occurred. The original design of the structure is no longer apparent, as shown in **Figure 4.3-2, 3940 San Fernando Road Car Wash – 2008**. The current configuration with additions does not possess any significant architectural design or historic character defining features. The craftsmanship of the structures is not exemplary of a technique or method.

- E. *The proposed resource is in a unique location or contains a singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.*

The car wash is located on a triangular shaped block, and is sited at the wide end of the shape. Although the parcel angles slightly along Los Feliz, it is imperceptible to the user or passer-by. Additionally, the car wash sign is not the original sign. This car wash facility is not unique in its location nor does it contain a singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

- F. *The proposed resource is a source, site, or repository of archeological interest.*

The car wash facility is not a source, site, or repository of archeological interest. The site has had numerous buildings and facilities constructed on it throughout the 20th century. Although the car wash facility is being analyzed for historic significance, there is no evidence to point to any archeological potential on the site.

- G. *The proposed resource contains a natural setting that strongly contributes to the well being of the people of the City.*

The car wash facility is not in a natural setting that strongly contributes to the well being of the people of the city. The parcel and neighborhood were developed in the early 20th century and has remained urbanized throughout the century.

Given the above, the car wash facility on the site does not meet the criteria for inclusion on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources or for the California Register of Historical Resources. The local historic

criteria are similar to those used to determine potential eligibility to the CRHR or the NRHP. Since this building does not meet the threshold for designation as an historic resource, it cannot rise in significance to meet the higher thresholds of the California Register or the NRHP. As the building is not eligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP, the impact of the project on historical resources is less than significant.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Threshold: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.

Impact Analysis: Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites are not known to exist within the local area.⁴ In addition, the project site has been subject to extensive disruption and contains fill materials. Any archaeological resources that may have existed at one time have likely been previously disturbed. Nonetheless, construction activities associated with project implementation would have the potential to unearth undocumented resources and result in a significant impact. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during project subsurface activities, all earth-disturbing work within a 200-meter (656-foot) radius will be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. Implementation of this standard requirement, which is incorporated as mitigation, would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

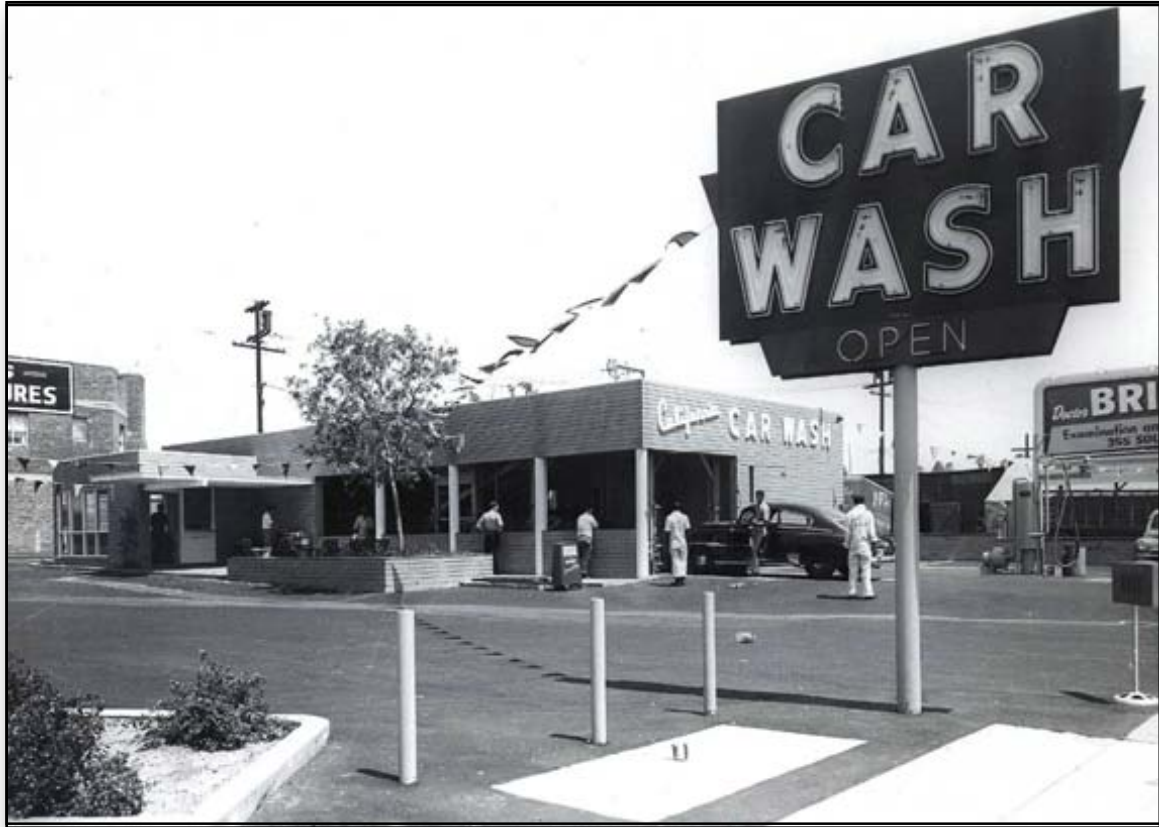
Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Significant.

Mitigation Measures:

4.3-1 In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during project subsurface activities, all earth-disturbing work within a 200-meter (656-foot) radius shall be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. The appropriate mitigation measures may include recording the resource with the California Archaeological Inventory database or excavation, recordation, and preservation of the sites that have outstanding cultural or historic significance.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

⁴ City of Glendale, Open Space and Conservation Element, January 1993, p 4-12.



California Car Wash c 1952



California Car Wash c 1960s

SOURCE: Kaplan Chen Kaplan - April 2008

FIGURE 4.3-1

3940 San Fernando Road Car Wash – c1952 and 1960s



North elevation (Los Feliz Road)



West elevation (San Fernando Road)

SOURCE: Kaplan Chen Kaplan - April 2008

FIGURE 4.3-2

3940 San Fernando Road Car Wash – 2008

Threshold: Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

Impact Analysis: As previously discussed, deposits of older Quarternary Alluvium exist on the project site at unknown depths, which could contain paleontological resources. However, the project site has already been subject to extensive disruption due to previous development. Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed at the project site would most likely not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains or any superficial paleontological resources. However, deeper excavations that extend into older Quaternary deposits may encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens and significant impact could occur with the implementation of the project. In the event that paleontological resources are unearthed during project subsurface activities, all earth-disturbing work within a 100-meter (328-foot) radius must be temporarily suspended or redirected until a paleontologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations. Implementation of this standard requirement, which is incorporated as mitigation, would reduce potential impacts to a level that is less than significant.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Significant.

Mitigation Measures:

4.3-2 In the event that paleontological resources are unearthed during project subsurface activities, all earth-disturbing work within 100-meter (328-foot) radius shall be temporarily suspended or redirected until a paleontologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. The appropriate mitigation measures may include recording the resource with the California Inventory database or excavation, recordation, and preservation of the sites that have outstanding paleontological significance.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Threshold: Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Impact Analysis: The project site and surrounding area are characterized by features typical of the urban landscape and include retail-commercial and medical uses. No known traditional sites exist within the project area or surrounding area, nor have any resources been identified. Nonetheless, if encountered

during excavation and grading activities, any discovery of such resources would be treated in accordance with state and federal guidelines for disclosure, recovery, and preservation, as appropriate. Implementation of this standard requirement, which is incorporated as mitigation, would reduce potential impacts to a level that is less than significant.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Significant.

Mitigation Measures:

4.3-3 If human remains are unearthed, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then contact the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American, who will then serve as consultant on how to proceed with the remains (i.e., avoid, reburial).

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

The following cumulative analysis evaluates the impact of the proposed project and related projects on historic resources in southern Glendale. The potential for cumulative impacts to the historic character of downtown Glendale was assessed based upon consideration of the proposed project and related projects in the vicinity of the proposed project. These related projects are identified in **Section 4.0, Environmental Impact Analysis**. Each applicable threshold is listed below in bold followed by an analysis of the potential for cumulative impacts.

Threshold: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5.

Impact Analysis: One related project is located within the immediate vicinity of the project site, a commercial and office project proposed at 435 W. Los Feliz Road. The site at 435 W. Los Feliz Road does not contain historic resources. In addition, none of the other related projects would involve impacts to identified historic resources. Therefore, no cumulative impacts to historic resources would result.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Thresholds: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.

Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Impact Analysis: Development of the related projects in the City would also require grading and excavation that could potentially affect archaeological, paleontological, or human remains. The cumulative effect of these projects would contribute to the loss of subsurface cultural resources, if these resources were not protected upon discovery. CEQA requirements for protecting archaeological and paleontological resources or human remains are applicable to development in the City of Glendale, as are local cultural resource protection ordinances. In addition, the project includes several mitigation measures that would reduce the project's impact to cultural resources to less than significant. Because subsurface cultural resources are protected upon discovery as required by law, impacts to those resources would be less than significant.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.