

3D. Cultural Resources

This section focuses on identifying potential impacts to historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources and provides information regarding the history and paleontological characteristics of the project assessment area.

A detailed Cultural Resource Study for the project site was prepared by Jones & Stokes.¹ The full text of the Cultural Resource Study can be found in **Appendix E**. This section summarizes information contained in the Cultural Resource Study and provides information on the regulatory framework affecting the treatment of potential cultural resources.

3D.1 Environmental Setting

The Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan area, which includes the proposed project site, consists of several distinct neighborhoods that have developed as separate communities. Between 1910 and 1930 these areas were annexed by the City of Los Angeles. Developed near transportation corridors or a notable landmark, each area is defined by its topography and architectural character. For example, Lincoln Heights contains the highest concentration of pre-1910 residences in the Plan Area; its numerous hills and vistas define the area's topographical character. The San Rafael Hills, Mount Washington, Montecito Heights, and the Los Angeles River are the major natural features of the Northeast Plan area. One of the Plan area's many freeways includes the historic Pasadena Freeway (SR 110), known originally as the Arroyo Seco Parkway, was the first parkway built in Southern California. Rows of historic street trees make an important contribution to the ambience of the Plan Area's neighborhoods.

The development of local streetcars spurred residential development in the Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan area. Until the establishment of the Los Angeles and Pacific Electric System, horse-drawn street cars connected downtown with outlying areas. Street railway franchises were privately owned; railways eventually changed to cable roads to improve access. This change dramatically increased property values and established the historic pattern of commuting into the central city for work. Passenger rail stations were located in every community.

Single-family homes were the predominant type of residential development; Victorian styles were the predominant style prior to 1900. Craftsman-style homes began to appear around the same time. Other architectural styles began to appear after 1900, including Classical or Colonial Revival bungalows, and Mediterranean Streamline Modern and Modernist. Many were constructed in the Mount Washington area. Defined by the home styles that dominated the region in the 1920s and 1930s, residential neighborhoods such as Eagle Rock remain stable well-maintained single-family communities.

The Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan area contains several phases of architectural evolution in Los Angeles, including the following:

¹ Jones & Stokes, *Cultural Resources Study for Occidental College, Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, California*, November 2001.

- Queen Anne Revival (1885-1900);
- Turn of the Century (1895-1905);
- American Foursquare (1895-1910);
- Craftsman (1895-1920);
- Colonial Revival (1895-1915);
- Spanish Colonial Revival (1915-1941);
- Utilitarian Commercial (1915-1929);
- Art Deco (1920-1941); and
- Streamline Moderne (1930-1941).

In addition to the built form and streetscape, natural and man-made open space amenities define the area. The Los Angeles River's riparian habitat flowing through the Atwater Village area is among one of many natural features with the greatest potential. Other geologic landforms such as the San Rafael Hills, Mount Washington, Eagle Rock, and the Montecito Heights add to the richness of the natural landscape of the Northeast communities which also includes open spaces, park lands and equestrian trails.

The proposed project site is situated in the Eagle Rock region, characterized by foothills along the southern base of the San Rafael Hills at elevations ranging from approximately 540 feet to 867 feet. The proposed project would also be located approximately two miles west of the channelized Arroyo Seco and approximately three miles east of the channelized Verdugo Wash.

Prehistory

The prehistoric occupation of southern California is divided chronologically into several temporal phases of horizons. Horizon I, or the Early Man Horizon, began at the first appearance of people in the region (perhaps approximately 11,000 years ago) and continued until about 5000 B.C. Although little is known about these people, it is assumed that they were semi-nomadic and subsisted primarily on game.

Horizon II, also known as the Millingstone Horizon or Encinitas Tradition, began around 5000 B.C. and continued until about 1500 B.C. The Millingstone Horizon is characterized by widespread use of milling stones (manos and metates), core tools, and few projectile points or bone and shell artifacts. This horizon appears to represent a diversification of subsistence activities and a more sedentary settlement pattern. Archaeological evidence suggests that hunting became less important and that reliance on collecting shellfish and vegetal resources increased.

Horizon III, the Intermediate Horizon or Campbell Tradition, began around 1500 B.C. and continued until about A.D. 600-800. Horizon III is defined by a shift from the use of milling stones to increased use of mortar and pestle, possibly indicating a greater reliance on acorns as a food source. Projectile points became more abundant and, together with faunal remains, indicate increased use of both land and sea mammals.

Horizon IV, the Late Horizon, which began around A.D. 600-800 and terminated with the arrival of the Europeans, is characterized by dense populations; diversified hunting and gathering

subsistence strategies, including intensive fishing and sea mammal hunting; extensive trade networks; use of the bow and arrow; and a general cultural elaboration.

Ethnography

When Spanish explorers and missionaries first visited the southern coastal areas of California, the indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles area (the Tongva) were given the Spanish name “Gabrielino.” Gabrielino territory included the watersheds of the San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles rivers; portions of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains; the Los Angeles basin; the coast from Aliso Creek to Topanga Creek; and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The Gabrielino language is classified as belonging to the Takic family, Uto-Aztec stock, and is subdivided into four or more separate dialects. The project area is in the region where the Gabrielino dialect of the Gabrielino language was spoken.

Because the Gabrielino culture disintegrated soon after contact with Europeans, little is known of the group’s way of life. Much of the available ethnographic information about the Gabrielino Indians is based on the letters of Hugo Reid. Reid was a Scottish settler who married a Gabrielino woman and subsequently observed their ways of life throughout the early 1850s.

Like their Chumash neighbors to the north, the Gabrielino had an elaborately developed material culture. Technological and artistic items included shell set in asphalt; carvings; painting; and extensive steatite industry; baskets; and a wide range of stone, shell, and bone objects that were both utilitarian and decorative.

Gabrielino subsistence was based on a varied hunting and gathering strategy that included large and small land and sea mammals, river and ocean fish, and a variety of plant resources. Deep-sea fishing was accomplished from boats of wooden planks tied together and sealed with asphalt and other materials. Sea mammals were taken with harpoons, spears, and clubs. River fishing was undertaken with the use of line and hook, nets, basket traps, spears, and poisons. Land mammals were hunted with bow and arrow, trapped, clubbed, or taken with the use of deadfalls.

The Gabrielino were apparently first contacted by Europeans in 1542 when the Spanish conquistador Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo entered the area. Following other Spanish visits to the region, colonization began in 1769 and resulted in the establishment of Missions San Fernando and San Gabriel. Because of Euro-American introduced diseases and the harsh effects of mission life, the Gabrielino population and culture were greatly diminished. Following the secularization of the missions, most surviving Gabrielino became wage laborers on the ranchos of Mexican California. In the early 1860s, a smallpox epidemic nearly wiped out the remaining Gabrielino.

Historical Setting

The 120 acres comprising the Occidental campus were part of Jose Maria de Verdugo’s 36,403-acre Rancho San Rafael, originally granted as a concession by the Spanish government in 1784. After his death in 1831, Verdugo’s heirs eventually sold the rancho at auction to Alfred B. Chapman to pay off debts. Litigation contesting the title followed, ending with the courts dividing

the land into 31 parcels. The largest award went to Benjamin Dreyfus and included all of Eagle Rock except for the Rockdale area.

Eagle Rock

During the late 19th century and into the early part of the 20th century, Eagle Rock remained a rural suburb of Los Angeles. Subdivided into both small family plots and larger corporate farms, much of the area was used for growing strawberries or other truck crops. By 1906, the Los Angeles Railway streetcar system reached Eagle Rock from downtown Los Angeles along with what is now Eagle Rock Boulevard, and extended to the intersection of Townsend Avenue and Colorado Street, which was at that time the center of the town. Another line linked Eagle Rock and Glendale. In 1910, the trustees of Occidental College elected to move their campus from Highland Park and build a new campus on the slopes of an open hillside in Eagle Rock. The following year, citizens of the area voted to incorporate Eagle Rock as a city. By that time, homes in the city included Victorian farmhouses and an increasing number of Craftsman-style homes. Many of the newer houses were built in neighborhoods surrounding the Occidental College site, built by developers hoping to profit from establishment of the new campus.

Eagle Rock experienced a building boom in the years following World War I. New subdivisions included Spanish Eclectic, Colonial, and Tudor Revival houses. It was at this time that many other notable structures in Eagle Rock were built, including the Women's 20th Century Club, the Eagle Rock Carnegie Library, and many brick and stucco commercial buildings along the main boulevards. Later decades brought other architectural styles to Eagle Rock homes and commercial structures, like streamline moderne, International, post-war traditional, and mid-century modern.

In 1923, the people of Eagle Rock voted to become part of the City of Los Angeles in large part because the growing community was under the threat of an inadequate water supply and because of a promise by Los Angeles to upgrade the public school system. Ironically, the vote for annexation came not long after the Eagle Rock City Hall and adjacent fire and police stations were completed.

Occidental College

Several histories of Occidental College have been written, most notably Andrew Rolle's *Occidental College: The First Seventy-Five Years* and his subsequent *Occidental College: A Centennial History*. These works thoroughly chronicle many aspects of college administration, campus development, and student life and serve as primary resources regarding the history of the college. In brief, Occidental College was founded in 1887, by a group of Presbyterian ministers and laymen. The campus was originally located in the Boyle Heights area of Los Angeles. Its first student body included 27 men and 13 women. In 1896, the College's only building burned down, forcing the school to relocate to the city's Highland Park area. The new site was bounded by three busy streets, and by 1910, space limitations forced a third and final move, this time to the Eagle Rock site. That same year the board of trustees chose established and noted architect Myron Hunt to plan the campus and design its buildings.

Occidental College campus history in Eagle Rock began with the significant role of Myron Hunt played as the master planner for the original College site plan and architect for numerous buildings until 1940. Hunt’s extraordinary body of completed work at Occidental College-- a total of 21 buildings and other facilities set out a dependable system of organization for the College. His emphasis on the structure afforded by a brilliant plan and a spare but elegant massing rendered in a Mediterranean architectural vocabulary established the physical identity of the campus for decades to come. A total of 19 buildings designed by Hunt have survived and most have been unaltered. The two exceptions are Alumni Gymnasium and the Taylor Pool, which were remodeled in 1965 and again in 1997.

Occidental College campus history also includes Beatrix Farrand’s role as a landscape architect for a series of key spaces, including the main quadrangle. These influences formed the principal design direction for the campus and environment, and make the campus an important historical artifact and a potential historic district.

A survey conducted by Jones & Stokes identified a potential Historic District on the Occidental College campus comprised of 23 contributing elements (17 buildings and six other features). **Table 3D-1**, below, identifies all 23 contributing elements; **Figure 3D.1** provides a map of the potential Historic District.

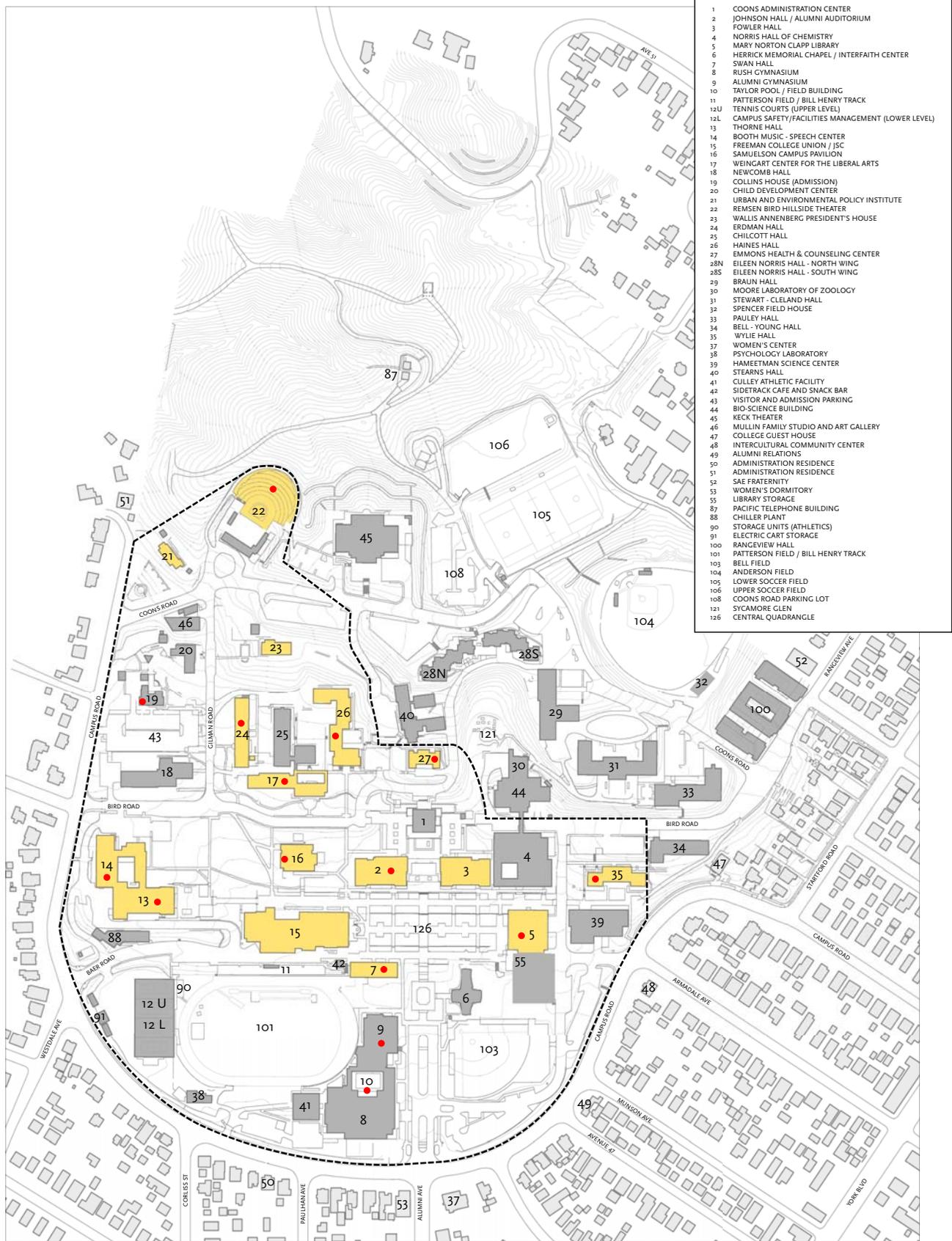
**TABLE 3D-1
 ELEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE POTENTIAL OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Map No.	Building	Year Built	Description
3	Fowler Hall	1914	Four-story building designed by Myron Hunt at the core of the original campus, paired with its mirror image, Johnson Hall, joined by a central plaza. Beaux-Arts with Spanish-Revival influence.
2	Johnson Hall	1914	Four-story building designed by Myron Hunt at the core of the original campus, paired with its mirror image, Fowler Hall, joined by a central plaza. Beaux-Arts with Spanish-Revival influence.
7	Swan Hall	1914	Built with Johnson and Fowler Halls and designed by Myron Hunt. Considered an example of Hunt’s “Californian” idiom. Features stucco walls, hipped tile roof, exposed beams, and symmetrical elevations.
126	Campus Quadrangle	1914	Designed by Myron Hunt, the quadrangle is formed by Johnson and Fowler Halls on the east, the Clapp Library on the south, Swan Hall and the Herrick Interfaith Center on the west, and the Freeman College Union building on the south. It features broad pathways with bench seating, mature trees and tiered planters.
101	Patterson Field	1916	Designed by Myron Hunt as the football stadium with its original field and grade layout. (The bleachers, lighting, track and other features have been replaced over the years.) The site maintains its views of Swan Hall, the gymnasiums, and the Freeman College Union building.
19	Admissions	1922	A two-story wood frame building designed as a home for the Occidental College President. Features wood siding and a cross-gabled shingled roof. The entrance includes a small portico with round and square columns.
16	Samuelson Campus Pavilion	1922	A single-story building designed by Myron Hunt as the Women’s Gym, and remodeled in the 1990s.
5	Mary Norton Clapp Library	1924	Two-story building designed by Myron Hunt and featuring 28-light wooden sash windows on the first floor. An expansion was designed by Hunt’s former partner, H.C. Chambers and built in 1954. In 1970 a four-story major addition was designed by Neptune and Gregory on the west side of the library.

**TABLE 3D-1 (CONT.)
 ELEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE POTENTIAL OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Map No.	Building	Year Built	Description
22	Remson Bird Hillside Theater	1925	A concrete amphitheater designed by Myron Hunt and built into a natural hillside bowl, with a classroom addition added in 1965. Consists of a stage, a lower seating area, an upper seating area, and a concession area.
17	Weingart Center	1925	Designed by Myron Hunt, and formerly known as Orr Hall; it was originally part of a dormitory quadrangle.
14	Booth Music-Speech Center	1926	Designed by Myron Hunt as a "quadrangle building." Practice halls and east wings built in 1926. West side constructed in 1938 and an addition enclosing the quadrangle was constructed in 1960. Considered to be Mission Revival with Classical elements.
24	Erdmann Hall	1927	Designed by Myron Hunt and originally part of a dormitory quadrangle. Consists of a series of four two-story sections. The entry consists of a vestibule with arches and Corinthian columns. The elevations feature French doors and wrought iron balconettes. The second floor includes sleeping porches and a sunroom.
15	Freeman College Union	1928	Designed by Myron Hunt. A substantial addition was made to the north end in the late 1990s. Designed in Hunt's "Californian" idiom. Features stucco walls, hipped tile roof, exposed eaves, and an arcade that forms a courtyard.
[not numbered]	Pardee and Thompson Gates	1931	Two identical sets of gates designed by Myron Hunt. Designed to provide a formal entrance without closing off the campus from the neighborhood.
21	Urban Environmental Policy Institute	1932	A two-story Monterey-style house with stucco walls, a low-pitched gable tiled roof, and a cantilevered second-story balcony covered by the roof.
[not numbered]	President's House	1932	A two-story Monterey-style home with stucco walls and a low-pitched hipped, and tiled roof, with cantilevered second-story balconies covered by the roof.
27	Emmons Health Center	1936	Designed by Myron Hunt on a slope above the site of the administrative building. Exhibits elements of Hunts "Californian" idiom. Entrance features a small arcade with stucco pillars and a shed tiled roof.
	Perimeter Landscaping	1937	Designed by Myron Hunt and reflects tendency to incorporate landscaping into his designs. The perimeter landscaping extends along Campus road from Coons Road to Armadale Avenue; and is comprised of two tiers of plantings that include eucalyptus and pine.
13	Thorne Hall	1938	Designed by Myron Hunt as the main auditorium. Features three entries aligned within the spaces between columns and a wide plaza connected to the quadrangle.
26	Haines Hall	1940	One of the last buildings designed by Myron Hunt and originally part of a dormitory quadrangle. Mostly unadorned, but features multiple French doors and wrought iron balconettes.
35	Wylie Hall	1940	Three-story building that is one of the last buildings designed by Myron Hunt. Uses both Californian style and Spanish-Revival architectural styles.
[not numbered]	Circulation Network/Landscaping	Various times	Designed by Myron Hunt as part of a landscaping plan to beautify the hillside on which the campus was built. Original landscaping included blue-gum eucalyptus, and lush plantings. The original circulation plan was limited to the perimeter of the campus.
[not numbered]	Alumni Avenue (east of Campus Road)	Various times	Designed by Myron Hunt, this two-lane roadway was intended to be a strong central axis for the campus. From Campus Road, Alumni Avenue slopes upward toward the quadrangle and the Coons Administration Center.

SOURCE: Jones & Stokes, 2001.



- 1 COONS ADMINISTRATION CENTER
- 2 JOHNSON HALL / ALUMNI AUDITORIUM
- 3 FOWLER HALL
- 4 NORRIS HALL OF CHEMISTRY
- 5 MARY NORTON CLAPP LIBRARY
- 6 HERRICK MEMORIAL CHAPEL / INTERFAITH CENTER
- 7 SWAN HALL
- 8 RUSH GYMNASIUM
- 9 ALUMNI GYMNASIUM
- 10 TAYLOR POOL / FIELD BUILDING
- 11 PATTERSON FIELD / BILL HENRY TRACK
- 12U TENNIS COURTS (UPPER LEVEL)
- 12L CAMPUS SAFETY/FACILITIES MANAGEMENT (LOWER LEVEL)
- 13 THORNE HALL
- 14 BOOTH MUSIC - SPEECH CENTER
- 15 FREEMAN COLLEGE UNION / JSC
- 16 SAMUELSON CAMPUS PAVILION
- 17 WEINGART CENTER FOR THE LIBERAL ARTS
- 18 NEWCOMB HALL
- 19 COLLINS HOUSE (ADMISSION)
- 20 CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
- 21 URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INSTITUTE
- 22 REMSEN BIRD HILLSIDE THEATER
- 23 WALLIS ANNENBERG PRESIDENT'S HOUSE
- 24 ERDMAN HALL
- 25 CHILCOTT HALL
- 26 HAINES HALL
- 27 EMMONS HEALTH & COUNSELING CENTER
- 28N EILEEN NORRIS HALL - NORTH WING
- 28S EILEEN NORRIS HALL - SOUTH WING
- 29 BRAUN HALL
- 30 MOORE LABORATORY OF ZOOLOGY
- 31 STEWART - CLELAND HALL
- 32 SPENCER FIELD HOUSE
- 33 PAULEY HALL
- 34 BELL - YOUNG HALL
- 35 WYLIE HALL
- 37 WOMEN'S CENTER
- 38 PSYCHOLOGY LABORATORY
- 39 HAMEETMAN SCIENCE CENTER
- 40 STEARNS HALL
- 41 CULLEY ATHLETIC FACILITY
- 42 SIDETRACK CAFE AND SNACK BAR
- 43 VISITOR AND ADMISSION PARKING
- 44 BIO-SCIENCE BUILDING
- 45 KECK THEATER
- 46 MULLIN FAMILY STUDIO AND ART GALLERY
- 47 COLLEGE GUEST HOUSE
- 48 INTERCULTURAL COMMUNITY CENTER
- 49 ALUMNI RELATIONS
- 50 ADMINISTRATION RESIDENCE
- 51 ADMINISTRATION RESIDENCE
- 52 SAE FRATERNITY
- 53 WOMEN'S DORMITORY
- 55 LIBRARY STORAGE
- 87 PACIFIC TELEPHONE BUILDING
- 88 CHILLER PLANT
- 90 STORAGE UNITS (ATHLETICS)
- 91 ELECTRIC CART STORAGE
- 100 RANGEVIEW HALL
- 101 PATTERSON FIELD / BILL HENRY TRACK
- 103 BELL FIELD
- 104 ANDERSON FIELD
- 105 LOWER SOCCER FIELD
- 106 UPPER SOCCER FIELD
- 108 COONS ROAD PARKING LOT
- 121 SYCAMORE GLEN
- 126 CENTRAL QUADRANGLE

SOURCE: Moule & Polyzoides Architects and Urbanists

Occidental College . 205278

Figure 3D.1
 Potential Historic Buildings and
 Historic District

According to the Jones & Stokes report, all 23 elements appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. This potential historic district also includes approximately 18 noncontributing buildings and elements. These include Bell Field, located along Campus Road; Alumni Gymnasium; Taylor Pool Field Building; and others.

Three residence halls are currently undergoing renovation on the campus: two historical buildings -- Erdman and Wylie Halls were both designed by Myron Hunt. The third residence hall, Bell-Young, was built in the 1950's; this renovation may include addition of architectural features reflective of the rest of the campus. There will be no change to the exteriors (including windows) of Erdman and Wylie. These renovations did not require discretionary permits, and were therefore exempt from CEQA; the City did not require review of potential historic impacts because the City believes that the renovations do not have the potential to significantly impact historic resources.

3D.2 Regulatory Background

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which is maintained by the National Park Service (NPS) under the Department of the Interior, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Offices, and grants-in-aid programs. Criteria for listing on the National Register include association with events, persons, history, or prehistory or embodiment of distinctive characteristics. These criteria are based on context (theme, place, and time), integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association), and, if a recent resource, exceptional importance.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties provides standards for rehabilitation, renovation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic properties, particularly for properties listed on the National Register of Historic Properties or historic properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register. In general, when a property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations, preservation may be considered as a treatment. Rehabilitation is considered an option when repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate.

Other options included in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards include restoration, which generally applies when the property's design, architectural, or historical significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods. Reconstruction applies when a contemporary depiction is required to understand and interpret a property's historic value (including the re-

creation of missing components in a historic district or site); when no other property with the same associative value has survived; and when sufficient historical documentation exists to ensure an accurate reproduction.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires all federal agencies to consult the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation before undertaking any activity affecting a property listed on, or eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Advisory Council has developed guidelines for compliance with Section 106 to encourage coordination between lead agencies and cultural resource agencies.

State

State Office of Historic Preservation

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), through its State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the State Historical Resources Commission, implements state preservation law, and is responsible for maintaining the California Register of Historic Places (California Register) and for administering federally- and state-mandated historic preservation programs.² These programs include the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS), which uses the National Criteria for listing resources significant at the national, state, and local level. CHRIS consists of twelve information centers under contract to OHP to maintain a database of potential archaeological and historic resources, provide information on resources and surveys to the public, and to maintain and provide a list of consultants qualified to do historic preservation fieldwork in their area. In addition, OHP oversees the California Historic Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest programs, and provides technical assistance to California's city and county governments.

California Register of Historic Resources

A resource may be listed in or eligible for listing on the California Register (CR) if it meets any one of the following criteria:

- 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 (Criterion 1).
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history (Criterion 2).
- 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 (Criterion 3).
- It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion 4).

² OHP is part of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (also known as State Parks).

Even without a formal determination of significance and nomination for listing on the CR, the lead agency can determine that a resource is potentially eligible for listing. According to OHP, integrity is one of the basic underlying criteria that all listings on the CR must meet. OHP states:

Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

Although resources may not maintain enough integrity to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, a resource may maintain enough integrity to be listed on the CR.

Native American Heritage Commission

Section 50907.9 of the Public Resource Code and Section 7050 of the Health and Safety Code empower the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to regulate Native American concerns toward the excavation and disposition of Native American cultural resources. Among its duties, NAHC is authorized to resolve disputes relating to the treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and items associated with burials. Upon notification of the discovery of human remains by a county coroner, NAHC notifies the Native American group or individual most likely descended from the deceased.

Local

Cultural Heritage Ordinance

In 1962, the City of Los Angeles created a comprehensive ordinance to address potential cultural resources in the City. As a part of the ordinance, the five-member Cultural Heritage Commission was created as the mayoral-appointed body that oversees the designation and protection of local landmarks. The City's Office of Historic Resources provides staff support to the Commission. The Heritage Commission has responsibility for designating as Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs) any building, structure, or site important to the development and preservation of the history of Los Angeles, the state, and the nation.

Designated HCMs in the Eagle Rock community include:

- Eagle Rock (multiple addresses);
- Eagle Rock City Hall (2031-2035 Colorado Boulevard);
- Old Eagle Rock Branch Library (2225 Colorado Boulevard);
- Eagle Rock Playground Clubhouse (1100 Eagle Vista Drive);
- Eagle Rock Women's Twentieth Century Clubhouse (multiple addresses, including 1841-1855 Colorado Boulevard);
- Eagle Rock Women's Christian Temperance Union House (2222 Laverna Avenue and 2225-2245 Norwalk Avenue).

Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan

The Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan provides goals, objectives, policies and programs to effectively preserve, enhance, and maintain sites and structures which have been deemed culturally and/or historically significant within the City of Los Angeles, including:

Goal 14: A Community which preserves and restores the monuments, cultural resources, neighborhoods and landmarks which have historical and/or cultural significance.

Objective 14-1: To ensure that the Plan Area's significant cultural and historical resources are protected, preserved and/or enhanced.

Policy 14-1.2: Identify all designated City of Los Angeles Historic and Cultural Monuments in order to foster public appreciation of the City of Los Angeles' valuable historic resources and to promote education of the public by preserving Los Angeles' historic past and to promote that any other appropriate landmarks of unique architectural and historical significance continue to be identified for the purpose of inclusion in the list of sites which will be designated by the Los Angeles City Council as Historic and Cultural Monuments in the Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan Area.

Objective 14-3: To enhance and capitalize on the contribution of existing cultural and historical resources in the community.

Policy 14-3.3: Maintain the continued preservation of the unobstructed view from public locations of the unique natural formation of the Eagle Rock Program. The Plan designates the area immediately surrounding Eagle Rock for Low Residential and cluster type housing in order to preserve views of Eagle Rock.

3D.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Methodology

Information for cultural resources comes from data obtained from an archival research conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at the California State University, Fullerton that included a review of inventoried buildings and structures and reports of previous cultural resources surveys. Architectural historians and archaeologists from Jones & Stokes conducted a site visit/archaeological survey in late 2001 to assess the project site for significant cultural resources. In addition, a literature review and consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, Native American representatives, and local historical societies was conducted.

Significance Criteria

The criteria used to determine the significance of an impact are based on the Initial Study Checklist in Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*.

For this analysis, the proposed project may result in significant impacts if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of a historical resource;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource;

- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; or
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

Project Impacts

Historical Resources

The proposed project has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Implementation of the proposed project could include partial demolition and/or substantial alteration of the following 14 (of the total 17 historic buildings and six other features present on the campus) historic properties on the Occidental College campus (see Figure 3D.1; numbers below refer to the building location on Figure 3D.1):

2. Johnson Hall - Renovation;
5. Mary Clapp Library - Programming/Reopening of historic entrances;
7. Swan Hall - Renovation/Rehabilitation and addition;
- 9./10. Alumni Gym and Taylor Pool - Removing incompatible additions (such as the Fitness Center);
13. Thorne Hall - Refurbishing interior; restoration of forecourt landscape;
14. Booth Music Center - Refurbishment/Renovation;
16. Samuelson Pavilion - Renovation;
17. Weingart Center - Renovation;
19. Collins House - Renovation;
22. Remsen Bird Hillside Theater - Renovation;
24. Erdmann Hall - Renovation;
26. Haines Hall - Renovation;
27. Emmons Health Center - Renovation; and
35. Wylie Hall - Renovation;

The Specific Plan states that the core academic cluster contains “historically significant buildings and will likely be more densely developed than the Edge, Entrance and Public Transition Subarea (Subarea 1), or the Residential and Active Recreation Subarea [Subarea 3]. This subarea will benefit from higher density, increased height limits, and should contain both attached and detached structures that complement existing Myron Hunt architectural designs and intrinsic topological features. Terraced building designs should be applied to construction along slopes in the vicinity of Chilcott Hall thereby working to integrate scale and topography of the upper campus.” As a result, buildings in the lower campus would be oriented toward the axis of Alumni Avenue and would, to the extent feasible, include elements of Myron Hunt’s building designs, such as:

- Lintel windows enframed by columns;
- Pronounced cornices;
- Low pitched tiled roofs;
- Sweeping arcades supported by columns with carved or molded capitals;
- Iron window grills and balconies.

Exterior building materials could include the following finishes:

- Stucco finish;
- Brick and tile masonry;
- Native stone (or its synthetic equivalent);
- Pre-cast masonry (for trim and cornice elements only).

The proposed project includes building opportunity sites that contain contributors to a potential historic district. These sites include Building Opportunity sites 11, 12, 16 through 22, and 25 through 27 (see Figure 2-2 in Chapter 2.0, *Project Description* of this Draft EIR).

The project would also include the renovation of existing contributors to the potential historic district. Implementation of Measure 3D.1 would ensure that the potential historic district is maintained and that buildings are renovated to standards that would maintain their historic status as contributors to an historic district are provided below.

Archaeological Resources

The proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource. Based on a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), archival research, and a field reconnaissance survey conducted in early November 2001 by a qualified archaeologist, no significant pre-historic or historic archaeological resources were identified within the project area that would be adversely affected by the proposed project.³

However, buried cultural resources that were not identified during field surveys could be inadvertently unearthed during ground-disturbing activities. To avoid or reduce this potential impact on buried or otherwise unidentified cultural resources, implementation of the following mitigation would be required. With implementation of Measure 3D.3, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to archaeological resources.

Paleontological Resources and Human Remains

The proposed project site is located in an urbanized area; has been previously disturbed from previous grading; and appears to be located on imported fill material. Because of previous earthmoving activities, the project site is not considered to have a high sensitivity for paleontological or unique geologic resources. Additionally, Occidental College, for the most part, is underlain by bedrock and is not expected to contain any significant cultural resources. Implementation of the proposed project would not likely disturb any known paleontological

³ Jones & Stokes, *Occidental College Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration*, March 2002.

resources. However, in the unlikely event that paleontological resources would be discovered, implementation of Measure 3D.5 would reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources.

Based on a record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center of CHRIS, archival research, and a field reconnaissance survey conducted in early November 2001 by a qualified archaeologist, there are no previously recorded prehistoric sites associated with human burials located within the project area. No evidence of human remains was found on the surface. In addition, during archival research, no historic period cemeteries were identified within the project area. However, buried human remains that were not identified during field surveys could be inadvertently unearthed during excavation activities, which could result in damage to these human remains. To avoid or reduce this potential impact on human remains to a less than significant impact, Measure 3D.4 would be applied to the proposed project.

Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan Consistency

In general, the Occidental College Specific Plan conforms to the Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan’s applicable objectives and policies for historic preservation, as outlined in **Table 3D-2**, below.

**TABLE 3D-2
 CONSISTENCY WITH THE NORTHEAST LOS ANGELES COMMUNITY PLAN**

Policy and/or Objective	Consistency Analysis
Objective 14-1: To ensure that the Plan Area’s significant cultural and historical resources are protected, preserved and/or enhanced.	Consistent: The Occidental College Specific Plan includes preservation of most potentially historic buildings
Policy 14-1.2: Identify all designated City of Los Angeles Historic and Cultural Monuments in order to foster public appreciation of the City of Los Angeles’ valuable historic resources and to promote education of the public by preserving Los Angeles’ historic past and to promote that any other appropriate landmarks of unique architectural and historical significance continue to be identified for the purpose of inclusion in the list of sites which will be designated by the Los Angeles City Council as Historic and Cultural Monuments in the Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan Area.	Not applicable. The proposed project is not a designated Historic and Cultural Monument and is not occupied by designated Historic and Cultural Monuments.
Objective 14.3: To ensure that the Plan Area’s significant cultural and historical resources are protected, preserved, and/or enhanced.	Generally Consistent: The Occidental College Specific Plan would result in maintaining its potential historic district.
Policy 14-3.3: Maintain the continued preservation of the unobstructed view from public locations of the unique natural formation of the Eagle Rock Program. The Plan designates the area immediately surrounding Eagle Rock for Low Residential and cluster type housing in order to preserve views of Eagle Rock.	Not applicable. The Occidental College campus does not obstruct views of Eagle Rock.

Mitigation Measures

All of the following mitigation measures are required to reduce potential impacts to cultural and historic resources:

Historic

Measure 3D.1: All modification, restoration, and rehabilitation, and new construction, must conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.

Prior to the issuance of any permit for any modification, restoration, or rehabilitation of any affected buildings in the historic district a Qualified Historic Preservation Consultant, as defined in 36 CFR Part 61, shall prepare a detailed report/survey for any building to be included in the construction. This report shall be submitted to the Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources for review and comment.

Environmental impacts may result from project implementation on Historic resources located on the project site. However, the potential impact will be mitigated to a level of insignificance by following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Resources as approved by the Department of Cultural Affairs.

- A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
- The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic material or alteration of features and spaces shall be avoided.
- Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
- Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
- Distinctive features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize an historic property shall be preserved.
- Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive historic feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities, and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
- Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used on historic buildings. The surface cleaning of historic structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

- New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Excavation

Measure 3D.2: If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundations, or human bone, are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work shall cease in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with Occidental College, the City, and other appropriate agencies.

Archaeological

Measure 3D.3: If any archaeological materials are encountered during the course of the project development, the project shall be halted, and the services of an archaeologist shall be secured by contacting the Center for Public Archaeology - Cal State University Fullerton, or a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologist (SOPA) or a SOPA-qualified archaeologist to assess the resources and evaluate the impact. Copies of the archaeological survey, study or report shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at Cal State Fullerton. A covenant and agreement reflecting this measure shall be recorded prior to obtaining a grading permit.

Any potentially significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains on the site, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of Los Angeles County has been contacted, per Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. If the coroner determines that the human remains are of Native American origin, it is necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission (Public Resources Code Section 5097). If any human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:

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

2. The Native American Heritage Commission was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.

Paleontological

Measure 3D.4: If any paleontological materials are encountered during the course of the project development, the project shall be halted, and the services of a paleontologist shall be secured by contacting the Center for Public Paleontology - USC, UCLA, Cal State Los Angeles, Cal State Long Beach, or the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum to assess the resources and evaluate the impact. Copies of the paleontological survey, study or report shall be submitted to the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum. A covenant and agreement reflecting this measure shall be recorded prior to obtaining a grading permit.

3D.4 Cumulative Impacts

Impacts on cultural resources are generally localized and do not affect the immediate vicinity surrounding the proposed project area. Impacts to cultural resources resulting from construction and operation of the proposed project are not anticipated to result in cumulative impacts if the proper mitigation measures listed above are applied to the proposed project.

3D.5 Significant Impacts after Mitigation

Less than significant.