

Appendix D2

Archaeological Resources Assessment

July 19, 2021

13028

Vincent Gonzalez
City of Sierra Madre
232 W Sierra Madre Boulevard
Sierra Madre, California 91024

Subject: *Archaeological Resources Assessment for The Meadows at Bailey Canyon Specific Plan Project, City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California*

Dear Mr. Gonzalez:

This letter documents the archaeological resources assessment conducted by Dudek for The Meadows at Bailey Canyon Specific Plan Project (Project), located in foothills of the San Gabriel Valley, along the southern edge of the Angeles National Forest in the City of Sierra Madre, California. The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), Native American coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) review as well as results of tribal consultation efforts, an archaeological pedestrian survey, an analysis of the sensitivity of the proposed Project site to contain archaeological resources, as well as management recommendations. The City of Sierra Madre is the lead agency responsible for compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Project Location and Present Use

The proposed Project site is located within the northwestern portion of the City of Sierra Madre (City), within the County of Los Angeles (County), California. Specifically, the approximately 17.30-acre proposed Project site is located at 700 North Sunnyside Avenue and is composed of Assessor's Parcel Number 5761-002-008. The proposed Project site falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Section 17 of Township 1 North, Range 11 West on the *Mount Wilson*, California 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Appendix A: Figure 1). The site is surrounded by the Bailey Canyon and Bailey Canyon Wilderness Park to the east, and existing single-family residential development to the south and west, and the Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center, which is primarily used to host religious and silent retreats and other activities, to the north. It should be noted that the Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center is on the same parcel as the proposed Project site and there is an access road through the site to the Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center. However, the Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center is not a part of the proposed Project site (Appendix A: Figure 2).

Project Description

The proposed Project would involve development of 42 detached single-family residential units and approximately 3.04-acre dedicated neighborhood park, within the 17.30-acre project site.

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project site is located within the northwestern portion of the City of Sierra Madre and is situated near the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, approximately 1.6 miles north of Interstate 210 (I-210), which runs east to west, and approximately 1.7 miles north of State Route 164 (SR 164), which runs north to south. These highways provide regional access to the proposed Project site. The site is directly accessible by two existing roadways, North Sunnyside Avenue, a north-south road currently ending on the southern side of the site, and Carter Avenue, an east-west road currently ending on the south-east corner of the site. The proposed Project site is currently undeveloped, aside from ornamental trees and various access roads, and gently slopes to the south with an average elevation of 1,220 feet above mean sea level.

The USGS GIS database of geologic units and structural features mapped the proposed Project site within Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits from between the Pleistocene (~ 126,000 years ago–11,700 years ago) to Holocene (< 11,700 years ago) geologic epoch age, characterized as unconsolidated and semi-consolidated alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits with mostly nonmarine deposits (USGS 2019). According to the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (USDA) soils within the proposed Project site are dominated by the Urban land-Soboba-Tujunga complex, characterized as discontinuous human-transported material over alluvium derived from granite with a typical profile that includes: sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, and very cobbly sand (USDA 2020).

Regulatory Context

Work for this Project was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The regulatory framework as it pertains to cultural resources under CEQA is detailed below.

Under the provisions of CEQA, including the CEQA Statutes (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1), the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15064.5), and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1 (14 CCR 4850 et seq.), properties expected to be directly or indirectly affected by a proposed project must be evaluated for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility (PRC Section 5024.1).

The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from material impairment and substantial adverse change. The term historical resources includes a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; a resource included in a local register of historical resources; and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a]). The criteria for listing properties in the CRHR were developed in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The California Office of Historic Preservation regards "any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old" as meriting recordation and evaluation (OHP 1995:2).

State

The California Register of Historical Resources

A cultural resource is considered “historically significant” under CEQA if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR was designed to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify existing cultural resources within the state and to indicate which of those resources should be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The following criteria have been established for the CRHR. A resource is considered significant if it:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be able to convey the reasons for their significance. Such integrity is evaluated in regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a historical resource but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined as follows:

- An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
 - Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
 - Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
 - Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing in the CRHR nor qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA (PRC Section 21083.2) are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, “A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects” (PRC Section 21083.2[h]).

Impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from a proposed project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource, which contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further, the following CEQA statutes (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource”; it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is an “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA 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” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

- (1) 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; or
- (2) 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 PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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

- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2(a)–(c)).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

Impacts on nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that TCRs must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a TCR as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and that is either:

- On or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register; or
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1.

Mr. Vincent Gonzalez

Subject: *Archaeological Resources Assessment for The Meadows at Bailey Canyon Specific Plan Project, City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California*

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

Senate Bill 18

The Local and Tribal Intergovernmental Consultation process, commonly known as Senate Bill (SB) 18 was signed into law September of 2004 and took effect March 1, 2005. SB 18 refers to PRC Section 5097.9 and 5097.995, which defines cultural places as:

- Native American sanctified cemetery place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC Section 5097.9).
- Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (PRC Section 5097.993).

SB 18 established responsibilities for local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with California Native American tribes that have been identified by the NAHC and if that tribe requests consultation after local government outreach as stipulated in Government Code Section 65352.3. The purpose of this consultation process is to protect the identity of the cultural place and to develop appropriate and dignified treatment of the cultural place in any subsequent project. The consultation is required whenever a general plan, specific plan, or open space designation is proposed for adoption or to be amended. Once local governments have sent notification, tribes are responsible for requesting consultation. Pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), each tribe has 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to respond and request consultation.

In addition to the requirements stipulated previously, SB 18 amended Government Code Section 65560 to “allow the protection of cultural places in open space element of the general plan” and amended Civil Code Section 815.3 to add “California Native American tribes to the list of entities that can acquire and hold conservation easements for the purpose of protecting their cultural places.”

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5(c)). NAHC will notify the “most likely descendant.” With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and items associated with Native Americans.

Background Research

SCCIC Records Search

A CHRIS records search was previously requested by Brian F. Smith and Associates and completed by SCCIC Staff for the proposed Project site and a 1-mile records search buffer on June 9, 2020. This search included the SCCIC’s collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the proposed Project Site, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. Dudek reviewed the SCCIC records to determine whether implementation of the proposed Project would have the potential to impact known and unknown cultural resources. The confidential records search results are provided in Appendix B.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The SCCIC records indicate that 17 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area between 1993 and 2016. None of these studies are mapped as overlapping/intersecting the proposed Project site. The entirety of the proposed Project site has not been subject to any previous investigations. Table 1, below, summarizes all 17 previous cultural resources studies within the records search area.

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
LA-03822	Maki, Mary K.	1997	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 723 Linear Meters for the Delores Tunnel Well Pipeline Replacement Project Pasadena Glen Canyon, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-04122	Milburn, Douglas H.	1993	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report Kinneloa Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
LA-05208	Maki, Mary K.	2001	Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1.04 Acres for the Sierra Madre Seniors Housing Project 70,78, 84 & 86 Esperanza Avenue City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-06853	Maki, Mary K.	1997	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 723 Linear Meters for the Delores Tunnel Well Pipeline Replacement Project Pasadena Glen Canyon, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-06859	Unknown	1996	Arcadia General Plan	Outside
LA-07203	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Vy287-01 City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07219	Bartoy, K.	2003	Canyon View Nature Trail (Special Use Permit LAR110001). Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-08790	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC. Candidate La2292a (Sierra Madre Methodist United), 695 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09055	Solis, Laurie and Caprice Harper	2005	Final Historic Resources Technical Report Rettig Development Project City of Sierra Madre, California	Outside
LA-09716	Brasket, Kelli		Mt. Wilson Trails Maintenance Project, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles River Ranger District, Los Angeles County, California. (ARR # 05-01-1012)	Outside
LA-09855	Damien Tietjen, Chris Purtell, Sherri Gust, and Kim Scott	2009	Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring Report: One Carter Avenue Project	Outside
LA-11380	Eggemeyer, Emilie	2011	Verizon Wireless - Barhite-B (Sierra Madre Methodist) - Trileaf Project #315892 695 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, Sierra Madre, California 91024 Los Angeles County, Mount Wilson Quadrangle (DeLorme)	Outside
LA-11418	Supernowicz, Dana	2011	Cultural Resources Study of the United Methodist Church Project, AT&T Mobility Site No.SV0013, 695 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California 91024	Outside
LA-11957	Kahan, Howard	2012	North Mountain Trail Avenue water transmission pipeline in the City of Sierra Madre	Outside
LA-12497	Maxon, Pat	2010	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report, City of Arcadia, 2010 General Plan Update	Outside
LA-13228	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2016	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Property Identified as 126 E. Grandview Avenue, APN 5767-006-018, in the City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-13230	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2016	A Cultural Resources and Architectural Assessment of the Manish and Emily Desai Property, 169 and 169 ½ San Gabriel Court (APN 5767-027-029), in the City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records indicate that 56 previously recorded cultural resources are located within the records search area. Of these, two resources are historic-period sites and the remaining 54 are historic built environment resources. None of the resources are located within the proposed Project site. Table 2, below, summarizes the two historic-period sites identified within the records search area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Primary Number (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Description	Recording Events	NRHP Status Code	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
186535	-	Historic Site: The Angeles National Forest	1982 (Gray Reynolds); 1979 (Jim Arbuckle); 1974 (G. Smith and T. Suss); 1959 (E. Fraisher)	1: Listed on the CR	Approximately 2460 feet (ft.) north of proposed Project site
187821	-	Historic Site: Historic Mount Wilson Trail; 7.5 miles in length.	2006 (K. Brasket and D. Peebles)	7: Not evaluated	Approximately 3940 ft. east of proposed Project site

Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Dudek consulted historical topographic maps and aerial photographs through the Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR) and the University of California, Santa Barbara’s Map and Imagery Laboratory (UCSB MIL) to better understand any modern human-made changes to the proposed Project site and surrounding properties over time. Additional aerial photographic information for the years not available through NETR or UCSB MIL were gleaned from the Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment Report prepared by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) for the proposed Project (Stantec 2020). Furthermore, information specific to the development history of the Mater Dolorosa was taken from Dudek’s Historical Resources Technical Report prepared in support of the proposed Project (Kaiser et al. 2020).

Historical Topographic Maps

Historical Topographic maps reviewed are available for the years 1894 through 2018 (NETR 2020a, Stantec 2020).

The first USGS topographic map showing the proposed Project site dates to 1894 and shows the proposed Project site as undeveloped. The following topographic maps show no significant change to the proposed Project site or surrounding areas until 1928. The topographic map from 1928 shows to structures north of the proposed Project site. The topographic map from 1941 shows the Monastery building within the central portion, directly south of the northern boundary line of the proposed Project site. The road serving as the proposed Project’s eastern boundary was present and extended north of the proposed Project site, looped around the Monastery, back through the northwestern section of the proposed Project site and reconnected to the main road that is the eastern boundary. The 1947 topographic map shows no significant change to the proposed Project site or surrounding areas. The topographic map from 1953 depicts

North Sunnyside Avenue, which currently intersects the proposed Project site’s western half, as well as a road connecting North Sunnyside Avenue and the road along the eastern boundary of the proposed Project site. The 1958 and 1964 topographic maps show no significant change to the proposed Project site or surrounding areas, since the 1953 topographic map was created. The topographic map from 1966 shows the Baily Canyon Debris Reservoir, currently located directly to the east of the proposed Project site, had extended west, closer to the proposed Project site. The 1994 topographic depicts the Monastery with no other discernible significant change to the proposed Project site until 1995. The 1995 topographic map no longer shows the Monastery as present within the proposed Project site. The 1999 topographic map shows no change to the proposed Project site, since the 1995 topographic map was created. The 2012 topographic map no longer shows the roads within the proposed Project site. The 2015 topographic map no longer depicts the eastern proposed Project boundary road; however, the 2018 map does. While topographic maps are informative, they don’t show the minute changes to a landscape overtime and at times, is inconsistent with what is depicted year to year. Nonetheless, the information gathered contributes to the understanding of the chronological development of a study area.

Historic Aerial Photographs

Historic aerials photographs reviewed are available for the years 1928 through 2016 (NETR 2020b; Stantec 2020; UCSB 2020). Table 3, below, summarizes the results of the aerial photograph review of the proposed Project site and surrounding properties for all available years.

Table 3. Historical Aerial Photograph Review

Photograph Year	Observations and Findings
1928	In the oldest available aerial photograph, a large orchard overlaps the northeast and northwest corners of the proposed Project site however, the proposed Project site is primarily vacant land. There are two intertwined entry roads present within the southeast corner. There is a small square structure, surrounded by trees, in the northern central portion of the proposed Project site. The area surrounding the proposed Project site is being used for agricultural purposes.
1933	By 1933, the Monastery building appears in the northern central section of the proposed Project site. A small lawn area appears just south of the Monastery. Orchard groves are still present in the northeast and northwest corners of the property, and the entry roads are still present the southeast corner. The southwest section of the proposed Project site appears as if it is being used for agricultural purposes.
1938	By 1938, the road and oval drive on the south side of the monastery building appear more distinct. The orchards within the north portion of the proposed Project site and the surrounding area are still present. The southern portion of proposed Project site also appears as if it is being used for agricultural purposes.
1944	By 1944, the oval drive has been replaced with trees, which extend along the eastern entry road. A square formal garden, with possibly a fountain, appears southeast of the monastery building. The cultivated fields in the southern portion of the proposed Project site appear cleared of vegetation, but no longer appear to be in use for agricultural purposes. There is a path bisecting the southern portion of the proposed Project site, connecting to the Monastery driveway, leading south from the Monastery. The orchards in the north section of the proposed Project site appear now expand inward toward the center of the property.

Table 3. Historical Aerial Photograph Review

Photograph Year	Observations and Findings
1948	The quality of the photograph is too poor to discern detail; however, the southern position of the proposed Project site appears graded.
1952	By 1952, North Sunnyside Avenue is present within the western position of the proposed Project site. Organized orchards in the northeastern section and a few scattered trees along the eastern edge of the proposed Project site remain. The surface area south of the Monastery driveway appears to be disturbed, possibly via grading or disking. The surrounding area appears similar to the previous photograph, with an increase in residential development to the south.
1953	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
1954	By 1954, North Sunnyside Avenue is more distinct. The orchard within the northwest section of the proposed Project site has been scaled back. The trees along the southeast entry road have been removed
1956	By 1956, a rectangular building appears southeast of the Monastery building, along the southeast entry road. Trees appears to have been planted along North Sunnyside Avenue. Several smaller scale housing developments appear to encroach at the southern edge of the proposed Project site boundary, between Fairview Avenue and Cater Avenue.
1960	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
1964	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
1972	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site. South of proposed Project site, the last remaining undeveloped property appears to have been converted to a single-family housing subdivision.
1976	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
1977	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
1978	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
1980	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
1981	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
1982	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
1983	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
1994	The Monastery building no longer appears within the proposed Project site. Although, the historical aerial photographs reviewed do not show the Monastery, the topographic map for 1994 does. Some features surrounding where the Monastery was located remain: the driveway, and plantings. The L-shaped building that was present east of the Monastery also remains.
2002	By 2002, three new gardens appear in the former building footprint for the Monastery building. The plantings that were south of the square garden remain.
2003	The 2003 historic aerial is in color and clearly show that the southern portion of the proposed Project site was a manicured lawn. The rectangular building located east of the eastern entry road appears to have been removed.
2005	When the 2005 aerial was taken, the area west of North Sunnyside Avenue was being used as a parking area. There are no other discernable changes to the proposed Project site
2009	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
2010	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.

Table 3. Historical Aerial Photograph Review

Photograph Year	Observations and Findings
2012	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
2014	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.
2016	No discernable changes to the proposed Project site.

History of the Passionist Order, the Mater Dolorosa, and the Proposed Project Site

A detailed historical account of the Passionist Order, the Mater Dolorosa, and associated structural features is discussed in the Historical Resources Technical Report prepared by Dudek for the proposed Project site (Kate et al. 2020). A summary of that history is provided below to address the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed Project site.

The Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center is operated by the Passionist order of the Roman Catholic Church. This Order was founded in 1740 by Paul Daneo and was approved as a separate order by the Vatican in 1769. The first priests of the Passionist order established a community in the United States in 1852. By 1854, the U.S’s first monastery of the Passionist order was completed in Pittsburgh, and the first American recruited to the order was in 1855.

In 1923, Bishop John Joseph Cantwell of Los Angeles invited the Passionist order to Southern California. In 1924, the Passionists purchased Lyman Gage’s Mt. Tara Springs property, former location of the Lyman Gage’s estate house, a summer resort property. Several buildings at the Mt. Tara Springs estate burned in a fire in 1922. After the fire, the property was sold several times, but was repurchased by the Passionists in 1924 with plans to build a monastery there (The Bulletin 1922; LAT 1924a, 1924b; Monrovia Daily News 1924; Pasadena Post 1923a, 1923b; SMDT 1924).

In 1924, at the time the property was acquired, there was only a single farmhouse, a pair of natural springs, and several large olive orchards. At this time, the property was temporarily called “Mount Olive” due in part to the olive groves that dominated the site historically as well as the biblical reference. Despite the lack of accommodations for retreatants, the first retreat at the subject property was held in July 1926 (Arcadia Tribune 1932; Mater Dolorosa 2020; LAT 1926; Pasadena Post 1925).

Construction of the Mater Dolorosa Monastery (Monastery) building, the grounds of which is partially within the northern portion of the current proposed Project site, began in 1931. The general contractor was William J. Schlitz, who was a Sierra Madre local, active participant in the church and ultimately Sierra Madre’s former mayor from 1938 to 1942 (Mater Dolorosa 2020; LAT 1950, 1956a; Monrovia News-Post 1953, 1955, 1962). In 1933, Schlitz razed the old farmhouse building on the property, which the priests and brothers had been living in before the Monastery was completed (Arcadia Tribune 1932; Pasadena Post 1925, 1933; LAT 1931, 1932a, 1932b). The Monastery officially opened in 1932 and the first services were held in spring 1932, followed closely by the first retreat in May of that year.

During the early 1940s, the Passionists offered recuperative retreats for service members as their popularity grew. By 1947, the Passionists had decided that the 1932 Monastery had been outgrown and it was time to add another

building. To raise funds, the Passionists at Mater Dolorosa and the Mater Dolorosa Laymen's League held their first, annual Family Fiesta, a small, community festival with food and games, hosted by the monastery. Several large flat terraces were erected south of the Monastery building, within the current proposed Project site, for rides, and food tents. Though originally started to fund construction, the Family Fiesta tradition would run for over 70 years. Construction on the Retreat Center building began in 1949. The new Retreat Center was completed within just a year, in May 1950 (Mater Dolorosa 2020; LAT 1949, 1950; Pasadena Star-News 1949a, 1949b).

The 1987 Whittier Earthquake and 1991 Sierra Madre Earthquake damaged the Monastery building. In 1992, the Mater Dolorosa Advisory Committee and remaining brothers and priests applied for permits to raze the Monastery, citing dwindling Passionist enrollment and the high cost of restoration and earthquake retrofitting. A demolition permit was awarded, and the Monastery was razed in April 1993. The original walled garden south of the Monastery building was demolished in 1995 (Figure 3). New gardens including the Garden of Seven Sorrows, Sacred Heart Plaza, and the amphitheater were built on the old Monastery foundations by 1999 (Mater Dolorosa 2020; Monrovia News-Post 1991, 1992a, 1992b; Pasadena Star-News 1993).



Figure 3. Left: Aerial of Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center property before the 1991 earthquake; Right: after the earthquake and removal of the Monastery building (UCSB 2020)

Native American Coordination

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the proposed Project, Dudek contacted the NAHC on October 6, 2020 to request a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on October 8, 2020, stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC provided a list of eight Native American individuals that should be contacted for more information on potential tribal sensitivities regarding the current Project. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek. However, in compliance with AB 52 and SB 18, the City has contacted all eligible NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested Project notification Documents related to the NAHC SLF search are included in Appendix C.

Assembly Bill 52 and State Bill 18

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested notification who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project site. In addition, the proposed Project is subject to compliance with SB 18 (Government Code Section 65352.3), which requires local governments to invite California Native American Tribal representatives to participate in consultation about proposed General Plan and Specific Plan adoptions or amendments. The City is considering an amendment to the General Plan and adoption of a Specific Plan for the proposed Project site and as such, initiated SB 18 consultation. The City mailed (USPS certified) and emailed, as appropriate, formal notification commensurate with AB-52 and SB-18 requirements on March 30, 2021. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation responded to the City's request for consultation on April 5, 2021 and indicated that the project site is within the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation ancestral territory and requested to engage in formal consultation. The City held a virtual meeting with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation on May 20, 2021. During this meeting, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation requested the geotechnical investigation prepared for the proposed project, as well as a copy of the Sacred Lands File. In addition, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh asked the City to confirm that a CHRIS Records was prepared for the proposed project. The City provided all requested data/information to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation on May 21, 2021. In addition, the City provided the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation with a the original iteration of the mitigation measures outlined in the Recommendations section. On May 26, 2021, the City contacted Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation by email asking if they had any questions or concerns and did not receive a response. On June 4, 2021, the City contacted Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation by email again and provided the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation until June 10, 2021 to respond or the City would consider the consultation process officially closed. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation responded by email on June 7, 2021 explaining they would provide further information as soon as they could. On June 9, 2021, the City responded by email stating that the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation consider the cultural mitigation measures previously provided. On July 8, 2021, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation contacted the City by email to say they did not agree that the cultural mitigation measures provided were sufficient to protect tribal cultural resources and asked that the City utilize mitigation measures the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation provided in the same email. On July 14, 2021, the City provided the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, by email, with tribal cultural mitigation measures

developed based on the mitigation measures the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation previously provided. On July 14, 2021 the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation contacted the City by email to say they agree with the mitigation measures provided on July 14, 2021 and asked that the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation be contacted prior to development. The City responded by email saying the City would keep the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation informed. On July 15, 2021, the City contacted the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation by email to inform the Tribe the consultation process is officially closed. All records of correspondence related to AB 52 notification and any subsequent consultation are on file with the City and have been included in Confidential Appendix D.

Table 4. Assembly Bill 52 and SB-18 Native American Tribal Consultation Results

Native American Tribal Representatives	Method and Date of Notification	Response to City Notification Letters	Consultation Date and Results
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Anthony Morales, Chairperson	March 30, 2021, Letter sent via email and certified mailing Letter Memo emailed to Chief Anthony Morales	No response received	No consultation requested or held
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation); Andrew Salas, Chairperson	March 30, 2021, Letter sent via email and certified mailing Letter Memo emailed to Andrew Salas	Response received by the City on April 5, 2021 from Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation confirming location of proposed Project site is within his Tribe's ancestral territory and requested formal consultation.	May 20, 2021 - City held a virtual consultation meeting with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation represented by Andrew Salas. Mr. Salas requested a copy of the geotechnical report, the NAHC SLF result and confirmation that a CHRIS records search had been conducted. The City provided all requested data to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation on May 21, 2021 along with proposed cultural mitigation measures for the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation's review. Multiple communications between the City and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (documented above in detail) resulted in the development of a

Table 4. Assembly Bill 52 and SB-18 Native American Tribal Consultation Results

Native American Tribal Representatives	Method and Date of Notification	Response to City Notification Letters	Consultation Date and Results
			mitigation measure to address the potential impact to unknown tribal cultural resources. On July 14, 2021, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation confirmed they agreed with the mitigation measures and on July 15, 2021, the City formally closed the consultation process.
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	March 30, 2021, Letter sent via email and certified mailing Letter Memo emailed to Sandonne Goad	No response received	No consultation requested or held
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Robert Dorame, Chairperson	March 30, 2021, Letter sent via email and certified mailing Letter Memo emailed to Robert Dorame	No response received	No consultation requested or held
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Charles Alvarez	March 30, 2021, Letter sent via email and certified mailing Letter Memo emailed to Charles Alvarez	No response received	No consultation requested or held
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians; Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	March 30, 2021, Letter sent via email and certified mailing Letter Memo emailed to Lovina Redner	No response received	No consultation requested or held
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians; Scott Cozart, Chairperson	March 30, 2021, Letter sent via email and certified mailing Letter Memo emailed to Scott Cozart	No response received	No consultation requested or held
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians; Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	March 30, 2021, Letter sent via email and certified mailing Letter Memo emailed to Joseph Ontiveros	No response received	No consultation requested or held

Field Survey

Methods

The intensive-level survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey conducted in parallel transects, spaced no more than 15 meters apart (approximately 50 feet), over the entire proposed Project site, from east to west. Deviations from transects only occurred in areas containing steep slopes, dense vegetation, or impassible natural features. The ground surface was inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, groundstone tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of structures and/or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

All fieldwork was documented using field notes and an Apple Generation 6 iPad (iPad) equipped with ESRI Collector and Avenza PDF Maps software with close-scale georeferenced field maps of the proposed Project site, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using the iPad's 8-mega-pixel resolution camera. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Pasadena, California office. All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory.

Results

An intensive-level archaeological survey of the proposed Project site was conducted October 30, 2020 by Dudek archaeologist, Linda Kry. Ground visibility throughout the proposed Project site was generally good (80%-90%). The site generally slopes south and includes terraces immediately south of the Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center. Soils within the proposed Project site are consistent with soils defined by the USDA. The proposed Project site is generally undeveloped with ornamental trees (approximately 10%) and landscaped areas, concrete retaining walls along the northern perimeter of the site, including access roads through the site lined with rocks. A portion of the northeast area of the proposed Project site, immediately south of the staff house and garage associated with the Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center, was partially covered on the surface with gravel. Visible disturbances to the proposed Project site include site maintenance activities and activities associated with the Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center. Additionally, the landscape has an undulating terrain, with bioturbation activities throughout. Figures 4 through 17 provide overviews of the proposed Project site.



Figure 4. Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center staff House and garage at northeast corner of proposed Project site; view facing northeast.



Figure 5. View of former location of Monastery grounds, within northern portion of proposed Project site; view facing northeast.

Mr. Vincent Gonzalez

Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for The Meadows at Bailey Canyon Specific Plan Project, City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California



Figure 6. East-west access road within northern portion of proposed Project site; view towards former grounds of Monastery; view facing northwest.



Figure 7. View of north-south asphalt pathway towards shrine within central portion of proposed Project site; view facing south.

Mr. Vincent Gonzalez

Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for The Meadows at Bailey Canyon Specific Plan Project, City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California



Figure 8. View of shrine at the end of the north-south asphalt pathway, within central portion of proposed Project site; view facing north.



Figure 9. View of retaining walls along northwest corner of proposed Project site; view facing north/northeast.



Figure 10. Overview of proposed Project site from northwest corner towards former grounds of Monastery; view facing northeast.



Figure 11. Overview of west half of proposed Project site from northwest corner; view facing southeast.



Figure 12. Overview of west half of proposed Project site from southwest corner; view facing north.



Figure 13. Overview of west half of proposed Project site from southwest corner; view facing northeast.

Mr. Vincent Gonzalez

Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for The Meadows at Bailey Canyon Specific Plan Project, City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California



Figure 14. Overview of proposed Project site from southeast corner; view facing west.



Figure 15. Overview of proposed Project site from southeast corner; view facing northwest.



Figure 16. Overview of proposed Project site from southeast corner; view facing north.



Figure 17. Overview of proposed Project site from north-south entrance road at southwest corner; view facing northeast.

The intensive-level archaeological survey resulted in the identification of widely dispersed cultural material on the surface of the site. The materials observed included both historic-period and modern items within a disturbed context, in other words, displaced from the original deposited location, which may be attributed to previous uses of the site for agricultural purposes, retreat activities, as well as site maintenance activities. Moreover, the northern portion of the proposed Project site included remnants of structural debris comprised of red brick and may represent the structural remains of the former Monastery. The archaeological survey did not identify in situ archaeological resources or features; however, the identification of surficial evidence of historic-period cultural material indicates that the proposed Project site has potential to support the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits.

Sensitivity Analysis

Archaeological Sensitivity

No archaeological resources were identified within the proposed Project site through the SCCIC records, archival review, or NAHC SLF search.

The proposed Project site has been subject to consistent ground disturbance as a result of agricultural use of the site, site maintenance activities, and activities associated with the Mater Dolorosa and the former Monastery. Considering these factors, the potential for buried archaeological deposits, specifically historic-era deposits within the proposed Project site is considered to be relatively low, but possible.

Management Recommendations

Based on the results of this study, management recommendations are provided to ensure that impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains during Project construction would be less than significant.

Recommendations

In addition to the recommendations provided below, Dudek recommends that an unanticipated discovery clause be added to all construction plans associated with ground disturbing activities.

Workers Environmental Awareness Program

All construction personnel and monitors who are not trained archaeologists shall be briefed regarding unanticipated discoveries prior to the start of ground disturbing activities. A basic presentation shall be prepared and presented by a qualified archaeologist to inform all personnel working on the Project about the archaeological sensitivity of the area. The purpose of the Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training is to provide specific details on the kinds of archaeological materials that may be identified during construction of the Project and explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. Each worker shall also be instructed on the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection, and the immediate contact of the on-call

archaeologist and if appropriate, Tribal representative. Necessity of training attendance should be stated on all Project site plans intended for use by those conducting the ground disturbing activities.

On-Call Archaeological Construction Monitoring

A qualified archaeologist shall be retained and on-call to respond and address any inadvertent discoveries identified during ground disturbing activities. A qualified archaeological principal investigator, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, shall oversee and adjust all monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter cultural deposits or material as well as determine, for purposes of Native American monitoring, when initial ground disturbing activities are complete. The archaeological monitor shall be responsible for maintaining daily monitoring logs for those days monitoring is required. If monitoring is ultimately required, an archaeological monitoring report shall be prepared within 60 days following completion of ground disturbance. This report shall document compliance with approved mitigation and all monitoring efforts as well as include an appendix with copies of all daily monitoring logs. The final report shall be submitted to the SCCIC.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that potential archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities involving ground disturbance for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether additional study is warranted. This avoidance buffer may be adjusted following inspection of this area by the qualified archaeologist. Depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5[f]; PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant shall complete his/her inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

Mr. Vincent Gonzalez

Subject: *Archaeological Resources Assessment for The Meadows at Bailey Canyon Specific Plan Project, City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California*

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at lkry@dudek.com or Heather McDaniel McDevitt at hmcdevitt@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



Linda Kry, B.A.
Archaeologist



Heather McDaniel McDevitt, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

Att: *Appendix A: Figures*
Appendix B. (Confidential) SCCIC Records Search Information
Appendix C. NAHC SLF Search Results and Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contact List
Appendix D. (Confidential) Notice of Consultation to Tribes, Certified Mail Receipts, Communications with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation

cc: *Jennifer De Alba, Kira Archipov, Dudek*

References

Arcadia Tribune. 1932. "Retreat Opened at Sierra Madre." Newspapers.com: Arcadia Tribune (Arcadia, California). May 6, 1932, pg. 3.

Bulletin, The. 1922. "Death Plot Charged in Mystery Blaze." Newspapers.com: The Bulletin (Pomona, California). January 27, 1922, pg. 1.

Kaiser, Kate, Sarah Corder, Linda Kry, and Samantha Murray. 2020. Historical Resources Technical Report for the Sierra Madre Specific Plan Project, Sierra Madre, California. Prepared for NUWI Sierra Madre LLC. Pasadena, California: Dudek.

LAT (Los Angeles Times). 1924a. "Monastery for Sierra Madre." Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California). March 21, 1924, pg. 14.

LAT. 1924b. "May Revive Civic Feud." Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California). June 2, 1924, pg. 10.

LAT. 1926. "Catholics Retreat to Open Today." Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California). July 26, 1926, pg. 17.

LAT. 1931. "Building Retreat Launched: Passionist Fathers Have New Home." Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California). October 27, 1931, pg. 14.

LAT. 1932a. "Retreat Prepares for Opening: Splendor to Mark Sierra Madre Rites." Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California). April 26, 1932, pg. 22.

Mr. Vincent Gonzalez

Subject: *Archaeological Resources Assessment for The Meadows at Bailey Canyon Specific Plan Project, City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California*

LAT. 1932b. "Our Southland Comment and Discussion." Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California). April 29, 1932, pg. 13.

LAT. 1949. "Retreat House Cornerstone to be Laid." Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California). May 14, 1949, pg. 15.

LAT. 1950. "Largest Catholic Retreat House to Be Dedicated." Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California). May 14, 1950, pg. 30.

LAT. 1956a. "Stations of Cross Built by Ex-Mayor." Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California). June 24, 1956, pg. 177.

Mater Dolorosa. 2020. "The Sierra Madre Story." Paper handout/pamphlet. Unpublished. Provided by the staff of Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center.

Monrovia Daily News. 1924. "Erect Monastery on Famous Mt. Tara Springs Tract Soon." Newspapers.com: Monrovia Daily News (Monrovia, California). March 24, 1924, pg. 2.

Monrovia News-Post. 1953. "Crucifixion Statue Group to be Shown at Retreat House." Newspapers.com: Monrovia News-Post (Monrovia, California). June 24, 1953, pg. 6.

Monrovia News-Post. 1955. "Station of the Cross Now Completed." Newspapers.com: Monrovia News-Post (Monrovia, California). June 18, 1955, pg. 8.

Monrovia News-Post. 1962. "Dedication Scheduled for Stations." Newspapers.com: Monrovia News-Post (Monrovia, California). October 29, 1962, pg. 3.

Monrovia News-Post. 1991. "Earthquake Damage Forces Residents Out of Monastery." Newspapers.com: Monrovia News-Post (Monrovia, California). August 15, 1991, pg. 24.

Monrovia News-Post. 1992a. "Passionists Seek to Raze Monastery." Newspapers.com: Monrovia News-Post (Monrovia, California). June 18, 1992, pg. 24.

Monrovia News-Post. 1992b. "Bids for Monastery's Historic Status Rejected." Newspapers.com: Monrovia News-Post (Monrovia, California). July 30, 1992, pg. 10.

NETR. 2020a. Topographic maps of Project Site, dating from 1894 - 2018. Accessed October 2020. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

NETR. 2020b. Historic Aerial Photographs of Project Site, dating from 1952 - 2016. Accessed October 2020. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Mr. Vincent Gonzalez

Subject: *Archaeological Resources Assessment for The Meadows at Bailey Canyon Specific Plan Project, City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California*

Pasadena Post. 1923a. "Sanitarium Question Settled." Newspapers.com: The Pasadena Post (Pasadena, California). April 13, 1923, pg. 1.

Pasadena Post. 1923b. "Sanitariums Defy Zone Ruling." Newspapers.com: The Pasadena Post (Pasadena, California). July 31, 1923, pg. 3.

Pasadena Post. 1925. "Beautiful New Church Given to Sierra Madre." Newspapers.com: The Pasadena Post (Pasadena, California). October 26, 1925, pg. 7.

Pasadena Post. 1933. "Famous Home Being Razed Formerly Was Residence of 'Prince John' Pretender." Newspapers.com: The Pasadena Post (Pasadena, California). February 12, 1933, pg. 10.

Pasadena Star-News. 1949a. "Work Underway." Newspapers.com: The Pasadena Post (Pasadena, California). January 16, 1949, pg. 19.

Pasadena Star-News. 1949b. "Bishop McGucken to Officiate Sierra Madre Stone Laying." Newspapers.com: The Pasadena Post (Pasadena, California). April 29, 1949, pg. 19.

Pasadena Star-News. 1993. "Monastery Comes Down." Newspapers.com: The Pasadena Post (Pasadena, California). April 28, 1993, pg. 1

SMDT (Santa Maria Daily Times). 1924. "Monastery is Planned Near Sierra Madre." Newspapers.com: The Santa Maria Times (Santa Maria, California). March 31, 1924, pg. 1.

Stantec. 2020. Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment: 20-Acres of Vacant Lot Associated with Mater Dolorosa Church Retreat Center, 700 North Sunnyside Avenue, Sierra Madre, California. Prepared for NUWI Sierra Madre LLC. San Bernardino, California: Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbra). 2020. Historic Aerial Photographs of Mater Dolorosa, Sierra Madre, California dating from 1928, 1933, 1938, 1944, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1976, 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1994. Map & Imagery Laboratory (MIL) UCSB Library, Electronic Resource, Accessed October 19, 2020. http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder.

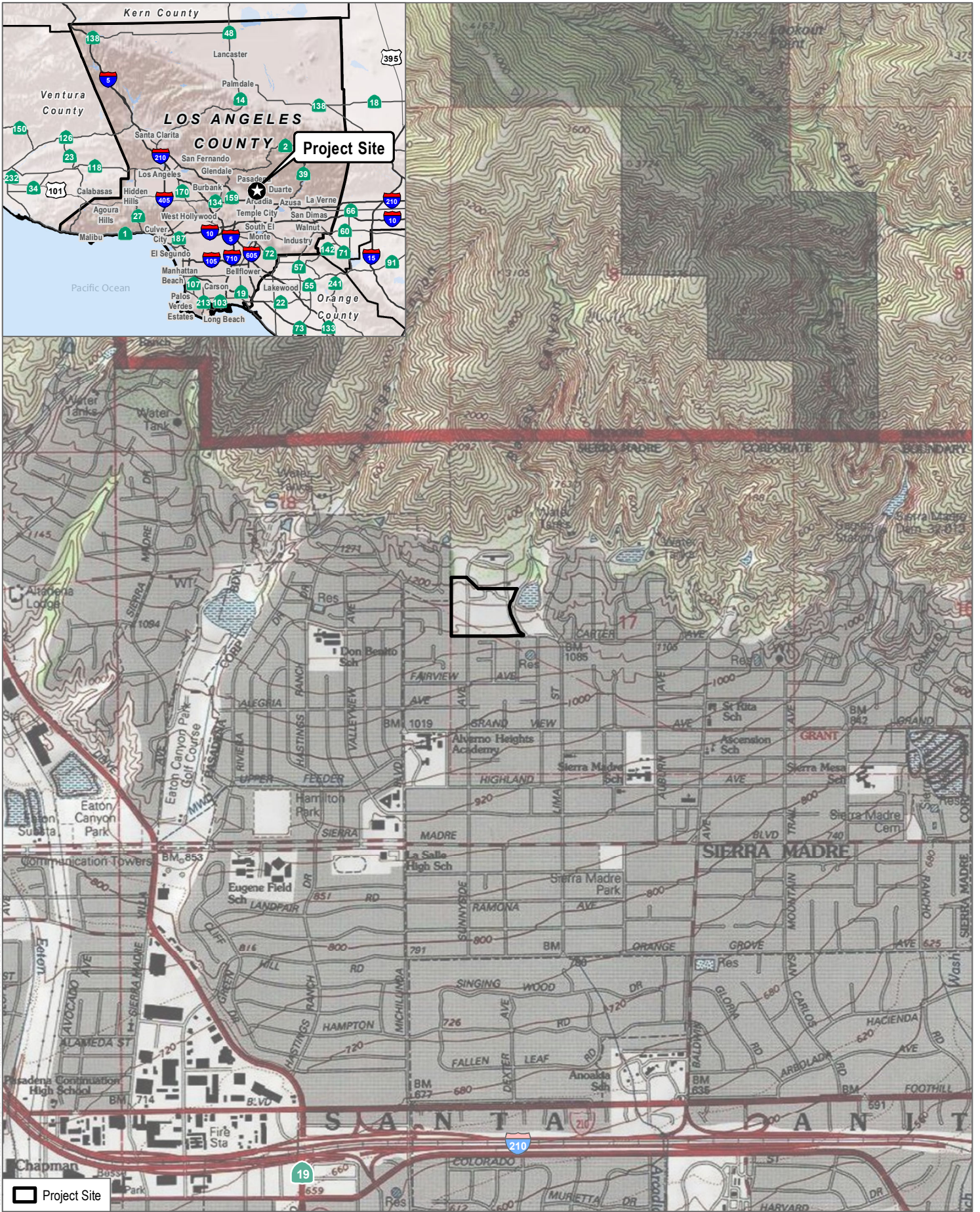
USDA (United States Department of Agriculture). 2020. Web Soil Survey. <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>, Accessed November 2020.

USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer. 2019. <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.



Appendix A

Figures



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Mt Wilson Quadrangle
 Township 1N; Range 11W; Section 17

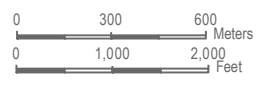


FIGURE 1
 Regional and Vicinity Map
 The Meadows at Sierra Madre



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2020; Open Street Map 2019



FIGURE 2
Project Area Map
 The Meadows at Sierra Madre



Appendix B (Confidential)

SCCIC Records Search Results



Appendix C

NAHC SLF Search Results and Contact List

Linda Kry

From: Quinn, Steven@NAHC <Steven.Quinn@nahc.ca.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 8, 2020 1:52 PM
To: Linda Kry
Subject: 13028 The Meadows at Sierra Madre Project
Attachments: SLFNo13028 10.8.2020.pdf; 13028 10.8.2020.pdf

Good Afternoon,

Attached is the response to the project referenced above. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact our office email at nahc@nahc.ca.gov.

Regards,

Steven Quinn

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Steven.Quinn@nahc.ca.gov
Direct Line: (916) 573-1033
Office: (916) 373-3710

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 8, 2020

Linda Kry
Dudek

Via Email to: lkry@dudek.com

Re: 13028 The Meadows at Sierra Madre Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Kry:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
*Luiseño*VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
*Chumash*SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
*Luiseño*PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
*Karuk*COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
*Wintun*COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
*Chumash*COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
*Pomo***NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
10/8/2020**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 13028 The Meadows at Sierra Madre Project, Los Angeles County.



Appendix D (Confidential)

Notice of Consultation to Tribes, Certified Mail Receipts,
Communications with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission
Indians-Kizh Nation