Appendix D

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

CITY OF LOS ANGELES LA RIVER PHASE IV BIKE PATH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Prepared for
Department of Public Works
Bureau of Engineering
1149 S. Broadway, Suite 700
Los Angeles, CA 90015-2213

January 2025

ESA

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Prepared by:
ESA
633 West 5th Street
Suite 830
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Project Director:
David Crook

Report Authors:
Sara Dietler, B.A.
Shannon Papin, M.A.
Fatima Clark, B.A.
Claudia Camacho-Trejo, B.A.
Valerie Smith, M.S.

633 West 5th Street
Suite 830
Los Angeles, CA 90071
213.599.4300
esassoc.com

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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Cultural resources are nonrenewable, and their scientific, cultural, and aesthetic values can be significantly impaired by disturbance. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the locations of cultural resources are confidential and have been removed from this report. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in subdivision (r) of Section 6254 and Section 6254.10 of the California Government Code, subdivision (d) of Section 15120 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

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CITY OF LOS ANGELES LA RIVER PHASE IV BIKE PATH PROJECT

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Introduction

This Cultural Resources Assessment Report documents the methods and results of a cultural resources inventory completed for the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent for the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), and Caltrans as the lead agency under Section 106.The Project would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

As a federal undertaking, the Project includes federal funding and the issuance of a Section 408 permit. The Project is subject to federal environmental regulations, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended (54 United States Code [U.S.C.] 306108) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 4331(a). Before a federal undertaking is implemented, Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

Work performed included the establishment of an Area of Potential Effects (APE); a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS); research on existing cultural resources literature; a desktop archaeological sensitivity analysis; an on-site survey of the APE; an evaluation of resource eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and California Register of Historical Resources (California Register).

The work also included an assessment of Project effects on historic properties, as defined by the NHPA, and impacts on historical resources and unique archaeological resources, as defined by CEQA. ESA recommends a finding of **No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties** for the City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Project for Section 106 purposes, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4. Similarly, ESA anticipates that the Project would have no direct or indirect impact on a historical resource or unique archaeological resource, as defined by CEQA. No other cultural resources work is recommended as a result of this study. However, because the Project would involve ground-disturbing activities, there is a

very small chance that previously unrecorded archaeological material, including human remains, could be encountered during Project construction activities. This document provides recommendations for procedures to implement for treatment in the event of any such discoveries.

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: archaeologists Sara Dietler, B.A. and Fatima Clark, B.A; architectural historians Shannon L. Papin, M.A. and Valerie Smith, M.S., and GIS Specialists Stephan Geissler, B.A. and Jason Nielson, B.A. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A**.

Project Location and Description

The Project location is in the Hollywood Community Plan area within the City of Los Angeles in Los Angeles County. It is bordered by the Los Angeles River, Los Angeles Equestrian Center, Bette Davis Picnic Area and the City of Burbank to the north; Riverside Drive and the City of Glendale to the east; State Route 134 (134 Freeway) and Griffith Park to the south; and Forest Lawn Drive and the City of Burbank to the west. The regional location and vicinity of the Project site are shown in **Figure 1**, *Regional Location*, and **Figure 2**, *Project Site Map*. The Project area is an approximately one-mile alignment along an existing paved service road with an existing variable 8- to 10-foot right-of-way (ROW) width. The existing service road is owned by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). It is currently accessible only to pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrian users via an existing equestrian bridge to the west of the alignment and a tunnel beneath the 134 Freeway that connects to Griffith Park/Zoo Drive to the south. The eastern terminus of the alignment includes a locked gate, which is also the western terminus of the existing Los Angeles River Bikeway segment to the east of the Project area. The western terminus of the Project alignment is located approximately 200 feet east of the northern terminus of Forest Lawn Drive.

The area is a developed urban setting surrounded by a variety of land uses including numerous public streets and the 134 Freeway, single- and multi-family residential uses, recreational uses including Griffith Park, Bette Davis Picnic Area, and the existing Los Angeles River Bikeway, and equestrian uses including the Los Angeles Equestrian Center. There are existing aboveground and underground utilities within the Project alignment that include a Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) water line, buried sewer lines, storm drains, and LADWP overhead power lines and towers throughout the Project limits. The Los Angeles River flood control channel (LAR Channel), which is characterized by concrete walls (both sloped/trapezoidal and vertical) and both concrete and unlined/unpaved channel bottom in the Project area, abuts the northern boundary of the Project alignment along the majority of its length.

However, the Project alignment is set back from the LAR Channel edge at various points along the alignment, with distances ranging from 0 to over 20 feet along the north side of the trail segment. The LAR Channel is largely devoid of vegetation or other notable features with the exception of at the eastern end of the Project alignment just west of the Riverside Drive bridge where the soft-bottom LAR Channel allows for growth of riparian vegetation including willows and various trees including oak trees within the LAR Channel itself. In addition, numerous trees are located within the public ROW along the alignment including a variety of native tree species and trees considered significant or protected under the City's Protected Tree Ordinance (see further discussion below regarding tree removals associated with the Project).

Project Background

The purpose of the Project is to provide recreational opportunities and bicyclist connectivity in the Hollywood Community Planning Area. The proposed Project would connect the existing Los Angeles River Bikeway and close existing bikeway gaps along the River. The proposed Project would provide connections to the active transportation network throughout the region and provide new pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian access and connectivity to transit, residential homes, schools, jobs, parks and recreational facilities, and other community-serving amenities for the surrounding communities. The Project is a key component of the City's effort to revitalize the River with increased access, amenities, recreational opportunities, and stormwater management. LADOT is working with partner agencies including the County of Los Angeles/LA Metro towards creating a continuous, paved bikeway along the entire length of the River, from the headwaters in West San Fernando Valley to the Long Beach Harbor. Currently, access to the LA River and its bikeways and trails is highly variable along the 51-mile stretch of the Los Angeles River. In the Project area, multi-use trails and Class I bikeways are located to the east in the Narrows Riverwalk area.

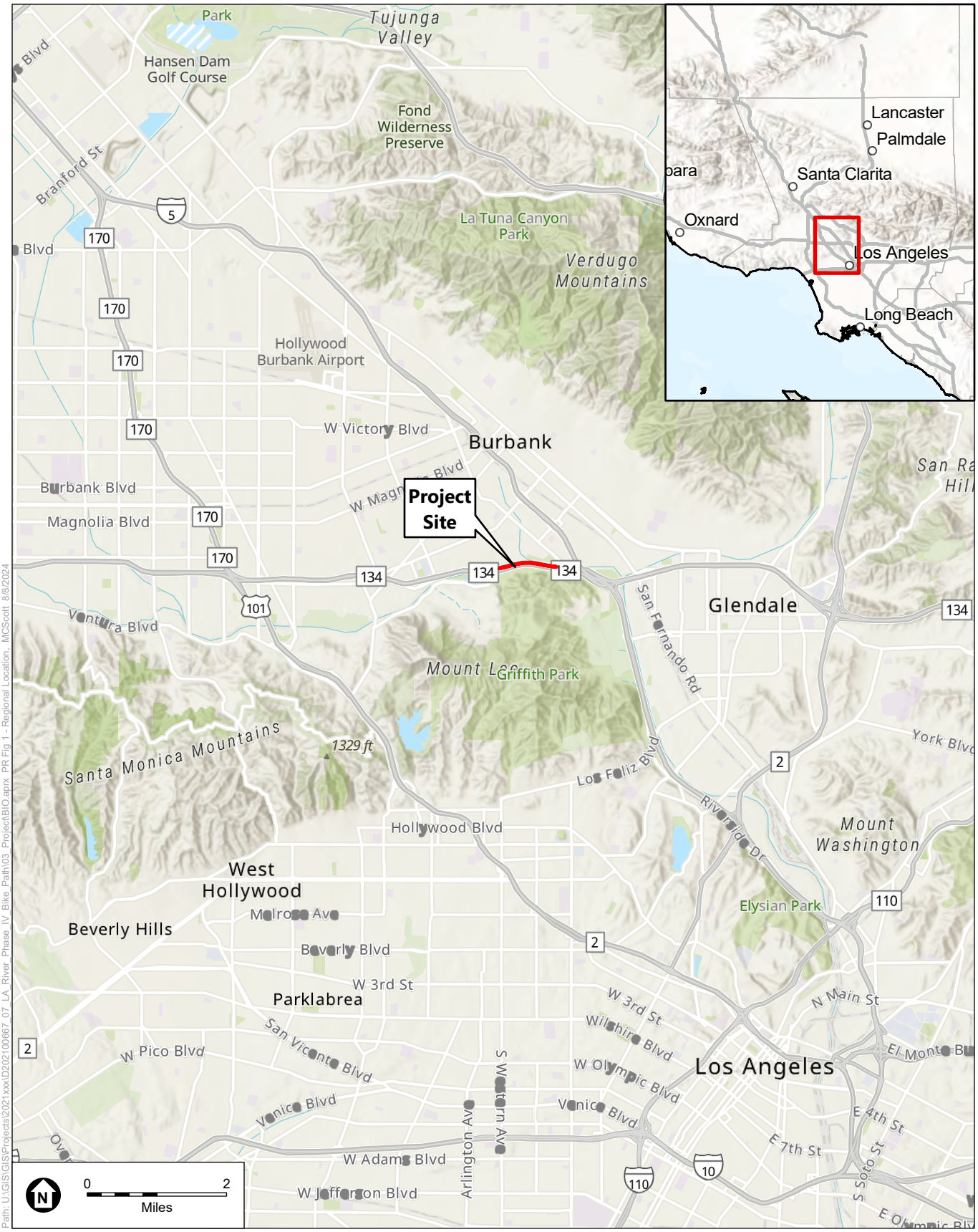
The Los Angeles Equestrian Center is located on the north side of the River and provides a 75-acre complex featuring areas for equestrian events, over 500 boarding stalls, along with access to the Griffith Park equestrian trails. In addition to the Los Angeles Equestrian Center, various private stables provide equestrian trail riding access including Circle K Stables and Bar S Stables, among others. These stables are adjacent to the River and the trails that cross the River and provide access to the wide network of trails throughout Griffith Park.

The LA River Ecosystem Restoration Project involves restoration activities throughout 11 miles of the River from Griffith Park to downtown Los Angeles. This restoration project is a collaborative effort between the City of Los Angeles and the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the published plans included reference to the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan, which called for connectivity of non-motorized transportation facilities including bicycle and pedestrian paths along with multi-use trails.

Purpose

The primary objectives of the proposed Project are to:

- Extend the Los Angeles River Bikeway by approximately one mile from its current western terminus near Riverside Drive;
- Provide new equestrian trail facilities and facilitate connections to nearby off-site equestrian facilities including the Los Angeles Equestrian Center via an existing bridge (Mariposa Bridge) to the west and Griffith Park Main Trail via an existing tunnel (Tunnel 6) to the east;
- Expand opportunities for non-motorized mobility by pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrian users in the area; and
- Minimize disturbance to, and maintain the full function of, the LA River floodway channel.



SOURCE: ESA, 2024

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Figure 1
Regional Location

ESA

SOURCE: ESA, 2024

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Figure 2
Project Site Map

ESA

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Proposed Project

Bike Path and Equestrian Trail

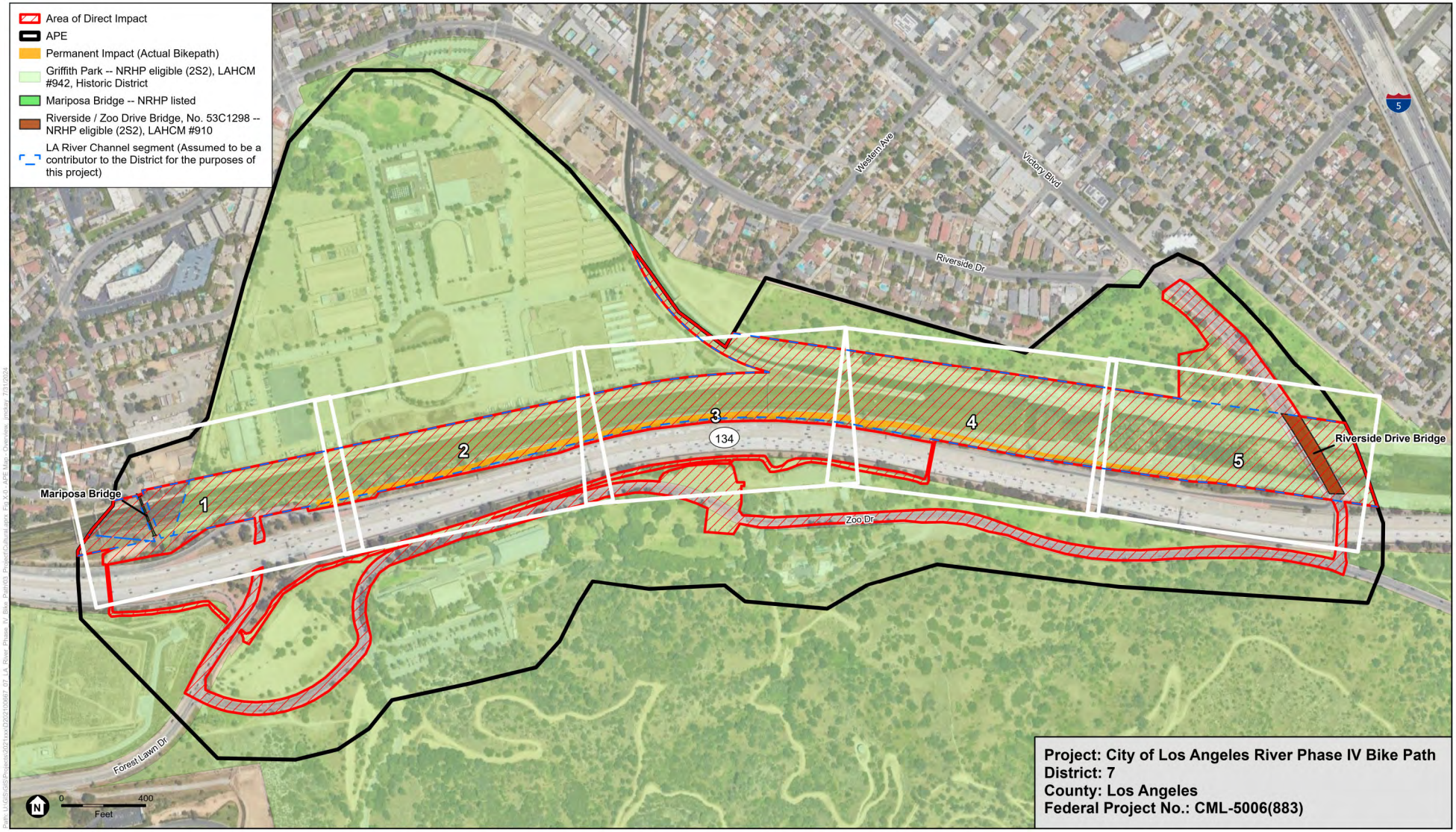
The Project would upgrade an existing maintenance road, which is currently under the jurisdiction of the USACE, into a new section of the Los Angeles River Bikeway. The Project would construct an asphalt concrete (AC) pavement Class I bicycle and pedestrian path (Bike Path) along the south bank access road of the River. The path would contain two 4-foot-wide bike lanes with 2-foot-wide shoulders on each side, as well as a partially separated equestrian trail (Equestrian Trail) with an over 10-foot width (with one isolated location having a width of 8 feet due to ROW constraints). The Bike Path and Equestrian Trail would be separated by an 8.5-foot-tall chain link fence with visual screening material for the entirety of the Equestrian Trail length, starting from the western terminus and continuing until the Equestrian Trail turns southward at its eastern terminus to connect to Tunnel 6 and the Griffith Park Main Trail on the south site of the 134 Freeway. Due to the varying slopes along the Project alignment, a retaining wall would also be constructed between the Bike Path and Equestrian Trail with a height of approximately 3 feet above the finished Bike Path grade, upon which the split rail fence would be constructed for this segment of the alignment. The retaining wall would include approximately 300 feet of bulkhead wall supported on cast-in-drilled-hole (CIDH) piles and lagging, and approximately 120 feet of cantilever wall. The proposed facilities, once constructed, would operate passively and would be open to the public 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and would only be closed during large rain events in order to minimize safety risks associated with peak stormwater flows in the adjacent LAR Channel.

Area of Potential Effect

In accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.A, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Joshua Knudson, Caltrans Associate Environmental Planner (Architectural History). The APE map was signed by Stephen Novotny, Caltrans Local Assistance Engineer on August 7, 2024. The APE maps are located in **Figure 3,** *APE Overview Map*, **and Figures 3.1 through 3.5** of this report.

For archaeological resources, the APE includes the area where historic properties may be directly affected by proposed activities, such as ground disturbance, plus a 100-foot buffer. The APE for the undertaking includes the surface and subsurface areas that could experience ground disturbance as a result of undertaking activities and is depicted in **Figure 3**. The horizontal APE includes the new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, path lighting, and limited utility relocations. The vertical APE includes the maximum depth of ground disturbance and is not anticipated to exceed seven feet below ground surface.

For historic architectural resources, the APE includes the area where historic properties may be affected by the Proposed Project the physical destruction, alteration, removal, change in use or setting, and introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements. The APE extends approximately 0.25 miles from the future bike path (permanent impact area). None of the previously identified eligible resources or newly identified potentially eligible resources within the APE were found to have direct or indirect impacts from the Project.



SOURCE: ESA, 2024

City of Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path
Area of Potential Effects

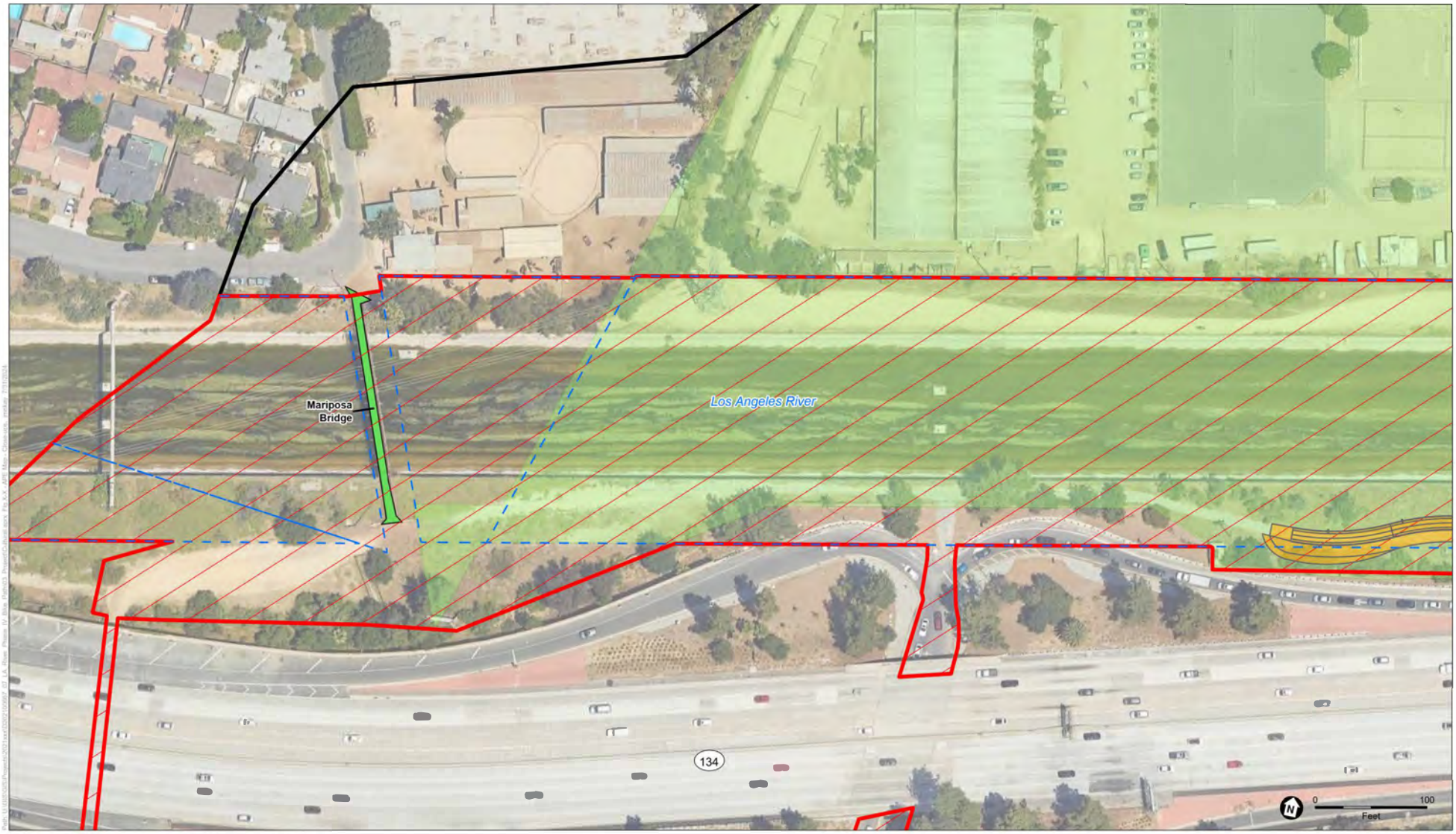
08/05/2024

Caltrans D7 PQS — Date 08/07/2024

Caltrans D7 Local Assistance Engineer — Date

City of Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure X
APE Overview Map

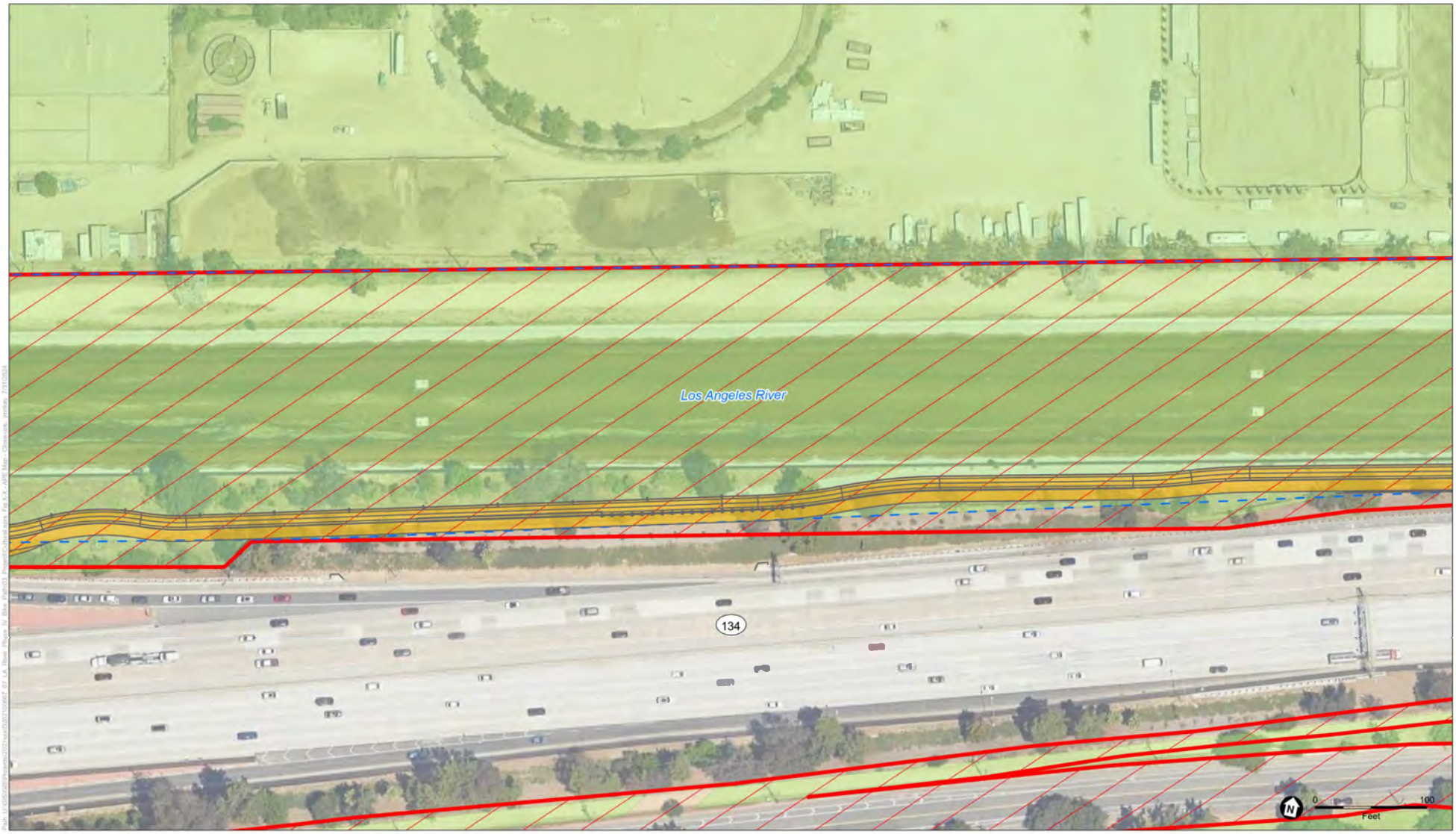


SOURCE: ESA, 2024

- Area of Direct Impact
- APE
- Permanent Impact (Actual Bikepath)
- Proposed Design Linework
- Griffith Park -- NRHP eligible (2S2), LAHCM #942, Historic District
- LA River Channel segment (Assumed to be a contributor to the District for the purposes of this project)
- Mariposa Bridge -- NRHP listed

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 3-1
APE Map 1

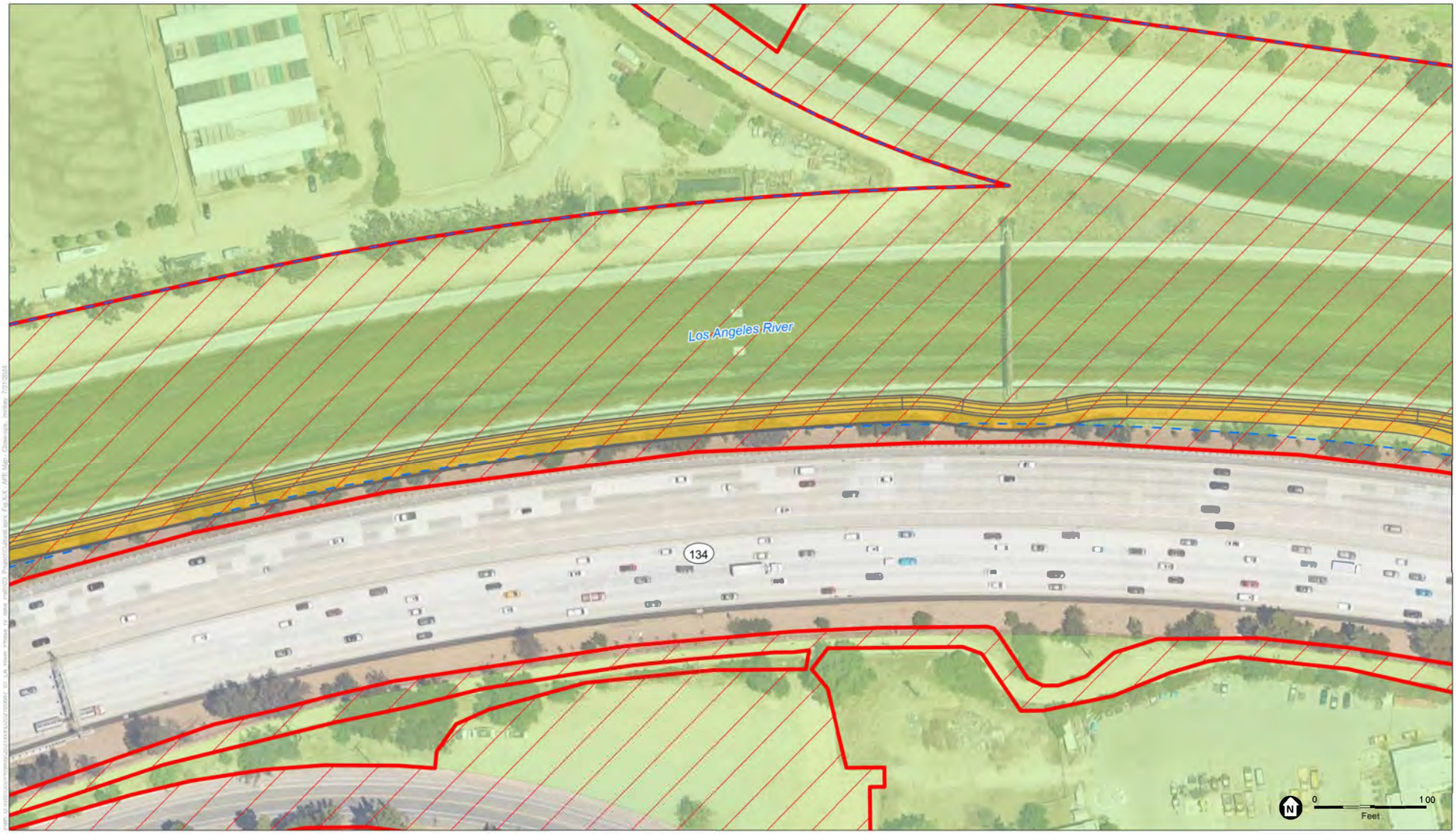


SOURCE: ESA, 2024

- Area of Direct Impact
- APE
- Permanent Impact (Actual Bikepath)
- Proposed Design Linework
- Griffith Park -- NRHP eligible (2S2), LAHCM #942, Historic District
- LA River Channel segment (Assumed to be a contributor to the District for the purposes of this project)

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 3-2
APE Map 2

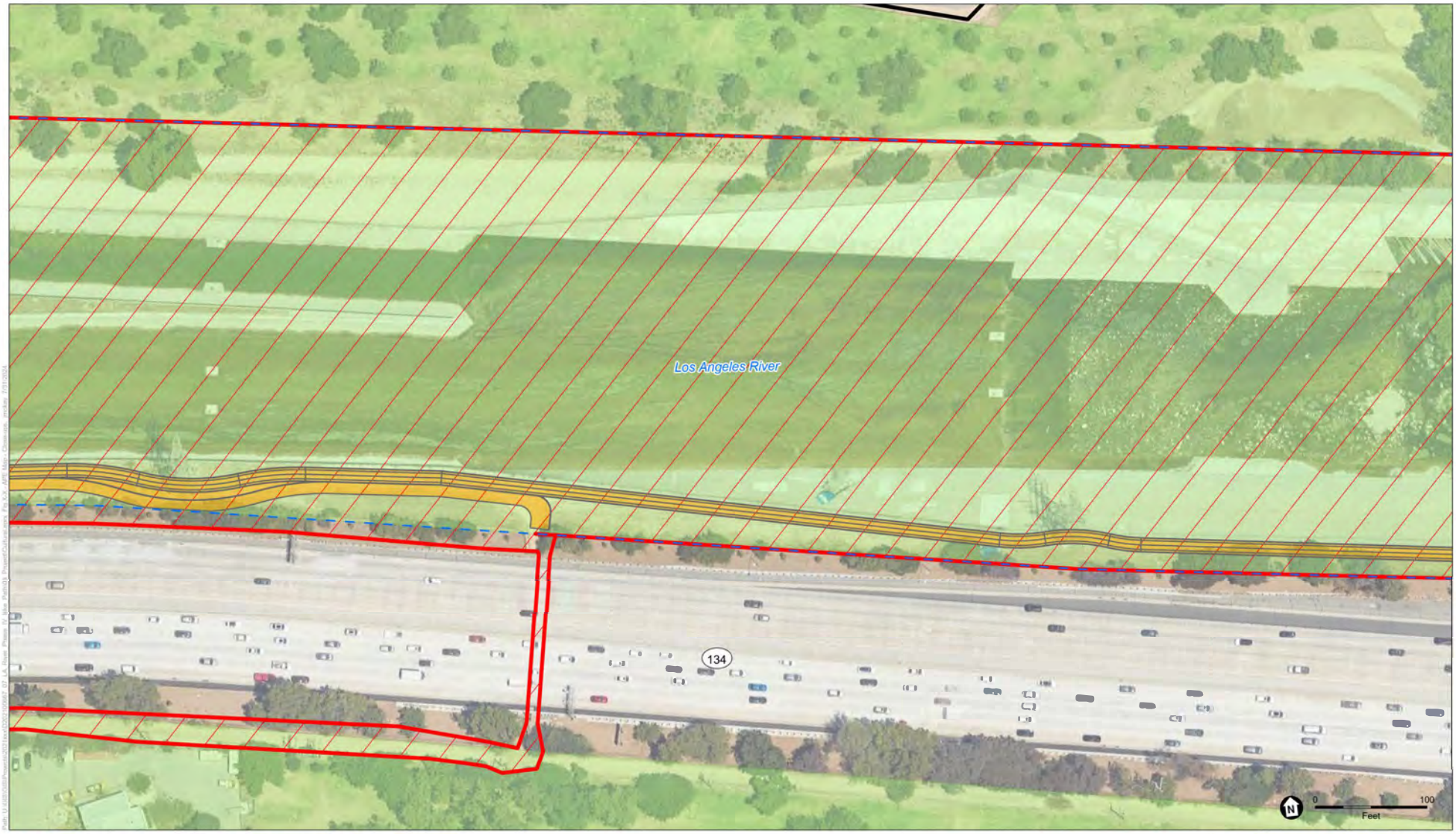


SOURCE: ESA, 2024

Area of Direct Impact
APE
Permanent Impact (Actual Bikepath)
Proposed Design Linework
Griffith Park -- NRHP eligible (2S2), LAHCM #942, Historic District
LA River Channel segment (Assumed to be a contributor to the District for the purposes of this project)

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 3-3
APE Map 3

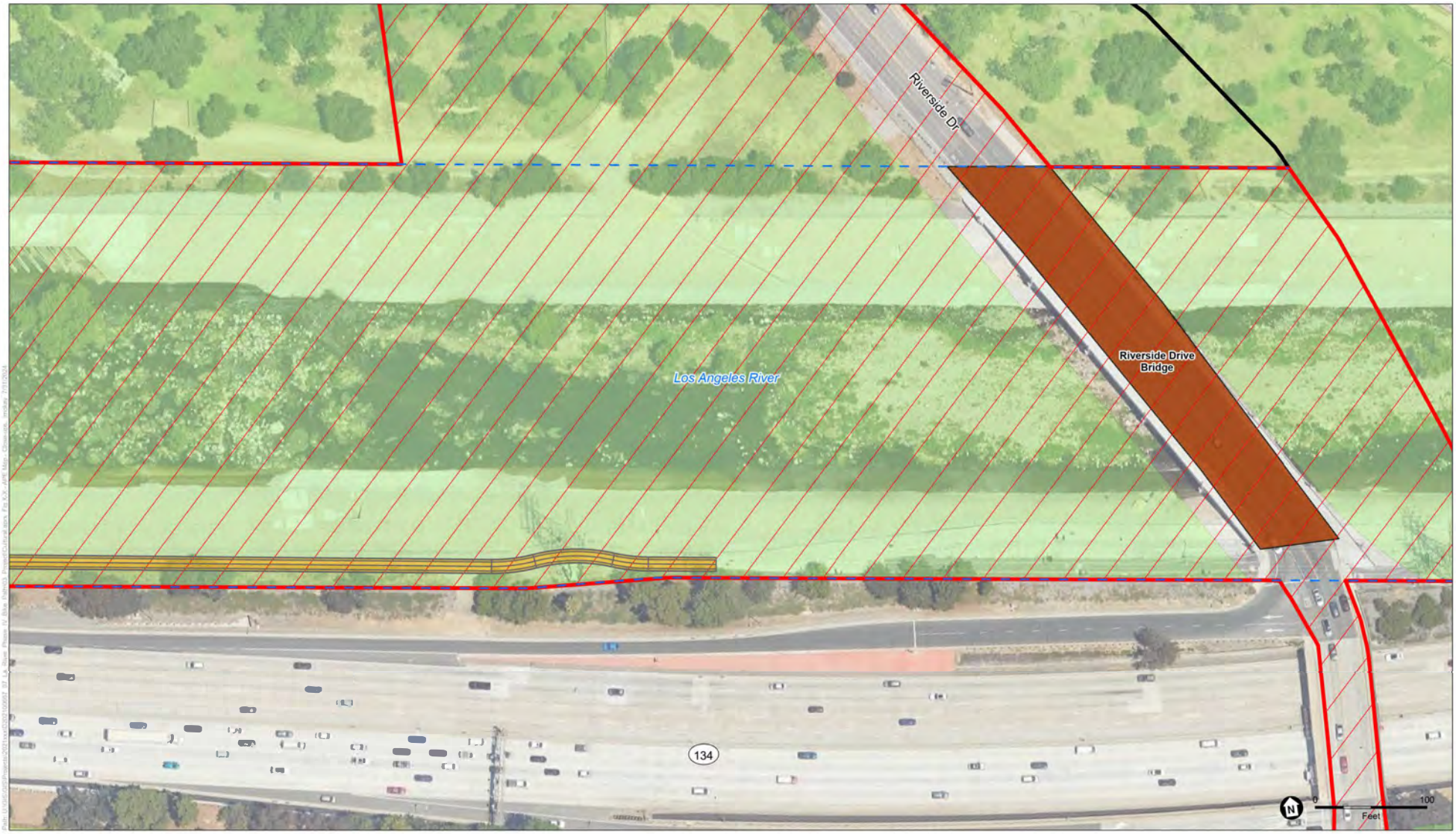


SOURCE: ESA, 2024

Area of Direct Impact
APE
Permanent Impact (Actual Bikepath)
Proposed Design Linework
Griffith Park -- NRHP eligible (2S2), LAHCM #942, Historic District
LA River Channel segment (Assumed to be a contributor to the District for the purposes of this project)

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 3-**4**
APE Map 4



SOURCE: ESA, 2024

- Area of Direct Impact
- APE
- Permanent Impact (Actual Bikepath)
- Proposed Design Linework
- Griffith Park -- NRHP eligible (2S2), LAHCM #942, Historic District
- LA River Channel segment (Assumed to be a contributor to the District for the purposes of this project)
- Riverside / Zoo Drive Bridge, No. 53C1298 -- NRHP eligible (2S2), LAHCM #910

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

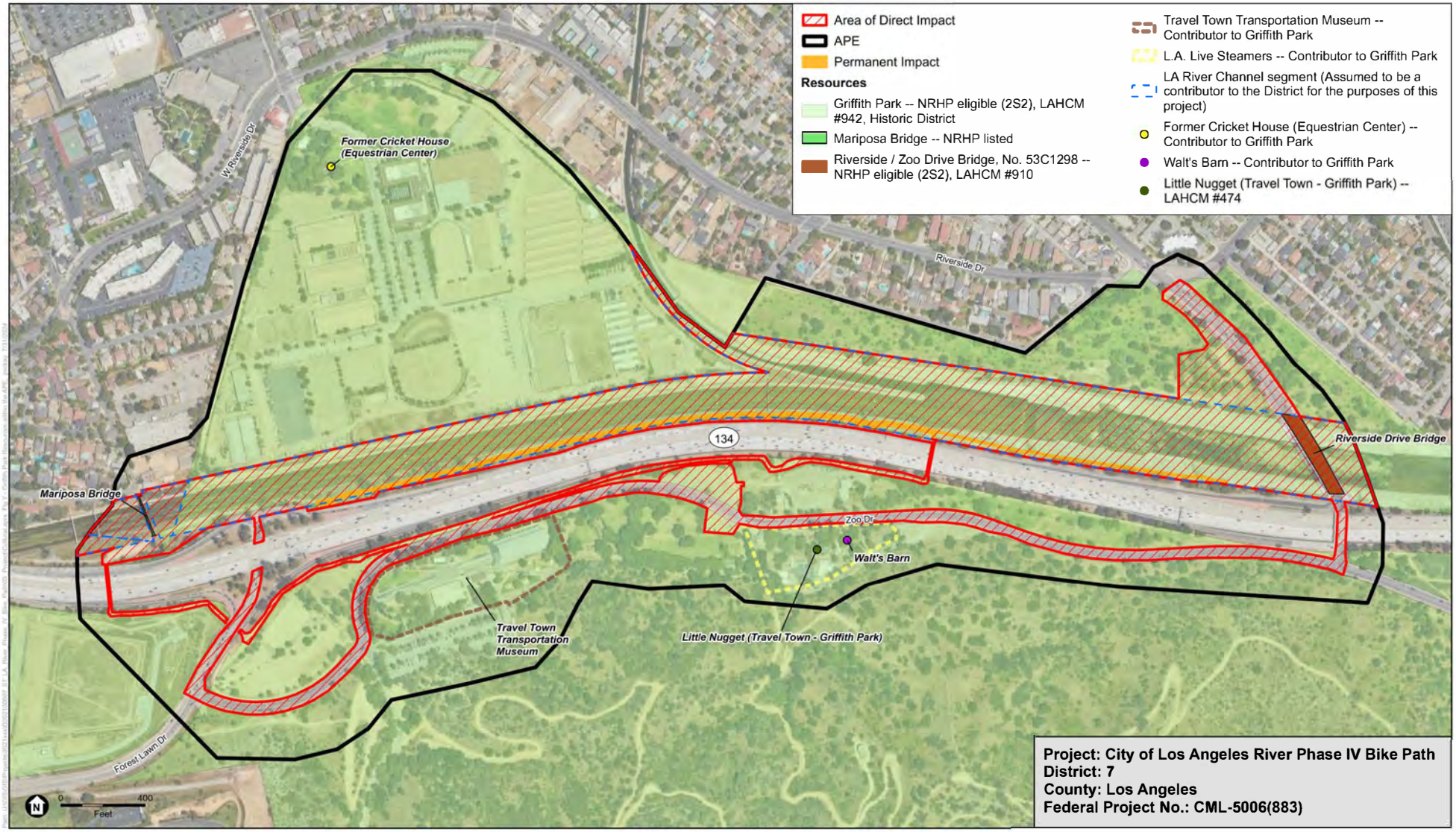
Figure 3-5
APE Map 5

Previously Determined Eligible Historic Architectural Resources

The APE overlaps with the northern portion Griffith Park, Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument (HCM) No. 942. The park contains contributing elements and features identified in the HCM nomination, a few of which are adjacent to the Project Area such as Walt's Barn, the Travel Town Transportation Museum, the former Cricket House, and the L.A. Steamers Museum. Some of the contributing elements to Griffith Park are individual HCMs such as the Little Nugget Railcar at Travel Town (no. 474) and the Riverside/Zoo Drive Bridge (no. 910). A few areas of Griffith Park were not specified in the nomination to be contributing elements; however, they are likely character-defining features of the larger cultural landscape and, therefore, will be treated as contributing resources for this report. These include the Los Angeles Equestrian Center in its entirety, the Bette Davis Picnic Area, and the Maintenance Service Yard at 5201 Zoo Drive. The entire 51-mile-long LAR Channel was previously determined eligible for the National Register, and the Project Area is in the vicinity of Reach no. 2 and no. 3, which are contributing elements to the potential LAR Channel historic district. Two bridges, including the previously mentioned Riverside /Zoo Drive bridge, and the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge cross the river, and are included in the APE. The Mariposa Equestrian Bridge listed in the National Register in March 2024 at the local level of significance. The previously determined eligible resources described above are depicted on the APE map shown in **Figure 4.**

Architectural Resources Evaluated as a Result of this Project

Three additional resources were identified during the survey of the built environment: the Studio Horse Rentals building and stables located at 910-914 Mariposa Street in Burbank, a small bridge (53C 955) over the Burbank Western Channel, and overhead transmission lines. Full evaluations were not within ESA's scope but recommendations for eligibility are included in the report below based on a reconnaissance survey. The surrounding neighborhoods were not part of the APE, however a windshield survey yielded that their date of construction and association with equestrian activities and amenities in Griffith Park and the Los Angeles Equestrian Center may lead to the designation of a future Historic District as the result of a more in-depth survey.



SOURCE: ESA, 2024

City of Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 4
Resources within the APE

ESA

Regulatory Framework

Numerous laws and regulations require federal, state, and local agencies to consider the effects a project may have on cultural resources. These laws and regulations stipulate a process for compliance, define the responsibilities of the various agencies proposing the action, and prescribe the relationship among other involved agencies.

Federal

As a federal undertaking subject to approval, the Project is subject to federal environmental regulations, including the NHPA. The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) is the lead agency for CEQA purposes, and Caltrans is the lead federal agency for NHPA purposes.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Effects of federal undertakings on both architectural and archaeological resources are considered through the NHPA, and its implementing regulations. Before a federal undertaking (i.e., Project requiring federal funding or issuance of a federal permit) is implemented, NHPA Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of the undertaking on historic properties (i.e., properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that would adversely affect historic properties. Under the NHPA, a property is considered significant if it meets one of the National Register listing Criteria A through D, in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.4, as follows:

> *The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:*
>
> *A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or*
>
> *B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or*
>
> *C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or*
>
> *D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

For a resource to be eligible for listing in the National Register, it must also retain the integrity to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey its significance. Resources that are less than 50 years old are generally not considered eligible for the National Register.

Federal review of the effects of undertakings on significant cultural resources is carried out under NHPA Section 106 and is often referred to as the Section 106 review process. This process is the responsibility of the lead federal agency, in this case the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of

Engineering (BOE). The Section 106 review process typically involves a four-step procedure, which is described in detail in the implementation regulations of the NHPA:

- Initiate the Section 106 process by establishing that the Project meets the definition of a federal undertaking and identify the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and other consulting parties to participate in the review process.
- In consultation with the SHPO and other consulting parties, define the APE in which an undertaking could directly or indirectly affect historic properties, identify historic properties within the APE and determine if historic properties will be affected by the undertaking.
- If historic properties will be affected by the undertaking, assess whether the effects on historic properties will be adverse by applying the criteria of adverse effects.
- If historic properties will be adversely affected, consult with the SHPO and other consulting parties to resolve adverse effects by developing an agreement that addresses the treatment of historic properties, notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and proceed with the Project according to the conditions of the agreement.

Because the Project is considered a federal undertaking and is subject to federal environmental regulations, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (54 United States Code [U.S.C.] 306108), and its implementing regulations. The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE)is the lead federal agency for NEPA/NHPA compliance for this Project.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register was established by the NHPA as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment." (36 CFR Section 60.2.). The National Register recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and/or local levels and can include districts. As noted above, a resource that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register is considered a "historic property" under Section 106 of the NHPA.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Four criteria for evaluation have been established to determine the significance of a resource:

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

D. Yields, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the criteria of significance, a property must have integrity.

Integrity is defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance" (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002). The National Register recognizes seven qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. The seven factors that define integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship,

feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity a property must possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. Thus, the retention of the specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.

Ordinarily religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces or graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register unless they meet one of the Criteria Considerations (A-G), in addition to meeting at least one of the four significance criteria and possessing integrity (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002).

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

NEPA (42 USC § 4321–4346) establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the Federal Government in protecting the environment under NEPA is to "preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage" (42 USC § 4331[b]) and to provide for public participation in the consideration of cultural resource issues, among others, during agency decision-making. Under NEPA, in determining whether a federal action "significantly" affects the quality of the human environment, federal lead agencies consider the unique characteristics of the affected geographic area, such as proximity to "historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas" (40 CFR § 1508.27[b][3]), or the degree to which the action may adversely affect "districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places" or may cause loss or destruction of "significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources" (40 CFR § 1508.27[b][8]).

State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the state and is codified at *Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21000 et seq.* CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment, including significant effects on historical or unique archaeological resources. Under CEQA (Section 21084.1), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The *CEQA Guidelines* (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15064.5) recognize that historical resources include: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not

preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of CEQA and Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the *CEQA Guidelines*, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083, which is as a unique archaeological resource. As defined in Section 21083.2 of CEQA a "unique" archaeological resource is 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 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; or,
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (Section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required. The *CEQA Guidelines* note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

A significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired" (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(1)). According to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

A. Convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
B. Account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
C. 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.

In general, a project that complies with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic

Buildings (Standards) (Weeks and Grimer, 1995) is considered to have mitigated its impacts to historical resources to a less-than-significant level (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3)).

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic-period property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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.

A resource eligible for the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally determined eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward; and,
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and/or a local jurisdiction register);
- Individual historical resources;

- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and,
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

There is no prescribed age limit for listing in the California Register, although California Register guidelines state that "sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource." California Office of Historic Preservation, Technical Assistance Series #6: California Register and National Register: A Comparison (Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001), 3.

California Historical Resources Status Codes

The California State OHP developed National Register Status Codes in 1975 as a standardized system for classifying historical resources in the state's Historic Resources Inventory. In 2003 these codes were revised to reflect the application of California Register and local criteria and the name was changed to California Historical Resource (CHR) Status Codes. CHR Status codes consist of three digits and are assigned to properties or historic districts through a survey process and as a result of varying regulatory processes. The first digit ranges from 1-7. Code categories 1-5 reflect properties determined eligible for designation according to the criteria established for the National Register, California Register and local government criteria for significance. Code categories 6-7 generally identify properties that do not meet established criteria for significance, have not been evaluated, or need to be reevaluated. The code categories are as follows:

1. Properties listed in the National Register or the California Register;
2. Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register;
3. Appears eligible for National Register or the California Register through survey evaluation;
4. Appears eligible for the National Register or the California Register through other evaluation;
5. Properties recognized as historically significant by local government;
6. Not eligible for listing or designation as specified; and
7. Not evaluated for the National Register or California Register or needs re-evaluation.

The second digit of the CHR Status Code is a letter code indicating whether the resource is separately eligible (S), eligible as part of a district (D), or both (B). The third digit is a number that is used to further specify significance and refine the relationship of the property to the National Register and/or California Register. Under this evaluation system, categories 1 through 4 pertain to various levels of National Register and California Register eligibility. Locally eligible resources are given a rating code level 5. Properties found ineligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or for designation under a local ordinance are given an evaluation Status Code of 6. Properties given an evaluation Status Code of 6Z are "found ineligible for the National Register, California Register, or Local designation through survey evaluation." (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Section 4852(c)).

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that in the event human remains are discovered, the County Coroner be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. In the event the

remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner is required to contact the NAHC within 24 hours to relinquish jurisdiction.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

California PRC Section 5097.98, as amended by Assembly Bill 2641, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC Section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC Section 5097.98 further requires the NAHC, upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. Once the MLD has been granted access to the site by the landowner and inspected the discovery, the MLD then has 48 hours to provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

California Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to "Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission." Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for "records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency."

Local

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City enacted a Cultural Heritage Ordinance in April 1962 which defines Historic-Cultural Monuments. According to the Cultural Heritage Ordinance, Historic-Cultural Monuments are sites, buildings, or structures of particular historic or cultural significance to the City in which the broad cultural, political, or social history of the nation, state, or City is reflected or exemplified, including sites and buildings associated with important personages or which embody certain distinguishing architectural characteristics and are associated with a notable architect. These Historic-Cultural Monuments are regulated by the City's Cultural Heritage Commission and the City Council.

Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance Eligibility Criteria

The Los Angeles City Council adopted the Cultural Heritage Ordinance in 1967 and amended it in 2007 (Los Angeles Administrative Code, Chapter 9, Division 22, Article 1, Section 22.171.7). The Cultural Heritage Ordinance establishes criteria for designating a local historical resource as an HCM. An HCM is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City, including historic structures or sites:

- In which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or
- Which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or
- Which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or
- Which is a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

Setting

Natural Setting

The Project is located within a developed urban setting surrounded by a variety of land uses, including numerous public streets and the Ventura Freeway, State Route 134 (SR 134), single- and multi-family residential buildings, recreational amenities including Griffith Park, the Bette Davis Picnic Area, the existing Los Angeles River Bikeway, and equestrian uses including the Los Angeles Equestrian Center and trails. The LAR Channel, which is characterized by concrete walls (both sloped/trapezoidal and vertical) and both concrete and unlined/unpaved channel bottom in the Project area, abuts the northern boundary of the Project alignment along the majority of its length. However, the Project alignment is set back from the LAR Channel edge at various points along the alignment, with distances ranging from 0 to over 20 feet along the north side of the trail segment. The LAR Channel is largely devoid of vegetation or other notable features, with the exception of at the eastern end of the Project alignment just west of the Riverside Drive bridge, where the soft-bottom channel allows for the growth of riparian vegetation, including willows and various trees, including oak trees within the LAR Channel itself.

The site topography generally slopes downward to the east along the alignment from Forest Lawn Drive to Riverside Drive at 492 feet above mean sea level (MSL) to 472 MSL. On the west side of the Project (where retaining walls are proposed under the Project), the site mildly slopes from the freeway from approximately 488 to 496 MSL downward towards the existing flat 2-inch-thick asphalt service road to approximately 488 to 492 MSL. It then slopes downward toward the top of the channel at an elevation of approximately 480 MSL. Portions of the pavement show distress including cracking and depressions, and landscaping exists along both sides of the existing service road.

Prehistoric Setting

The chronology of Southern California is typically divided into three general time periods: the Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. to 5,600 cal B.C.), the Middle Holocene (5,600 cal B.C. to 1,650 cal B.C.), and

the Late Holocene (1,650 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1769). This chronology is shown in the archaeological record by artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture.

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in Southern California by about 9,600 cal B.C. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 9,150 and 9,000 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab, 2007). During the Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. to 5,600 cal B.C.), the climate of Southern California became warmer and more arid and the human populations, who were represented by small hunter gathers until this point and resided mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

During the Late Holocene (1,650 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1769), many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson, 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren, 1968). The native populations of Southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson, 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab, 2007). Between about A.D. 800 and A.D. 1350, there was an episode of sustained drought, known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) (Jones et al., 1999). While this climatic event did not appear to reduce the human population, it did lead to a change in subsistence strategies in order to deal with the substantial stress on resources.

Given the increasing sedentism and growing populations during the Late Holocene, territorial mobilization and competition became important. Primary settlements or village sites were typically established in areas with available freshwater, and where two or more ecological zones intersected (McCawley, 1996). This strategic placement of living space provided a degree of security in that when subsistence resources associated with one ecological zone failed, the resources of another could be exploited (McCawley, 1996). Villages typically claimed and carefully defended fixed territories that may have averaged 30-square miles in size encompassing a variety of ecological zones that could be exploited for subsistence resources (McCawley, 1996).

The Late Holocene marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Trade during this period reached its zenith as asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite were traded from Catalina Island (*Pimu* or *Pimugna)* and coastal Southern California to the Great Basin. Major technological changes appeared as well, particularly with the advent of the bow and arrow sometime after cal A.D. 500, which largely replaced the use of the dart and atlatl (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

Ethnographic Setting

The Project is located within territories that have been traditionally assigned to the Gabrielino and the Tataviam Tribes. Each of these groups is described in detail below.

Gabrielino

According to Bean and Smith (1978:538), the Gabrielino, with the exception of the Chumash to the north, "were the wealthiest, most populous, and most powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal Southern California." Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included: the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Kroeber, 1925). The Gabrielino language was part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Kroeber, 1925). The Gabrielino subsisted on a variety of resources in several ecological zones. Acorns, sage, and yucca were gathered throughout the inland areas whereas shellfish, fish, as well as a variety of plants and animals were exploited within the marshes and along the coast. Deer and various kinds of small mammals were hunted on an opportunistic basis. Their material culture reflected subsistence technology. Lithic tools such as arrow points and modified flakes were used to hunt and process animals. A variety of ground stone grinding implements, such as the mortar, pestle, mano, and metate, were used to process both plant and animal remains for food (Bean and Smith, 1978).

The settlement patterns of the Gabrielino were similar to other nearby tribes, and they often interacted through marriage, trade and warfare. The seasonal availability of water and floral and faunal resources dictated seasonal migration sequences with more permanent villages and base camps being occupied primarily during winter and spring months. In the summer months, the village populations divided into smaller units that occupied seasonal food procurement areas. The more permanent settlements tended to be near major waterways and food sources and various secular and sacred activities, such as food production and storage and tool manufacturing, were conducted at these areas (Bean and Smith, 1978). The closest Gabrielino villages/community to the Project are *Haahamonga* and *Kaweenga*. *Haahamonga* is reported to have been located in Rancho de los Verdugos (which is a reference to Rancho San Rafael and also known as La Zanja) granted to José María Verdugo in 1874. The rancho included portions of Glendale, Eagle Rock and Burbank. According to historic accounts by José Zalvidea, *Kaweenga* was located at '"Cahuenga"'. Cahuenga stands for Rancho Cahuenga granted to Luis Arenas in 1846. *Kaweenga* is believed to have been located at the present-day Universal City approximately 2 miles southwest of the Project (McCawley, 1996).

Tataviam

The Project is also located within the territory traditionally occupied by the Tataviam. Tataviam territory extended from the southern border of the San Fernando Valley to Pastoria Creek in the Tehachapi Mountains in the north. Their territory also included east Piru Creek and the southern slopes of Sawmill and Liebre Mountains, and also extended into the southern end of the Antelope Valley (King and Blackburn, 1978). Tataviam territory was bounded by the Gabrielino to the south, the Serrano to the east, the Kitanemuk to the northeast, the Emigdiano Chumash to the north, and the Ventureño Chumash to the west.

There are few historical sources regarding the Tataviam. The word "Tataviam" most likely came from a Kitanemuk word that may be roughly translated as "people of the south-facing slope," due to their settlement on south-facing mountain slopes (King and Blackburn, 1978). The Chumash referred to them as "Alliklik" (Kroeber, 1925). What the Tataviam called themselves is not known. The Tataviam spoke a language that was part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (King and Blackburn, 1978). The language was related to that spoken by the Gabrielino and Kitanemuk.

Tataviam villages varied in size from larger centers with as many as 200 people, to smaller villages with only a few families (King and Blackburn, 1978). At the time of Spanish contact, the Tataviam population is estimated to have been less than 1,000. Primary vegetable food sources included acorns, juniper berries, seeds, and yucca buds. Small game such as antelope and deer supplemented these foods. Trade networks between inland groups such as the Tataviam, the coastal regions, and desert regions enabled the trade of exotic materials such as shell, asphaltum, and steatite. The first European visit to Tataviam territory occurred in A.D. 1769 with the expedition of Gaspar de Portolá, and again in 1776 with the expedition of Friar Francisco Garcés.

Historic Setting

Regional Setting

Spanish Period (A.D. 1769-1821)

Although Spanish explorers made brief visits to the region in 1542 and 1602, sustained contact with Europeans did not commence until the onset of the Spanish Period. In 1769 Gaspar de Portolá led an expedition from San Diego, passing through the Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley, on its way to the San Francisco Bay (McCawley, 1996). This was followed in 1776 by the expedition of Father Francisco Garcés (Johnson and Earle, 1990).

In the late 18th century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and forcibly relocating and converting native peoples. The nearest mission to the Project Site was Mission San Fernando Rey de Esapana, founded in 1797, located approximately 11 miles to the northeast. The mission was built to close the gap between Mission San Buenaventura and Mission San Gabriel. The location in what would become known as the San Fernando Valley had many advantages, including a friendly indigenous population, fertile soil, and the presence of four springs providing the mission with an abundant water supply (Krell, 1979).

In an effort to promote Spanish settlement of Alta California, Spain granted several large land concessions from 1784 to 1821. At this time, unless certain requirements were met, Spain retained title to the land (State Lands Commission [SLC], 1982).

Mexican Period (A.D. 1821-1848)

The Mexican Period began when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. The new independent nation continued to promote settlement of California through the issuance of land grants. During this period, the ranchos flourished, raising cattle, and producing meat and leather goods. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for native Hispanic Californians (Californios), many of whom became wealthy and prominent members of society. The Californios led generally easy lives, leaving the hard work to Hispanic cowhands (vaqueros) and Indian laborers (Pitt, 1994; Starr, 2007).

In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al., 2009). Land from the Mission San Fernando remained in the possession of the Mexican government until 1846, when Pio Pico sold the property to Eulogio de Celis for $14,000. The money was used to fund defensive efforts in response to the impending American

invasion of Alta California. Three weeks later, the Americans captured the capital of Alta California in Monterey (Link, 1991).

The American conquest of California was swift and by the summer of 1886, the United States had control of the entire province. However, an insurgency led by Jose Maria Flores formed to oppose American forces in Los Angeles. "Captain Archibald Gillespie and a small American contingent were under siege in Government House, the building that served as U.S. headquarters in Los Angeles" (Link, 1991). While Flores and his men occupied the Americans in Los Angeles, Andres Pico formed an army of Californios to confront Lieutenant Colonel John Freemont and 500 Americans approaching from the north (Link, 1991). Pico confronted Freemont's approaching force at the Cahuenga Pass. However, the rebellion was quickly suppressed as additional American forces led by Major General Stephen Kearny and U.S. Navy Commodore Robert Stockton liberated Gillespie and his men in Los Angeles.

Pico and his men, facing insurmountable odds as the only remaining force hostile to Americans in California, agreed to a truce. "On January 13, 1847, the signing of the Capitulation of Cahuenga took place on the kitchen table of the abandoned six-room adobe formerly occupied by Tomas Feliz and his family at the northern end of Cahuenga Pass" (Link, 1991). The signing of this document represents the end of hostilities between the Californios and the invading American military. The Feliz Adobe was identified by an army survey to be in ruins in 1877 and in 1888 Fremont returned to confirm that the location of the adobe ruins was indeed the same structure in which the capitulation was signed (Gust and Puckett 2004:48). An undated period map of the Campo de Cahuenga area refers to the adobe as a "house of walls" (LAPL Photo Collection n.d.). Today, the event is commemorated by a replica of the original adobe in Campo de Cahuenga State Historic Park with the location of the original adobe having stood approximately 1300 feet to the northwest of the Project Site.

American Period (A.D. 1848-present)

Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo in 1848. When the discovery of gold in northern California was announced in 1848, a huge influx of people from other parts of North America flooded into California. The increased population provided an additional outlet for the Californios' cattle. As demand increased, the price of beef skyrocketed, and Californios reaped the benefits. California officially became one of the United States in 1850. While the treaty recognized right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy, and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr, 2007).

In 1852, Eulogio de Celis' ownership of the former Mission San Fernando lands was confirmed by the U.S. Board of Land Commissioners. However, a year later Celis left Los Angeles and returned to Spain permanently. In 1854, Andres Pico purchased an undivided half interest in Celis' rancho for $15,000. However, Pico retained an interest in the property for only eight years before succumbing to the economic pressures of American real estate taxes, mortgage loans, and high interest rates. In 1862, Andres sold his interest in the rancho to his brother Pio for $7,000 (Link, 1991). A devastating flood in 1861, followed by droughts in 1862 and 1864, led to a rapid decline of the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle perished during these droughts (McWilliams, 1946; Dinkelspiel, 2008). This event, coupled with the burden of proving ownership of their lands, caused many Californios to lose their lands during this period

(McWilliams, 1946). “Like other land-rich, cash-poor owners of the great ranchos, Pio Pico mortgaged his property and went heavily into debt” (Link, 1991).

The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, connecting San Francisco with the eastern United States. Newcomers poured into northern California. One of those newcomers was Isaac Lankershim of Bavaria. Lankershim was a skilled rancher and wheat grower who saw tremendous potential in the land throughout the San Fernando Valley. Lankershim organized a group of San Francisco investors, including Levi Strauss, forming the San Fernando Farm and Homestead Association. The group purchased Pio Pico’s undivided interest in the property for $115,000 (Link 1991). The land was turned into grazing pasture for over 40,000 head of sheep but the drought of the 1870s forced the Association to turn, instead, to wheat and, later, orchards as well as limited grazing for cattle, horses, and sheep. This parcel, making up the southern half of the San Fernando Valley, today contains Woodland Hills, Tarzana, Encino, Sherman Oakes, Van Nuys, and North Hollywood.

At age 18 in 1868, Isaac’s son James was made manager of the family’s Fresno ranch; in 1870 at 20 he was made manager of the El Cajon ranch; and in 1872 at 22 he was made general manager of the San Fernando Valley ranch. James, together with brother-in-law Isaac Newton Van Nuys, managed this parcel as the largest wheat operation in the world at that time. At Isaac’s death in 1882, ownership of the land passed to James and Van Nuys. The two partners divided their management interests, with Van Nuys continuing to manage the wheat ranch and Lankershim investing those profits in land development in the valley and also in Los Angeles (Los Angeles Times, 1931).

City of Los Angeles

On September 4, 1781, El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles was established not far from the site where Portolá and his men camped during their 1769 excursion. Father Juan Crespi, who accompanied the 1769 expedition, had noted the suitability of the area for supporting a large settlement. He named the river El Rio de Nuestra Senora la Reyna de Los Angeles de Porciuncula (The River of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula) (Gumprecht, 2001).

The pueblo was first established in response to the increasing agricultural needs of Spanish missions and presidios in Alta California. A land grant of 28 acres was issued to California Governor Felipe de Neve in 1781. A small group of colonists from Mexico then set out to develop a pueblo near the river. The original pueblo consisted of a central square surrounded by twelve houses and a series of agricultural fields. Thirty-six fields occupied 250 acres between the town and the river to the east (Gumprecht, 2001). An irrigation system that would carry water from the river to the fields and the pueblo was the community’s first priority and was constructed almost immediately. The main irrigation ditch, or Zanja Madre, was completed by the end of October 1781. It was constructed in the area of present-day Elysian Park and carried water south along Alameda Street to the pueblo and then beyond (Gumprecht, 2001).

By 1786, the flourishing pueblo attained self-sufficiency and funding by the Spanish government ceased (Gumprecht, 2001). Fed by a steady supply of water and an expanding irrigation system, agriculture and ranching grew, and by the early 1800s the pueblo produced surplus wheat, corn, barley, and beans for export. A large number of livestock, including cattle and sheep, grazed in the surrounding lands. Wine production gained importance and vineyards blanketed the landscape between present-day San Pedro Street and the river (Gumprecht, 2001).

After Mexico gained its independence from Spain, Los Angeles became the capital of its California territory in 1835. But few visited the area, and the town remained a "sleepy agricultural village" until the Gold Rush in 1848 (Gumprecht, 2001). During the Gold Rush, Los Angeles ranchers were able to command high prices for their cattle, as demand outstripped supply. After California was admitted to the Union in 1850, the population of Los Angeles tripled within the next decade (Gumprecht, 2001).

When Los Angeles was connected to the transcontinental railroad via San Francisco on September 5, 1876, it experienced a significant boost in population. The city would experience its greatest growth in the 1880s when two more direct rail connections to the East Coast were constructed. The Southern Pacific completed its second transcontinental railway, the Sunset Route from Los Angeles to New Orleans, in 1883 (Orsi, 2005). In 1885, the Santa Fe Railroad completed a competing transcontinental railway to San Diego, with connecting service to Los Angeles (Mullaly and Petty, 2002). The resulting fare wars led to an unprecedented real estate boom, as well as affordable cross-country fares for immigrants. Despite a subsequent collapse of the real estate market, the population of Los Angeles increased 350 percent in the decade between 1880 and 1890 (Dinkelspiel, 2008).

The population boom of the 1880s drove the demand for real estate in Los Angeles. Farmland south and east of the city began to be replaced by residential and commercial development. Large tracts of agricultural land, now far more valuable for residential development, were subdivided and sold (Gumprecht, 2001).

From 1890 to 1900, the city continued to grow, and many infrastructure projects were completed during this decade (McWilliams, 1946). E.L. Doheny discovered oil in 1892, adding fuel to the flame. From 1900 to 1920, Los Angeles became a tourist mecca (McWilliams, 1946). The Los Angeles Aqueduct was constructed, and a large portion of the San Fernando Valley annexed to the city during the first decade of the 20th century. From 1920 to 1930, Los Angeles experienced another population explosion, due in part to the automobile and the development of the movie industry. Between 1890 and 1930, the population of Los Angeles increased from 50,000 to 1.2 million people (Wild, 2005).

City of Burbank

The City of Burbank was originally part of the Tongva Native American region, which spread from what is today Los Angeles County and the northern section of Orange County. In 1798, the Spanish Crown granted 36,000 acres of the Tongva land to Corporal José Maria Verdugo, which was called Rancho San Rafael. Verdugo had been active in the army until that time, but decided to retire and became a rancher. He raised herds of cattle, horses, sheep and mules on the Rancho and also grew watermelons, corn, beans, pepper and fruit. The Rancho also included what is today Glendale, Eagle Rock and Highland Park. By 1850 there were roughly 10 dwellings on the Rancho. In 1857, the Verdugos traded roughly 4,000 acres of Rancho San Rafael to Jonathan R. Scott for a roughly 6,000-acre portion of Rancho La Cañada which bordered the north end of Rancho San Rafael (Galvin Preservation Associates, 2009).

In 1843, a 4,600-acre Mexican land grant was granted to Commandante General Jose Castro. The land grant, Rancho La Providencia, bordered the southwestern boundary of Rancho San Rafael and includes the current boundaries of the City of Burbank. By 1851, two original members of the Los Angeles City Council, Alexander Bell and David W. Alexander, purchased Rancho La Providencia. In 1866, Dr. David Burbank (1821-1895) purchased the 4,600-acre Rancho Providencia from Bell and Alexander and a

4,600-acre portion of Rancho San Rafael from Jonathan Scott. The 9,200 acres of land that Burbank purchased was largely undeveloped at that time. By the following year he was involved in sheep ranching and had constructed a residence on the former Rancho Providencia portion of his land holdings, which was located at what is today the Warner Brothers Studios in the southwest section of Burbank. By the end of the decade, Burbank had one of the largest and most successful sheep farms in southern California. As a result of his success, Burbank decided to retire from dentistry in 1872 and began to devote much of his time investing in Los Angeles real estate (Galvin Preservation Associates, 2009).

In 1872 to 1873, the Southern Pacific Railway constructed an extension of a rail line from downtown Los Angeles through the area owned by Burbank. The right-of-way went through Burbank's ranch property and terminated at what is now North Hollywood. The extension was completed on April 15, 1874. As a result of the new rail line, many parts of what San Fernando Valley is now, including Glendale, were platted as it provided a vital commercial link to Los Angeles. The rail brought a number of settlers to the area during the late 1870s and early 1880s. Burbank began as a small farming town at its founding in 1887, and improvements to the existing water system were made during the 1890s. Agriculture remained the dominant industry in Burbank during the first decade of the 20th century (Galvin Preservation Associates, 2009).

Following incorporation in 1911, the city quickly grew into a residential and industrial community. In 1911 the Pacific Electric Railway line was extended from neighboring Glendale. The line became the second and more accessible link to downtown Los Angeles for Burbank. Until this point, the new city was only connected to Los Angeles via the Southern Pacific and a single largely unpaved road. The rail line was laid out along what is now Glenoaks Boulevard and terminated at Cypress Avenue. A combination passenger and freight depot were constructed on the south side of 4th Street between Orange Grove and Palm Avenues. The railway was important to the residential development of Burbank (Galvin Preservation Associates, 2009).

The period between 1911 and 1928 was a period of growth and development in the commercial and industrial areas of the newly incorporated city. New industries came to town and the city began to build up its infrastructure to support the growing community. During the 1920s, both Warner Brothers Studios and Lockheed were centered in Burbank, which further led to the creation of residential developments. Also, the construction of the United Aircraft and Transportation Company airfield in 1929 further validated the establishment of Burbank as a metropolitan center.

The City's industries sustained Burbank through the difficult periods of the Great Depression and World War II and the city experienced its biggest growth during the late 1940s and 1950s. Despite a lull period during the 1960s and 1970s, the city has grown to a community with a population of 103,340 (according to the 2010 census) (Galvin Preservation Associates, 2009).

City of Glendale

The Glendale area was first settled by Spanish Corporal Jose Maria Verdugo in 1784. In 1798, Verdugo was granted the 36,403-acre Rancho San Rafael (Pitt and Pitt 1997: 175). The rancho land extended "from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains in the north, between the Los Angeles River to the west and the Arroyo Seco to the east," and "to their confluence at the Pueblo of Los Angeles to the south" (Historic Resources Group, 2014). The land passed jointly to Verdugo's children, Julio and Catalina upon

his death in 1831. In 1855 the Verdugo's land claim was verified to the state of California. A section of the Verdugo's land was given to former Confederate Captain, Joseph Lancaster Brent, for compensation of legal services. In 1871, the rancho lands were partitioned into 31 different sections for 28 different people after a successful lawsuit by Andrew Glassell and others. This opened the way for more intensive American settlement.

To a considerable degree, Glendale owes its presence to agricultural cultivation and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Together with neighboring foothill communities, Glendale occupies a portion of the so-called "citrus belt," a climatic sub-region reaching from the San Gabriel Valley to San Bernardino. A direct outgrowth of the completion of the transcontinental railroad, which greatly increased marketing opportunities for the fruit and the citrus industry, this industry flourished in southern California from 1880 to roughly 1920s and was one of Glendale's earliest industries.

In 1902, Leslie C. Brand formed the Los Angeles & Glendale Railway Company. In 1904, the Los Angeles & Glendale Railway Company was sold to the "Los Angeles Interurban Railway Company and electric railway to Glendale finally opened in July 1904." Once connected by streetcar, pockets of residential streetcar neighborhoods developed around the downtown corridor along Brand Boulevard and Central Avenue. Two years after the introduction of the streetcar, the City of Glendale was incorporated in 1906. Within five years, the City of Glendale began the annexation process of surrounding communities including the West Glendale District and the Verdugo Canyon District.

Following the above-mentioned annexations, Glendale grew from 2.43 square miles to 30.6 square miles, and its' population flourished from 13,536 in 1920 to 62,736 in 1930. This growth changed the landscape of Glendale, from fruit orchards that were gradually replaced by housing developments to the town's commercial and social center, which grew up around Brand Boulevard.

Glendale, like much of the greater Los Angeles area, rapidly suburbanized and grew throughout the 20th century, benefiting from its control of local water resources. Glendale became known for its aggressive annexation of nearby communities, growing from just over two square miles during its founding to its present size of 30.5 square miles (City of Glendale, ND).

Los Angeles River

By 1900, the Los Angeles area needed other water sources to support its growing agricultural industry and population growth. Excessive water uses along with gravel mining and dumping had transformed the Los Angeles River into a desiccated sandy bed (Di Palma et al. 2018, as cited in Mills and McCauseland, 2019). William Mulholland, superintendent of the Los Angeles Water company proposed a new water source, and with the completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913, the Los Angeles River was rendered almost obsolete. Drawing water from the distant Owens Valley, the new 233-mile-long aqueduct provided seven times more water than the original river (Gumprecht 2001:105). From this point on, the Los Angeles River would appear only during major seasonal rain events, when its significant flow caused major flooding. No longer valued as a natural resource, the ever-wilder river was now feared as an uncontrollable force of nature (Di Palma et al. 2018, as cited in Mills and McCauseland, 2019).

The fatal and disastrous Los Angeles River flood of 1914led to the creation of the Los Angeles Flood Control District (LAFCD). Another fatal and devastating flood occurred in 1934, destroying bridges,

roads, and neighborhoods, and even claimed many lives. The implementation of the New Deal initiative redirected the focus of the District to much-needed flood control infrastructure in the Los Angeles region. Unable to meet the growing needs of the region, the Federal Flood Control Act of 1936 definitively assigned flood control of the entire country, including Los Angeles County to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). In response, USACE Los Angeles District Major Theodore Wyman Jr. reorganized and expanded the District. Wyman transferred engineers from other districts across the country to cope with the new responsibility (Turhollow 1975:9–10). Just two years later, in March 1938, another disastrous flood occurred, the most damaging in Los Angeles County's recorded history. In Burbank specifically the flood damaged several buildings on the Warner Brothers Studio complex (to the northeast of the Project Site on the north side of the river) where the channel was still largely uncontrolled (Gumprecht 2001:212). Immediately after the flood, Congress passed the Flood Control Act of 1938, appropriating additional funding for what would eventually become known as the Los Angeles County Drainage Area which included the construction of the LAR Channel. Historical records indicate that a total of 17 floods occurred between 1815 and 1938, calling for the Los Angeles River to be tamed, especially considering an influx of population to the area (Salazar 2013, as cited in Mills and McCauseland, 2019).

The Los Angeles River Flood Channel

After the 1938 flood the USACE assessed how Los Angeles County had dealt with floods in the past. It was discovered that during the construction of the Pasadena Freeway, the country's first reinforced concrete freeway, the County had used the same concrete to channel the adjacent Arroyo Seco Creek. This concrete channel survived the 1938 flood and became the prototype for the larger LAR Channel. Over the next two decades, the USACE transformed the Los Angeles River into a concrete storm drain. Vegetation was removed, the riverbed was excavated and lined with concrete, and its course was made linear (Mills and McCauseland, 2019).

The USACE flood control program in Los Angeles County remains the largest public works project the agency has ever undertaken west of the Mississippi River. By 1960, under the USACE flood control projects in Los Angeles County, contractors had moved 20 million cubic yards of earth (roughly 800,000 dump truck loads worth). They mixed 3.5 million barrels of cement, placed 147 million pounds of reinforced steel, and set 460,000 tons of stones. (Gumprecht 2001:226). According to Gumprecht (2001), the LAR Channel became known as the "water freeway". The channel was so efficient that a "single drop of rain falling high in the San Gabriel Mountains can now reach the sea in less than sixty minutes" (Gumprecht 2001:224).

Griffith Park

The Project Area is in Griffith Park and the APE includes portions of the northern section of Griffith Park. A summary of the history of the park from the HCM nomination by the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is below (Los Angeles Department of City Planning, 2008):

> [The Griffith Park] historic monument was formed in 1896 by the donation of private land owned by Colonel Griffith J. Griffith and his wife Mary Agnes Christina Mesmer to the City of Los Angeles as a gift for use as parkland. This land was originally a portion of the Rancho Los Feliz, owned by José Vicente Feliz of Sonora, Mexico. As a corporal for the Spanish Crown, on June 1781 Feliz escorted the original eleven families from Sonora to the settlement that would become the Pueblo de la Reina

de Los Angeles sobre el Rio de la Porciúncula ("Los Angeles"). Feliz became the pueblo's Commisionado, the highest political authority at the time. Sometime between 1795-1800, the Spanish Crown granted 6,647 acres of land to Feliz for his public service and loyalty, establishing the Rancho Los Feliz. In the 1830s, the Feliz family constructed an adobe residence in the Rancho. The Feliz family later willed the Rancho to their family lawyer, Don Antonio Coronel, an early Justice of the Peace for Los Angeles. After California came under United States rule, Coronel became the area's first County Assessor and later Mayor of Los Angeles, establishing the City's first Department of Public Works. Coronel would also go on to become State Treasurer of California.

In 1883, Coronel helped establish the Historical Society of Southern California. Helen Hunt Jackson developed the idea of writing her famed novel Ramona, while staying with Coronel on her visit to Los Angeles. Coronel would later sell the Rancho to John Baldwin, after which it was sold to Thomas Bell. An immigrant from Wales, Griffith J. Griffith settled in San Francisco in the 1870s where he became wealthy investing in mining activities throughout the Southwest. After visiting Los Angeles in the 1870-80s, he resettled in Los Angeles and purchased a 4,071-acre portion of the original Rancho Los Feliz from Thomas Bell in 1882. Griffith began developing and selling sections of the southern portion of the Rancho land, establishing the residential communities of Los Feliz, Ivanhoe, and Kenilworth. On December 16, 1896, Griffith presented to the City Council a property deed and letter donating 3,015 acres of the Los Feliz Rancho as a "Christmas present." To secure water rights for the City, Griffith later donated an additional 1,000 acres alongside the Los Angeles River.

Throughout [Griffith Park] are park infrastructural elements such as walls, barriers, drainage canals, stoppage dams, and water fountains constructed in the "Park style" between the 1930s-50s. In a style adopted by the Department of Recreation and Parks for most of the 1950s, rubble rock and ashlar set in mortar is used as a consistent design theme throughout Griffith Park. Major alterations to [Griffith Park] include the placement of the Interstate 5 and 134 freeways through parkland in the 1950s-60s and the introduction of the Toyon Landfill in 1958 (Los Angeles Department of City Planning, 2008).

Los Angeles Equestrian Center

One of the amenities within Griffith Park is the Los Angeles Equestrian Center located across the 134 Freeway to the north. The 2008 preliminary HCM Application describes the following (ICF Jones & Stokes, 2008):

The Los Angeles River serves as a historic boundary for the north and east sides of Griffith Park. Portions of Griffith Park are located north of the Los Angeles River, and these include amenities such as the Los Feliz Golf Course, North Atwater Park, the Griffith Park Equestrian Center, the Central Service Yard, the Bette Davis Picnic Area, and an open, undeveloped flatlands riparian area called the Pollywog.

The Los Angeles Equestrian Center is a large equestrian complex located immediately north of the 134 Highway. The site plan is semi-circular, with a main entrance off of Riverside Drive, entering into the complex due south. Except for one structure to be described below, the Equestrian Center dates from the mid-1980s, which is well beyond the period of significance for purposes of this nomination. However, this area has historically been used for equestrian related activities. The northern section of the Equestrian Center is open to the public; however, the southern stables and western office area are private. The entrance to the center is accessed to the north through a large entry way structure that has a concrete foundation and horizontal wood siding. The shape of the structure mimics a stable with a double-pitched roof.

Directly south of the entrance is a one-story house that is rectangular in plan. The building has board and batten siding, wood frame windows, and four-pane French doors. There is a gable on hipped roof with composition shingles. There is a stone chimney near the north elevation, and an overhang porch

on the primary, east elevation. There is a concrete foundation with an original, protruding addition on the north elevation. This building dates from the 1930s and originally served as a Cricket Clubhouse. The chimney appears to be a later reconstruction.

Equestrian Neighborhoods

A detailed description of the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge can be found in the Previously Recorded Resources section of this report. The Mariposa Equestrian Bridge National Register nomination provides historic context about the development of equestrian residential neighborhoods north of the LAR Channel and to the east and west of the Los Angeles Equestrian Center:

> The Mariposa Street Bridge was constructed in response to flood-control work and channelization of the Los Angeles River. In the 1930s, destructive flooding of the river prompted a request for federal assistance, with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ultimately taking the lead in channelizing the waterway. Work on channelizing the river began in 1938 and continued for decades, completed in 1960. By that time, over 50 miles of waterway had been channelized. While channelization prevented widespread flooding, channelization "eliminated crossings formerly used by riders," as "there was no way for horsemen north of the river to reach the Griffith Park bridle paths just across the stream…" As a result of the sudden and prohibitive access problem, a group of local equestrians formed a committee to request a new equestrian-pedestrian bridge be built over the river so Burbank and Glendale equestrians could access Griffith Park.
>
> The Riverbottom has served local equestrians since the early 1900s. Riding academies, schools for teaching horsemanship, were established in this location by the 1920s. Stables, as well as restaurants, feed stores, and related properties service local equestrians. The Riverbottom provides linkages to surrounding bridle trails for equestrians living in the adjacent "Riverside Rancho" neighborhood and the Mariposa Street Bridge is one such linkage.
>
> Located in close proximity to Griffith Park, the Riverbottom is a critical service area for equestrians as well as a point of access to the park's extensive bridle trail system. The Riverside Rancho, as the residential neighborhoods were frequently referred to by real estate promotion, also referred to as the Rancho Neighborhood, is the broad residential-equestrian neighborhood within the cities of Burbank and Glendale that is northeast and northwest of the Mariposa Street Bridge. Situated on the rim of Griffith Park, property owners have close access to the equestrian trail system. These properties were especially unique at the time for their accommodation of the horse and connectivity to the local bridle trail system. The residences in the Riverside Rancho continued to be used in combination with equestrian uses over the ensuing decades. In the late 1970s, approximately 3,500 horses resided in the Riverside Rancho area of Burbank and Glendale, and most houses often came with stables in the backyards. In addition to the rental and boarding stables in the area, nearby homes are zoned for single-family residences with horses.

Archival Research

SCCIC Records Search

A records search for the Project was conducted on April 12, 2024, by staff at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University at Fullerton. A study area was delineated for the SCCIC records search which includes all Project impacts plus a 0.50-mile radius for Archeological Resources and a 0.25-mile radius for the Historic Architectural Resources. The records search included a review of all recorded cultural

resources (archaeological and historic architectural) and reports within the study area, as well as a review of the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and the BERD.

Previous Cultural Resources Studies

The records search results indicate that 22 cultural resources studies have been conducted within the study area (**Table 1**). Approximately 50 percent of the study area has been included in previous cultural resources assessments. Of the 22 previous studies, seven (LA-845, -3554, -7429, -7840, -8254, -13249, -13250) have included portions of the APE.

TABLE 1
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES

SSJVIC	Author	Title	Year
LA-00845*	Beroza, Barbara	*Prehistoric Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for a Portion of Griffith Park, Los Angeles, Calif.*	1980
LA-02210	Frierman, Jay D.	*Archaeological Survey Report and Assessment of the Riverdale Parcel, Griffith Park Los Angeles, California*	1989
LA-03501	Dillon, Brian D.	*Archaeological Record Search and Impact Evaluation for the Los Angeles Wastewater Program Management (nos-ncos) Project Los Angeles, California*	1990
LA-03554*	Leonard, Nelson N. III	*Ucas-304 Survey of Griffith Park, Los Angeles County*	1968
LA-03950	McLean, Deborah K.	*Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La 119-01, 604 Sonora Avenue, City of Glendale, County of Los Angeles, California*	1998
LA-04460	Grenda, Donn R.	*Archaeological Monitoring at Forest Lawn - Hollywood Hills, Exaltation Development*	1998
LA-05022	Iverson, Gary	*Negative Archaeological Survey Report: 178600*	1999
LA-06723	Harbert, Claudia	*Historic Property Survey Report for 15/western Avenue Access Improvement Program City of Glendale Los Angeles County, Ca*	2000
LA-06752	Foster, John M.	*Highway Project Mariposa Street Improvement Project, City of Burbank*	2002
LA-07266	McKenna, Jeanette A.	*Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Alternative Route for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power River Supply Conduit, Los Angeles County, California*	2004
LA-07429*	Hope, Andrew	*Caltrans Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Survey and Evaluation of Common Bridge Types*	2004
LA-07840*	Sylvia, Barbara	*Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Beautification and Modernization Along Route 134 From the 134/170 Separation to Shoup Ave Uc, and Along Route 101 From the 101/170 Separation to Concord Street Uc*	2001
LA-08254*	McKenna, Jeanette A.	*Results of a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Los Angeles Department of Water and Power River Supply Conduit, Los Angeles County, California*	2004
LA-10902	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS4365A (Modern Engine), 701 Sonora Avenue, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California*	2010
LA-11577	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0253 (I-5 & 134 Fwy), CASPR No: 3551016244, 701 Sonora Avenue, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California*	2011
LA-11693	Loftus, Shannon L.	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAC377 (11838) South Burbank, 936 West Alameda Avenue, Burbank, Los Angeles County, CA*	2011
LA-12498	Lawson, Natalie and Roderic McLean	*Cultural Resources Assessment Proposed Master Plan for the Forest Lawn Memorial-Park Hollywood Hills, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	2009

SSJVIC	Author	Title	Year
LA-13249*	-	*Silver Lake Reservoir Complex Storage Replacement Project, Cultural Resources Assessment Report*	2004
LA-13249*	Jim Bard	*Addendum to the Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Silver Lake Reservoir Complex Storage Replacement Project*	-
LA-13249*	E. Bruce Lander	*Final Draft, Silver Lake Reservoir Complex Storage Replacement Project, Paleontologic Resource Inventory/Impact Assessment*	2004
LA-13249*	E. Bruce Lander	*Addendum to the Paleontologic Resources Inventory/Impact Assessment for the Silver Lake Reservoir Complex Storage Replacement Project*	-
LA-13250*	Beherec, Marc A.	*Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation For the Headworks West Reservoir Project Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	2016

SOURCE: SCCIC, 2024

NOTE:

* Indicates study overlapping APE

Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

The records search results indicate that a total of four archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the study area (**Table 2 Confidential**). Of the four archaeological resources, three are historic-period archaeological sites consisting of a kiln site, features exposed within the Headworks Spreading Grounds, and an adobe structure, respectively; and one is a precontact isolate consisting of a mano. Of the four archaeological resources, only resource features within Headworks Spreading Grounds is located within a small portion of the westernmost APE. The other three resources are located within the 0.50-mile radius, but outside the APE.

TABLE 2
(*CONFIDENTIAL)*

Resource P-19-4712

Resource P-19-4712 consists of the Headworks Spreading Grounds (HWSG) which encompasses approximately 43 acres. The resource previously included six spreading basins and a channel used for diverting water from the Los Angeles River. The resource was first constructed in 1938 then redesigned between 1954 and 1964. The basins and channel were destroyed during construction activities prior to its

recordation. The HWSG was evaluated and found not to meet criteria for listing in the California Register and National Register. During recordation of the HWSG, a total of seven historic features dating back to the mid-20th century were also documented. These features consist of pipes (made of corrugated iron, steel, alloy metal), concrete walls, a concrete retaining wall, a concrete block retaining wall, and a concrete block building (Griffith, 2015). The northeastern most peripheral portion of the HWSG falls within the westernmost APE for the Project. However, none of the historic-period features fall within the APE for the Project.

Previously Recorded Historic Architectural Resources

Previously recorded Historic Architectural resources within the APE are included in **Table 3** below. The results include the SCCIC record search, resources listed in the BERD, and local historic inventories for the cities of Los Angeles, Burbank and Glendale. Two resources shown in **Table 4** were not within the APE but were within a 0.25-mile radius of the Permanent Impact (Project Site) and were included as part of the CEQA review.

TABLE 3
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES (WITHIN THE APE)

P-Number (P-19-)	Name / Address	Source	Description	Built Date	Eligibility
175297	Griffith Park	SCCIC, City of Los Angeles	Griffith Park was found eligible under Criterion A for the National Register in 1994. The park in its entirety was designated as a Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument in 2009.	1896-2007	2S2 (NRHP eligible), District / HCM #942
187573	Riverside-Zoo Drive Bridge (53C1298)	SCCIC, City of Los Angeles	The Riverside Drive Bridge was found eligible for the National Register at the local level in 2004. It was listed as a Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument in 2008.	1938	2S2 (NRHP eligible), HCM #910
N/a	"Little Nugget" Union Pacific Club Car	City of Los Angeles	The Little Nugget is a railroad passenger car at Travel Town, Griffith Park, that was listed as a Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument in 1990.	1937	HCM #474, Contributing element to Griffith Park
N/a	L.A. Live Steamers	City of Los Angeles	The L.A. Live Steamers Railroad Museum is a contributor to the Griffith Park District (2008 staff report).	Various	Contributing element to Griffith Park
N/a	Walt's Barn	City of Los Angeles	Walt's Barn is a contributor to the Griffith Park District	1950	Contributing element to Griffith Park
N/a	Travel Town Transportation Museum Collection	City of Los Angeles	Travel Town is a contributor to the Griffith Park District	1952-1962	Contributing element to Griffith Park
N/a	Former Cricket House	City of Los Angeles	The Former Cricket House is a contributor to the Griffith Park District	1933	Contributing element to Griffith Park

P-Number (P-19-)	Name / Address	Source	Description	Built Date	Eligibility
193573	LAR Channel (Reach 2)	SCCIC, Thompson	Reach 2 of the Los Angeles River was recommended eligible for listing the National Register under Criterion A and C as a component of the Los Angeles River district (19-190897) in 2022.	1938	2D2 (Contributor to a District)
193574	LAR Channel (Reach 3)	SCCIC, Thompson	Reach 3 of the Los Angeles River was recommended eligible for listing the National Register under Criterion A and C as a component of the Los Angeles River district (19-190897) in 2022.	1938-1939	2D2 (Contributor to a District)
N/a	Mariposa Equestrian Bridge	Office of Historic Preservation / NRHP Draft Nomination (03/2024)	The Mariposa Bridge was found eligible for the National Register under Criterion A at the local level in 2024.	1939	2S2 (Listed on the NRHP)

TABLE 4
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
(OUTSIDE APE - WITHIN 0.25-MILE RADIUS FOR CEQA)

P-Number (P-19-)	Name / Address	Source	Description	Built Date	Eligibility
	1515 Morningside Drive	BERD	A single-family home was evaluated in 1989 and found ineligible for the National Register.	1941	6Y
	1417 Randall Street	BERD	A single-family home was evaluated in 1991 and found ineligible for the National Register.	1940	6Y

Historic Architectural Resource Descriptions

Previously Recorded

Griffith Park

Griffith Park in its entirety is a Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument (HCM No. 942), adopted 1/27/2009 and is eligible for the National Register. The HCM nomination and describes the resource:

> Because of the size, complexity, and diverse uses of the subject area, the application identified more than 30 key features as "Historically Sensitive Resources and Areas" that appear to be historically significant and serve as contributing elements or character-defining features of the proposed Monument. Six of these are recognized historic resources that are locally designated Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs). Other buildings and structures in the subject area have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources. Throughout the subject area are park infrastructural elements such as walls, barriers, drainage canals, stoppage dams, and water fountains constructed in the "Park style" between the 1930s-50s (Los Angeles Department of City Planning, 2008:3).
>
> The Griffith Park HCM includes 4730 Crystal Springs Drive; 3201, 3210 & 3401 Riverside Drive; 2715 Vermont Avenue; and 5333 Zoo Drive. Griffith Park meets all of the Historic-Cultural Monument criteria 1, 2, 3 and 4, for architecture, history, historic personages, and important events.

The park was donated in 1896 by Colonel Griffith J. Griffith to the City of Los Angeles, and contains buildings, structures, and infrastructure of various architectural styles, as well as infrastructural elements designed in the "Park Style," and natural wilderness areas and designed landscapes. The establishment of Griffith Park in 1896 was a significant event in the history of the City of Los Angeles that is linked to the broader social history and cultural movements of the late 19th century City Beautiful Movement and large-scale philanthropy.

The built environment of the Griffith Park monument contains buildings and structures from the period of significance (1896-1958) that serve as character-defining features of the park and contribute to the HCM. This diverse collection of nearly thirty different buildings and structures include the Merry-Go-Round (1924), Spanish Colonial Revival Style Municipal Plunge pool house and pool (1927), the Greek Theater (1930), the Old Zoo structures (1914- 1937), the Travel Town buildings (1952-1962) and the Pony Ride and Train Ride complex (1946/1963). The expressionist Modern style LA Shares Building (1961) once contained the LA Shares charitable facilities warehouse and served as the costume workshop for the Griffith Park Children's Theater. Designation of Griffith Park as a HCM in accordance with Chapter 9 Article 1 of the City of Los Angeles Administrative Code ("LAAC") ensures that construction activities involving the subject property are regulated in accordance with Section 22.171.14 of the LAAC. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards of Rehabilitation are expressly incorporated into the LAAC and provide standards concerning the historically appropriate construction activities which ensure the continued preservation of the subject property (Los Angeles Department of City Planning, 2008: 3-11).

Griffith Park –Contributing Elements and Features

The resources below are contributing elements within the APE. Some are individually eligible locally or nationally in addition to being contributors to the Griffith Park District. The descriptions from the HCM nomination for each are as follows:

Riverside Drive Bridge, 1938 (HCM #910, National Register eligible)
This five-bay concrete span crossing the Los Angeles River was constructed as a Public Works Administration project. The bridge is supported by concrete piers between arches that underscore each bay. Stylized light fixtures and railing line the four-lane bridge.

"Little Nugget" Railcar, 1937 (HCM #474)
"Little Nugget" is a Union Pacific Railroad passenger car built in 1937 by Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co. It is among the features on exhibit at the Travel Town Transportation Museum.

L.A. Live Steamers
The Los Angeles Live Steamers Railroad Museum is an open-air collection of rideable 1/8 scale miniature steam, electric, and diesel trains around various steel tracks. Among these is a main line donated by Walt Disney that runs a circuit around the perimeter of the museum.

Walt's Barn, 1950
Walt's Barn has a sinking ridgeline roof with a dovecote and an exposed wood ridge beam that extends out of the southern façade. The barn once belonged to Walt Disney and served as his workspace for his model train line, which is now part of Live Steamers.

Travel Town Transportation Museum (Collection, 1952-1962)
Travel Town features various buildings and features, including actual examples of transportation such as steam locomotives, cabs, and railway cars. The museum's structural elements include an entry kiosk constructed of metal columns and a cross-gabled roof, a metal frame bridge, and a small rectangular waiting canopy. The site Travel Town now occupies served as a POW camp during World War II.

Former Cricket House, c. 1933
The former Cricket Clubhouse is a one-story building with a rectangular plan, a porch, and French doors. It is now a part of the Los Angeles Equestrian Center.

The following are considered eligible resources for the purpose of this report since they are located within Griffith Park and are features and amenities of the park. The descriptions below are adapted from the 2008 supplemental nomination report (ICF Jones & Stokes, 2008):

Los Angeles Equestrian Center
The Los Angeles Equestrian Center dates mostly from the 1980s, except for the Former Cricket House described above. The northern portion of the center is open to the public, but the southern stables and buildings are not.

Maintenance Service Yard c. 1950
The maintenance yard located at 5201 Zoo Drive contains three buildings constructed c. 1950 in the Modern style. Building 1 is located on the eastern portion of the parcel, and Buildings 2 and 3 are on the western portion. A paved parking area used by maintenance vehicles is located between the buildings.

Bette Davis Picnic Area and other Picnic Areas
There are at least three picnic areas within the APE, including the Bette Davis Picnic Area. Two are situated at the south end of the LAR Channel, and the Bette Davis Picnic Area is to the north. Both areas include picnic tables, and Bette Davis contains restroom facilities.

Trails and Tunnels
There are 53 miles of hiking, walking and bridle trails in Griffith Park in addition to automobile access roads throughout the park. The trail network intersects the Project Area and runs parallel to the 134 Freeway north of Travel Town and the L.A. Live Steamers resources. The 2008 supplemental nomination describes the area north of the 134 Freeway including that there are "two concrete water drainage tunnels running below the highway" (ICF Jones & Stokes, 2008). ESA observed the tunnels during the site visit, noting the numbers 6 and 7 and that the tunnels provide access to Griffith Park trails to the south. While these were likely constructed as infrastructure to allow for water runoff from Griffith Park into the LAR Channel, the tunnels serve as a connection to the south end of Griffith Park and should be considered features of the District for the purposes of this report. They do not currently connect with the existing bike path nor the extension proposed by this Project.

LAR Channel (Reaches 2 and 3)

Excerpts from the 2022 report A Regional Historic Context for Flood-Control Activities within Los Angeles County and an Architectural Assessment of Select Reaches of the Los Angeles River Channel, Los Angeles County, California provide a brief overview and describe the eligibility of the LAR Channel that overlaps the APE:

The modern LAR channel begins at Owensmouth Avenue, at the confluence of Arroyo Calabasas and Bell Creek, and empties into the Pacific Ocean. The USACE is responsible for operations and maintenance activities along the LAR from Lankershim Boulevard, in the San Fernando Valley, through the downtown area of Los Angeles, to Stewart and Gray Road in the city of South Gate. Additionally, the USACE has jurisdiction over a short section of the LAR channel upstream of and downstream from Sepulveda Dam; however, that segment is not included in this study. There are various channel configurations along the USACE-maintained portion of the LAR. The most prevalent is the trapezoidal section of channel with concrete or grouted-stone side slopes and a concrete, cobblestone-lined, or soft-bottom (unlined) invert. Other segments are rectangular in cross section and are constructed of reinforced-concrete cantilever walls or steel sheet piling with a concrete invert.

> Previous cultural resource investigations have resulted in evaluation of and historical research on specific reaches or segments of the LAR channel. Further consultation between the USACE and the California SHPO for these projects has resulted in the determination by the USACE that the LAR channel is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria a and c. Individual segments are discussed in terms of contributing elements to a "presumed" or "potential" historic district, and some segments have been evaluated as individual properties, such as the headwater channel where Arroyo Calabasas and Bel Creek meet to start the LAR.
>
> Although it has been determined eligible by the USACE and certain segments have been recommended individually eligible, the entire river has not been evaluated as a historic district with defined contributing and noncontributing segments. The USACE noted that the LAR Channel retains integrity of workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association and has a period of significance of 1936–1960. Specific character-defining features have not been previously defined but broadly include the channelized segments (rectangular or trapezoidal in cross section) with sides and inverts lined with either concrete or grouted rock (except some segments with earth-and-stone inverts) that date to the period of significance and have not been modified or altered (Thompson et al, 2022:4.15-16, 5.10).

Reaches No. 2 and 3 of the LAR Channel within the APE are presumed to be contributing elements of the LAR historic district for the purposes of this project. Brief descriptions are included below.

> **Reach No. 2, 1938**
> Reach No. 2 is a 1.7-mile segment of the LAR Channel that extends from Niagara Street to the confluence with the Burbank Western Channel. Constructed in 1938, it is rectangular in cross-section with concrete channel walls and a concrete invert. A service roadway on the left bank extends the entire length of Reach 2, and State Route 134 (Ventura Freeway) and the Mariposa Equestrian bridge were constructed as crossings (Thompson et al., 2022:5.11).
>
> **Reach No. 3, 1938-1939**
> Reach No. 3 is a 7.4-mile segment of the LAR Channel that extends from the confluence of the Burbank Western Channel to Dayton Avenue (Figueroa Street). Constructed from 1938 to 1939, it is mostly trapezoidal in cross-section and features a combination of 37 concrete and grouted-stone side slopes and a cobblestone-fill invert. A portion east of Interstate 5 downstream is rectangular in cross-section with concrete walls and a concrete invert (Thompson et al., 2022:5.11).

Mariposa Equestrian Bridge

The Mariposa Equestrian Bridge, also known as the Swinging Bridge, is within the City of Burbank. It is located north of the Los Angeles Equestrian Center and links Burbank and Glendale equestrian neighborhoods. Constructed in 1939, the bridge is a wire-cable suspension bridge that spans LAR Channel and overlaps the APE. The bridge was listed in the National Register at the local level of significance in 2024 (Snow, McGee, 2024). The following excerpts from the National Register nomination provides additional information about the bridge and use by the equestrian community:

> Although situated in a dense urban environment, the area immediately surrounding the Mariposa Street Bridge has a pastoral quality. The sound of the SR-134 Ventura Freeway, shielded by a concrete wall a short distance to the south of the bridge, is hardly perceptible through the mostly native chaparral vegetation with several mature pine trees. Hills of Griffith Park, south of the SR-134 Ventura Freeway, dominate the backdrop to the south, enhancing the rural atmosphere within the city. The boundary to the City of Los Angeles is located 10-feet to the east of the south side of the bridge. Northwest of the bridge is a residential neighborhood within the City of Burbank that is zoned to allow horse boarding in back yard stables. Northeast of the bridge are commercial horse

stables. Dirt equestrian trails, restricted to horseback riding and hiking, line both sides of the river to the east and west.

Designed for conveyance of horses and people, the Mariposa Street Bridge is significant for its association with the equestrian history of Los Angeles County. Situated at the nexus of the cities of Glendale, Burbank, and Los Angeles, the Mariposa Street Bridge spans a channelized portion of the Los Angeles River, leading from a unique commercial-equestrian area historically known as the Riverbottom, a unique residential and commercial equestrian area that includes the cities of Burbank (Burbank Rancho) and Glendale, as well as the Los Angeles Equestrian Center, into Griffith Park. The Riverbottom has long provided equestrian support services like stables, feed stores, horse rentals, and riding academies. Griffith Park includes over fifty miles of bridle trails.

The Mariposa Street Bridge has been in continuous use since its erection in 1939. It is an essential point of conveyance, and the only historic bridge providing equestrian access over the Los Angeles River into Griffith Park. The bridge supports the ongoing, historic equestrian use of the neighborhood and equestrian community more generally. Retaining a high degree of integrity to convey its significance from its date of construction, 1939, the Mariposa Street Bridge appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Its period of significance begins with construction in 1939, extending through 1963, a date connected with a decline in the percentage of Western films and television shows shot on nearby movie ranches, movie studios, and in Griffith Park that were made possible by the Mariposa Street Bridge spanning the Los Angeles River (Snow, McGee, 2024).

1515 Morningside Drive, Burbank,1941

The residence at 1515 Morningside Drive is located approximately 0.25 miles from the western portion of the Direct APE and just outside the APE. It was constructed in 1941 as a minimal traditional-style single-family residence and is situated in the Riverside Rancho neighborhood of Burbank. It was evaluated in 1989 and found ineligible for the National Register. ESA concurs with this recommendation. The larger neighborhood may be eligible as a District for its association with equestrian amenities in the area and development as a horse-stable neighborhood.

1417 Randall Street, Burbank,1940

The residence at 1417 Randall Street is located approximately 0.12 miles from the northeastern portion of the Direct APE and is just outside the APE. 1417 Randall Street was constructed in 1940 as a Minimal Traditional style single-family residence and is situated in the Glendale Riverside Rancho neighborhood. It was evaluated in 1991 and found ineligible for the National Register. ESA concurs with this recommendation. The larger neighborhood may be eligible as a District for its association with equestrian amenities in the area and development as a horse stable neighborhood.

Potential Resources

The following resources were identified during ESA's reconnaissance survey. Descriptions are included below.

910-914 Mariposa Street, c. 1936

910-914 Mariposa Street consists of a vernacular-style cottage constructed circa 1936-1939, horse stables, horse training circles, and ancillary buildings. The cottage that fronts Mariposa Street is asymmetrically massed with additions extending from the side and rear elevations. The additions reflect the haphazard manner that buildings in rural areas of the period were often developed.as owners were able to expand

their properties. The building is capped with a gable roof and the additions have shed and saltbox roofs. Original wood double-hung windows with wood frames flank the main entrance, which is accessed from terracotta steps. A wood frame casement window is set within the front-facing gable and appears to be original. The cottage is clad in original horizontal wood siding. The addition extends onto the adjacent parcel at 910 Mariposa Street. A metal pole sign is in front of the building that reads "Studio Horse Rental" 910-914 Mariposa Street is situated to the northeast of the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge which provides access for riders to the Griffith Park equestrian trails.

A *Los Angeles Evening Citizen News* article details that in 1936, Captain A.P. Maresh constructed horse riding stables at 914 S. Mariposa (Burbank Gain, 1936). The Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor shows the buildings on the parcel were constructed in 1939, so that was likely when the cottage was constructed. The vernacular cottage may have been used as an office for the riding stables or possibly a residence for a stable worker. Maresh was passionate about horse racing and prior to constructing the building and stables on Mariposa Street, he owned a riding academy nearby at Riverside Drive and Main Street (Building Figures, 1932). By 1942, the stables were owned by Ed Larson and named the "El Rancho Stables." An advertisement in the *Daily News* described that from the stables there were "no roads to cross" and guests could "ride right out of the stable onto the trail" (El Rancho, 1942). By 1946, part or all of the vernacular cottage was operating as a restaurant named the El Rancho Café (Advertisement, 1946). The ownership of the stables and horse rental business changed over the years, as did the name of the rental company. In the 1990s the business was called K Horse Rental, and a western theme was used to draw guests into the stables (Long Horn, 1998). One of the buildings, possibly the cottage or additions to the cottage were operating as a BBQ restaurant and touristy gift shop "trading post." Today, the horse rental company is named "Studio Horse Rental", and riders gather south of the vernacular cottage before crossing the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge to access the Griffith Park trails south of the river.

Bridge (53C 955) over Burbank Western Channel, 1940

The small bridge over the Burbank Western Channel was constructed in 1940. It serves as an equestrian bridge connecting the Los Angeles Equestrian Center with the equestrian trails north of the LAR and Bette Davis Park. The bridge deck is cast-in place concrete and concrete piers with a bell shape curved top rise slightly above the railing.

Transmission Lines

The project area intersects a major transmission corridor as part of the LADWP easement. The 230kV line is approximately nine miles and contains above ground transmission lines. They cross the river at the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge and the substation is located just outside the study area on the left bank of the LAR south of Flower Street in Glendale. The transmission towers are lattice-style with concrete bases. They first appear in aerial imagery in 1972.

Historical Society Outreach

ESA architectural historian Valerie Smith, M.S., sent letters of inquiry via email on August 9, 2024, to four groups: Burbank Historical Society, Glendale Historical Society, the Los Angeles Conservancy, and the Friends of Griffith Park. The letters included a brief project description and location information, including maps, and requested any information or concerns about historic properties in or near the APE.

Responses were received from the Friends of Griffith Park. They requested clarification about the Project Description and how the Project would affect the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge.

A summary of outreach, including concerns expressed by the Friends of Griffith Park is included in **Appendix B,** *Historical Society Outreach*, of this report. No responses were received from the Burbank Historical Society, Glendale Historical Society, or the Los Angeles Conservancy.

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on July 11, 2024, to request a search of the SLF. Results were received on July 30, 2024, indicating that the results were positive and to contact the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians for more information (**Appendix C**).

Summary of Native American Consultation

The City of Los Angeles conducted consultation with California Native American tribes pursuant to AB 52 to identify tribal cultural resources in or near the Project. Letters were sent via certified mail and email on September 20, 2024, to 16 Native American contacts (**Table 5**). The letters included a brief Project description, location information, including maps, and a summary of the SLF and SCCIC searches. The letters requested for the contacts to provide any information on cultural resources in the vicinity within 30 days of receipt of the letters (see Appendix K of this IS/MND). Two of the 16 Native American contacts provided comments on the Project. On October 28, 2024, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation) reached out and asked if ground disturbance was proposed for the Project and requested consultation. On October 5, 2024, the Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council indicated that the APE for the Project runs across the village of *Maawnga* and requested Native American monitoring during all ground disturbance. On January 9, 2025, the Kizh Nation provided information regarding the potential for tribal cultural resources to be inadvertently discovered within the Project area. They provided information that indicated they found the location to be sensitive for these resources but did not identify the presence of any known tribal cultural resources within the Project Site. The Kizh Nation also provided the City with their preferred mitigation measures to be used for the Project. No additional responses have been received to date by the Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California, and the City is in the process of closing consultation with both tribes. Copies of all correspondence are included in **Appendix C,** *Sacred Lands File Search*, of this report.

TABLE 5
SUMMARY OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Contact/Title	Tribal Affiliation	Response/Comments
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Tribe asked if ground disturbance was proposed for the Project and requested consultation. Consultation materials received by the City and the City is in the process of closing consultation.
Christina Marsden Conley, Tribal Cultural Resource Administrator,	Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Tribe indicated that the APE for the Project runs across the village of Maawnga and requested Native American monitoring during all ground disturbance. Tribe also requested to stay informed of the Project and suggested a rotation may be implemented if there is more than one interested tribe. The City reached out to the Tribe in an effort to schedule consultation but has not received a response. The City is in the process of closing consultation.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	See response above
Erica Schenk, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	No response yet
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	No response yet
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Cahuilla Band of Indians	No response yet
Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	No response yet
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	See response above
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	No response yet
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	No response yet
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	No response yet
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	No response yet
Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	No response yet
Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	No response yet
Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	No response yet
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	No response yet

Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were examined to provide information relevant to historical land uses associated with the APE and to contribute to an assessment of subsurface archaeological sensitivity. Available maps include the 1894 and 1900 Los Angeles, CA 15-minute topographic quadrangles, the 1920 Santa Monica, CA topographic quadrangle, the 1926 and 1967 Burbank, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles, and the 1928 Glendale, CA 7.5-minute topographic

quadrangle (TopoView, 2024). Historic aerial photographs of the APE were available for the years 1952, 1964, 1977, 1989, 1999, 2009, 2018, 2022 (historicaerials.com, 2024), and 2024 (Bing Maps, 2024).

The 1894 and 1900 topographic maps show that the APE is located within Rancho Providencia and a road is depicted as crossing a portion of the southernmost APE. The 1894 topographic map also shows the Los Angeles River as running southeast to west along the southeastern most portion of the APE. The Tujunga Wash is depicted approximately one mile west of the APE. The 1920 topographic map no longer shows the road originally depicted as crossing a portion of the southernmost APE. However, the 1920 map does show another road immediately south of the southernmost APE. The Los Angeles River is depicted as running on a different configuration (along portions of the northern APE) than shown in the 1894 and 1900 topographic maps. A road is also observed as crossing the western portion of the APE on a northeast-southwest trend. The 1926 and 1928 topographic maps show Griffith Park Drive and Zoo Drive as crossing portions of the southern APE. The 1948 topographic map covers only the western portion of the APE and shows a road (Hollingsworth Drive) crossing the northern portion of the APE on an east-west trend. The Los Angeles River is also depicted as channelized and running east-west along the northern part of the APE. The 1952 aerial photograph depicts the Los Angeles River in its modern configuration and Riverside Drive crossing the Los Angeles River. The 1952 aerial photograph also shows the periphery of a pond along a small portion of the westernmost APE. Residences are also observed immediately north of the northern portion of the APE. The 1964 aerial photograph shows the current Ventura Freeway (134) already in place along the APE. Several facilities south and north of the current Zoo Drive and outside of the APE are also depicted. The 1967 topographic map shows that the facilities depicted in the 1964 aerial photograph are related to the Travel Town Railroad. Additionally, an area just north of the western APE is depicted as an equestrian area. No major changes are observed in the 1977, 1989, 1999, 2009, 2018, and 2022 aerial photographs. The 2024 aerial imagery shows additional facilities south of the southeastern portion of the APE, including Los Angeles Live Steamers Railroad Museum and Walt Disney's Carolwood Barn museum.

Geologic Map Review

Review of the geologic map of the Hollywood and Burbank (south ½) quadrangles at 1:24,000 scale (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck, 1991) indicates that the majority of the APE is mapped within surficial Holocene Qg (gravel and sand of major stream channel) deposits. There are small areas (along the northernmost portion of Riverside Drive and the easternmost portion of Zoo Drive) of the APE; however, that are also mapped as Holocene Qa (Quaternary alluvium; clay, sand and gravel from stream channels).

Geotechnical Report Review

The Geotechnical Engineering Report prepared for the Project by the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works; Bureau of Engineering (2023) was reviewed. A total of three (3) exploratory hollow-stem auger (HSA) borings (B-1 through B-3) were placed along the northwest portion of the APE. Borings B-1 and B-3 were advanced to a depth of 25 feet below ground surface (bgs), while boring B-2 was advanced to a depth of 50 feet bgs. Fill materials were found in all borings to depths of 12 feet bgs. These fill materials are described as dry silty fine sands with a trace of gravels. Beneath the fill soils, native soils (consisting of moist and densely poorly graded sand with silt and silty sands) were encountered from depths of approximately "20 to 37 feet bgs. Gravelly sand and poorly graded gravel with sand were found

from approximately 20 feet to a final depth of 26.5 feet bgs in Boring B-1 and from 38 feet bgs to the maximum explored depth of 51.5 feet bgs in Boring B-2" (City of Los Angeles, 2023).

Cultural Resources Survey

Methods

On July 23, 2023, ESA archaeologists Claudia Camacho-Trejo, B.A., and Yareli Lopez, B.A. conducted an intensive archaeological pedestrian survey of the project site, focusing on the bike/walking trail along the LA River and 134 Freeway. The survey aimed to identify surface evidence of archaeological resources and document the existing conditions of the built environment. Approximately 77 percent of the potential impact area was surveyed with transect intervals ranging between 5 and 15 meters (approximately 15 to 45 feet) apart in open areas. The remaining 33 percent were subject to a windshield survey due to gated and inaccessible private property areas. The survey areas were verified using the ArcGIS Field Maps application on an Android phone. Photo logs, field observations, and results were documented using Survey 123 with a Samsung 10S device. No subsurface investigation was performed, and no artifacts were noted or collected during the survey. Photographs of the archaeological pedestrian survey are included in **Appendix D,** *Site Survey Photos – Archaeology*.

An Architectural Historic Resources survey was conducted on May 6, 2024, by architectural historian Shannon Papin, M.A., and Valerie Smith, M.S. The survey was aimed at determining and assessing known and potential Historic Architectural Resources within the Project Site or immediately adjacent within APE. Built features within Griffith Park, the Los Angeles Equestrian Center, Bette Davis Park, as well as the LAR Channel, transmission lines, and bridge crossings were documented and photographed. The photographs document the existing conditions of previously determined eligible and potential historic resources in the APE. The existing conditions were documented through digital photography and are included in **Appendix E**, *Site Survey Photos – Architectural*.

Results

Archaeological Results

ESA archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site, including the APE linear bike path trail and non-linear project footprint. Despite the area's urban development, which obstructed ground visibility with dense vegetation, imported soils, modern debris, and a built-in environment covering about 75% of the project site area, a pedestrian survey with 5m to 10 m transects was conducted. The APE, a linear area running from east to west along the freeway north of the 134 northbound and south of the LA River (P-19-19-0897), was found to be intersected by two aboveground pipelines crossing over the LA River and three overhead SCE transmission towers above the current trail (see **Appendix D, Figures 1 through 6**).

On the southeast side of the APE, a linear unpaved path with imported soils is located adjacent to a recreational area. Ground visibility on the trail corridor was about zero percent, and the remaining area with the APE was a gated division along the 134 freeway with dense vegetation and a chain-link fence. The area located north of Highway 134 northbound consists of a linear trail corridor located south of the LA River historic built environment (P19-187573), and a bridge crossing over the LA River was relocated and photographed. Ground visibility in this area was zero percent on the trail corridor; it is a paved area

for about one mile; on the unpaved area ground visibility was eighty percent, the soil is composed of compacted coarse soil with angular pebbles. Overgrown vegetation, modern trash scatter, and a homeless encampment were located within the linear trail corridor. In the northeast area of the APE, a small unrecorded bridge was observed during the pedestrian survey. Ground visibility was zero percent, given the imported silty soils. Horses and public works commonly use the linear paths or trails along the LA River (See **Appendix D, Figures 7 through 9**).

On the northwest side of the APE, a historic built environment (Mariposa Equestrian Bridge) and an aboveground pipeline adjacent to the bridge were encountered during the survey. Ground visibility of the trail was about 90% with imported soils; some areas of the APE, specifically along the freeway, were covered with overgrown vegetation and aboveground pipelines connected to the LA River. Underground cement tunnels are located at the end of the APE; they connect the trails along both sides of the 134 freeway. On the southwest section of the APE, an open area currently used as a parking area is located along Zoo Dr (See **Appendix D, Figures 10 through 14**). This portion of the APE is located within a gated private property currently under construction. Therefore, a windshield survey of the open areas was conducted, and no sites were relocated (See **Appendix D, Figure 15**).

Architectural Historic Results

The resources that were previously determined eligible were surveyed and photographed during the site visit. This included Griffith Park north and south of the 134 Freeway, the LAR Channel, two bridge crossings (Mariposa Equestrian Bridge and the Riverside / Zoo Drive Bridge), and the Los Angeles Equestrian Center. The National Register eligible or listed Historic Architectural Resources located within the APE include contributors to Griffith Park (some which are eligible individually), the Riverside-Zoo Bridge, LAR Channel Reaches 2 and 3, and the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge (See **Appendix E, Figures 1 through 14)**. ESA concluded that all retain their integrity and remain eligible historical resources. The Los Angeles Equestrian Center in its entirety, the Maintenance Service Yard, and the Bette Davis Picnic Area and other picnic areas in the APE are considered eligible for the purposes of this report as contributing resources and features to the Griffith Park District. Based on conversations with the City of Los Angeles, all features of the Griffith Park District should be assumed as a contributing element unless explicitly stated elsewhere.[1]

During survey, ESA identified other resources that were potentially eligible including the buildings and structures at 910-914 Mariposa Street, transmission lines, and a bridge crossing at the Burbank Western Channel. 910-914 Mariposa Street contains structures and buildings older than 45 years and ESA conducted research and did a reconnaissance survey from the public right-of-way (See **Appendix E Figures 15 through 16).** It appears that the vernacular-style cottage fronting Mariposa Street and associated stables, horse training circles, and ancillary buildings are eligible for National Register listing at the local level due to their association with equestrian activities in Burbank, Glendale, and Los Angeles' Griffith Park. Transmission lines intersecting the project area were also observed during the survey. They do not appear to be eligible for listing at the national, state, or local level. They appear to be altered at the base with a loss of integrity from the original design and do not appear to be historically

[1] Personal communication with Lambert Geissinger, June 17, 2024.

significant. A bridge constructed in 1940 across the Burbank Western Channel was ruled ineligible for listing in the National Register by the Caltrans bridge inventory (Caltrans 2019).

Impacts Analysis

Direct Impacts – CEQA

Historic

Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (b), the changes to a historical resource and its setting would only cause a substantial adverse change if they would detract from the integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association) of the resource such that the ability to convey its significance would be materially impaired to the degree that it would no longer be eligible as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (a). The Project involves altering the existing service road to construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the River from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway. The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations. The Area of Direct Impact includes the actual paths to be altered or newly installed, including their associated amenities such as lighting and retaining walls, and all construction staging areas.

Although the Project Area is partially located in Griffith Park, a Los Angeles HCM eligible for the National Register, there would be no direct impact on this historical resource as outlined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(1) or (2). None of the contributing elements or character-defining features of the Griffith Park District will be altered in any fashion because of the Project. Contributing resources of the District include the Riverside/Zoo Drive Bridge, Little Nugget Railcar, L.A. Live Steamers, Walt's Barn, the Travel Town Transportation Museum, and the Former Cricket House. However, they are all located outside the Direct APE. Although the network of trails in Griffith Park contributes to the setting of the District, this location has already been disturbed with the construction of the existing pavement in the Project Site. Additionally, Griffith Park is an urban park that has been modernized, altered, and expanded with additional amenities for nearly a century. Ultimately, only a small portion (roughly 4,600 feet) of Griffith Park will be altered as a result of the Project, a change that will have minimal effect on the setting of the District. All other aspects of the resource's integrity will be maintained completely.

The LAR Channel was also previously identified as a potentially eligible resource (district) and includes the larger 51-mile channel in Los Angeles County. The LAR Channel is located to the north of the Direct APE and runs parallel to the planned bike trail. This portion above the LAR Channel has already been disturbed with the construction of the existing pavement in the APE, and no changes will be made to Reaches 2 or 3 that would alter the ability of the resource to contribute to the larger district. The Project Area that intersects with a portion of Reach 2 and 3 encompasses a relatively small percentage of the overall 51-mile channel that extends through the County.

The Mariposa Equestrian Bridge is situated northwest of the Project Area and is listed in the National Register. It will not be altered in any manner because of the project. The equestrian trails it connects to will be expanded and upgraded, but there will be no change in use or material changes to the bridge itself

as a result of the Project. The bridge will remain intact in its current location and will not be physically impacted or materially impaired by the Project. It will retain all aspects of its integrity and will not lose any ability to convey its significance.

The Riverside/Zoo Drive Bridge will be used as a conduit between the Project area and the construction staging area. It will not be altered in any manner because of the project. There will be no change in use or material changes to the bridge itself as a result of the Project. The bridge will remain intact in its current location and will not be physically impacted or materially impaired by the Project. It will retain all aspects of its integrity and will not lose any ability to convey its significance.

The Bette Davis Picnic Area is situated north of the Project Area, approximately 300 feet north of the actual Project Area. It will be used for construction staging for the duration of the Project. It is assumed eligible for purposes of impact analysis. Although there will be temporary changes to the setting during the construction period, the setting will not be permanently altered in any fashion. The Picnic Area will be returned to its intact state after Project completion and will not be impacted or permanently materially impaired by the Project. It will retain all aspects of its integrity and will not lose any ability to convey its significance.

Archaeological

The Headworks Spreading Grounds is situated within a portion of the Direct APE. The resource has been described as consisting of six spreading basins, a channel used for diverting water from the Los Angeles River, and a total of seven historic-period features dating back to the mid-20th century. The resources was evaluated and found not to meet criteria for listing in the California Register. Although the resource's boundaries fall within a portion of the Direct APE, the historic-period features are located outside the APE. As a result, the historic-period features of resource P-14-4712 will not be impacted as a result of this Project.

Indirect Impacts – CEQA

Indirect impacts were analyzed to determine if the Project would result in a substantial material change to the integrity of adjacent historical resources pursuant to CEQA. (i.e., buildings identified as potentially eligible in a survey, determined eligible, or designated). The indirect impacts study area was defined as all parcels immediately adjacent to the actual construction and construction staging. Resources with direct and indirect views of the Project Site and staging areas include the Los Angeles Equestrian Center including the former Cricket House, 910 – 914 Mariposa Street, and multiple contributing resources in Griffith Park (Little Nugget Railcar, L.A. Live Steamers, Walt's Barn, Travel Town Transportation Museum).

Although there are direct and indirect views from all of these resources, the Project will minimally alter these views. The Project alignment will provide additional access for bike, pedestrian, and equestrian activities, and the changes associated with the Project would mainly be at the ground level of an existing service road. The current view of an informal path and various plantings will now be a view of paved pedestrian, equestrian, and bike trails with accompanying lighting, retaining wall, and associated landscaping. The Project represents a minor change to the overall setting of Griffith Park and the Equestrian Center that will not impact the resources' significance or integrity. This change will have no material impact on the Equestrian Center nor any effect on its significance or integrity.

The significant buffer between the resource and the Project Area created by the LAR Channel will protect the Equestrian Center from any settlement or vibration, as will the 1,000+ feet of distance from staging areas to the east in Bette Davis Picnic Area. The Former Cricket House is located approximately 1,542 feet north of the Project Site at the northwest corner of the Los Angeles Equestrian Center. The resource is separated from the Project Area by the Equestrian Center and the LAR Channel. The Project will not substantially change the overall aesthetic of Griffith Park, the existing trails and bridges, or their surrounding areas. The Project would not cause any listed, eligible or potentially eligible resources to be ineligible for national, state, or local listing. As such, the Project would not have indirect impacts to any historical resources.

Direct Impacts – Section 106

Per 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1), the Criteria of Adverse Effects are applied to assess potential effects of the Undertaking on historic properties located within the associated APE:

> *An Adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative (U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Section 800.5(a)).*

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1), adverse effects occur when an undertaking alters a historic property, either directly or indirectly, to a point where the historic integrity is compromised, and the historic property no longer qualifies for listing on the NRHP. Examples of adverse effects are included under 36 CFR 800.5(a)(2) and serve as the foundation for the following analysis of potential adverse effects as they relate to the Undertaking:

1. Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property

The Undertaking will result in minor physical changes to a portion of the LAR Channel and a small area of Griffith Park but will not result in damage, destruction, or any significant material alteration to a resource. This portion of the trail above the LAR Channel has already been disturbed with the construction of the existing pavement in the Project Site, and no changes will be made to Reaches 2 or 3 that would alter the ability of the resource to contribute to the larger district. Additionally, Griffith Park is an urban park that has been modernized, altered, and expanded with additional amenities for nearly a century. Ultimately, only a small portion (roughly 4,600 feet) of Griffith Park will be altered due to the Project. This change will have a minimal effect on the setting of the District and is nearly identical to numerous previous alterations to add amenities. The National Register-listed Mariposa Bridge will not be subject to any material alterations, just an alteration to its view, which will change from a dirt service road to a landscaped and asphalted bike path. This alteration will not impact its eligibility in any manner. Therefore, the Undertaking will not cause an adverse effect under this criterion.

2. Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 C.F.R. part 68) and applicable guidelines.

The undertaking will not significantly alter any historic resources or potentially eligible resources in a manner that is not consistent with the Standards. There will be no material alterations to the Mariposa Bridge whatsoever. The LAR Channel will have minor alterations that are consistent with its use and function and in line with alterations to multiple other portions of the larger district. Its flow pattern and route will not be altered in any fashion. Similarly, no contributing resources in the Griffith Park district will be materially altered. The extension of the bike path is consistent with the Park's historic use as a center of leisure activities for residents of the Los Angeles area, and it will add to the existing network of trails that already exists. Therefore, the Undertaking will not cause an adverse effect under this criterion.

3. Removal of the property from its historic location

The undertaking will not remove any historic property from its historic location. The included and adjacent resources will not be moved or altered in any way. Therefore, the Undertaking will not cause an adverse effect under this criterion.

4. Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contributes to its historic significance

The undertaking will not change the use of any historic resources in any way. The Mariposa Bridge will remain an unaltered equestrian bridge, and the LAR channel will remain an altered urban river channel partially lined with concrete. Griffith Park will remain an urban park that has been modernized, altered, and expanded with additional amenities for nearly a century. The bike path extension is simply an addition to its existing network of trails and does nothing to change its use or the character of its physical features.

While the extension of a bike path will slightly alter the setting of the historic resources, the setting was already altered in a highly significant manner when Zoo Drive and the 134 Freeway were built. Resources including the LAR Channel, Mariposa Equestrian Bridge, River/Zoo Drive Bridge, and all features of Griffith Park will retain all aspects of integrity and will not lose any ability to convey historical significance.

Although the network of trails in Griffith Park contribute to the setting of the District, they have already been disturbed with the construction of the existing pavement in the Project Site. The formalization and/or extension of an existing trail within the Park does not impact its character-defining features in any manner. Ultimately, only a small portion (roughly 4,600 feet) of Griffith Park will be altered as a result of the Project, a change that will have minimal effect on the setting of the District. Therefore, the Undertaking will not cause an adverse effect under this criterion.

5. Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;

The undertaking will not introduce any visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the properties' significant historic features. It will simply extend an existing bike path from an

adjacent parcel, adding to the network of trails that currently exists within the Griffith Park district. No new heights will be introduced, and the aesthetic and views to and from the resources will remain intact. The Project represents a minimal change in setting around as an already-existing path is widened and amenities such as landscaping are added. While all of the resources have a direct view of the Project Site, this will not result in a substantial change to the resources' significance or integrity. While the construction period will result in visual and audible changes to the setting, these will be temporary with no lasting impact. Therefore, the Undertaking will not cause an adverse effect under this criterion.

6. Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

The undertaking will not result in any neglect of the adjacent historic properties. While the level of use of some of the resources may increase, the upkeep provided by the City of Los Angeles upon completion of the Project will also increase as a newly executed part of the Los Angeles River Trail, an urban amenity under active management by the City of Los Angeles. Therefore, the Undertaking will not cause an adverse effect under this criterion.

7. Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

None of the eligible, potentially eligible or assumed eligible resources are owned by the Federal Government, therefore, there is no possibility of a sale or transfer out of Federal ownership or control.

Historic Architectural Resources

As part of this Report, the majority of the resources within the APE have already been listed on the National Register, found eligible for the National Register, locally listed as HCMs, or are contributing elements or features of Griffith Park. The building and structures within Griffith Park that were not specifically listed as contributing elements in the nomination were treated as eligible resources for the purposes of this report. Two parcels with potential resources were evaluated for their association with the equestrian activities in the area and the buildings were found eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance at 910-914 Mariposa Street. Transmission lines and a bridge from 1940 observed as part of the survey were found ineligible at the local, state and national level as part of the reconnaissance survey. Two resources outside the APE but within the 0.25-mile buffer for CEQA were previously determined ineligible as part of a HUD review. The neighborhoods where these resources are located have the potential to be historic districts in the future, however a full survey is needed to make this determination. Indirect impacts to historical resources adjacent to the Project Site were analyzed and the Project would not result in an indirect impact to historical resources. Therefore, since no historical resources in the built environment would be affected, no further work is recommended.

Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment

ESA unsuccessfully identified any surface manifestation of archaeological resources during the pedestrian survey and the archival research (through the SCCIC) within the APE. However, the SLF search through the NAHC yielded positive results. Research on Gabrielino villages indicate that *Haahamonga* and

Kaweenga were located in the surrounding vicinity of the Project. The review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs showed that in historic times the Los Angeles River crossed portions of the APE; however, later the river was shifted to follow the current alignment. Several roads were observed in early topographic maps as located south of the southern portion of the APE. However, no previous structures are depicted as having existed within the APE in historic times. The geologic map review has shown that the APE is mapped mostly within surficial Holocene Qg (gravel and sand of major stream channel) deposits. Nevertheless, there are small areas of the APE that are mapped as located within Quaternary alluvium deposits. Finally, the review of the geotechnical report for the Project (which included three hollow-stem borings placed in the northwest portion of the APE) indicates that fill materials exist from surface down to approximately 12 feet bgs, followed by native soils down to 51.5 feet bgs. Although the results of the archival research were negative, the review of Native American villages showed that two villages (*Haahamonga* and *Kaweenga*) were located in the general vicinity. Additionally, the Project is located within and adjacent to the Los Angeles River, which would have provided beneficial conditions for precontact use and occupation. Historical accounts indicate that locations for villages, settlements, and resource processing areas were chosen to be close enough to water sources to access water, plant, and animal resources. Lastly, the Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California indicated that the APE runs across the village of *Maawnga*. Based on these results, there is still potential that deeply buried archaeological sites (although likely in a disturbed context) may be found during ground disturbance for the Project.

Direct Impacts – Section 106

Archaeological

The Headworks Spreading Grounds, is situated within a portion of the Direct APE. The resource has been described as consisting of six spreading basins, a channel used for diverting water from the Los Angeles River, and a total of seven historic-period features dating back to the mid-20th century. It was evaluated and found not to meet criteria for listing in the National Register. Therefore, the resource does not qualify as a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA. Additionally, and although the resource's boundaries fall within a portion of the Direct APE, the historic-period features are located outside the APE. As a result, it will not be impacted by the Project.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Archaeological Resources

No archaeological resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Project. However, the archaeological sensitivity assessment concluded that there is still potential for unearthing buried archaeological resources based on the fact that the Project is located within and adjacent to the Los Angeles River (which would have provided beneficial conditions for precontact use and occupation) and the fact that Native American villages are located in the general vicinity. As a result, a potentially significant impact on archaeological resources could occur, and the following mitigation measure MM-CUL-1 is included in order to reduce potential impacts to previously unknown archaeological resources to less than significant levels under CEQA:

> **MM-CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring.** Because of the potential to encounter archaeological resources within the Project, The City will use a qualified archaeological monitor, working under the supervision of a qualified archaeological Principal Investigator during ground disturbing

activities. The monitor will conduct worker training prior to the initiation for ground-disturbing activities in order to inform workers of the types of resources that may be encountered and advise them of the proper handling of such resources. The archaeological monitor will have the authority to redirect construction equipment in the event potential archaeological resources are encountered. In the event archaeological resources are encountered, the County will be notified immediately and work in the vicinity of the discovery will halt within 50-feet of the discovery until appropriate treatment of the resource, will be determined by the qualified archaeological Principal Investigator in accordance with the provisions of CEQA.

Should the resources require it, a treatment plan will be prepared, which will compile existing information, and provide research themes and treatment approaches in order to avoid or mitigate significant impacts to potentially significant archaeological resources as determined to possibly within the project area. The plan will be implemented by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City that provides for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource.

The treatment plan shall include measures regarding the curation of the recovered resources that may include curation at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. Pre-Contact or Native American resources materials determined to be sacred will be reburied if determined feasible. Non-sacred items or if not feasible to be reburied, will be offered to local tribes if they can provide suitable curation for such items. If no institution or the Tribes accept the resources, they may be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

At the completion of all ground disturbance, the Qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a final report and appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms at the conclusion of archaeological monitoring. The report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, treatment of the resources, results of the artifact processing, analysis, and research, and evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register of Historical Resources and CEQA. The report and the Site Forms shall be submitted by the archaeologist to the County and the South Central Coastal Information Center, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the project and required mitigation measures.

Tribal Cultural Resources

MM-TCR-1: Retain a Native American Monitor Prior to Commencement of Ground-Disturbing Activities. The Project applicant/lead agency shall retain a Native American Monitor from or approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The monitor shall be retained prior to the commencement of any "ground-disturbing activity" for the subject Project at all Project locations (i.e., both on-site and any off-site locations that are included in the Project description/definition and/or required in connection with the Project, such as public improvement work). "Ground-disturbing activity" shall include, but is not limited to, demolition, pavement removal, potholing, auguring, grubbing, tree removal, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching.

A copy of the executed monitoring agreement shall be submitted to the lead agency prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity. Should the Tribe decide that they no longer wish to provide a monitor or enter into a contracting agreement, or be unable to provide a monitor, work may commence without a Tribal monitor from the Kizh Nation.

The monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs will identify and describe any discovered TCRs, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc., (collectively, tribal cultural resources, or "TCR"), as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs will be provided to the Project applicant/lead agency upon written request to the Tribe.

On-site tribal monitoring shall conclude upon the latter of the following (1) written confirmation to the Kizh from a designated point of contact for the Project applicant/lead agency that all ground-disturbing activities and phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the Project site or in connection with the Project are complete; or (2) a determination and written notification by the Kizh to the Project applicant/lead agency that no future, planned construction activity and/or development/construction phase at the Project site possesses the potential to impact Kizh TCRs.

MM-TCR-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resource Objects (Non-Funerary/Non-Ceremonial). Upon discovery of any TCRs, all construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease (i.e., not less than the surrounding 50 feet) and shall not resume until the discovered and retain all discovered TCRs in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, in the Tribe's sole discretion, and for any purpose the Tribe deems appropriate, including for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes.

MM-TCR-3: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary or Ceremonial Objects. Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute. If Native American human remains and/or grave goods are discovered or recognized on the Project Site, then Public Resource Code 5097.9 as well as Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 shall be followed. Human remains and grave/burial goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) and (2). Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment for discovered human remains and/or burial goods. Any discovery of human remains/burial goods shall be kept confidential to prevent further disturbance.

Human Remains

Based on the results of the records search through the SCCIC, the SLF search through the NAHC, and the pedestrian survey, no human remains are known to exist within the Project Site. Therefore, the overall sensitivity with respect to human remains is considered low.

California PRC Section 5097.98, as amended by Assembly Bill 2641, protects cultural resources on public lands and provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during construction activities. PRC Section 5097.98 requires notification of the County Coroner in the event of the unanticipated discovery of human remains and a prescribed protocol for their disposition in accordance with applicable regulations, notification of the NAHC and subsequent tribal coordination if remains are determined to be of Native American descent. Compliance with these applicable regulatory requirements would ensure that the Project's impacts on human remains would be less than significant; therefore, no mitigation measures are warranted.

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Appendix A
Resumes of Key Personnel

Claudia Camacho-Trejo

Cultural Resources Specialist III

EDUCATION

MA (In Progress), Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles

BA, Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles

AA, Behavioral Studies, East Los Angeles Community College

6 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Archaeological Institute of American, since 2016.

Society for California Archaeology, since 2016.

Golden Key International Honour Society, California State L.A. inducted 2015

Lambda Alpha Anthropological Honor Society, California State L.A. inducted 2014

Society of American Archaeology since 2014

Claudia Camacho-Trejo is an archaeologist with eleven years of experience throughout Eastern Sierra Nevada, the Mojave Desert, the California South Coast, and Mexico. Claudia had focused as a cultural resource specialist the last six years of her career, working as an author and co-author of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level technical reports, Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections, Initial Study (IS) sections, archaeological peer reviews, archaeological monitoring reports, and reports under Bureau Land Management requirements. She has performed archaeological excavation and testing, site recordation, laboratory analysis, pedestrian surveys, and construction monitoring. She has experience requesting records searches through several California Historical Resources Information Systems-Information Centers. In addition to her archaeological background, Claudia has coauthored paleo reports.

Relevant Experience

Ten West Link Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, CA and La Paz County, AZ. *Senior Cultural Resources Specialist (November 2022 – Present).* Environmental Science Associates (ESA) was retained by Delaney Colorado River Transmission LLC to provide archaeological monitoring during construction as well as perform archaeological and historic architectural resource documentation and evaluation in compliance with Section 106, NEPA, and CEQA requirements. The project involves the construction of 125 miles of high voltage electrical transmission line from Tonopah, AZ, to Blythe, CA. The corridor spans numerous federal, state, and private jurisdictions with varied cultural resource requirements necessitating sophisticated tracking and implementation of numerous agency jurisdiction–specific mitigations. The project passes through many Abandoned Mine Land areas and ESA's team has identified, documented, and evaluated a wide array of historic mining and mining related features such as prospects, cairns and claim markers, roads and trails, mine openings, can and other refuse scatters, and other mining related infrastructure. The project footprint also encompasses culturally sensitive areas important to multiple tribes including CRIT. ESA is providing ESA's team is working alongside the construction contractor, several tribes including CRIT monitors, and with the BLM in two states. Claudia was a lithic specialist who conducted a macroscopic lithic analysis on stone tools artifacts recovered during monitoring and excavation activities. She also curated part of the lithics collection at the Pasadena Lab and co-authored parts of the report.

The San Manuel Ancestral Land Exchange, San Bernardino County, CA. *Cultural Resources Specialist (May 2022 – Present).* Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, a Federally recognized Indian Tribe, formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Forest Service, United States Department Of Agriculture entered into an Agreement to Initiate the San Manuel Ancestral Land Exchange. Environmental Science Associates (ESA) prepared a cultural Resources Assessment in support of the Land Exchange. The study was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

(NHPA) of 1966 and considered a 2,997-acre study area, comprised of the combined six privately owned Non-Federal Parcels and two USFS-administered Federally Parcels. Claudia authored portions of the reports and conducted a heritage record search.

Caltrans-ROW Project, Olancha, CA. *Archaeologist.* Claudia performed archaeological screening from dewatering dwell spoils to recover cultural artifacts. This task was conducted directly with the tribal monitors and ESA supervisors to ensure the protection of culturally sensitive areas and artifact density areas identified during Phase I & II testing.

Material Culture Consulting, Pomona, CA. *Archaeologist/Project Analyst*. Claudia conducted pedestrian surveys for SCE pole replacement on public and private lands as an archaeologist. She also performed background research for archaeological studies, including processing records searches. Additional duties included conducting archaeological desktop reviews, including background data, project information, archaeological sensitivity, land ownership, and preparing DPR reports. Claudia then performed cultural resources monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. As a project analyst, Claudia provided Administrative and operational support for Operations and Maintenance Projects with extensive use of Excel, EHSYNC, and Google Earth. With a focus on archaeology, she collaborated with a team of subject matter experts regarding project status, assignment status, pre-construction and post-construction status, and other project issues as appropriate. She compiled and issued Environmental Clearance Documents to clients, project management, and field staff. Claudia prepared project information (e.g., project maps using GIS, Google Earth, or a similar program, and project description) for agency consultation and approvals. She also performed desktop clearances related to deteriorated pole replacements, Master Special Use Permit pole replacements on U.S. Forest Service Land, and private lands for Southern California Edison.

SWCA, Pasadena, CA. *Archaeologist.* Claudia conducted archaeological pedestrian surveys, construction monitoring, and other field or office tasks. She also prepared DPRs, technical reports and organized the company's artifacts collections being deaccessioned to an Orange County Museum.

California State University, Los Angeles Los Angeles, CA. *Graduate Thesis Reviewer.* Claudia conducted thesis examination meetings for Master degree candidates from all fields of study. She met with graduate students on an individual basis to review theses, provide direction regarding format requirements and academic standards, answer questions, and communicate policy guidelines. Claudia recorded the outcome of student thesis appointments, progress and dates of completion and maintained accurate and complete records of each thesis meeting with students to demonstrate progress. She would also communicate with students, to provide thesis related information, review select thesis pages, deadlines, and/or answer questions. She managed all activities related to the completion, submission and reporting and oversaw the thesis publication process with ProQuest and the distribution of hard copies to the academic units.

Fatima Clark

Archaeologist

EDUCATION

BA, Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton

15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

Orange County Certified Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology

Fatima has 15 years of hands-on archaeological experience and is practiced in project management and client and agency coordination. Her field experience is complimented by the course study and participation in numerous archaeological excavations in California, Arizona, and Peru. Fatima has written California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level technical reports, Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections, Initial Study sections, archaeological peer reviews, archaeological monitoring reports, and reports pursuant to California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) requirements. She is also experienced in performing archaeological testing, site recordation, laboratory analysis, pedestrian surveys, records searches through several California Historical Resources Information Systems-Information Centers, and monitoring for a wide variety of projects, including mixed-use, residential, and energy, water, and road infrastructure projects. In addition to her archaeology background, Fatima has been cross-trained in conducting paleontological surveys and monitoring and has co-authored and managed associated reports.

Relevant Experience

Hillcrest Real Estate, LLC., Universal Hilton City, Universal City, CA (2020). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment and EIR section for the project pertaining to CEQA. Fatima also coordinated the preparation of the Paleontological Resources Assessment. The project will include a new 20-story Hotel Expansion Building (with 395 guest rooms and a spa limited to guests and 250 non-guest members) with a new single-level lobby connecting to the Existing Hotel Building. The Project is located near the entrance of Universal Studios.

Irvine Ranch Water District, Syphon Reservoir Improvement Project, Orange County, CA (2019-2020). *Archaeological/Paleontological Monitor*. The Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration concluded that the Project Site was sensitive for archaeological resources (due to the existence of several prehistoric archaeological sites within the Project Site) and paleontological resources [due to the geologic units within the Project Site having high paleontological potential (Silverado, Sespe/Vaqueros Formations)]. Fatima conducted the archaeological and paleontological monitoring for the project and was the main author of the monitoring report. The project proposed geotechnical explorations consisting of exploratory test pits, borings, abutment trenches, and a seismic trench at the Syphon Reservoir to characterize the subsurface conditions of the soil.

Irvine Ranch Water District, Syphon Reservoir Improvement Project, Orange County, CA (2018-2019). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research, pedestrian survey, and served as one of the lead author of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report, pursuant to CEQA and Section 106. The survey for the study led to the relocation of two previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and the recordation

of five additional resources, including one prehistoric isolate, one historic-period archaeological resource, and three historic architectural resources.

March Joint Powers Authority, Heacock Street Truck Terminal Project, (2019-2020). *Archaeological/Paleontological Monitor.* Fatima conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring for the project and the preparation of the monitoring report. The project would consist of the construction of a paved trucking facility.

Miramar Hotel Redevelopment EIR, Santa Monica, CA (2019). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research and preparing the Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment for the project pertaining to CEQA. Fatima also coordinated the preparation of the Paleontological Resources Assessment. The project includes adaptive reuse of the historic Palisades Building and replacement of other buildings in order to provide a mixed-use luxury hotel with new food and beverage facilities, open space, spa, meeting facilities, and retail space, along with residential units on the upper floors of the new buildings.

Oaks at Monte Nido, Santa Monica Mountains, Unincorporated Los Angeles County, CA (2019-2020). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research, the archaeological and paleontological pedestrian survey, the preparation of the Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment pertaining to CEQA, and assisted with the preparation of Paleontological Resources Assessment. The pedestrian survey yielded the identification of a sandstone boulder that contains a fossil impression of the skull of a small-toothed cetacean “dolphin” and the identification of fossilized shells of pelecypods (e.g., bivalves such as clams, mussels, oysters, and cockles) and gastropods (e.g., snails and slugs). The project proposes the development of 15 single-family residences on separate individual recorded parcels within the Monte Nido Community, along the scenic route of Piuma Road.

California Department of Water Resources, Soil Removal at Southern Field Division Overchute, Los Angeles County (2019). *Archaeologist.* Fatima assisted with the archival research and served as a contributor to the Archaeological Resources Survey Report. The project would consist of removing soil and sand around an overchute near Mile Marker (MM) 375.46.

11469 Jefferson Hotel Project, Culver City, CA (2019). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting the archival research, survey, and subsurface sensitivity assessment for archaeological resources. The project is within an area of archaeological sensitivity, and the study identified those areas with a higher likelihood to contain subsurface resources based on a review of environmental, geologic, and historic data. The project would develop a five-story, 175-room boutique hotel with below-grade parking, and would require demolition of existing commercial structures.

Cross Creek, City of Malibu, CA (2019). Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research, the archaeological pedestrian survey, the preparation of the Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment. The project would include the construction of a hospitality facility on the approximately 12.82-acre Project Site.

California Water Service Company, Palos Verdes Peninsula Water Reliability Project, Palos Verdes Peninsula, (2019). *Archaeological/Paleontological Monitor*. Fatima conducted the archaeological and paleontological monitoring, which led to the identification and salvage of numerous fossils from the Monterey Formation. The project proposed the construction of new potable water pipelines and a new booster pump station to replace the current water distribution system serving the Palos Verdes Peninsula, which had reached its useful service life, and improve overall system reliability.

Fatima Clark (Continued)

Archaeologist

Culver City General Plan Update, Culver City, CA (2019). *Archaeologist*. Fatima assisted in the preparation of the Cultural Resources Conditions Report for the Culver City General Plan Update.

Esplanade Avenue Widening Project, City of San Jacinto, CA (2019). *Archaeologist.* Fatima conducted the archival research and the Cultural Resources Assessment Report pertaining to CEQA. The project would involve the widening of Esplanade Avenue, which is the main east-west road dividing the cities of San Jacinto and Hemet in western Riverside County.

California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Seepage Recovery, Riverside County, CA (2019). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of the following tasks: archival research, survey, subsurface archaeological sensitivity assessment, analysis of direct and indirect effects to the National Register-Colorado River Aqueduct, and preparation of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report in compliance with CEQA. The proposed project would collect water that is currently seeping out of Lake Perris through an integrated recovery well system, and then provide the recovered water to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Manhattan Wellfield On-Site Hypochlorite Generation Station, Los Angeles, CA (2019). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment Report

in compliance with CEQA and Section 106. Tasks included delineation of an Area of Potential Effects (APE), archival research, Native American outreach, desktop geoarchaeological review and subsurface sensitivity assessment, survey, reporting. The project would upgrade the existing chlorination station at Manhattan Wellfield to an on-site hypochlorite.

City of Burbank, Avion Project, Burbank, CA (2018). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Cultural Resources Assessment Report and prepared the Cultural Resources section for the EIR. The project is a mixed-use development consisting of creative offices, creative industrial, retail, and a hotel located within a 61-acre Project area, which was once developed with the Lockheed-Martin B-6 site.

California Department of Water Resources, Los Robles Road Bridge Seismic Retrofit Project, Quail Lake, Los Angeles County (2018). *Archaeologist.* Fatima conducted the archival research, pedestrian survey and was the lead author for the Archaeological Resources Survey Report for the project, which pertains to CEQA. The project consisted of the seismic retrofitting of the existing Los Robles Road Bridge, which crosses the West Branch of the California Aqueduct.

Los Angeles Unified School District, San Pedro High School Comprehensive Modernization Project, Los Angeles, CA (2017-2018). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was the lead author for the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources report for the project pursuant to CEQA. The project is a site-specific school upgrade and modernization project being completed by the Los Angeles Unified School District under the School Upgrade Program. In addition to writing the report, Fatima was also the lead preparer of the Cultural Resources section of the EIR.

Los Angeles Unified School District, Burroughs Middle School Comprehensive Modernization Project, Los Angeles, CA (2018). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was the lead author for the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources report for the project pursuant to CEQA. The project would include: demolition of the Shop Building, Cafeteria/classroom buildings, and approximately 14 classrooms located in portable (relocatable) buildings; and construction of approximately 34 general and specialty classrooms, support spaces, and a new Food Services Building and Lunch Shelter. The proposed project would also include modernization and seismic retrofits to the Administration/auditorium Building, the Classroom Building, and the Gymnasium Building.

Fatima Clark (Continued)

Archaeologist

City of Burbank, Town Center Project, Burbank, CA (2018). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the project. The Project is a comprehensive redevelopment of the Burbank Town Center property that would introduce a new mix of uses intended to create an integrated urban community atmosphere promoting live, work and play in Downtown Burbank.

Orange County Sanitation District, Headworks Rehabilitation and Expansion Project (Project No. P1-105), Fountain Valley, CA (2018). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources section of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project. The Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) proposes to implement the Headworks Rehabilitation and Expansion Project at OCSD's Plant 1 wastewater treatment facility located in Fountain Valley, California. The proposed Project includes rehabilitation, demolition, and new construction of headworks structures at Plant 1.

California Water Service Company, Palos Verdes Peninsula Water Reliability Project, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA (2017). *Archaeologist*. Fatima assisted in the preparation of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment report, conducted records searches and conducted the pedestrian survey for this project pursuant to Section 106. The project proposed to construct new potable water pipelines and a new booster pump station to improve overall system reliability in the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

Santa Margarita Water District, San Juan Watershed Project, San Juan Capistrano and Dana Point, CA (2017). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Phase I Cultural Resources Studies for the project compliant with CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Besides being the lead author for the report, Fatima conducted the records searches, pedestrian survey, prepared the Cultural Resources section of the EIR, and conducted coordination with the Orange County Flood Control District in order to acquire an encroachment permit to conduct the pedestrian survey. The project is to be constructed in multiple phases. The first phase (Phase I) would include installation of three rubber dams and control buildings within San Juan Creek. Subsequent phases include additional dams within San Juan Creek and Arroyo Trabuco, recycled water recharge facilities, and additional upgrades to existing groundwater recovery facilities.

Boething Treeland Farms, Treeland Homes Project, Woodland Hills, CA (2017). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment pursuant to CEQA. In addition to writing the report, Fatima conducted the records searches and pedestrian survey. The project proposed to replace the existing Boething Treeland Nursery with residential uses.

California Department of Transportation, La Costa Chevron, Encinitas, CA (2013-2017). *Project Manager.* Fatima led the archaeological services for the La Costa Chevron Project in Encinitas, which addressed Chevron-created erosion onto a Caltrans right-of-way. Because of the project site's location within a recognized archaeological site, Caltrans required an Extended Phase I (XPI). ESA conducted an XPI archaeological excavation to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits (and their horizontal and vertical extent) where the drainage improvements were expected to occur. Managing the company's role as a subcontractor to a larger engineering firm, Fatima coordinated with the prime consultant, the Native American groups in the area, and Caltrans. She was in charge of conducting archaeological testing, served as the primary author of the XPI, prepared the Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan and the Historic Resources Compliance Report. Lastly, Fatima also coordinated with the Caltrans archaeologist and the San Diego Archaeological Center for curation of the artifacts collected from the XPI.

Fatima Clark (Continued)

Archaeologist

Lennar Homes, Aidlin Property Residential Project, Los Angeles County, CA (2016). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Section 106 report for the project. The proposed project would include the development of 102 single-family dwellings, three parks, the widening of Pico Canyon Road, and associated supporting infrastructure including local roadways, water tanks and a pump station, water quality treatment basins, and an emergency secondary fire access road. The project would also require the grading of natural topography, including slopes in order to remediate existing geologic conditions and to create stable building pads and roadways.

Lennar Homes, Aidlin Property Residential Project, Los Angeles County, CA (2014). *Archaeologist.* Fatima conducted the historical records searches through the CHRIS, pedestrian survey, the preparation of the CEQA cultural resources assessment report. The proposed project consists of a residential development on approximately 230 acres of land in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, California.

California Department of Transportation, I-10 Freeway/Pepper Avenue Interchange Project, Colton, CA (2014-2015). *Project Manager.* Fatima served as project manager for the Interstate 10 Freeway/Pepper Avenue Interchange Project. The project involved the preparation of an Archaeological Survey Report/Historic Property Survey Report in accordance with Caltrans guidelines for a bridge expansion along Pepper Avenue in Colton. In addition to the technical analysis, Fatima coordinated with the Prime Consultant, San Bernardino Associated Governments, and Caltrans' Environmental Unit.

Southern California Edison, Archaeological Services/Contingent Employee (2008–2013), Southern California, CA. Fatima worked at Southern California Edison (SCE) as a full-time in-house consulting archaeologist in the Deteriorated Poles Program, GO 131-D Program and for the Valley South Subtransmission Project (VSSP). Fatima was in charge of managing work sent to outside consultants for surveys and preparation of archaeological reports and coordinating with consultants and SCE staff. Fatima also conducted over 100 archaeological reviews, including records searches, field surveys, project coordination, report writing for projects subject to the rules and regulations of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and thus also following CEQA-mandated requirements.

The VSSP was among the larger projects in which Fatima was involved. The VSSP had three alternative routes with a total of approximately 25 miles in length. The VSSP was conducted for the purpose of developing a Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the CPUC's review. Fatima was the project manager for the VSSP, and her duties consisted of records searches, creating a scope of work, reviewing PEA bidders' proposals, assessing/developing study corridors, developing suitable access roads to avoid/minimize impact to archaeological sites, and project coordination with SCE team members for the entire project and outside consulting archaeologists.

Shriners Hospital for Children Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring, Pasadena, CA. *Project Manager.* Fatima served as the project manager and the cross-trained archaeological/paleontological monitor during construction activities at the project site. The project consisted of the construction of three-story medical building and subterranean parking garages for the Shriners Hospital for Children.

Ivy Station Mixed-Use Development MND, Los Angeles/Culver City, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima performed historical records searches through CHRIS, conducted the field survey, and provided technical information and recommendations for the Initial Study to support an MND to address the proposed development of a stand-alone five-story office building with ground-level retail. The project also included two interconnected five- and six-story buildings, including a 148-room boutique hotel and a 200-unit residential complex with amenities atop a podium.

Fatima Clark (Continued)

Archaeologist

750 North Edinburgh Avenue Project MND, Los Angeles, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima performed historical record searches through CHRIS, conducted the field survey, and provided technical information and recommendations for the Initial Study to support an MND. The proposed project would remove extant uses on the project site, subdivide the parcel into eight lots, and develop on each lot a three-story single-family residence, two covered parking spaces, and private patio/yard areas.

3240 Wilshire Boulevard Project, Los Angeles, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima performed historical record searches through CHRIS, conducted the field survey, and provided technical information and recommendations in the form of a letter report and Initial Study section to support an MND. The proposed project involved the conversion of the I. Magnin department store building (currently known as the Wilshire Galleria) into a hotel and the construction of a mid-rise apartment building, high-rise condominium tower and commercial space, in addition to the existing 138,500-square-foot I. Magnin building.

2nd & Vignes Development, Los Angeles, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima performed historical record searches through CHRIS, conducted the field survey, and provided technical information and recommendations for the Initial Study to support an MND. The project proposes an adaptive reuse of the existing building to develop approximately 120,000 square feet of private event, retail, commercial office, restaurant, residential, and gym/spa uses. To increase interior floor area and maintain the building's footprint, the project would add four floors to the existing two-story building. The building's exterior walls and architectural features are anticipated to be largely retained and/or rehabilitated to reflect the building's original design. The building's interior would be mostly demolished and adaptively redeveloped.

Isla Verde Residential Project, Moreno Valley, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting records searches and the pedestrian survey and the preparation of the CEQA report. The project proposed the construction of 142 residential units, a clubhouse, and community pool in the city of Moreno Valley.

Frontier Chino Borba (17.7-Acre) Project, Chino, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting records searches and the pedestrian survey and preparation of CEQA report to support an addendum to the City of Chino's General Plan.

Frontier Chino (7.15-Acre) Project, Chino, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting records searches and the pedestrian survey and preparation of CEQA report to support an addendum to the City of Chino's General Plan.

SunEdison Cascade Solar Energy Project, San Bernardino County, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima performed the records search, Phase I pedestrian survey, Phase II testing, and monitoring for the SunEdison Cascade Solar Energy Project in the Sunfair Community of unincorporated San Bernardino County. Fatima excavated several Shovel Test Probes within a newly recorded archaeological site. As part of the phase II field investigation, Fatima has also conducted lab analysis of lithic materials recovered at the archaeological site.

Cucamonga Creek Watershed Regional Water Quality Project, Chino, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima performed the phase II testing for the Mill Creek Wetlands testing at site Ca-SBR-2845 in Chino.

Burbank Reservoir No. 1 Replacement Project, Burbank, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima prepared the Cultural Resources section for the Initial Study to support the MND regarding the reservoir project.

Century Woods Residential Project, Los Angeles, CA. *Archaeologist.* Fatima prepared the Cultural Resources section for the Initial Study to support the MND regarding the residential project in the Century City community of Los Angeles.

Sara Dietler

Senior Archaeologist

EDUCATION

BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University

24 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

California BLM Permit, Principal Investigator, Statewide

Nevada BLM Permit, Paleontology, Field Agent, Statewide

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

Sara Dietler is a senior archaeology and paleontology lead with more than 20 years of experience in cultural resources management in Southern California. As a senior project manager, she manages and prepares technical studies to report the findings of archaeological and paleontological surveys to assess a project's potential impacts. She applies her expertise for project-specific as well as on on-call contracts for cities, counties, utilities, transportation, and other agencies throughout the state of California.

Sara is well versed in preparing documentation and providing consultation in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines and requirements. Cross-trained in paleontological monitoring, Sara regularly monitors and supervises fossil salvage for public agencies and private developers. She has extensive experience providing oversight for long-term compliance monitoring projects throughout the Los Angeles Basin for archaeological, Native American, and paleontological monitoring projects and provides streamlined management for these disciplines.

Lending her expertise in Native American consultation, Sara also conducts trainings for and provides expert support to clients managing tribal cultural resource issues under CEQA and NEPA for all types of projects and environmental documents.

Relevant Experience

City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks, Rancho Cienega Celes King III Swimming Pool. *Project Manager.* Sara is managing the historic recordation and archaeological, paleontological, and Native American monitoring performed for the proposed new Recreation Center and swimming pool at the Rancho Cienega Sports Complex.

City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks, San Pasqual Park Restroom Replacement Project. *Project Manager.* Sara managed and oversaw the archaeological and Native American monitoring performed during ground disturbance of the San Pasqual Park Restroom Replacement project. The project required monitoring during construction activities due to known archaeological sensitivity at the park.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works – Bureau of Engineering, San Pedro Plaza Park, San Pedro, Los Angeles, CA. *Senior Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Sara provided archaeological and paleontological monitoring support for the San Pedro Plaza Park Project. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles port district of San Pedro, approximately 26 miles south of downtown Los Angeles. Sara provided quality control oversight for the archaeological and paleontological mitigation. During monitoring on the project, archaeological materials were recovered include refuse associated with park use since it opened in 1889, and historic building debris likely

associated with the Carnegie Library which formerly stood on site. Sara also provided recommendations for commemoration and protection of the find.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works – Bureau of Engineering, Gaffey Street Pool Construction Monitoring, San Pedro, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Sara oversaw the data recovery of a World War I slit trench discovered during project excavation for an ADA compliant sidewalk. Serving as project manager and senior archaeologist on the project Sara provided mitigation recommendations and immediate response to the find.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works – Bureau of Engineering, Warner Grand Theatre, Historic Resources Technical Report and Conditions Assessment, San Pedro, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager, Report Co-Author.* The Bureau of Engineering's Environmental Management Group requested a Cultural Resources Surveys to inform and guide future rehabilitation or redevelopment efforts of the Warner Grand Theatre. The Warner Grand Theatre designed in the Art Deco-Modern style by master architect B. Marcus Priteca in 1931, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is designated a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument. ESA prepared a historical resources technical report and conditions assessment report, which provided a comprehensive table of character-defining features along with a conditions assessment of each feature located within the interior and exterior of the Warner Grand Theatre. Sara managed both the archaeological and historic efforts providing one point of contact for the City.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works – Bureau of Engineering, Alameda Street Widening Between Harry Bridges Boulevard and Anaheim Street Project, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* The project included upgrades to Alameda Street and adjoining streets with improved infrastructure to accept increased traffic from existing and proposed projects located primarily within the Port of Los Angeles and the Wilmington Industrial Park and to adequately deal with storm flows. Sara oversaw a California Historical Resources Information System record search of the project area for archaeological and paleontological resources and technical documents regarding the findings and recommendations for construction activities during the proposed project. In addition, she provided and oversaw staff for the Archaeological/paleontological monitoring for geotechnical testing and made further recommendations based on the results of the testing.

Alameda Street Widening Archaeological Resource Assessment; Los Angeles, California; LADPW, Bureau of Engineering. Project Archaeologist. During the course of monitoring, archaeologists discovered historic archaeological resources from the late 19th and early 20th century use of the area. Resources discovered included a segment of the original Zanja Madre irrigation system, railroad elements, and the original vitrified brick paving surface of Alameda Street located under the present roadway. Mitigation in compliance with CEQA was developed to address each of the resource types, and included documentation, avoidance, and removal. Brick paving was reused in design of current traffic island as a result of this mitigation. Role included analysis of artifacts, research and development of mitigation during field phase of project and client consultation.

Main Street Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring and Assessment; Los Angeles, California; City of Los Angeles BOE. Archaeologist. Archaeological monitoring resulted in the identification of 18 archaeological features. The features mainly consisted of subterranean architecture such as basements that had been backfilled and capped. Directed construction crew in controlled excavation of these features so that they could be exposed and recorded prior to demolition. Completed the analysis of artifacts recovered and produced a technical report. Directed the archaeological and paleontological monitoring of a police parking facility in downtown Los Angeles. Coordinated with the client and construction personnel throughout the project.

Sara Dietler (Continued)

Senior Archaeologist

RSC VE LLC., 670 Mesquit Street and Seventh Street Bridge Evaluation, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager and Report Co-author.* ESA prepared an EIR for the 670 Mesquit Street project in Los Angeles. As part of the EIR, a Cultural Resources Technical Report was prepared to determine if the project site was eligible for listing as a historical resource. The project site, originally occupied by the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company, was determined to lack integrity and therefore, ineligible for listing. Although the core of the building on the project site retained elements of the historic cold storage building, the facility was seismically upgraded resulting in significant alterations to its exterior. In its current condition, the facility does not convey its historical associations. Located south of the project site is the Seventh Street Bridge, which is listed on the California Register of Historical Resources, and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The project was also evaluated to determine if it would result in any potential impacts to nearby historic resources, including the Seventh Street Bridge and adjacent railroad tracks. Sara provided oversight and analysis for the preparation of Cultural Resources Technical Report.

Clark Construction, Long Beach Courthouse Project, Long Beach, CA. *Senior Project Archaeologist and Project Manager.* Sara directed the paleontological and archaeological monitoring for the construction of the New Long Beach Courthouse. She supervised monitors inspecting excavations up to 25 feet in depth. Nine archaeological features were recovered. Sara completed an assessment of the artifacts and fossil localities in a technical report at the completion of the project.

Vadnais Trenchless Services, Venice Dual Force Main Project, Venice, CA. *Cultural Resources Lead.* The Venice Dual Force Main Project is an $88 million sewer force main construction project spanning 2 miles within Venice, Marina del Rey, and Playa del Rey. Contracted to Vadnais Trenchless Services and reporting to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering, Environmental Management Group, ESA is serving as the project's environmental resource manager. ESA is serving as the project's environmental resource manager responsible to documenting the projects compliance with required environmental measures. The project is situated in a dense residential neighborhood and has garnered significant public interest. Monitoring includes the electronic collection of compliance data in the areas of aesthetics, biology, cultural resources, noise, vibration, stormwater pollution prevention best management practices, parking, haul routes, tree protection, among others. Sara provides quality control oversight for the archaeological and paleontological mitigation.

Advanced Water Treatment Facility Project Groundwater Reliability Improvement Project, Pico Rivera, CA. *Project Manager.* ESA is providing environmental compliance monitoring for the Water Replenishment District to ensure compliance with the conditions contained in the Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs associated with three environmental documents, including the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a Mitigated Negative Declaration, and a Supplemental EIR, pertaining to three infrastructure components associated with the project. ESA provides general compliance monitoring at varying rates of frequency depending on the nature of the activities and is sometimes on-site for 4-hour spot checks and other times for full 24-hour rotations. The project is located near a residential neighborhood and adjacent the San Gabriel River. Issues of concern include noise, vibration, night lighting, biological resources, cultural resources, and air quality. Sara provides quality assurance and oversight of the field monitoring, and day-to-day response to issues. She oversees archaeological and Native American monitoring for ground disturbance and coordinates all sub-consultants for the project. She also provides daily, weekly, and quarterly reporting on project compliance to support permitting and agency oversight.

Southern California Edison On-Call Master Services Agreement for Natural and Cultural Resources Services, Avalon, CA. *Cultural Resources Task Manager*. Sara provided project management and senior archaeological support for

an on-call Master Services Agreement with Southern California Edison for cultural and natural resources consulting services. This contract included numerous surveys and monitoring projects for pole replacements and small- to mid-size reconductoring projects, substation maintenance, and construction projects. Sara served as project manager for more than 25 projects under this contract and served as the go-to person for all water, gas, and power projects occurring in the city of Avalon on Santa Catalina Island. Sara was responsible for oversight of archaeological and paleontological monitors and served as report author and report manager.

Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Central Los Angeles High School #9; Los Angeles, CA. *Senior Project Archaeologist and Project Manager*. Sara conducted on-site monitoring and investigation of archaeological sites exposed as a result of construction activities. During the data recovery phase in connection with a 19th century cemetery located on-site, she participated in locating of features, feature excavation, mapping, and client coordination. She organized background research on the cemetery, including genealogical, local libraries, city and county archives, other local cemetery records, internet, and local fraternal organizations. Sara advised on the lab methodology and setup and served as project manager. She was a contributing author and editor for the published monograph, which was published as part of a technical series, "Not Dead but Gone Before: The Archaeology of Los Angeles City Cemetery."

City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Scattergood Olympic Transmission Line, Los Angeles, CA. *Report Author.* The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power constructed approximately 11.4 miles of new 230 kilovolt (kv) underground transmission line connecting the Scattergood Generation Station and Olympic Receiving Station. The project includes monitoring of construction activities occurring in street rights-of-way. Sara provided final reporting for the long-term monitoring and QA/QC of the field data.

Veterans Administration Long Beach, Long Beach, CA. *Senior Project Manager*. Sara managed a long-term monitoring project or the Veteran's Administration campus, which also includes implementation of a Memorandum of Agreement, a Plan of Action, and Historic Properties Treatment plan for the mitigation of disturbance to a prehistoric site on the campus.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works – Bureau of Engineering, Downtown Cesar Chavez Median Project, City of Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager*. As a part of the Specialty Services On-Call Contract with the Bureau of Engineering, Sara assisted the City with a Local Assistance Project requiring consultations with Caltrans cultural resources. Sara was responsible for Caltrans coordination, serving as contributing author and report manager for the required Archaeological Survey Report, Historic Properties Survey Report, and Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for the project. Approximate Cost: $9,956, Project Work Dates: 09/2015 to 12/2015

John Laing Homes, Hellman Ranch Project, Orange County, CA. *Lab Director*. Sara served as the lab director for the final monitoring phase of the John Laing Homes development project, cataloging and analyzing artifacts recovered from salvage monitoring and test units placed in relation to recovered intact burials. She conducted microscopic analysis of small items such as bone tools and shell and stone beads, directed lab assistants, and oversaw special studies, including the photo-documentation of the entire collection. Sara completed a section reporting on the results of the bead and ornament analysis in the final report, which was published as part of a technical series.

Hansen Dam Golf Course Water Recycling Project, Los Angeles, CA. *Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager*. Sara directed a phase I historical assessment for the Hansen Dam Golf Course Water Recycling Project located in the Los Angeles' San Fernando Valley. The project included the construction of an outdoor pumping station adjacent to the existing Hansen Tank located at the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's Valley Generating Station. In addition,

a pipeline or distribution line was planned to be installed from the pumping station to the Hansen Dam Golf Course along the Tujunga Wash. The phase I study of this project included mitigation for the effects of the project on the portion of the golf course falling within the area of potential effects, which was potentially sensitive for buried cultural resources as the result of a complex of World War II housing units placed on the site between the 1940s and the 1960s. Sara conducted consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding the project.

Alameda Corridor-East Construction Authority (ACE). San Gabriel Trench Grade Separation Environmental Compliance Services, San Gabriel, CA. *Senior Archaeologist and Report Manager.* Sara conducted bead analysis, lab supervision and served as contributing author to data recovery report. She oversaw preparation of a published monograph, which includes the analysis of the feature and artifact recovery from the San Gabriel Mission site, as well as a contextual history of the site and findings. Sara provided artifact analysis and co-authored the artifact chapter in the monograph. The 2.2-mile San Gabriel Trench grade separation project resulted in the lowering of a 1.4-mile section of Union Pacific railroad track in a 30-foot-deep, 65-footwide trench through the city of San Gabriel with bridges constructed at Ramona Street, Mission Road, Del Mar Avenue and San Gabriel Boulevard, allowing vehicles and pedestrians to pass over the tracks. Proximity to the San Gabriel Mission provided sensitivity for cultural resources and a number of known archaeological resources in the project site. The cultural resources support was a multi-year effort consisting of Phase II testing, data recovery, and monitoring resulting in some of the most important finds known to the region.

Coachella Flats Wind Energy Repower Environmental Surveys, Coachella, CA. *Senior Cultural Resources Task Leader*. Sara served as Senior Cultural and Paleontological manager providing management and oversight for the surveys and reporting. She conducted coordination with the client and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Sara provided cultural resources, paleontological resources, and biological resources services in support of an Environmental Impact Report for the project.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), Topanga Library Project, Topanga Canyon, CA. *Project Manager*. Sara supervised the archaeological monitoring effort and directed data recovery of findings for the library project as part of an LACDPW On-call Contract. Construction included the installation waterlines along the roadway outside of the main project area. Monitoring resulted in the discovery of materials associated with the recorded archaeological site CA-LAN-8. Sara prepared a Data Recovery Plan and Research Design to mitigate the disturbance to the known site during installation of a water main for the library project. The resources were identified and evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. During the project, Sara worked closely with the LACDPW to assist them in mitigating the effects of the project as well as coordinating with Caltrans who had oversight on the project. Approximate Cost: $145,000.00, Project Work Dates: 01/2009 to 12/2012

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) North American Electric Reliability Corporation Support; Multiple Counties, CA. *Senior Cultural Resources Specialist*. Sara provided recommendations on archaeological, historic, and paleontological sensitivity based on desktop research via Geographic Information Systems, Google Earth, historic maps and aerials, and the National Geological Map database to determine sensitivity of cultural resources within the right-of-way for eight different transmission line projects. She supported PG&E Land and Environmental Management and PG&E Electric Transmission with cultural, and paleontological resource sensitivity assessments and other compliance efforts.

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Vallejo Substation B Reconductoring Projects Cultural Resources Support, Vallejo, CA. *Senior Project Manager*. Sara provided oversight of archaeological and historic evaluation of the property. The

project consisted of an evaluation of a PG&E substation for potential historical register listing and conducted a cultural resources sensitivity desktop review.

Interstate 5 High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes Project, Orange County, CA. *Cultural Resources Task Manager*. Sara directed the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) Interstate 5 (I-5) High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes Project, which involves improvements to I-5 between State Route (SR) 55 and SR-57 and included a phase I study. Orange County Transportation Authority and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) served as the overseeing agencies. She coordinated with planners, other resource managers, and Caltrans. Sara completed analysis of existing conditions, conducted an archaeological survey, and produced an Archaeological Survey Report following Caltrans guidelines.

Holland Partners, Sixth and Bixel Project, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager*. Sara managed a monitoring phase of the project for a Holland Partners mixed-use development in downtown Los Angeles, which included the recovery of fossils such as marine invertebrates, sharks, and a partial whale. She conducted coordination with the Los Angeles Natural History Museum regarding preparation and curation of the whale fossil.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Elysian/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/ Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager*. Sara worked on the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and an Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact to construct recycled water pipelines for irrigation and other industrial uses serving Los Angeles Department of Water and Power customers in downtown Los Angeles, including Elysian Park. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the federal lead agency. Sara prepared two technical reports and a treatment plan for archaeological, historic, and paleontological resources identified during the phase I assessment.

Recurrent Energy, Kern County Solar Energy Projects, Kern County, CA. *Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist*. Sara provided cultural resources, paleontological resources, and Native American monitoring services for five separate solar photovoltaic projects for Recurrent Energy. The five projects include a total of 626 acres of previously undeveloped land in the eastern portion of the county. Sara served as project manager for all five projects and Senior Archaeologist providing client coordination and oversight of paleontological monitoring and reporting.

City of Beverly Hills, Purple Line Extension Project Independent Compliance Manager, Beverly Hills, CA. *Supervisor*. ESA conducted general compliance monitoring under contract to the City of Beverly Hills to ensure project compliance with the Memorandum of Agreement between the City of Beverly Hills and LA Metro during the advanced utilities relocation and construction of Section 1 of the Metro Purple Line Extension. In this role, ESA was responsible for compliance oversight of provisions in a Memorandum of Agreement between Metro and the City of Beverly Hills. Significant issues included traffic, pedestrian access, haul routes, and noise. Sara provided scheduling and oversight of the field monitoring and day-to-day response to compliance issues.

Crystal Geyser Roxane, Cabin Bar Ranch Water Bottling Facility Slowdown Lane, Inyo County, CA. *Project Manager, Senior Archaeologist.* Crystal Geyser Roxane proposed to construct a slowdown lane on the west side of U.S. Highway 395 for the spring water bottling facility, requiring an encroachment permit from Caltrans. ESA conducted testing at two National Register-eligible sites in accordance with Caltrans requirements. ESA evaluated the portions of the sites within the encroachment permit area and found that these areas did not contain sufficient data to address National Register criteria. Sara obtained necessary permitting, strategized and authored treatment plans in coordination with Caltrans

archaeologist, Caltrans Environmental, Permitting, the Tribe and the client team. She also oversaw compliance with treatment plan during monitoring. Approximate Cost: $34,000, Project Work Dates: 05/2016 – 02/2017

El Camino Real Bridge Replacement, Atascadero, CA. *Paleontological Project Manager.* Sara oversaw the preparation of all California Environmental Quality Act/National Environmental Policy Act documentation, survey, technical studies, and permitting, for the replacement of the El Camino Real Bridge over Santa Margarita Creek in Atascadero. Caltrans was the overseeing agency on the project and all reporting was prepared in accordance with the Caltrans Standard Environmental Reference for paleontology. Approximate Cost: $8,600, Project Work Dates: 09/2015 to 12/2015

Orange County Parks Cooper Center Curation Project, Orange County, CA. *Project Manager*. Sara served as project manager and senior cultural resources report author and reviewer. ESA conducted this study on curation in California at the request of Orange County Parks. The purpose of the study was to conduct market research and collect a data set of curation costs and long-term management models used by curation facilities that house collections throughout California. The facilities in the data set included museums, universities, colleges, archaeological centers, cultural centers, tribal curation facilities, historical societies, city facilities, and county facilities.

Peters Canyon Channel Reuse Pipeline Project, Irvine, CA. *Paleontological Lead*. Sara served as paleontological lead for the paleontological monitoring report for the Peters Canyon Channel Reuse Pipeline Project. The project will divert high selenium nuisance surface and groundwater flows from the channel to the Orange County Sanitation District for treatment and reuse. Sara provided reporting and analysis of fossils encountered during construction.

City of Burbank, Avion Project Environmental Impact Report, Burbank, CA. *Paleontological Lead*. Sara is preparing the cultural resources section and overseeing the paleontological technical report for the Environmental Impact Report in support of a General Plan Amendment to change the General Plan land use designation from Airport to Golden State Commercial/Industrial for the westernmost 18-acre portion of the 60-acre project site.

County of Los Angeles, Rancho Los Amigos South Campus Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Los Angeles, CA. *Paleontological Lead*. Sara provided review and oversight of the paleontological technical report in support of the project EIR. ESA lead the CEQA process on behalf of the County, including preparation of all technical studies in support of a full-scope EIR for the Rancho Los Amigos South Campus Project. This includes a historic district evaluation, archaeological surveys, traffic, water supply, arborist services, and all other California Environmental Quality Act-required topics.

The Onni Group, Los Angeles Times Mirror Square Environmental Impact Report, Los Angeles, CA. *Cultural Resources Task Leader.* Sara served as cultural lead, providing coordination and senior oversight for reporting on archaeological, tribal, and paleontological resources. The project includes the development of two mixed-use residential towers and the rehabilitation of the historic Los Angeles Times structures on a 3.6-acre city block within the Center City/Historic Core District of Downtown Los Angeles. Approximate Project Cost: $219,400 (as of 2018)

Publications and Presentations

2015. Artifacts. In Abundant Harvests: The Archaeology of Industry and Agriculture at San Gabriel Mission. Dietler, John, Heather Gibson, and James M. Potter, eds. SWCA Anthropological Research Paper Number 11. SWCA Environmental Consultants. Pasadena, California.

Sara Dietler (Continued)

Senior Archaeologist

2013. To the West of the Mission: Artifacts and Mortuary Patterns of the 19th Century Los Angeles Plaza Cemetery. Oral Presentation at the Society for California Archaeology Meeting, Honolulu, HI Session: California Mission Archaeology in the Los Angeles Area.

2012. Not Dead but Gone Before: The Archaeology of Los Angeles City Cemetery. AECOM Cultural Heritage Publication No. 4 (Author/Editor).

2008. Digging Deep: Archival Research into the History of Los Angeles' City Cemetery. Oral Presentation at the Society for American Archaeology Meeting, Vancouver, B.C., Canada and Society for California Archaeology Meeting, Ventura, California.

2007. Beads and Ornaments, in Piecing Together the Prehistory of Landing Hill: A Place Remembered. Chapter 15, EDAW Cultural Publications No. 3.

2006. Bones, Beads and Bowls: Variation in Habitation and Ritual Contexts at Landing Hill. Oral Presentation at the Society for California Archaeology Meeting, Ventura, California.

Shannon L. Papin

Cultural Resource Specialist IV

EDUCATION

M.A., in Historic Preservation (American Studies Department) George Washington University Washington, DC.

B.A., in English (Writing) Rhodes College Memphis, TN.

25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

Approved Consultant, California Historical Resources Information System Consultant List (History & Architectural History)

Certified Historian & Architectural Historian, New Mexico SHPO Directory

Approved Historian, City of Santa Fe, NM

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society of Architectural Historians, Member

National Trust for Historic Preservation and NTHP Forum, Member

Preservation Action, Member

Shannon L. Papin is a Senior Architectural Historian and Cultural Resource Specialist with 25 years of professional experience in architectural history, historic resource management, and historic preservation planning, policy, and economics. Her qualifications meet and exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in History and Architectural History. Shannon has a proven track record of historic resources management and preservation consultation services for all stages of project development, preparation of required documentation for environmental compliance, project review and permitting, and implementation of mitigation measures. She has authored numerous historic resource assessments, State and National Register Nominations, historic structure reports, CEQA Impacts Analysis, historic resource technical reports, feasibility studies, LAHCM nominations, and HABS/HAER reports. She has managed and conducted planning and technical studies for a broad range of clients and projects throughout Southern California, New Mexico, and South Dakota.

Previous Experience

California Environmental Quality Act

Alhambra Health Center, Historic Resource Assessment and Focused EIR, Alhambra, California. *Project Manager for Historic Resource/Principal Architectural Historian.* Shannon led the historic resource analysis for the Alhambra Health Center EIR, prepared by ESA for the City of Alhambra. The project would redevelop a 23,000-sf medical facility constructed in 1930 and found eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. ESA's environmental analysis found the project would result in a significant and unavoidable impact. In addition to the initial assessment of the building, Shannon was responsible for developing a range of feasible alternatives to avoid or reduce impacts, authoring architectural studies on the adaptive reuse and rehabilitation of the structure, and assisting in the public review process including conducted several public outreach meetings with community stakeholders and preservation advocates.

College Community Courts, Focused EIR, Ventura, California. *Senior Architectural Historian & Historic Services Manager.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

West San Gabriel Valley Area Plan, San Gabriel Valley, California. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

3550 Hayden Place Historic Resource Assessment and MND, Culver City, California. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large

industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

615 East Ocean Boulevard, Historic Resource Assessment and MND, Long Beach, California. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

1715 – 1739 Bronson Avenue, CEQA Impacts Analysis, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon analyzed the potential impacts of construction of a 24-story, mixed-use project in Hollywood, adjacent to the historic Lombardi House for compliance with CEQA impacts threshold and for conformance with the SOI Standards.

3623 Hayden Place Historic Resource Assessment and MND, Culver City, California. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

Related Bristol Historic Resource Assessment and EIR, Santa Ana, California. *Project Manager.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

Culver Crossings Historic Resource Assessment and EIR, Culver City and Los Angeles, California. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

Silver Lake Reservoir Complex EIR and Impacts Analysis, Los Angeles, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon conducted research on the historic development of the Silver Lake Reservoir Complex and identified all previously identified historic resources within 0.25-mile of the perimeter of the site to conduct a direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts analysis for the Complex's proposed master plan.

1600 Naud and 1635 – 1639 Main Street Historic Resource Assessment and MND, Los Angeles, CA. *Senior Architectural Historian*. Shannon managed cultural portion of CEQA environmental review process, focusing on ten cold-storage facilities as potential historic resources, including eligibility evaluations, analysis of projects impacts and recommendations on adaptive reuse and mitigation.

Section 106 and NEPA

San Manuel Land Exchange, San Bernardino National Forest, Big Bear, California. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

Shannon L. Papin (Continued)

Cultural Resource Specialist IV

LA River Phase IV Bike Path CEQA/NEPA, Los Angeles, California. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

EWMP Addendum, Compton Boulevard Historic Survey, Compton, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon conducted an architectural survey of a including, identification of potentially significant resources for state, local and national eligibility, integrity evaluation, and research and writing of an accompanying historic context. The Report included a CEQA impacts analysis in preparation for a planned redevelopment.

Historic Preservation

Isadore House Significance Evaluation and Historic Structure Report, Isadore House, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon prepared a structural assessment, documentation, and evaluation of Isadore House, a historic property owned by the Recreation and Parks of the City of Los Angeles. The Report included a CEQA impacts analysis in preparation for a planned redevelopment.

Sunshine House Historic Structure Report, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon prepared a structural assessment, documentation, and evaluation of the Sunshine House, the former caretaker's residence at the Silver Lake Reservoir Complex, owned by LADWP.

Garvanza Pump Station, Historic Structure Report, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon prepared a structural assessment, documentation, and evaluation of the Garvanza Pump Station, a historic property associated with the Garvanza Reservoir in northeast Los Angeles, owned by LADWP.

Hermon Park Building Evaluations, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon prepared a memorandum that included structural assessments, documentations, and evaluations of two fire-damaged buildings located within Hermon Park, a National Register-eligible property that is part of the Arroyo Seco Park system and owned by the City of Los Angeles.

Seismic Retrofit Project, Lockwood Elementary School, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager*. Shannon managed a documentation project for LAUSD campus in Hollywood in preparation for a planned seismic retrofit. Project deliverables includes character-defining matrixes and California DPR forms for multiple historical resources.

Seismic Retrofit Project, First Street Elementary School, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager*. Shannon managed a documentation project for LAUSD campuses in Boyle Heights in preparation for a planned seismic retrofit. Project deliverables includes character-defining matrixes and California DPR forms for multiple historical resources.

Historic Resource Assessments

3916 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard Historic Resource Assessment, Los Angeles, California. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

1038 Venice Boulevard Historic Resource Assessment, Los Angeles, California. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

Shannon L. Papin (Continued)

Cultural Resource Specialist IV

1000 – 1018 Croft Avenue Historic Resource Assessment, Hollywood, California. *Senior Architectural Historian.* Shannon authored a historic resource assessment of a large industrial site located on the border of Los Angeles and Culver City for a proposed redevelopment. Work involved research on the property and its history as well as an evaluation of the site's eligibility.

133 Vieudelou Avenue, Historic Resource Assessment, Avalon, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon prepared a documentation and evaluation of High Desert Hospital and Coroner's Office, a historic property owned by the LADPW. The Report included a CEQA impacts analysis in preparation for a planned redevelopment.

301 Beacon Street, Historic Resource Assessment, Avalon, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon prepared a documentation and evaluation of High Desert Hospital and Coroner's Office, a historic property owned by the LADPW. The Report included a CEQA impacts analysis in preparation for a planned redevelopment.

High Desert Hospital, Historic Resource Assessment, Lancaster, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon prepared a documentation and evaluation of High Desert Hospital and Coroner's Office, a historic property owned by the LADPW. The Report included a CEQA impacts analysis in preparation for a planned redevelopment.

On-Call Historic Resources Services, Mayfield Junior School Historic Resource Evaluation, Pasadena, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon surveyed entire campus and prepared an evaluation of three historic resources, for the City of Pasadena including CEQA impacts analysis for a proposed master plan.

8025 Santa Monica Boulevard Historic Resource Assessment and CEQA Impacts Analysis, West Hollywood, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon analyzed the potential impacts of construction of a 24-story, mixed-use project in Hollywood, adjacent to the historic Lombardi House for compliance with CEQA impacts threshold and for conformance with the SOI Standards.

910 North Roxbury Drive Historic Resource Assessment, Beverly Hills, CA. *Project Manager Shannon* assessed the eligibility of an American Colonial Revival residence designed by master architect Robert V. Derrah in Beverly Hills. The report involved digital and archival research and an assessment of the home's integrity using historic plans and images.

1707 Tropical Drive Historic Resource Assessment, Beverly Hills, CA. *Architectural Historian.* Claire assessed the eligibility of an American Colonial Revival residence built by Carleton Lyle Burgess and occupied by Edward Paul Dentzel. Research included a construction chronology and identification of alterations, research on the builder and occupants, and analysis of neighborhood integrity.

448 West Cypress Historic Resource Assessment, Glendale, CA. *Project Manager* Shannon authored a Historic Resource Assessment of an industrial warehouse constructed in the Tropico neighborhood of Glendale in 1908. Research included an integrity evaluation, research on Tropico's history as an early agricultural center, and the strawberry industry.

28307 Agoura Road Historic Resource Assessment, Agoura Hills, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon authored a Historic Resource Assessment for a 1940s commercial property in Agoura Hills. Work involved researching the rural character and history of Agoura Hills, conducting research at the Agoura Hills Library and Building Division, identifying occupants of the structure, and assessing the property's eligibility.

Shannon L. Papin (Continued)

Cultural Resource Specialist IV

Kun House II Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument Nomination, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon prepared LAHCM nomination for the Joseph Kun House II, 1950 residence designed by Richard Neutra and presented the nomination to the Cultural Heritage Commission.

1828 Edgemont Street Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument Nomination, Hollywood, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon prepared LAHCM nomination for a 1940 Garden Apartment complex in Hollywood and presented the nomination to the Cultural Heritage Commission.

Pasadena Avenue Historic District, Pasadena, CA. *Project Manager.* Shannon completed re-survey and prepared State and National Register Nomination of historic district that included approximately 130 residential resources.

Historic Structure Report, New Mexico Veteran's Home, Truth or Consequences. *Project Manager.* Shannon served as the Project Manager on the preparation of an Historic Structure Report for a 1937 hospital for crippled children, including historic narrative and context, evaluation of significance, documentation of original construction and later modifications, and historic preservation recommendations.

State & National Register Nomination, Ashley Pond Residence (535 East Palace Avenue), Santa Fe, NM. *Project Manager.* Shannon prepared State and National Register nomination of a 1925 residence and compound designed by John Gaw Meem.

Multiple Property Documentation Form for the Cañon neighborhood, Taos, NM. *Project Manager.* Shannon performed the initial neighborhood survey, individual nominations for three resources, and associated historic context. The properties listed included a residential compound, a guesthouse/hotel and a community chapel.

Architectural Survey of the Sioux Falls Historic District & Pettigrew Heights neighborhood, Sioux Falls, SD. *Project Manager.* Shannon served as the Project Manager on the re-survey of a 1974 National Register district, including approximately 240 residential resources. New survey of an adjoining neighborhood with approximately 120 residential resources. She also prepared survey reports with recommendations on district expansion and new district possibilities.

County-wide Architectural Surveys, South Dakota. *Project Manager.* Shannon served as the Project Manager on four county-wide architectural surveys, including integrity evaluation, identification of potentially significant resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; research and writing of an accompanying historic context.

- Tripp County: 1,617 square miles, 351 surveyed resources.
- McPherson County: 1,152 square miles, 168 surveyed resources.
- Walworth County: 745 square miles, 211 surveyed resources.
- Moody County: 521 square miles, 204 surveyed resources

Cultural Resource Surveys. Shannon performed cultural resource surveys for a variety of compliance documents including Environmental Impacts Reports, Section 106, Section 4F, and NEPA compliance. Project duties included consultation with states, local municipalities, tribes and planning consultants, as well as overseeing the archaeological portion of the survey.

- Cold War Era Properties Survey, Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, SC
- Property Surveys for EA, Fort Bliss Army Base, El Paso, TX
- Portales Railroad Depot Focus Area, Portales, NM
- Washington Avenue Pedestrian Improvements, Lovington, NM
- Environmental Assessment, Water Control Facilities, Montezuma, NM
- Interstate 25 Landscape Improvements, Glorieta/Rowe, NM

Shannon L. Papin (Continued)

Cultural Resource Specialist IV

- 12.68-mile Pipeline Expansion, Bosque, NM
- Housing Rehabilitation Project, Santo Domingo Pueblo
- NM Visual Impact Assessment, various Plateau Cell Towers, NM
- Construction at Day School Complex, Picuris Pueblo, Penasco, NM
- Santa Fe County Courthouse, Santa Fe, NM

Historic American Building Surveys, Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, NM. *Project Manager*. Shannon prepared the building documentation (HABS Level III standard) of three buildings at the former Walker Air Force Base as well as the former Roswell Airfield Terminal Building

Historic American Building Surveys, Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, NM. *Project Manager*. Shannon prepared the building documentation (HABS Level II standard) of the 21st EOD Headquarters at Kirtland Air Force Base.

Historic American Building Surveys, White Sands Missile Range, Alamogordo, New Mexico. *Architectural Historian*. Shannon prepared the building documentation (HABS Level II standards) of the old Officer's Club at White Sands Missile Range.

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers,Washington D.C. *Director of Communications and State Services.* Shannon served as the primary liaison and resource for all fifty-nine State Historic Preservation Offices and represented NCSHPO to Congress and the federal government as well as the press, partner organizations and general public. Worked extensively with the National Park Service and the Advisory Council onHistoric Preservation and served on task forces dealing with the Section 106 review process, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings, and National Register Criteria and Processes.

CarrAmerica Urban Development, Inc., Washington, DC. *Development Associate.* Shannon was the assistant for multiple downtown development projects including a mixed-use project of approximately 450,000 square feet combining office, residential, andpreferred arts retail in the redevelopment of three historic buildings. Duties included assistance with project approvals, design review, due diligence,acquisition and development documents, pro forma analysis as well as workingwith public and private groups to garner support and necessary approvals.

Valerie Smith

Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

MS, Historic Preservation, Columbia University

Advanced Certificate, Columbia University

BA, Studio Art, Hope College

3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE (HISTORIC PRESERVATION)

23 YEARS' EXPERIENCE (PHOTOGRAPHY)

18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE (FINANCIAL SERVICES)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Preservation Alumni, Columbia University, Board Member

Columbia University, Mentorship Committee Member

California Preservation Foundation, Member

National Trust for Historic Preservation, Member

DOCOMOMO US, Member

Association for Preservation Technology (APT), Member

Valerie is an architectural historian with three years of experience in historic preservation. Her work with historic resources and cultural heritage includes extensive and detailed archival research, drafting historic resource assessments, historic preservation consulting such as plan reviews and construction monitoring, feasibility studies, and resource surveys and documentation. She has experience with conservation projects, conditions assessment reports, and materials science. Valerie's Master's Thesis was about architect-designed house plans and model houses from the 1920s. Her focused research and interest in this typology have resulted in extensive knowledge of single-family houses from 1920-1945, including the Period Revival and the Minimal Traditional style. Research projects and her coursework at Columbia University in Paris and New York City gave her extensive knowledge of Modernist architecture, which she has continued to expand upon in Los Angeles during her time with ESA. Valerie's studio art background and photography training have proven helpful for onsite documentation and HABS photography. In addition to historic preservation and photography, Valerie has 18 years of professional experience in finance and investor relations, with strong client and project management skills.

Relevant Experience

3916 Martin Luther King Jr, Historic Resource Assessment, Los Angeles, CA. *Architectural Historian.* Valerie co-authored the production of a Historic Resource Evaluation (HRA) to establish the building's historic significance in the Crenshaw neighborhood of Los Angeles. Valerie's research provided context for a 1962 bank building in the International Style that was occupied by a Black-owned savings and loan company for over twenty years. The founder, Peter Dauterive was instrumental in race relations in Los Angeles and provided financial services to underserved communities, served on the board of various foundations, and started a scholarship fund at USC for minority students.

Ventura County Transportation Commission, US 101 Improvement Project, Ventura County, CA. *Architectural Historian*. While working for ICF, Valerie assisted with a large-scale Cultural Heritage Survey as part of the US 101 Improvement Project. The project included the survey of over 100 buildings in the study area located throughout San Buenaventura (Ventura), Camarillo and Oxnard, California. As part of this effort, Valerie wrote historic context statements on various property types and architectural styles including manufactured homes, post-war restaurants, commercial buildings, and Mid-Century Modern-style architecture. She researched, documented, and evaluated the individual properties and prepared compliance reports and DPR forms.

Los Angeles Housing Department (LAHD), Section 106 Reviews, Los Angeles County, CA. *Architectural Historian*. While working for ICF, Valerie surveyed and researched buildings within areas of potential effect for various projects as part of the Section 106

requirements for the City of Los Angeles. She drafted DPR documents and completed deliverables for development projects. As part of her responsibilities, she wrote building descriptions, conducted site visits, conducted research, and evaluated buildings located in the vicinity of development projects.

City of Los Angeles, Venice Coastal Zone Survey, Los Angeles County, CA. *Architectural Historian***.** Valerie expanded on existing research included in SurveyLA to evaluate contributing/non-contributing members of the Millwood Historic district of Venice, CA. Survey, documentation, and research was conducted on a large number of bungalow-style homes within the historic district.

1000-1018 N. Croft Avenue, Historic Resource Assessment, Los Angeles, CA. *Architectural Historian*. Valerie provided research, wrote historical contexts, and compiled a Historic Resource Assessment for four multi-family properties in Hollywood. One property was designed in a Mediterranean Style using a house stock plan from the local company Bungalowcraft. Two of the properties are Spanish Colonial Revival duplexes constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. The fourth property was designed in 1940 by a notable Los Angeles architect who became known for his unique window treatment and Minimal Traditional designs. The four properties were found significant as early dwellings in the Hollywood Scenic Tract under Criterion A, and as excellent examples of three different architectural styles applied multi-family properties under Criterion C.

133 Vieudelou Avenue, Historic Resource Assessment, Catalina Island, CA. *Architectural Historian*. Valerie researched the oldest house in Avalon, Catalina Island and compiled a Historic Resource Assessment. The house belonged to a family who settled on the island during the early days of development into a resort town. The house is Folk Victorian style and constructed in 1888. The property was found eligible for the National Register and California Register for its significance under Criterion A, B, and C.

301 Beacon Street, Historic Resource Assessment, Catalina Island, CA. *Architectural Historian*. Valerie researched a multi-family property on Beacon Street in Avalon, Catalina Island and compiled a Historic Resource Assessment. The dwelling has been owned by the same family who constructed it in 1923. The style is vernacular with elements of Italianate and Mediterranean Revival. It was called the White House Apartments and housed the original family and other short-term guests visiting the island. The property was found eligible as a rare example of a multi-family property from the 1920s in Avalon, Catalina Island.

West San Gabriel Valley, Historic Context Statement, Los Angeles County, CA. *Architectural Historian*. Valerie authored the residential section of the West San Gabriel Historic Context Statement which involved extensive research, and the development of architectural context narratives and residential resource registration requirements. Valerie conducted an archival record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to determine the presence of cultural resources in eight unincorporated study areas.

211 Emerald Bay, California Register Nomination, Orange County, CA. *Architectural Historian*. Valerie provided architectural historian services which included research, the development of historical contexts, and the preparation of a nomination for the California Register of Historical Resources for a property in Emerald Bay. 211 Emerald Bay is in a planned coastal “garden suburb” that was developed beginning in 1929. The community was designed by renowned landscape architect Mark Daniels and notable Pasadena architects such as Roland Coate and H. Palmer Sabin. The house at 211 Emerald Bay contributed to the early development of the neighborhood and is one of the last remaining intact examples of the Mediterranean Revival aesthetic developed by the architectural review board and original developer.

Valerie Smith (Continued)

Architectural Historian

AGBU Manoogian-Demirdjian School Improvements, Categorical Exemption, Canoga Park, CA. *Architectural Historian*. Valerie provided research, wrote historical contexts, conducted a site visit, and compiled a Department of Parks and Recreation form 523 and Notice of Exemption for an Armenian-American school in Canoga Park. The school is operated by the Armenian General Benevolent Union (AGBU), and the organization purchased the parcel in 1985. The campus was originally an LAUSD campus, and the AGBU has made improvements to accommodate the Armenian student body occupying the campus. The buildings are a mixture of 1962 Mid-Century Modern and post-1996 buildings.

Modernist house, Peer Review, Laguna Beach, CA. *Architectural Historian*. Valerie peer-reviewed a California Register of Historical Resources nomination that had been drafted by other historians for a house in Laguna Beach. As part of the peer review, Valerie wrote a historic context statement for modernist architecture in Laguna Beach, focusing on 1960s and 1970s expressionist /organic single-family properties. The house was representative of a local, regional, and national trend for the design of houses by architects practicing in a modernist style. Valere drafted a script and provided guidance to the client and team for the presentation to the California State Historical Resources Commission at the quarterly meeting.

Eastmont Theatre, Historic Resource Evaluation, Oakland, CA. *Architectural Historian*. Valerie provided research, wrote historical contexts, and compiled a Historic Resource Evaluation for the Eastmont Theatre. The Eastmont Theatre was constructed in 1926 during the rise of Art Deco theaters in the United States. The theater is a modest version of the movie palaces of the era and was evaluated for its significance in the city of Oakland and the larger context of Art Deco theaters.

615 E. Ocean Boulevard, Historic Resource Assessment, and Impacts, Long Beach, CA. *Architectural Historian.* Valerie researched and evaluated a 1970s commercial vernacular restaurant that was originally a Copper Penny Family Restaurant. The building design was a modest interpretation of the Late Hollywood Regency style and consisted of a simple box design capped with a mansard roof.

448 West Cypress Street, Historic Resource Evaluation, Glendale, CA. *Architectural Historian.* Valerie provided research, wrote historic contexts, and compiled the Historic Resource Assessment report for the property at 448 West Cypress Street. 448 West Cypress was identified as a historic vernacular warehouse from c. 1907 located in the Tropico section of Glendale, CA.

951 Cliff Drive, Historic Resource Assessment and Impacts, Laguna Beach, CA. *Architectural Historian.* Valerie provided research and updated an existing impact assessment for a 1918 Beach Cottage with a Craftsman-influenced style in Laguna Beach. Valerie evaluated the property using the new Laguna Beach Historic Preservation Ordinance and assessed the impact of a pending addition to the property's historic fabric.

1051 Marine Drive, Historic Resource Assessment and Impacts, Laguna Beach, CA. *Architectural Historian.* Valerie provided research and updated an existing impact assessment for a 1920s Beach Cottage with a Craftsman-influenced style in Laguna Beach. Valerie evaluated the property using the new Laguna Beach Historic Preservation Ordinance and assessed the impact of a pending addition to the property's historic fabric.

Columbia University, The Harlem Renaissance: Preservation, Spatial Encounter, and Anti-Racism, Harlem, NY. *Architectural Historian/Student*. As a graduate student, Valerie contributed to a group research report that examined the legacy of the Harlem Renaissance, its significance in anti-Black racism histories and its place-based associations. This included an in-depth study of the era, Harlem as the Black mecca, and the exploration of preservation through an

innovative community lens. The goal of the report was to instrumentalize the heritage of the Harlem Renaissance toward anti-racism and social justice while also identifying and preserving key assets for the Black community.

Columbia University, Historic Paint Sample Analysis, Jay Heritage Center. *Architectural Historian/Student*. As a graduate student, Valerie contributed to a group conservation project that examined the layers of paint in the historic Jay Estate. The Jay Estate requested that Columbia's Historic Preservation graduate students help date various parts of the 1838 Greek Revival mansion. Paint samples were collected, and the multiple layers of paint and architectural finishes were examined using microscopes in the historic preservation laboratory at the University.

Columbia University, National Register Nomination, Bronx, NY. *Architectural Historian/Student*. As a graduate student Valerie wrote a National Register Nomination for a church in the Bronx. The nomination is in review by the New York State Historic Preservation Office. The nomination detailed the history and significance of Creston Avenue Baptist, a historically black church constructed c. 1905, and designed in a Chateauesque style.

Columbia University, Woodlawn Cemetery Research Report, Bronx, NY. *Architectural Historian/Student*. As a graduate student, Valerie wrote a section of a group report for the Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx. The report included a detailed evaluation of the materials, stained glass window, and biographical family account of the Livingston mausoleum. One key goal was to determine if the window was created by Louis Comfort Tiffany's company, and the other was to construct a vital historical account needed to create a preservation plan for the historic mausoleum.

Goodman Commerce Center, Historic Resource Assessment and Impacts, Long Beach, CA. *Architectural Historian.* Valerie conducted a site visit and compiled a report for a 1967 Boeing factory in Long Beach. A project for a development plan of the property was created by Goodman and Valerie compiled historic and current information about the building.

Photography

Trained as a photographer, with a B.A. in Studio Art from Hope College, Valerie has 23 years of photography experience. She has a large portfolio of architectural photographs from site visits, college courses and fine art photography exploration. She completed an architectural photography course at UCLA in 2018, and she is currently being trained as a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photographer.

California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) – Authorized Researcher

Valerie is authorized to perform record searches to uncover archeological and historic resources at one of the twelve Information Centers managed by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Valerie has been trained to review 7.5 USGS Quadrangle Maps, historical resource records and reports, and computerized data housed at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton.

Publications

Preserve Orange County, *Tracts* "Better Homes in America in Anaheim," December 23, 2022.

Columbia University Master's Thesis, "The Small House Movement of the 1920s: Preserving Small 'Better' Houses," 2022.

Appendix B
Historical Society Outreach

Friends of Griffith Park
P.O. Box 27573
Los Angeles, CA 90027-0573
friendsofgriffithpark.org

August 16, 2024

Shannon Papin, ESA
633 West 5th Street Suite 830
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Ms. Papin,

Short of a more complete and accurate Project Description, Friends of Griffith Park (FoGP) is hesitant to comment.

We are confused by the Project Description document you provided. For example:

*"The road is currently accessible only to pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrian users via an existing pedestrian/equestrian **bridge to the west** of the alignment and **a tunnel** beneath the 134 Freeway that connects to Griffith Park/Zoo Drive to the south."*

What bridge to the west? Mariposa? If so, it is not cyclist-accessible to our knowledge. Also, to our knowledge, equestrian tunnels are not cyclist-accessible.

*"The proposed Project would **connect** the existing Los Angeles River Bikeway and **close existing bikeway gaps** along the River."*

While Phase IV extends, how would it connect and close gaps?

Is ESA preparing a CEQA document associated with this project? FoGP is very interested in a project that will extend the river route for transit and recreation. However, we also hold dearly the historic use of trails by equestrians. It is hard to conceive a safe shared-use route, or even a way to make adjacent routes safe enough for riders and their heavy beasts.

We stand ready to provide our feedback and comments once there is further project documentation available.

Gratefully,

Gerry Hans, President

About Friends of Griffith Park: Friends of Griffith Park is a non-profit 501(c)(3) charitable group that promotes the enlightened stewardship of Griffith Park so it can survive and thrive well beyond the 21st century. FoGP is committed to ensuring that Griffith Park, a public park and Los Angeles' largest Historic-Cultural Monument, remain open, natural, and free to all citizens of Los Angeles.

Emily Gabel-Luddy and Nori Walla
c / o 440 West Elm Avenue
Burbank, CA 91056

VIA EMAIL
September 25, 2024

ESA
633 West 5th Street
Suite 830
Los Angeles, CA 90071
ATTN: Shannon Papin, M.A. spapin@esassoc.com and
Valerie Smith, Architectural Historian, vsmith@esassoc.com

RE: Second Request to be Consulting Party, Corrections to Project Description and Maps

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Los Angeles Phase IV Bike Path Project located in Griffith Park

Dear Ms. Papin and Ms. Smith,

In a letter dated August 21, 2024, my colleague Nori Walla and I requested information about the above-cited Project. On August 23, Ms. Smith confirmed she had received my call and had forwarded our requests to Ms. Papin. As of today, there has been no response to our original request and questions.

We nominated the Mariposa Street Bridge, secured its listing on the National Register and as the Nominating Party, we want to be a Consulting Party on this Project pursuant to Section 106. We also brought to your attention the presence of notable inaccuracies in the Project Description (and also maps) and requested a meeting with you — and whomever may have been responsible for the Project Description — in order to correct it before the Project moved forward. An NOI should not be issued until the description is accurate.

In addition to our specific request to become a Consulting Party under Section 106, I formally request the organizations listed below be notified of any and all agency notifications related to environmental assessments/studies for notices of intent (NOI), notices of preparation (NOP), drafts, etc. pursuant to NEPA review; and any CEQA review of the Project. They are listed below.

Second Request to be Consulting Party, Correct Project Description/Maps/2

Notices should be sent to:

Friends of the Equestrian Bridge: Darcy Conkle, President
(friendsofeqbridge@gmail.com)

Friends of Griffith Park: Gerry Hans, President,
(gerry@friendsofgriffithpark.org)

Griffith J. Griffith Trust: Mike Eberts, Director, (meberts@glendale.edu)

We look forward to hearing from you. Please do not hesitate to contact either Nori or me.

Thank you,

Emily Gabel-Luddy
213-280-5784 c

Nori Walla
pippiandshadow@gmail.com

cc: Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
Natalie Lindquist, Local Govt/Environmental Compliance (SHPO)
Jeff Carr, Caltrans HQ, Cultural Studies Office
Joshua Knutson, Caltrans, District 7

Attachment: August 21, 2024 letter/Project Description

Emily Gabel-Luddy and Nori Walla
c / o 440 West Elm Avenue
Burbank, CA 91056

VIA EMAIL
August 21, 2024

ESA
633 West 5th Street
Suite 830
Los Angeles, CA 90071
ATTN:
Valerie Smith, Architectural Historian, vsmith@esassoc.com
Shannon Papin, M.A. spapin@esassoc.com

RE: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Los Angeles Phase IV Bike Path Project located in Griffith Park

Dear Ms. Smith and Ms. Papin,

This updates our prior August 16, 2024 letter sent by email to Ms. Papin. Please discard that letter.

We recently became aware of your outreach in support of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) related to the Los Angeles Phase IV Bike Path Project located in Griffith Park.

The Mariposa Street Bridge, identified on your Project Maps, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 25, 2024. Due to our concern over this vital link to the equestrian trails, we nominated the Mariposa Street Bridge and secured its listing on the National Register. As the Nominating Party, we would like to be a Consulting Party on this Project pursuant to Section 106.

Among our concerns at the outset are several notable inaccuracies in the Project Description (attached). While you may not have been responsible for its preparation, this Project Description requires corrections prior to moving forward.

Furthermore, based upon the Project Description, there appears to be a potential for significant adverse effects to the integrity of the Mariposa Street Bridge that we would like to discuss.

We look forward to meeting with you (and those who prepared the Project Description) at your earliest convenience.

It is best to contact us at our emails: egluddy@aol.com and pippiandshadow@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

Emily Gabel-Luddy

Nori Walla

Attachment: "Attachment A," Project Description, LA Phase IV Bike Path Project, Section 106 Compliance

cc: Julianne Polanco, California State Historic Preservation Office
Friends of Griffith Park
Friends of the Equestrian Bridge
Griffith J. Griffith Trust

Los Angeles Phase IV Bike Path Project – Project Description

The Project location is in the Hollywood Community Plan area within the central portion of the City of Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, within the Hollywood Community Plan area. It is bordered by the River, Los Angeles Equestrian Center, Bette Davis Picnic Area and City of Burbank to the north; Riverside Drive and the City of Glendale to the east; State Route 134 (134 Freeway) and Griffith Park to the south; and Forest Lawn Drive and the City of Burbank to the west. The Project area is an approximately one-mile alignment along an existing paved service road owned by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The road is currently accessible only to pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrian users via an existing pedestrian/equestrian bridge to the west of the alignment and a tunnel beneath the 134 Freeway that connects to Griffith Park/Zoo Drive to the south. The eastern terminus of the alignment includes a locked gate which is also the western terminus of the existing Los Angeles River Bikeway segment to the east of the Project area. The western terminus of the Project alignment is located approximately 200 feet east of the northern terminus of Forest Lawn Drive.

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

The purpose of the Project is to provide recreational opportunities and bicyclist connectivity in the Hollywood Community Planning Area. The proposed Project would connect the existing Los Angeles River Bikeway and close existing bikeway gaps along the River. The proposed Project would provide connections to the active transportation network throughout the region and provide new pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian access and connectivity to transit, residential homes, schools, jobs, parks and recreational facilities, and other community-serving amenities for the surrounding communities. The Project is a key component of the City's effort to revitalize the River with increased access, amenities, recreational opportunities, and stormwater management. The City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) is working with partner agencies towards creating a continuous, paved bikeway along the entire length of the River, from the headwaters in West San Fernando Valley to the Long Beach Harbor. Currently, access to the LA River and its bikeways and trails is highly variable along the 51-mile stretch of the Los Angeles River. In the proposed Project area, multi-use trails and Class I bikeways are located to the east in the Narrows Riverwalk area.

The Los Angeles Equestrian Center is located on the north side of the river and provides a 75-acre complex featuring areas for equestrian events, over 500 boarding stalls, along with access to the Griffith Park equestrian trails. In addition to the Los Angeles Equestrian Center, various private stables provide equestrian trail riding access. These stables are adjacent to the river and the trails that cross the river and provide access to the wide network of trails throughout Griffith Park.

Emily Gabel-Luddy and Nori Walla
c / o 440 West Elm Avenue
Burbank, CA 91056

VIA EMAIL
August 21, 2024

ESA
633 West 5th Street
Suite 830
Los Angeles, CA 90071
ATTN:
Valerie Smith, Architectural Historian, vsmith@esassoc.com
Shannon Papin, M.A. spapin@esassoc.com

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We look forward to meeting with you (and those who prepared the Project Description) at your earliest convenience.

It is best to contact us at our emails: egluddy@aol.com and pippiandshadow@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

Emily Gabel-Luddy

Nori Walla

Attachment: "Attachment A," Project Description, LA Phase IV Bike Path Project, Section 106 Compliance

cc: Julianne Polanco, California State Historic Preservation Office
Friends of Griffith Park
Friends of the Equestrian Bridge
Griffith J. Griffith Trust

Los Angeles Phase IV Bike Path Project – Project Description

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The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

The purpose of the Project is to provide recreational opportunities and bicyclist connectivity in the Hollywood Community Planning Area. The proposed Project would connect the existing Los Angeles River Bikeway and close existing bikeway gaps along the River. The proposed Project would provide connections to the active transportation network throughout the region and provide new pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian access and connectivity to transit, residential homes, schools, jobs, parks and recreational facilities, and other community-serving amenities for the surrounding communities. The Project is a key component of the City's effort to revitalize the River with increased access, amenities, recreational opportunities, and stormwater management. The City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) is working with partner agencies towards creating a continuous, paved bikeway along the entire length of the River, from the headwaters in West San Fernando Valley to the Long Beach Harbor. Currently, access to the LA River and its bikeways and trails is highly variable along the 51-mile stretch of the Los Angeles River. In the proposed Project area, multi-use trails and Class I bikeways are located to the east in the Narrows Riverwalk area.

The Los Angeles Equestrian Center is located on the north side of the river and provides a 75-acre complex featuring areas for equestrian events, over 500 boarding stalls, along with access to the Griffith Park equestrian trails. In addition to the Los Angeles Equestrian Center, various private stables provide equestrian trail riding access. These stables are adjacent to the river and the trails that cross the river and provide access to the wide network of trails throughout Griffith Park.

Appendix C
Sacred Lands File Search

ESA

1010
626.204.6170 phone
626.204.6171 fax

esassoc.com

July 11, 2024

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Subject: Sacred Lands File Search Request for the LA River Phase IV Bike Path CEQA-NEPA Proposed Project (D202100667.07) City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

To whom it may concern:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) is preparing environmental documentation through the preparation of a Sustainable Communities Envirnomental Assessment for the LA River Phase IV Bike Path CEQA-NEPA Proposed Project City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, propose to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

The Project location is in the Hollywood Community Plan area within the central portion of the City of Los Angeles in Los Angeles County. It is bordered by the River, Los Angeles Equestrian Center, Bette Davis Picnic Area and City of Burbank to the north; Riverside Drive and the City of Glendale to the east; State Route 134 (134 Freeway) and Griffith Park to the south; and Forest Lawn Drive and the City of Burbank to the west. The Proposed Project is located in the Burbank Principal Meridian of California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map T1N R14W Unsectioned **(Figure X).**

Thank you for your time and assistance regarding this matter. To expedite the delivery of search results, please e-mail them to ccamacho-trejo@esassoc.com. Please contact me via e-mail me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Claudia Camacho-Trejo

Claudia Camacho-Trejo
Senior Cultural Resource Specialist

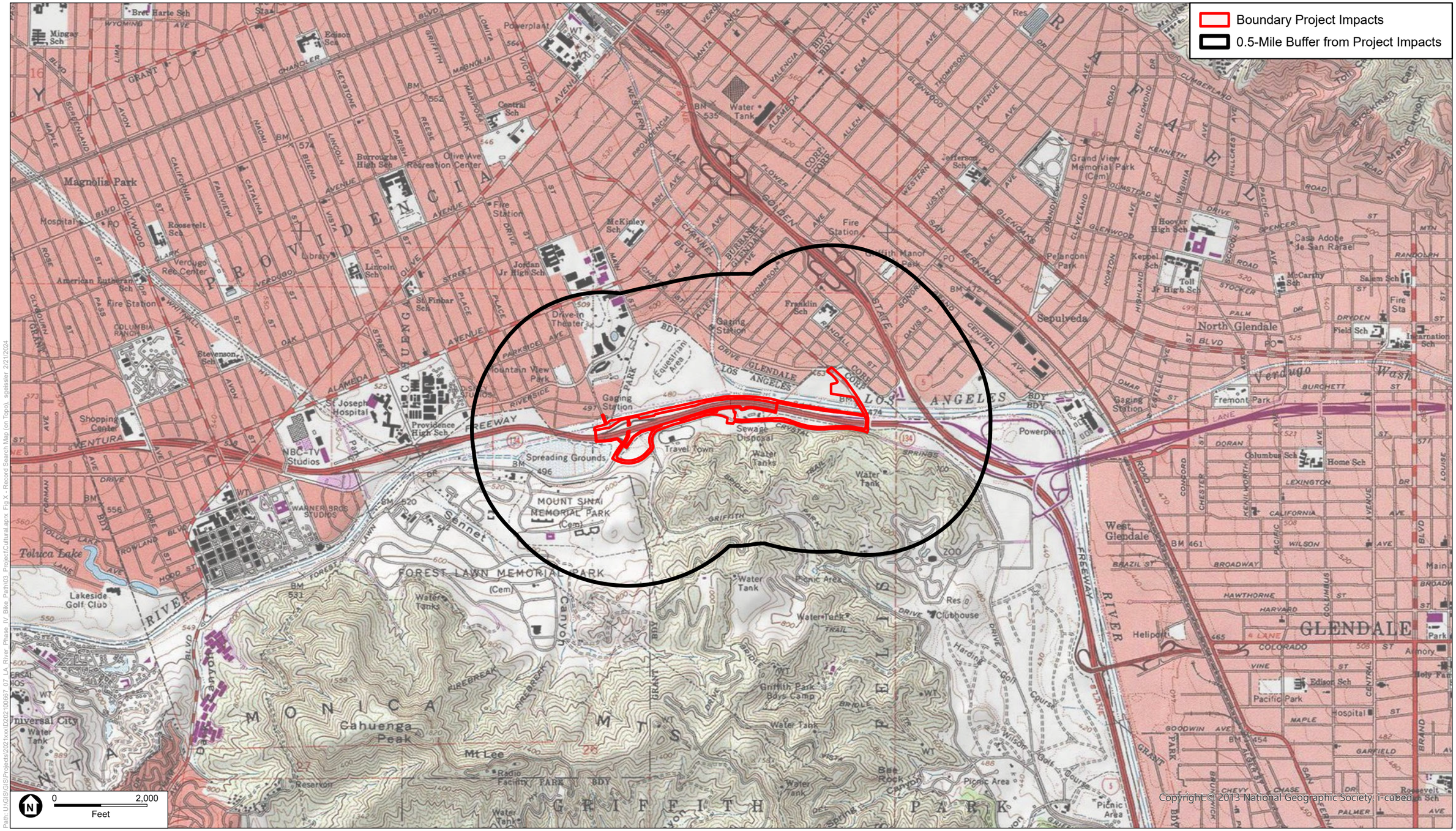
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
7/30/2024

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	N	Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	1019 Second Street San Fernando, CA, 91340	(818) 837-0794		CRM@tataviam-nsn.us	Tataviam	Kern,Los Angeles,Ventura	5/25/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	12/4/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed LA River Phase IV Bike Path CEQA-NEPA Proposed Project, Los Angeles County.

Record: PROJ-2024-003847
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All



SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Burbank, CA); ESA, 2023

City of Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure X
Record Search Map

ESA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Fernandeno Tataviam
Band of Mission Indians
Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager
1019 Second Street
San Fernando, CA, 91340

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mrs. Brunzell:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

ESA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Cahuilla Band of Indians
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director
52701 CA Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Esparza:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

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CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
52701 CA Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Madrigal:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

ESA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Erica Schenk, Chairperson
52701 CA Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mrs. Schenk:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

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CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

KAREN BASS
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Salas:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

ESA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mrs. Swindall Martinez:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

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CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mrs. Conley:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

ESA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Gabrielino Tongva
Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Dorame:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

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CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mrs. Goad:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

ESA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

ESA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 3919
Seal Beach, CA, 90740

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

ESA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

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CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Estrada:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

ESA

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mrs. Minott:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project in accordance with the requirements of CEQA. The City is providing you with notification of the Project pursuant with the requirements of Assembly Bill 52 and Public Resources Code 21080.3.1. Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request consultation, in writing, with the City of Los Angeles. Should you be interested in an opportunity to consult with the City on the Project's potential to impact Tribal Cultural Resources, please send your request for consultation, in writing, to Christopher.adams@lacity.org, also reachable at 818.233.9026.

Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

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LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

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SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

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TED ALLEN, PE
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

September 20, 2024

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Proposed City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path Los Angeles California; Assembly Bill 52, Formal Notification to Undertake a Project and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mrs. Valdez:

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as project proponent, proposes to implement the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project (Project), which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the Los Angeles River (River) from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, street lighting path lighting, and limited utility relocations.

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Sincerely,

Chris Adams

Environmental Specialist III
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering

Attachments: Existing Site Vicinity Map

SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2023

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Existing Site Vicinity Map

ESA

Appendix D

Site Survey Photos – Archaeology

Figure 1. General view of the current condition of the bike trail. View Southwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 2. General view of the bike trail, LA River and Transmission tower. View Southwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 3. General view of the bike trail and Transmission tower. View West. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 4. Overview of paved trail along Los Angeles River Historic Resource (P-19-187573). View East. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 5. General view of the current condition of the paved trail and aboveground pipeline. View West. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 6. General view of the aboveground pipeline. View North. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 7. Unpaved trail located adjacent to freeway 134 and Zoo Dr. View West. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 8. Unpaved open space currently used as a parking area on the corner of Forest Lawn Dr and Zoo Dr. View West. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 9. Overview of the APE NEAR Forest Lawn Dr and Freeway 134 West. View East. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 10. Overview of the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge. View Northwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 11. Sideview of the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge. View Northwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 12. Sideview of the Riverside Historic Bridge (P-19-187573). View Northwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 13. Sideview of a small crossing bridge located within the APE View Northwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 14. Overview of a historic-era Equestrian Ranch. View Northeast. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 15. Overview of P-14-004712, view Southwest. Source: ESA, 2024.

Appendix E

Site Survey Photos – Architectural

Figure 1. General view of the current condition of the bike trail and LAR Channel. View Southwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 2. General view of the bike trail and a transmission tower. View West. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 3. Unpaved trail located adjacent to freeway 134 and Zoo Drive View West. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 4. Unpaved open space currently used as a parking area on the corner of Forest Lawn Drive and Zoo Drive. View West. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 5. Overview of the Travel Town Transportation Museum, a contributor to the Griffith Park Historic District. View East. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 6. Overview of Zoo Drive and miniature train tracks inside the Travel Town Transportation Museum in the APE. View North. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 7. Little Nugget Train Car, LAHCM #474 located at Travel Town in Griffith Park. View Northeast. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 8. Walt's Barn, a contributor to the Griffith Park Historic District. View Northwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 9. Overview of the Maintenance Service Yard along Zoo Drive in Griffith Park. View Northeast. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 10. View of the Riverside / Zoo Drive Bridge, LAHCM #910. View Northwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 11. View of a bridge across the Burbank Western Channel that is located within the APE. View Northwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 12. The Former Cricket House, a contributor to the Griffith Park Historic District, is located at the Los Angeles Equestrian Center. View Northwest. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 13. Overview of the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge which is listed on the National Register. View East. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 14. Overview of the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge and LAR Channel. View Southeast. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 15. A vernacular-style cottage northeast of the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge that was identified during survey. View East. Source: ESA 2024.

Figure 16. A vernacular-style cottage northeast of the Mariposa Equestrian Bridge that was identified during survey. View Northeast. Source: ESA 2024.