CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Garden River Bridge Project

Glendale and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Burbank, California* (1994)

BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Ruth Villalobos & Associates, Inc. to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Garden River Bridge Project (project) in the Cities of Glendale and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The work is being performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A cultural resources records search, additional research, field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and paleontological overview were conducted for the project. The records search revealed that 14 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 18 cultural resources identified within a half-mile radius of the project site. Of the 14 previous studies, one has assessed the project site for cultural resources and one cultural resource (the Glendale Narrows segment of the Los Angeles River designated P-19-190897) has been previously identified within its boundaries. *A* [Draft] *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* prepared by Thompson et al. in 2022 was not available during the records search, but was provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The eligibility of the Los Angeles River channel as a whole, was described in the Thompson et al. 2022 study, and recommended to be a presumed historic District (P-19-190897) eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under Criteria A and C. The individual reaches of the Los Angeles River District, including Reach 3 in which the Project will occur, though not found individually eligible, were presumed contributing elements of the Los Angeles River historic District as previously defined. As a cultural resource eligible for National Register listing, the Los Angeles River is also eligible for registration on the California Register of Historical Resources and is therefore a significant historical resource under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

During the research and field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified the historic-period Glendale Narrows segment of the Los Angeles River, which is roughly coterminous with Reach 3 (approximately 7.4 miles in length) of the Los Angeles River constructed between 1938 and 1939. The Los Angeles River has been determined eligible for National Register listing and as such is eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and a historical resource under CEQA. However, the proposed project will impact a tiny portion (approximately .06 percent) of the Glendale Narrows/Reach 3 segment of the Los Angeles River. Based on the small percentage of the segment that will be subject to direct impacts, BCR Consulting recommends that the proposed project, a pedestrian/bicycle bridge over the Glendale Narrows, will not result in a significant adverse effect to a historical resource under CEQA. Furthermore, the bridge abutments would be constructed to be higher than the existing elevation of the channel walls and would not touch the levee walls. Although the integrity of setting would be minimally impacted by the installation of the bridge, the setting of the Glendale Narrows/Reach 3 segment has already been impacted by subsequent development of the surrounding neighborhoods and by the Interstate 5 and State Route 134 freeway bridges over the Los Angeles River that are visible from the proposed project site and were constructed after the period of significance. As such, the proposed project will not introduce any elements (e.g., bridges over the river) to the setting that are not already present, and the proposed project will not alter the ability of the Glendale Narrows/Reach 3 to contribute to a larger district. Based on these results,

BCR Consulting recommends that the project as proposed will not result in a significant impact to a historical resource (under CEQA). No mitigations are recommended for the current undertaking. No archaeological resources were identified during this assessment.

Disturbances associated with the construction of the Reach 3 of the Los Angeles River, recent development of bike and walking paths, recent reconfiguration of Flower Street adjacent to the north end of the project site, and modern development of athletic fields adjacent to the south side of the project site have disrupted soil beyond depths at which buried cultural resources are likely. Also, no buried discoveries have occurred in the vicinity of the project site. As a result, the potential to encounter in-situ remains associated with significant archaeological materials during project-related excavation is low.

While the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Therefore, a list of recommendations is provided in the Recommendations section, based on the City of Los Angeles' *Best Management Practices for Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological and Paleontological Resources.*

Sacred Lands File search results with the NAHC were negative. The NAHC has recommended contacting tribes listed (Appendix D) for more information. The lead CEQA agency will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Therefore, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

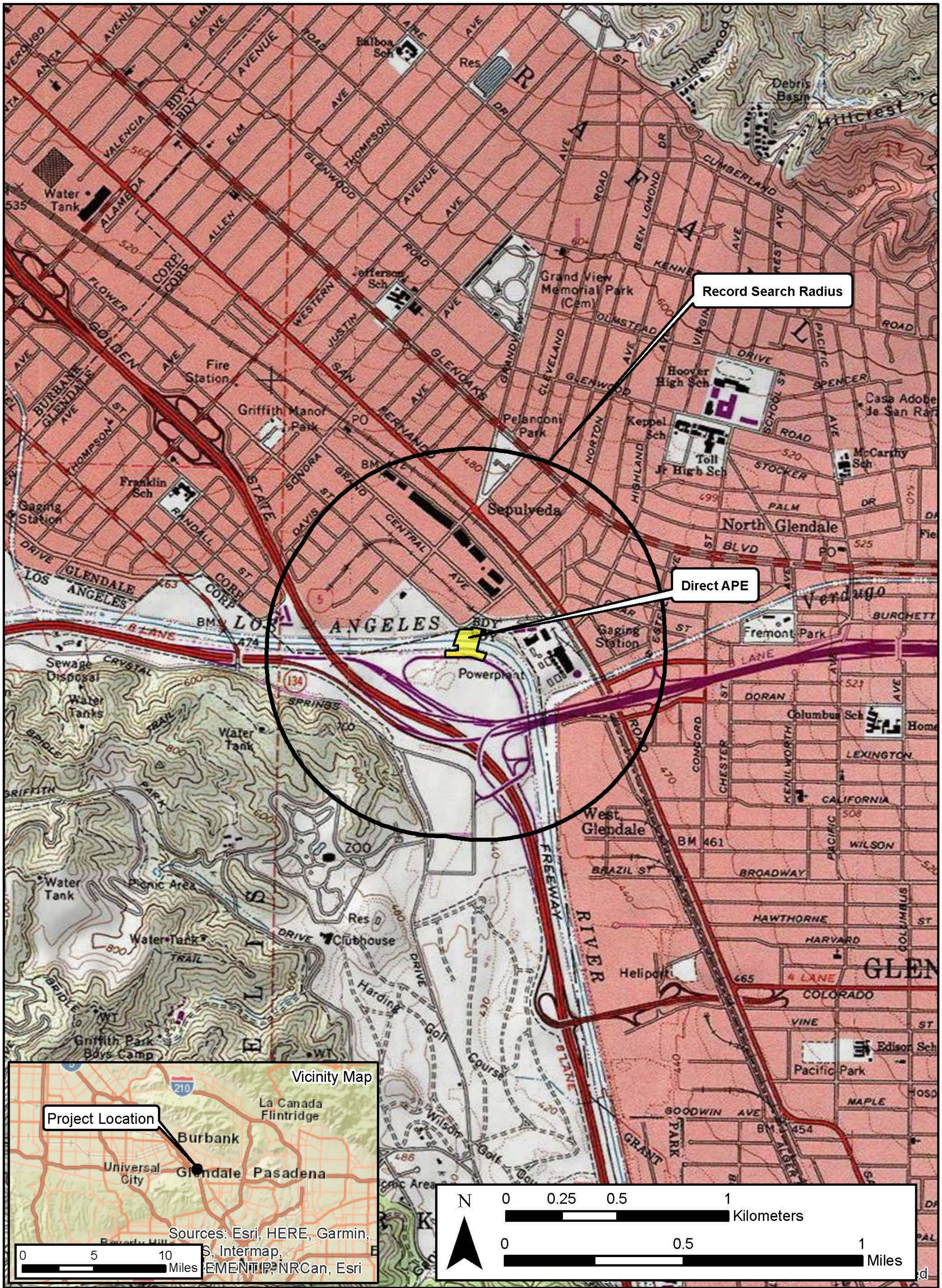
BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Ruth Villalobos & Associates to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Garden River Bridge Project (project) in the Cities of Los Angeles and Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. The work is being performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project site is located in a non-sectioned portion of Township 1 North, Range 13 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, in the Cities of Los Angeles and Glendale. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Burbank, California* (1994) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). A detailed project exhibit is provided as Appendix C. The project site consists of areas in which impacts from a proposed project to potential historical resources could occur. The project includes construction of an approximately 350-foot long three-span curvilinear pedestrian/bicycle bridge structure that spans the Los Angeles River with canopied seating areas. The bridge will be constructed using steel and concrete. It will be supported by two piers located in the river. Safety railings, trash cans, interpretive signs, pedestrian safety lighting, and other features will also be installed. The maximum height of the bents which will support the bridge from the floor of the channel will be 23 feet and six inches. The area of ground disturbance on the channel floor has been calculated at approximately 8,500 square feet.

NATURAL SETTING

The local geologic region coincides with the physiographic area known as the Los Angeles Basin. It is characterized as a transverse-oriented lowland basin and coastal plain approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide. The basin originated as a deep marine trough during the Pliocene (7-2 million years ago) that eventually filled with shallow water fossil bearing sediments. By the beginning of the Pleistocene (after 2 million years ago) uplifting created the series of plains and mesas along the coast that now characterize the area (Lambert 1994, Mendenhall 1905, Woodford et al. 1954). Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The project region comprises a portion of the Los Angeles River channel, which (locally channelized and paved) flows from west to east. Although much of the native vegetation has been locally removed, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and riparian vegetation communities dominate regional flora. Key native plants include black sage, California brittlebush, California buckwheat, California sagebrush, deerweed, golden yarrow, laurel sumac, lemonadeberry, poison oak, purple sage, sticky monkeyflower, sugar bush, toyon, white sage, coastal century plant, coastal cholla, prickly-pear cactus, arroyo willow, and bulrush. These plants were utilized by local animal species, kangaroo rats, California horned lizard, orange-throated whiptail, horned lizard, brown-headed cowbird, California gnatcatcher, California quail, cactus wren, darkling beetle, harvester ant, and Palos Verdes blue butterfly (Williams et al. 2008:117,122). Peripheral species included deer, and various rodents, rabbits, and birds -many of which were utilized by prehistoric and historic inhabitants (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).



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Project Location Site
Garden River Bridge Project
Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Burbank, California (1972)
Township 1 North, Range 14 West, Non-Sectioned

Figure 1

Ruth Villalobos & Associates

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for Los Angeles County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

Although no previously recorded prehistoric sites have established a local prehistoric ethnographic affiliation, the project site vicinity is situated within traditional Gabrielino territory. The Gabrielino consisted of semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily. The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Water Resources in Southern California. Upon Spanish settlement of California in the eighteenth century, water was recognized as a vital resource and water rights were written into Spanish law. The first Spanish missionaries and settlers constructed a dam across the San Diego River, linking the resulting reservoir to the Mission San Diego de Alcala by way of a six-mile aqueduct and creating the first irrigation and domestic water system built in the west. Similarly, the Spanish in Los Angeles built a dam across the Los Angeles River in 1781 to serve their prospective pueblo.

Prior to the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, settlements throughout the state consisted of scattered missions and ranches with most streams and rivers running uncontrolled. Simple irrigation systems were constructed for individual settlements. As thousands of eastern immigrants from around the world flocked to California during and after the Gold Rush, water resources were more extensively developed. Miners built hundreds of miles of flumes to sluice gold in streams, creeks, and rivers. Gold became scarce by the 1860s, and many residents of the newly admitted state of California turned to farming which heightened the demand for water. In subsequent decades the expansion of local agriculture was accompanied by higher populations and a diversified economy. The 1881 completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the 1885 completion of the Santa Fe Railroad connected the region from the Mexican border as far north as Ventura and as far inland as Arizona. This resulted in an influx of settlers and land speculators who began subdividing and developing local tracts (Brock et. al. 1992:19). The 1887 passage of the Wright Irrigation Act allowed formation and management of irrigation districts financed and operated by localities throughout California, stimulating agricultural growth. This measure assisted agricultural prospects in Southern California and incentivized settlement on the farms and homesteads that had already been platted. Groundwater was pumped through artesian wells, and open canals were commonly used to transport water as early as the 1860s. By 1880, concrete ditches and pipes were commonly used to divert water from major rivers, and by the 1890s they had become standard in southern California. By 1900, stream flow from major rivers such as the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and San Diego Rivers, and their respective tributaries (including the Rio Hondo), was fully utilized. The swell of southern California's population into the twentieth century necessitated more creative means of meeting growing water demands (Carle 2004:227; California Department of Water Resources 2020; Davis 1998; Harding 1960:2, 109; San Diego County Water Authority 2020).

In the early 1900s, state and municipal officials began to develop public works projects to diminish problems related to water conservation and frequent floods. In 1901, the state of California diverted water from the Colorado River to farmlands in the Imperial Valley. Later, the California Development Company unintentionally diverted heavy flood waters from the west bank of the Colorado River into the Salton Basin, creating the present-day Salton Sea (Water Education Foundation 2017). In 1913 the Los Angeles Aqueduct was successfully completed to supply water to Los Angeles from the Owens Valley on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Los Angeles would acquire more water and land rights from the Owens Valley in the early 1920s, expanding capacity of the new aqueduct (Carle 2004:228; Los Angeles Department of Water and Power 2007).

The rivers and washes of the Los Angeles Basin lose elevation quickly in their relatively short route from the mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and are therefore naturally prone to overtopping their banks. There were eight serious floods in the Los Angeles basin between 1815 and 1879 and nine more between 1884 and 1938 (Starr 1996:320). After the 1914 flood, the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LAFCD) was formed in response to public outcry for protection from floods, to develop water conservation systems, and to enhance water-based recreational opportunities throughout the county (LAPW 2019). In 1934, Congress authorized $70 million of flood control spending on the San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers and local tributaries, which the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers would use to design, build, and improve flood control systems (Starr 1996:321). The Flood Control Act of 1941 also enabled the channelization of the Los Angeles River, and subsequently the Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers, to better control and contain the flow of downstream water (Suburban Emergency Management Project 2006).

In the aftermath of the Great Depression, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal job programs enabled further expansion of water infrastructure projects. The Boulder Dam (later renamed the Hoover Dam) was built between 1931 and 1935 along the Nevada-Arizona border. It was intended for flood control and irrigation measures, as well as to generate hydroelectric power for Southern California. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, formed in 1928 and servicing the Los Angeles area, constructed the Colorado River Aqueduct in 1941. The channel directs water from Lake Havasu at the Arizona-California border to Lake Mathews in Riverside. It was routed through four dams and five pumping plants on its 242-mile course (History 2018; Metropolitan Water District 2016). The postwar years saw an immense economic boom as people flocked to California for its climate and robust job market. The increased population and commerce in urban centers such as Los Angeles and San Diego would not be sustained by existing water conveyance systems. Groundwater basins were being rapidly depleted for the irrigation of vast acreage needed to produce food for a growing population. A drought in the 1940s and 1950s forced the Metropolitan Water District to absorb agencies from Ventura, San Diego, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties, expanding their conveyance district to 5,200 square miles. The San Diego Water Company, formed in 1944, began claiming a share of Colorado River water resources in the late 1940s, and oversaw an expansion of pipelines into the 1950s and 1960s. In 1951, conversations began regarding a State Water Project under the California Department of Water Resources. Construction for the project began in 1957, and construction of the California Aqueduct, the channel bringing Northern California water south, began in 1961. With the help of the Metropolitan Water District, the first State Water Project conveyances to Southern California were made in 1973 (California Department of Water Resources 2020; Water Education Foundation 2017).

Southern Californian water resources in recent decades have seen extensive conservation measures and expansion of existing infrastructure. In 1970, the passage of CEQA and the California Endangered Species Act opened the door to mitigating negative effects of development on water resources. That same year, groundwater from the Owens Valley and diversions from Mono Basin filled a second barrel of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The Federal Clean Water Act passed in 1973, which protected state-designated wild and scenic rivers. In 1991, the West Coast's first sea water desalination plant was opened on Catalina Island. A period of drought from 1987 to 1993 caused member agencies under the Metropolitan Water District to diversify its water supplies through the Integrated Water Resources Plan. Enough water was preserved through conservation policies, water recycling, and recovery that it could fill a new Colorado River Aqueduct. A coastal branch of the State Water Project began supplying Santa Barbara County with water from San Luis Obispo County in 1997. In 2000, Diamond Valley Lake near Hemet, the largest reservoir in Southern California, provided a six-month emergency water supply for prolonged droughts, with water being supplied by the Colorado River and the State Water Project. Southern California's water resources continue to undergo efforts of conservation and expansion today to meet needs of growing cities and drought concerns (Carle

2004:233; Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 2016; Water Education Foundation 2017).

The project site occupies the Glendale Narrows/Reach 3 segment of the Los Angeles River, which was channelized between 1938 and 1939. Ground water precluded a paved riverbed, and the Glendale Narrows segment was the only part of the river that was originally constructed with concrete banks and a natural bottom. The segment has occupied the same alignment since construction, but has been subject to maintenance and repaving in areas. The historic setting has been affected by the modern construction of athletic fields to the south, construction of Interstates 5 and 134 to the south, paved bicycle and walking paths, and the reconfiguration of Flower Street to the north (Slawson 2013).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator, and provided project oversight. Mr. Brunzell also completed the cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and performed additional research through various archives and repositories, and authored the technical report and Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for the current study with contributions by BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. BCR Consulting Staff Historian George Brentner, B.A., completed the field survey.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings and structures, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15 meter transect intervals. This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Cultural resources records search to review studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a one half-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Additional research through various local and regional resources
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- Evaluation of California Register eligibility for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA guidelines
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any cultural resources identified
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through Professional Paleontologists of the Western Science Center in Hemet, California.

Research

Records Search. An archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC on November 17, 2022. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects located within one-half mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and Listing of National Register Properties, as included in the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD).

Additional Research. BCR Consulting performed additional research through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles County Assessor's Office, General Land Office records of the Bureau of Land Management, and various internet resources. Los Angeles and Glendale City resources reviewed included the Historical Places LA Historic Resources Inventory, the list of Los Angeles City Landmarks and Historic-Cultural Monuments, and the Glendale Register of Historic Resources.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on November 15, 2022. Due to the developed and paved nature of the project site, reconnaissance archaeological survey methods were utilized, during which the visible ground surface along the northern and southern banks of the Los Angeles River were carefully inspected for evidence of archaeological resources. The small portion of the Glendale Narrows Segment of the Los Angeles River channel was recorded on DPR 523 forms. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR 523 Forms (see Appendix B)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendix B and E).

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. Data from the SCCIC revealed that 14 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 18 cultural resources identified within a one half-mile radius of the project. Of the 14 previous studies, one has assessed the project site for cultural resources, and one cultural resource (the Glendale Narrows/Reach 3 segment of the Los Angeles River designated P-19-190897) has been identified within its boundaries. The Glendale Narrows segment is roughly coterminous with Reach 3 (approximately 7.4 miles in length) of the Los Angeles River constructed between 1938 and 1939 as identified in Thompson et al. 2022. The records search results are summarized in Table A and bibliographic details are provided in Appendix A.

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Located Within One-Half Mile of Project

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Cultural Resources Within One-Half Mile of Project	Studies Within One-Half Mile of Project
Burbank, California (1994)	P-19-175297: Griffith Park (Adjacent S) P-19-188087: Pomona Valley Creamery (0.25 Miles SE) P-19-190312: San Fernando Road Bridge (0.25 Miles E) P-19-190599: General Aircraft Co Bldg (0.25 Miles E) P-19-190600: AirGas Inc. Building (0.3 Miles E) P-19-190601: ICC Co. Building (0.3 Miles E) P-19-190602: R.A. Fisher Co (0.3 Miles E) P-19-190603: Milford St. Industrial Historic Dist (0.4 Miles E) P-19-190604: Historic SFR, 801 Milford St (0.4 Miles E) P-19-190605: Van Heuklyn & Handy Cabinet Co (0.4 Miles E) P-19-190606: Van Heuklyn & Handy Cabinet Co (0.4 Miles E) P-19-190607: Modern Refrigerator Works (0.4 Miles E) P-19-190608: Beverly Dairies Addition (0.4 Miles E) P-19-190609: Historic SFR, 862 Grange St (0.25 Miles E) P-19-190610: Historic SFR, 866 Grange St (0.25 Miles E) P-19-190611: Historic SFR, 870 Grange St (0.25 Miles E) P-19-190612: Historic SFR, 874 Grange St (0.25 Miles E) P-19-190897: Glendale Narrows Section of the Los Angeles River*	LA-2210, 3554, 3950, 6006, 6722, 6738, 7259, 7263, 7840, 8255, 8303, 10767, 10768, 12120

*Within Project Area

Field Survey

During the field survey Mr. Brentner carefully inspected the project site and identified a portion of the Glendale Narrows section of the Los Angeles River. This resource is described below, and DPR 523 Forms are included in Appendix B. No other cultural resources (including prehistoric or historic archaeological or historic architectural resources) were identified during the field survey. The project site and surrounding area have been subject to severe disturbances related to reconfiguration of Flower Street, construction of the channel, construction of the modern bike path and walkway, modern refuse dumping, the installation of transmission towers and streetlights, and by repeated flooding. Sediments, where visible, consist of sandy silt and comprise recent alluvium. Vegetation is limited to seasonal grasses and imported trees. The Interstate 5 Bridge over the Los Angeles River (constructed between 1954 and 1964) is visible from the project site approximately one half-mile to the west, and the State Route 134 Bridge over the Los Angeles River (constructed between 1964 and 1972) is visible from the project site approximately one-quarter mile to the southeast (United States Department of Agriculture 1972, 1964, 1954).

The Glendale Narrows. The Glendale Narrows (roughly coterminous with Reach 3 of the Los Angeles River as defined in Thompson 2022) is a seven-mile section of the Los Angeles River. It is the only portion of the river which lacks a concrete bottom, although it does have concrete lined banks. The bottom could not be paved due to excessive groundwater forces and is instead natural and lined with river cobbles, alluvium, and a variety of vegetation. A series of small river islands have formed from the accumulation of alluvial sediment. These islands are mainly on the west and south sides of the narrows, as well as in its middle at certain points. Bike paths sit atop both banks of the channel in this segment. This portion of the Los Angeles River channel was originally constructed between 1938 and 1939 as a response to the flood of March 3, 1938 (Slawson 2013).

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey, the portion of the Glendale Narrows/Reach 3 section of the Los Angeles River Channel was identified. CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

California Register Evaluation

The Los Angeles River, of which the Glendale Narrows Segment and roughly coterminous Reach 3 (defined in Thompson et al. 2022) constitute a portion, has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a "presumed" historic district and is therefore also eligible for listing in the California Register (Thompson et al. 2022:4.15, citing Polanco 2019). Specifically,

> Under Criterion A [and Criterion 1 of the California Register], the LAR [Los Angeles River] channel conveys a direct association with the LACDA [Los

> Angeles County Drainage Area] flood-control efforts undertaken by the USACE [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers], which constitute a locally significant event that directly influenced the settlement and economic development of the City of Los Angeles and neighboring communities along the length of the LAR. The LAR channel as a whole also meets Criterion C [and Criterion 3 of the California Register], given the scale and geographic extent of the channelization and the fact that it represents the first implementation of a fully concrete-lined river designed specifically to manage unique flood conditions. It embodies an engineered solution to the volatile flooding episodes common to the watershed and its tributaries, and it has served as a prototype for flood channels in the region (Thompson et al. 2022:4.15).

The Los Angeles River is not eligible for listing under Criterion 2 or 4 of the California Register. Criterion 2 is specifically intended to apply to properties that are associated with individuals whose specific contributions can be identified and documented. It is restricted to properties that illustrate (rather than commemorate) a person’s achievements. Although notable people have been instrumental in carrying out policies that set flood control projects in motion in California, research has failed to indicate any individuals whose contributions to the construction of the Los Angeles River itself can be associated with prescribed level of specificity. It is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion 2. Criterion 4 is most commonly associated with data potential archaeological sites. The flood control channel is a well understood property type. It has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore the Los Angeles River is not eligible for listing under Criterion 4.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has also found that the Los Angeles River channel retains integrity of workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association and that the period of significance spans the years from 1936 to 1960 (Thompson et al. 2022:4.16). However, the visual setting surrounding the project site has been impacted by development outside the period of significance, including construction of surrounding neighborhoods, the Interstate 5 and State Route 134 freeway bridges over the Los Angeles River, the reconfiguration of Flower Street, construction of the modern bike path and walkway, and by the installation of modern transmission towers and streetlights.

Based on these results, the Los Angeles River Channel (including the Glendale Narrows/Reach 3 Segment) is eligible for California Register listing. As such it is recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the research and field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified the historic-period Glendale Narrows segment of the Los Angeles River, which is roughly coterminous with Reach 3 (approximately 7.4 miles in length) of the Los Angeles River constructed between 1938 and 1939. The Los Angeles River has been determined eligible for National Register listing and as such is a historical resource under CEQA. However, the proposed project will impact a tiny portion (approximately .06 percent) of the Glendale Narrows/Reach 3 segment of the Los Angeles River. Based on the small percentage of the segment that will be subject to direct impacts, BCR Consulting recommends that the proposed project will not result in a significant adverse effect to a historical resource under CEQA. Furthermore, the bridge abutments would be constructed to be higher than the existing elevation of the channel walls and would not touch the levee walls. Although the integrity of setting would be minimally impacted by the installation of the bridge, the setting of the Glendale Narrows/Reach 3 segment has already been impacted by development of the surrounding neighborhoods and by the Interstate 5 and State Route 134 freeway bridges that are visible from the proposed project site and were constructed after the period of significance. As such, the proposed project will not introduce any elements to the setting that are not already present, and the proposed project will not alter the ability of the Glendale Narrows/Reach 3 to contribute to a larger district. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that the project as proposed will not result in significant impacts to a historical resource (under CEQA). No mitigations are recommended for the current undertaking. No archaeological resources were identified during this assessment.

Disturbances associated with the construction of the Glendale Narrows segment/Reach 3 of the Los Angeles River, recent development of bike and walking paths, recent reconfiguration of Flower Street adjacent to the north end of the project site, and modern development of athletic fields adjacent to the south side of the project site have disrupted soil beyond depths at which buried cultural resources are likely. Also, no buried discoveries have occurred in the vicinity of the project site. As a result, the potential to encounter in-situ remains associated with significant archaeological materials during project-related excavation is low.

While the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Therefore, a list of recommendations is provided below based on the City of Los Angeles' *Best Management Practices for Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological and Paleontological Resources.* This has been amended slightly where corrections were necessary, and to involve all participating agencies.

Archaeological Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP). Prior to the start of construction, the Qualified Archaeologist or archaeological monitor shall conduct training for construction personnel regarding the appearance of archaeological resources and the procedures for notifying archaeological staff should archaeological resources be discovered by construction staff. In the event of an archaeological resource discovery by construction personnel, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a Qualified Archaeologist shall be contacted to evaluate the find before restarting work in the area. If it is determined that the archaeological resource(s) is(are) scientifically significant, the archaeological monitor shall complete the Archaeological Assessment.

Archaeological Assessment. If a possible archaeological resource is uncovered during earthwork or construction, all work shall cease within a minimum distance of 50 feet from the find until a Qualified Archaeologist has been retained to evaluate the find in accordance with National Register and California Register criteria. The Qualified Archaeologist may adjust this avoidance area, ensuring appropriate temporary protection measures of the find are taken while also considering ongoing construction needs in the surrounding area. Temporary staking and delineation of the avoidance area shall be installed around the find in order to avoid any disturbance from construction equipment. Ground disturbance activities may continue unimpeded on other portions of the site outside the specified radius. Any potential archaeological resource or associated materials that are uncovered shall not be moved or collected by anyone other than an Archaeological Monitor or Qualified Archaeologist unless the materials have been determined to be non-unique archaeological resources, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.1(h), by the Qualified Archaeologist. The Qualified Archaeologist shall determine if the resources are unique archeological resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g). Consistent with Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, the handling, treatment, preservation, and recordation of unique archaeological resources should occur as follows:

- The find should be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state unless the project would damage the resource.

- When preserving in place or leaving in an undisturbed state is not possible, excavation and recovery of the find for scientific study should occur unless testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, and this determination is documented by a Qualified Archaeologist.

Ground disturbance activities in the area where resource(s) were found may recommence once the identified resources are properly assessed and processed by a Qualified Archaeologist. A report that describes the resource(s) and its disposition, as well as the assessment methodology, shall be prepared by the Qualified Archaeologist according to current professional standards and maintained for at least five years after certificate of occupancy. If appropriate, the report should also contain the Qualified Archaeologist's recommendations for the preservation, conservation, and curation of the resource at a suitable repository, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, with which the City of Los Angeles must comply. Within 60 days following the completion of monitoring and all associated work, the archeologist shall submit the appropriate report to the Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering, representatives of other participating agencies, and to the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton; the report(s) shall include all state and local requirements. Reports submitted to the SCCIC shall be formatted and completed in accordance with the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) document submittal standards.

Paleontological Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP). Prior to the start of construction, the Qualified Paleontologist or Paleontological Monitor shall conduct training for construction personnel regarding the appearance of fossils and the procedures for notifying paleontological staff should fossils be discovered by construction staff. In the event of a fossil discovery by construction personnel, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a Qualified Paleontologist shall be contacted to evaluate the find before restarting work in the area. If it is determined that the fossil(s) is(are) scientifically significant, the Paleontological Monitor shall complete the next two steps.

Treatment of Paleontological Resources. If a probable paleontological resource is uncovered during earthwork or construction, all work shall cease within a minimum distance of 50 feet from the find until a Qualified Paleontologist has been retained to evaluate the find in accordance with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources (2010). Temporary flagging shall be installed around the find to avoid any disturbance from construction equipment. Any paleontological materials that are uncovered shall not be moved or collected by anyone other than a Qualified Paleontologist or his/her designated representative such as a Paleontological Monitor. If cleared by the Qualified Paleontologist, Ground Disturbance Activities may continue unimpeded on other portions of the site. The found deposit(s) shall be treated in accordance with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources. In consultation with the City, Ground Disturbance Activities in the area where resource(s) were found may recommence once the identified resources are properly assessed and processed by the Qualified Paleontologist. A report that describes the resource and its disposition, as well as the assessment methodology, shall be prepared by the Qualified Paleontologist according to current professional standards and maintained for at least five years after certificate of occupancy. If appropriate, the report should also contain the Qualified Paleontologist's recommendations for the preservation, conservation, and curation of the resource at a suitable repository, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, with which the City must comply.

Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources. If a possible tribal cultural resource is uncovered during earthwork or construction, all work shall cease within a minimum distance of 50 feet from the find until a Qualified Tribal Monitor or Archaeological Monitor has been retained to evaluate the find.

Following discovery, the Bureau of Engineering shall immediately contact all Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. If a Qualified Tribal Monitor or Archaeological Monitor determines, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074(a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be a potential tribal cultural resource, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, the City shall provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than five business days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the participating agencies, regarding the monitoring of future Ground Disturbance Activities and the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources. The City shall implement the tribe's recommendations if the Qualified Tribal Monitor or Archaeological Monitor reasonably concludes such recommendations are reasonable and feasible.

Consistent with Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, the handling, treatment, preservation, and recordation of tribal cultural resources should occur as follows:

- The find should be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state unless the Project would damage the resource.

- When preserving in place or leaving in an undisturbed state is not possible, excavation and recovery of the find for scientific study should occur unless testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, and this determination is documented by a Qualified Tribal Monitor or Qualified Archaeologist.

All collected artifacts and fieldwork notes, if not human remains or other mortuary objects, shall be offered to participating Tribes for reburial. If a suitable reburial location is not found, the items should be curated at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or another appropriate curatorial facility for educational purposes. If cleared by the Qualified Tribal Monitor or Archaeological Monitor, ground disturbance activities may continue unimpeded on other portions of the site. Ground disturbance activities in the area where resource(s) were found may recommence once the identified resources are properly assessed and processed. A report that describes the resource and its disposition, as well as the assessment methodology shall be prepared by the Qualified Tribal Monitor or Archaeological Monitor, according to current professional standards. A copy of the report shall be submitted to Bureau of Engineering, representatives of other participating agencies, and the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. Participating agencies may review and approve any monitoring or mitigation plan prior to implementation.

Sacred Lands File search results with the NAHC were negative. The NAHC has recommended contacting tribes listed (Appendix D) for more information. The lead CEQA agency will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Therefore, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

RVA2205

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-02210		1989	Frierman, Jay D.	Archaeological Survey Report and Assessment of the Riverdale Parcel, Griffith Park Los Angeles, California		
LA-03554		1968	Leonard, Nelson N. III	Ucas-304 Survey of Griffith Park, Los Angeles County	UCAS,Department of Recreation and Parks City of Los Angeles	19-175297
LA-03950		1998	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	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06006		2003	Farmer, T. Reid	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Glendale Water & Power Grayson Unit 9 Project	URS Corporation	
LA-06722		2000	Ostashay, Janet	Historic Property Survey Report State Route 134/san Fernando Road Access and Safety Improvement Program	PCR Services Corporation	19-190312, 19-190599, 19-190600, 19-190601, 19-190602, 19-190603, 19-190604, 19-190605, 19-190606, 19-190607, 19-190608, 19-190609, 19-190610, 19-190611, 19-190612
LA-06738		2001	Sriro, Adam	Highway Project to Construct a New Maintenance Station Under the Ventura Freeway (134) in the City of Glendale, the Doran Street Station at 943 W. Doran Street.	Caltrans District 7	
LA-07259		2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit for Sprint Facility Candidate La70xc132d (aeroscopic) 5245 West San Fernando Road, Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-07263		2002	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Vy183-01 City of Glendale, California	Kyle Consulting	
LA-07840		2001	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	Caltrans District 7	
LA-08255		2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and Ii	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	

Report List

RVA2205

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-08303		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, Llc Candidate La0057b (nextel-sperry), 4640 Sperry Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-186638
LA-10767		2010	Hogan, Michael	Archaeological Monitoring for Cultural Resources- the Los Angeles Zoo Parking Lot Project, EW40023F, Phase 1, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	
LA-10768		2010	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties - Grade Crossing Safety Improvement Program, San Fernando Road/Broadway/Brazil Street, cities of Glendale and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	
LA-12120		2012	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00019A (VY019 Aeroscopic) 5245 West San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	19-186638

Resource List

RVA2205

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-175297		OHP Property Number - 097813; Resource Name - Griffith Park	District	Historic	HP31	1994 (McAvoy, Christy J., Historic Resource Group)	LA-03554, LA-11120, LA-11550, LA-11813, LA-11996, LA-12468, LA-12809, LA-13252
P-19-188087		Resource Name - Pomona Valley Creamery	Building	Historic	HP06; HP45	2006 (S. Carmack, LSA)	LA-09871, LA-09894
P-19-190312		Resource Name - San Fernando Road Bridge over Verdugo Wash; Other - CA53C-0226; Other - US Army Corps Bridge B3241	Structure	Historic	HP19	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Services); 2012 (Candace Ehringer, ESA)	LA-06722, LA-12526, VN-03153
P-19-190599		OHP Property Number - 126220; Resource Name - General Aircraft Co; Other - 512 San Fernando Rd (Historic)	Building	Historic	HP06; HP08	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Services corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190600		OHP Property Number - 126221; Resource Name - AirGas Inc	Building	Historic	HP08	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Services corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190601		OHP Property Number - 126222; Resource Name - ICC Co.	Building	Historic	HP08	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Services corp)	LA-06722, LA-12367
P-19-190602		OHP Property Number - 126223; Resource Name - R.A. Fisher Co.	Building	Historic	HP08	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Services corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190603		Resource Name - Commercial/Milford Streets Industrial Historic District	District	Historic	HP08	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Sercices Corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190604		OHP Property Number - 126224; Resource Name - 801 Milford St	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP08	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Sercices Corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190605		OHP Property Number - 126225; Resource Name - Van Heuklyn & Handy Cabinet Co	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP08	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Sercices Corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190606		OHP Property Number - 126226; Resource Name - Van Heuklyn & Handy Cabinet Company	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP08	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Sercices Corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190607		OHP Property Number - 126227; Resource Name - Modern Refrigerator Works	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP08		LA-06722

Resource List

RVA2205

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-190608		OHP Property Number - 126228; Resource Name - Beverly Dairies Addition	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP08	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Sercices Corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190609		OHP Property Number - 126229; Resource Name - 862 Grange St	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Sercices Corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190610		OHP Property Number - 126230; Resource Name - 866 Grange St	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Sercices Corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190611		OHP Property Number - 126231; Resource Name - 870 Grange St	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Sercices Corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190612		OHP Property Number - 126232; Resource Name - 874 Grange St	Building	Historic	HP03	2000 (Jan Ostashay, PCR Sercices Corp)	LA-06722
P-19-190897		Resource Name - Los Angeles River Channel; Resource Name - Glendale Narrow Section; Other - LAHCM No. 942	Structure	Historic	HP20; HP22	2013 (Dana Slawson, Greenwood & Associates)	LA-13171, LA-13252

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-19-190897
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

 ***Resource Name or #:** Glendale Narrows Segment of the Los Angeles River

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Los Angeles
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Burbank, California* **Date:** 1972 **T** 1N; **R** 14W; Non-Sectioned**;** SBBM
c. Address: City: Los Angeles Zip:
d. UTM: Zone: 11N 381963mE/ 3780200mN (NAD83); Elevation: 444’ AMSL
e. Other Locational Data: This portion of the Glendale Narrows Segment of the Los Angeles River is located in the city of Los Angeles and the City of Glendale, immediately to the north of the John Ferraro Athletic Fields.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
This resource is a 300 by 326-foot concrete segment of the Los Angeles River Channel at the northwestern edge of Griffith Park, adjacent to Zoo Drive in the city of Los Angeles. This resource was originally recorded and evaluated by Dana Slawson in 2013. It was constructed from 1938 to 1939 (see Slawson 2013). Some patches of concrete have been repaired, but in general this portion of concrete that comprises the segment remains intact as originally recorded.

References:
Slawson, Dana. 2013. Site Record for P-19-190897. On File at the SCCIC. Fullerton, California.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP20 Canal. HP22 River.

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 6: Site Overview 11/15/2022

***P6. Date Built; Age and Source:**
☑Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1939 (Slawson 2013)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Los Angeles/Los Angeles County Flood Control District/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

***P8. Recorded by:**
George Brentner
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

P9. Date: 11/15/22
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Garden River Bridge Project, Los Angeles, California*

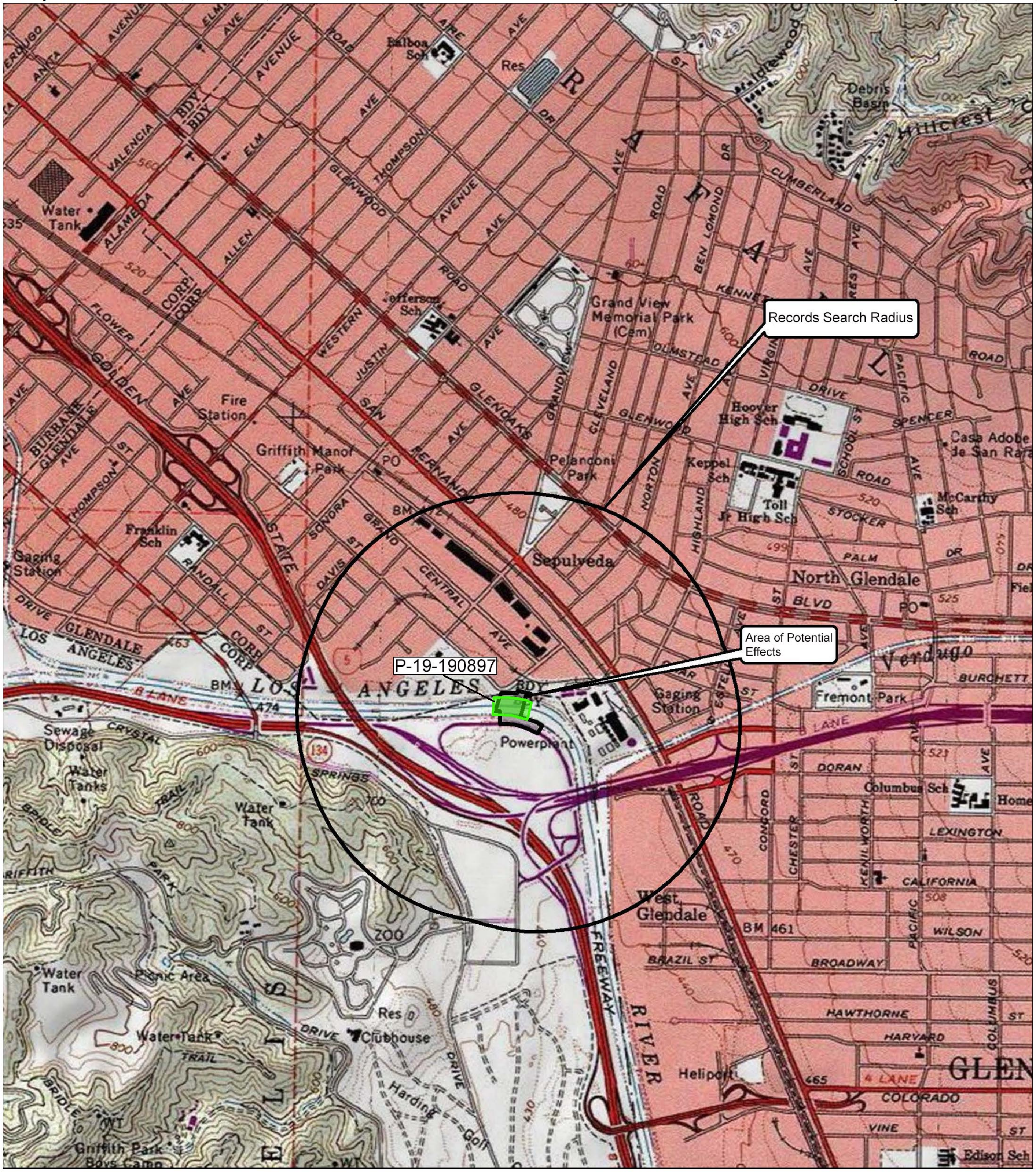
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☑ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-19-190897
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or#:** Glendale Narrows Segment of the Los Angeles River

***Map Name:** Burbank, California, USGS 7.5 Minute Quad ***Scale:** 1:24000 ***Date of Map:** 1972



19-190897

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **PRIMARY RECORD**	Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code Other Listings LA Historic-Cultural Monument No. 942
Review Code	Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Los Angeles River Channel, Glendale Narrow Section

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted ***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Burbank, CA **Date:** 1991 T 1N; **R** 13W; unsectioned **B.M.**

c. Address: None Hollywood + Los Angeles City: Los Angeles Zip: 90039

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; NW cr. 382528mE/3777414mN; NE cr. 382601mE/3777403mN; SW cr. 382554mE/3777308mN; SE cr. 382630mE/3777316mN

e. Other Locational Data: Partially within the boundaries of Griffith Park, bounded by Interstate 5 on the west, between Rigali Ave. and Verdant St. on the east (Atwater Village) side. Elevation: 396-405 feet amsl.

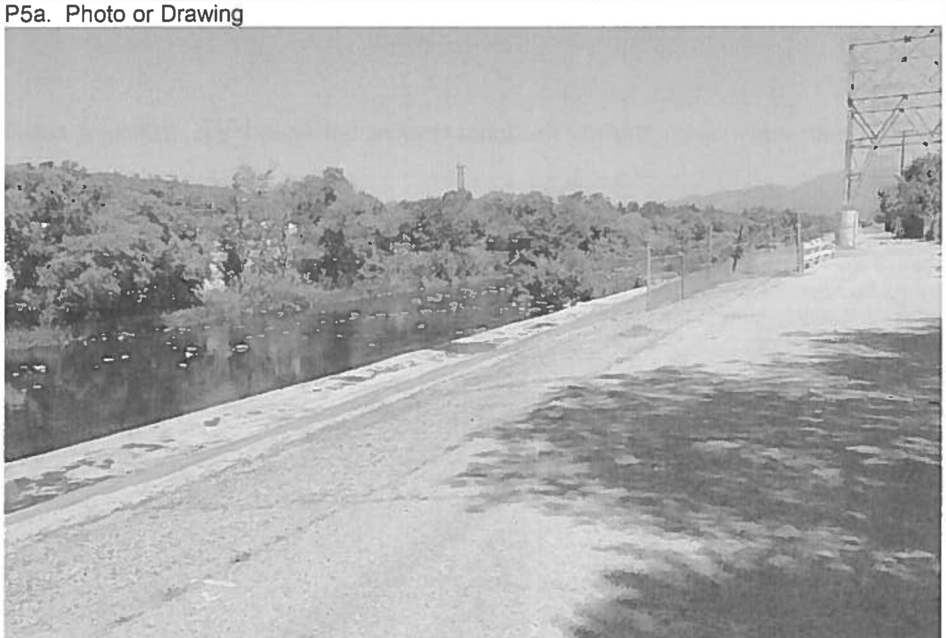
***P3a. Description:**

The Glendale Narrows is a 7-mile section of the 52-mile long Los Angeles River that flows between the community of Burbank and the City of Los Angeles neighborhood of Elysian Valley. Griffth Park lies to the west of the river, and Atwater Village is to the east. Glendale Narows is channelized, and has sloping grouted rock and concrete embankment walls and a natural or "soft" bottom that is largely covered by water-worn rocks and cobbles. Flanking the natural riverbed on either side are flat concrete-paved margins. Typically, the river depth within the Narrows is 1-3 feet. A build-up of sediment near the west river bank has created a long, low island that supports abundant vegetation, including a variety of grasses, reeds, bushes, and trees. Flanking the west side of the river channel is an asphalt paved bike path (LA River Bike Path) 15 feet wide, immediately west of which is the Interstate 5 Golden State Freeway. Also adjoining the on the west is an access ramp for an equestrian tunnel that extends beneath the freeway to Griffith Park. Earthen ramps that allow equestrian access to the riverbed have been created on top of the concrete banks on either side. On the east side of the channel, the earthen river berm/levee is elevated 8-10 feet above the surrounding landscape. Atop the levee is a gravel pedestrian/equestrian pathway 10-15 feet wide. (See Continuation Sheets)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP20 Canal, HP22 River

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☒Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: Glendale Narrow section of LA River, view to NW from N Atwater Park area. 8/29/13

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Los Angeles/
Los Angeles County Flood Control District/
US Army Corps of Engineers

***P8. Recorded by:**
Dana Slawson
Greenwood and Associates
725 Jacon Way
Pacific Palisades, CA 90272

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 29, 2013

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Survey

***P11. Report Citation:** D. Slawson. 2013. *Historic Property Evaluation Report, North Atwater Crossing Project.* Greenwood and Associates. Submitted to LA River Revitalization Corporation and US Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): Documentation of isolates

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings LA Historic-Cultural Monument No. 942
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Los Angeles River Channel, Glendale Narrow Section

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name: Glendale Narrows Section of the Los Angeles River
B3. Original Use: River Channel B4. Present Use: same
***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian, concrete and grouted rock
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations): Existing structure was completed in 1939. The Glendale Narrows was straightened and confined within earthen levees in 1919-1921. An earlier grouted stone channel was constructed in 1935-1936, rebuilt after a 1938 flood.

***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Glendale Narrows is part of the 52-mile long Los Angeles River and an element of the Los Angeles County Drainage Area (LACDA) system.

B9a. Architect: US Army Corps of Engineers b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Water Conveyance Systems/Flood Control **Area:** Los Angeles
Period of Significance: 1939 **Property Type:** River channel **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Glendale Narrows segment of the Los Angeles River was among the first sections of the river to be channelized under the supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) following the historic flood of March 3, 1938. Under the Corps' leadership, a comprehensive flood control scheme was conceived that would protect the entire county from future flood events. The USACE program called for channelization of all the county's major rivers, not the Los Angeles River alone, along with a range of other measures. Construction of the Los Angeles River channel commenced in late 1935 and work on the last segment of channel was completed in 1959. (See Continuation Sheets)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

Gumprecht, Blake
1999 *The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth.* The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Layne, J.G.
1957 *Water and Power for a Great City.* City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles, California.

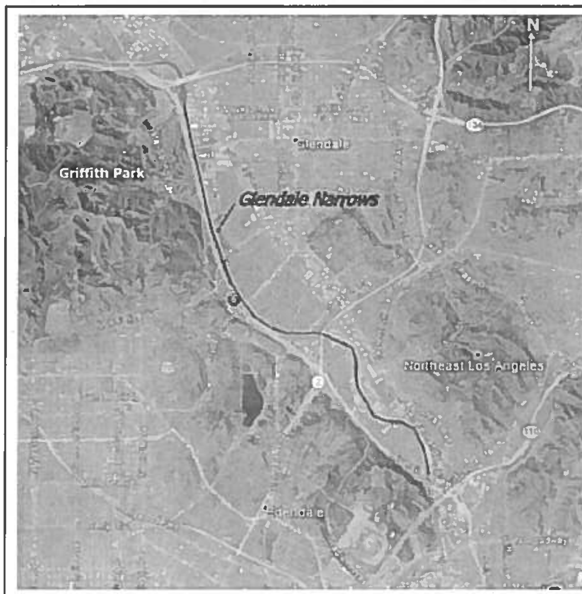
Paul, Daniel, Meghan Potter, Elizabeth Weaver, Christopher Hetzel, and Michael Eberts
2008 *Historic-Cultural Monument Application for Griffith Park.* ICF Jones & Stokes, Los Angeles, for submission to the City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Dana Slawson
Greenwood and Associates
725 Jacon Way
Pacific Palisades, CA 90272
(310) 454-3091

***Date of Evaluation:** May 29, 2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)



***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder): Los Angeles River Channel, Glendale Narrows Section

***Recorded by:** Dana Slawson, Greenwood and Associates ***Date:** May 29, 2013 ☒ Continuation ☐Update

***P3a. Description, continued:**

Measured from the top of each sloped bank, the Los Angeles River channel is 309 feet wide and 22 feet deep. The natural portion of the riverbed is approximately 154 feet wide, flanked by horizontal concrete-paved aprons that are roughly 20 feet wide. The Glenndale Narrows lies paritially within the boundaries of Griffith Park. The park in its entirety was designated a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (No. 942) in 2009.

***B10. Significance, continued:**

This same period saw the channelization of all of the county's major rivers and streams, including the San Gabriel River, Rio Hondo, and Ballona Creek. The 7-mile long Glendale Narrows section of the Los Angeles River has the distinction of being the only portion of the river with concrete banks and a natural bottom. This mode of confinement was selected because ground water forces in this location rendered creation of a paved riverbed impossible.

Review of USACE documentation for this section of the Los Angeles River channel indicates that the channel bed is essentially as it was constructed in the late 1930s. Work on this section of the river channel has been confined to routine maintenance activities, such as repairing damaged areas of the interior channel surfaces with comparable materials. The level of historical integrity for this section of the river channel is considered very good, relative to location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The historical setting of the resource was significantly compromised by construction of the I-5 Golden State Freeway in the late 1950s. Construction of the 10-lane freeway directly adjacent to the river channel severed the connection between the natural environment of Griffith Park and the waterway that had existed until that time.

The Glendale Narrows section of the Los Angeles River channel does not appear eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A (Association with Events), nor does it appear eligible for state or local historic designation by merit of its association with important historical events or patterns of events. The river channel is associated with flood control efforts within Los Angeles County in the immediate pre and post World War II era, directed by the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the development of the Los Angeles County Drainage Area (LACDA). The flood control and channelization program had a dramatic impact within Los Angeles County on the appearance of the landscape and alteration of the natural and built environment, as well as its impact on the development of the region brought by essentially eliminating the fear of flooding. The effort opened for use thousands of acres previously deemed unsafe.

While the system as a whole may be viewed as historically important, this particular section of the Los Angeles River channel does not possess any special or noteworthy associations with the flood control program developed and implemented by the USACE, the organization primarily responsible for its implementation.

Similarly, this section of the Los Angeles River channel does not appear eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B (Association with Persons of Historical Importance), nor does it meet the criteria for state or local designation in this category. The effort to channelize the river was led by the USACE Los Angeles District. No individual members of the USACE were identified by the research who bear particular responsibility for the design and construction of this portion of the river channel, or for the LACDA flood control system generally.

This section of the Los Angeles River channel does not appear eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction), or under state and local historical designation criteria for design. The Glendale Narrows section of the river has played an important role in the history of the region's growth and development, particularly in regards to the City's water supply. Indeed, it was within the Narrows that William Mulholland and the Los Angeles Water Company excavated the infiltration galleries wells that were the City's primary source of water and therefore survival and growth, between the mid 1880s and the completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913. The appearance of the river since its taming by way of construction of the current concrete channel in the 1930s does not evoke historical associations with those important events. The existing channel is of standard design and materials, and comparable in appearance and function to the one hundred-plus miles of channels which have carried all of the county's principal rivers since the mid twentieth century. This segment displays no unique or innovative design elements.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder): Los Angeles River Channel, Glendale Narrows Section

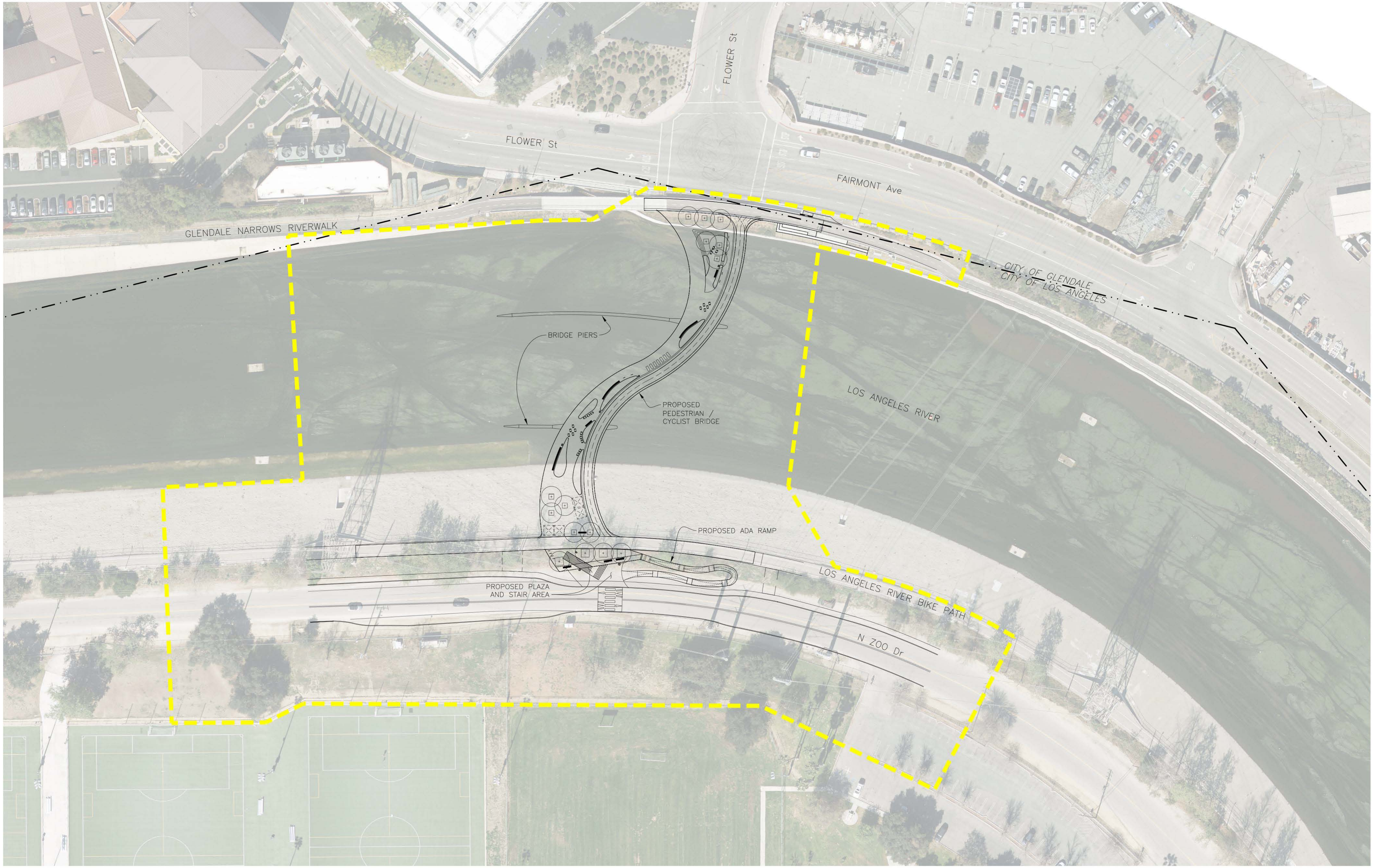
Photographs

Detail of Glendale Narrows riverbed, looking south from N Atwater Park area.

Glendale Narrows, west bank, looking south from N Atwater Park/Griffith Park area. LA River Bike Path and Interstate 5 are on right.

APPENDIX C

DETAILED PROJECT EXHIBIT



LEGEND:

Proposed improvements

Project Area Limits (PAL)

NOTES:

1. The PAL encompasses a total of 313,959 square feet, or 7.21 acres.

PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 50'-0"

50 25 0 50 100

SCALE: 1" = 50'

GLENDALE NARROWS RIVERWALK

GLENDALE-LA GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE

PROJECT AREA LIMITS (PAL) | REVISION C | 03.29.2023

FILE NAME: \\ocserver1\Data\Projects\2022\2022027 Garden River Bridge\200 Project Approval Process\230 Environmental Documents\2022027 PAL Exhibit Rev C.dwg PLOTTED: Wednesday, March 29, 2023 - 6:42pm USER: EJP

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

December 9, 2022

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: Garden River Bridge (RVA2205) Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
12/9/2022

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Rudy Ortega, Tribal President
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
thcp@tataviam-nsn.us
Tataviam

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

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

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu
Gabrielino

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

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov
Cahuilla

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Garden River Bridge (RVA2205) Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX E

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

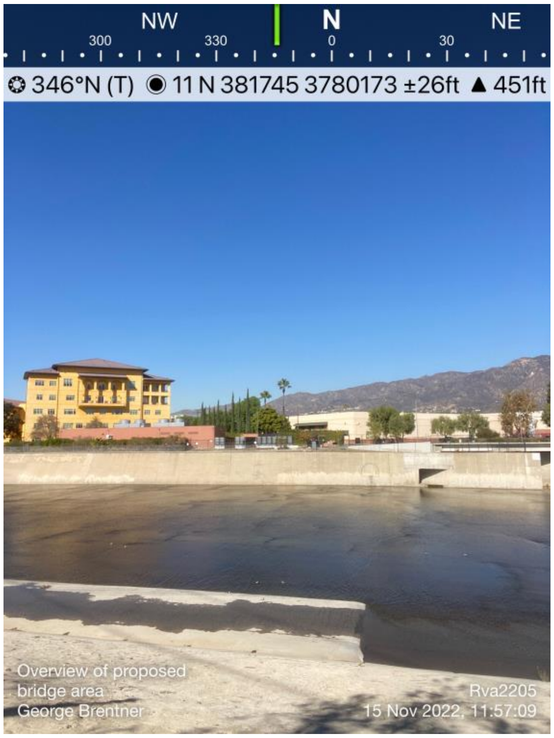


Photo 1: Overview of W Boundary of Project Area From SW Corner

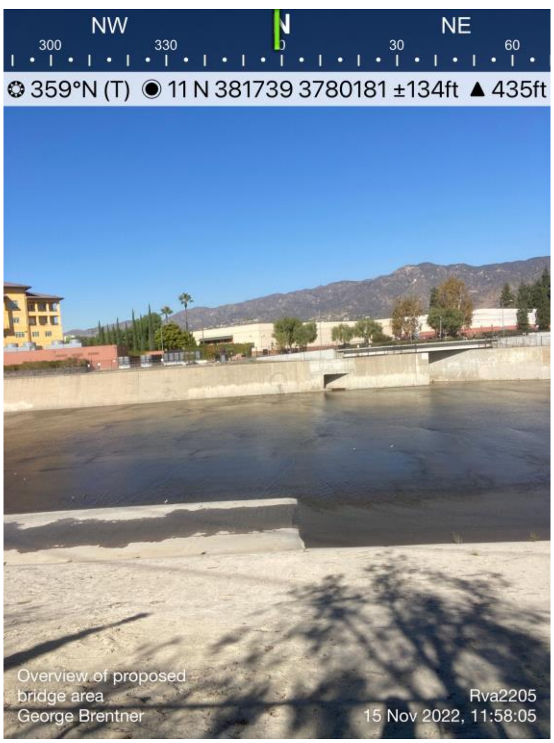


Photo 2: Overview of Project Area From SW Corner

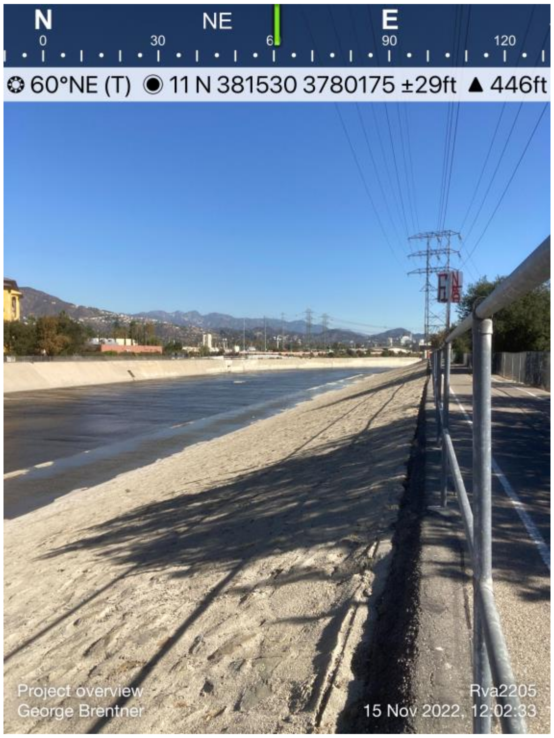


Photo 3: Overview of Project Area From W of it on S Side of River

Photo 4: Overview of Project Area From N Side

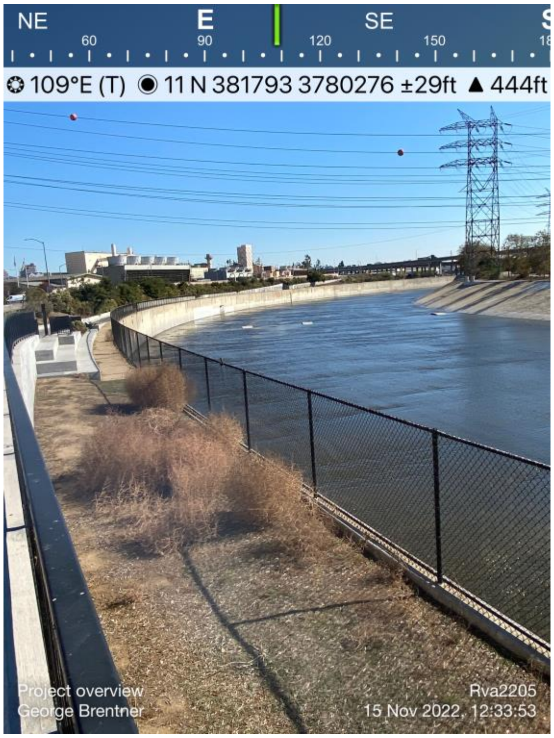


Photo 5: Overview of Project Area From N Side

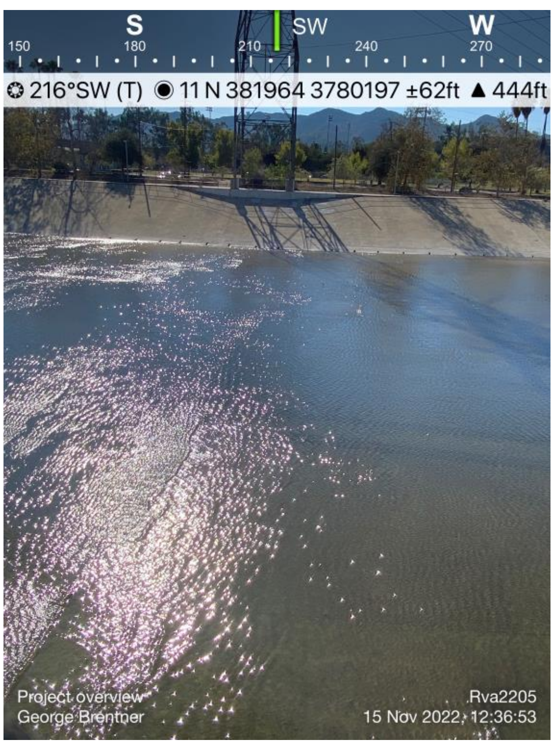


Photo 6: Overview of Project Area From N Side