

APPENDIX C

Cultural Resources Technical Memorandum

February 23, 2026

James R. Howe, Environmental Specialist
Environmental Planning and Assessment
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 N. Hope St., Room 1044
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**RE: HISTORIC PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION MEMORANDUM AND FINDING OF NO
HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED FOR THE GRANADA TRUNK LINE REPLACEMENT
PROJECT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Howe:

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) proposes to replace the existing Granada Trunk Line (GTL), which is a potable water trunk line located in the Porter Ranch and Granada Hills neighborhoods of the City of Los Angeles (City). LADWP is proposing to use monies provided by the California State Water Resources Control Board State Revolving Fund. The project meets the definition of an "undertaking" according to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 800.16(y), and this memo is intended to fulfill the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), CEQA-Plus as defined by the State Water Resources Control Board, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). In support of the project, Michael Baker International completed a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search; a literature, aerial photograph, and historical map review; and archaeological sensitivity assessment to determine whether the project could result in adverse effects to historic properties in accordance with NHPA Section 106. The study found that one historical resource, which is treated as a historic property is located within the APE, but will not be affected by the proposed project. Additionally, Michael Baker International requested a paleontological records search from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles (NHMLAC), and completed reviews of geologic literature and maps to identify paleontological localities and sensitivity of the project area. Methods, results, and recommendations are summarized below.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Granada Trunk Line Replacement Project (proposed project) would include the replacement of approximately 26,411 feet of the GTL primarily within Rinaldi Street in two sections, or units. Unit 1 would consist of an approximately 13,228-foot portion of the GTL extending from Balboa Boulevard to Yolanda Avenue. Unit 2 would consist of an approximately 13,183-foot portion of the GTL extending from Yolanda Avenue to LADWP's De Soto Reservoir Regulator Station. The entirety of the trunk line would be replaced with 48-inch-diameter piping. The proposed project will take place entirely within the City of Los Angeles.

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Construction of the proposed project would occur along the existing public right-of-way (ROW) of Rinaldi Street using the open-trench and pipe-jacking/tunneling methods. Open trenching would be utilized for pipeline installation along the majority of the alignment, approximately 23,811 linear feet. Pipe jacking/tunneling installation would be used at four major intersections along the alignment, including at Porter Ranch Drive, Corbin Avenue, Tampa Avenue, and Reseda Boulevard, comprising approximately 2,600 linear feet of pipe installation. Pipe jacking/tunneling would also be used to cross under SR 118. The jacking pits would generally be 44 feet long by 14 feet wide (interior dimensions) and up to 40 feet deep. Receiving pits would generally be 25 feet long by 14 feet wide (interior dimensions) and up to 40 feet deep. The jacking and receiving pits to install the trunk line under SR 118 would be up to 80 feet deep.

In addition to replacement of the GTL, the proposed project would also replace manholes, isolation valves, blow-off valves, and combination air/vacuum valves along the trunk line.

After completion of the pipe installation at the jacking locations, the shoring system would be disassembled as the pits are backfilled, the soil would be compacted, and the APE would be restored to its present condition.

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project alignment is located within the Granada Hills – Knollwood and Chatsworth – Porter Ranch Community Plan Areas, specifically within the Granada Hills and Porter Ranch neighborhoods, within the City of Los Angeles. The eastern terminus of the project alignment would be located approximately 21 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles. The proposed project alignment would extend along Rinaldi Street, within the ROW, from Balboa Boulevard in Granada Hills to approximately 500 feet east of De Soto Avenue, at the De Soto Reservoir, in Porter Ranch. Figure 1 shows the location of the proposed project in a regional context and Figure 2 shows the proposed project alignment.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking is identified as the limits of disturbance required for the project. The APE includes the public ROW of Rinaldi Street between its intersections with Balboa Boulevard and Apeta Momonga Mission Trail. It also includes the LADWP right-of-way of Apeta Momonga Mission Trail and the De Soto Reservoir property, although portions of the property, including the existing De Soto Reservoir, would not be involved in the development of the project (see **Attachment 1, Figure 3**). The vertical APE is the maximum depth of excavation anticipated for the project, which is 80 feet for the deepest jacking and receiving pits.

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REGULATORY CONTEXT

The project is subject both to CEQA and, because federal funding will be received via the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, the standards of CEQA-Plus. CEQA-Plus utilizes CEQA documentation plus the federal standards of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). CEQA-Plus requires compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, 16 U.S. Code Section 470f and its implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800, and with CEQA, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21000 et seq. and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15000 et seq.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal projects or projects under federal jurisdiction consider the effect of an undertaking on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) was created to identify resources deemed worthy of preservation on a state level and was modeled closely after the NRHP. The criteria are nearly identical to those of the NRHP but focus on resources of statewide, rather than national, significance.

NRHP

The NHPA establishes the NRHP, which is "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 60.2). To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must be at least 50 years old (or have reached 50 years old by the project completion date) and possess significance in American history and culture, architecture, or archaeology to meet one or more of four established criteria (36 CFR 60.4):

- A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. Association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- 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; and/or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Historic resources eligible for listing in the NRHP are considered "historic properties," and may include buildings, sites, structures, objects and historic districts. A potential historic property less than 50 years of age may be eligible under NRHP Criteria Consideration G (Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Past 50 Years) if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historic importance (National Park Service 1995: 43). To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must also have integrity, which is defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance." Within the concept of integrity, the NRHP recognizes seven

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aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity: feeling, association, workmanship, location, design, setting and materials (National Park Service 1995: 44-45).

CRHR

The determination of CRHR significance of a cultural resource is guided by specific legal context outlined in PRC Sections 15064.5 (b), 21083.2, and 21084.1, and the CEQA Guidelines (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5). A cultural resource may be eligible for listing in the CRHR if it:

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

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

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
- b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

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LOS ANGELES HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENTS

The City of Los Angeles maintains a local register of designated historic properties, which are known as Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCM). Eligibility criteria for HCM designation are codified in Section 22.171 of the Los Angeles Charter and Administrative Code. To be eligible for designation as an HCM, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community;
2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced the designer's, builder's, or architect's age.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION

The results of the National History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) records search, geologic literature and map review, and paleontological sensitivity analysis are presented below.

GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Eleven geomorphic provinces divide California, each defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project is in the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province, an area characterized by east-west trending mountain ranges and valleys due to intense geologic uplift. From Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz Islands to the San Bernardino Mountains, thick Cenozoic sedimentary rocks can be observed and attributed to the displacement of the San Andreas Fault (California Geological Survey 2002).

The geology of the project site has been mapped by Campbell et al. (2016) and Yerkes et al. (2005) at a scale of 1:100,000, Hitchcock and Wills (2000) at a scale of 1:48,000, and Yerkes and Campbell (1995) at a scale of 1:24,000. Yerkes et al. (2005) and Yerkes and Campbell (1995) indicate that the eastern end of the project site dates to the Quaternary (i.e., Pleistocene or Holocene). But the most recent research by Hitchcock and Wills (2000), whose topic of study was the Quaternary, and by Campbell et al. (2016), indicates that most of the project site is underlain by uplifted and deformed Pleistocene alluvial deposits (Qvoa₁), and late Pleistocene to early Holocene alluvial fan deposits (Qof). They map only the base of Limekiln Canyon as a younger Quaternary deposit, Qw, indicating an active wash (Hitchcock and Wills 2000).

The western portion of the project area includes Pleistocene deposits at the surface with nearby outcrops of Pleistocene- to Pliocene-aged Saugus Formation and Cretaceous-aged Chatsworth

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Formation (Campbell et al. 2016). The proximity of the Saugus and Chatsworth Formations to the western end of the project area is confirmed by recent geotechnical reports (Kleinfelder 2018, URS 2018). A review of the Paleobiology Database (PBDB 2026) reveals previously known localities from these two geologic units within 7 miles of the project area with specimens that include several marine invertebrate and shark taxa.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY RECORDS SEARCH

On September 17, 2025, Michael Baker International staff requested the NHMLAC search its holdings for documented paleontological resources within and near the APE. The NHMLAC responded in a letter dated September 21, 2025 (**Attachment 2**). The records search showed no previously identified fossil localities within the project area. However, fossil localities from similar deposits to those found within the project area occurred, either at the surface or at depth, in the vicinity of the project APE (Table 5-1).

Locality Number	Taxa	Formation	Chronological Unit	Location/Depth
LACM IP 20902, 20362, 20363, 41071-41080	Invertebrates (uncatalogued)	Saugus Formation	Late Pliocene to Early Pleistocene	Surface outcrops in canyon sides in low hills between Aliso and Bull Canyons north of SR 118
LACM VP 1817	Horse (Equus)	Unknown Formation	Pleistocene	Chatsworth Reservoir, 3 feet below ground surface (bgs)
LACM VP 3397, 7152	Bison (Bison), mammoth (Mammuthus)	Unknown formation	Pleistocene	Upper San Fernando Reservoir, 75 feet bgs
LACM VP 5745	Mastodon (Mammut), horse (Equus)	Unknown	Pleistocene	North of Pala Road, west of Excelsior – found in fill from the Magic Mountain area
LACM VP 6601	Tapir (Tapirus), deer family (Cervidae)	Saugus Formation	Pleistocene	Porter Ranch, west branch of Wilbur Wash, unknown depth

The soil in the project site has been mapped as Balcom silty clay loam and a number of Urban land complexes, including Chualar-Urban land complex, Balcom silty clay loam, Conejo-Urban

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land complex, Xerorthents-Urban land-Balcom complex, Mocho-Urban land complex, and San Emigdio-Urban land complex (NRCS n.d.).

PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

No paleontological resources are documented within the project area and the proposed project occurs along an existing ROW. Geotechnical reports in the vicinity of the proposed project found artificial fill at ground surface with the transition to native sediments as shallow as 4ft depth (Kleinfelder 2018). Within the De Soto Reservoir, at the western end of the project, undisturbed alluvium was identified at surface (URS 2018). Artificial fill has very low potential to produce fossil resources and would not require monitoring for paleontological resources.

However, significant vertebrate fossil localities have been recovered from geologic formations of similar age and depositional environments to those units identified near and at depth in the vicinity of the project area (Pleistocene alluvium, Pleistocene- to Pliocene-aged Saugus Formation, and Cretaceous Chatsworth Formation). Because of the presence of known fossil localities from these geologic formations, they are determined to have a high paleontological sensitivity at unknown depth beneath the project area. Per guidelines set forth by the SVP (2025) and based on the fossil sensitivity of the rock formations present underlying the project area, there is high potential to disturb paleontological resources within undisturbed geologic contexts in the project APE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ETHNOGRAPHIC, AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

The earliest habitation of the Los Angeles Basin and Santa Ana River watershed likely occurred in the Paleocoastal or Paleoindian Period, which is generally dated between about 13,000 and 8,500 before present (BP) (Arnold, Walsh, and Hollimon 2004; Moratto 1984; Erlandson et al. 2007). These earliest inhabitants were highly mobile hunter-gatherers who left behind little in the way of archaeological remains.

The first uncontested evidence of human occupation in this area dates to about 9,000 BP. It is associated with the Millingstone Cultural Horizon, or as it is also known, the Encinitas Tradition. Millingstone populations established permanent settlements that were located primarily on the coast and in other locations with reliable water sources and a variety of potential foodstuffs. There they relied heavily on shellfish, seeds, and small animals. The period takes its name from the appearance of ground stone artifacts. In the Early Millingstone, these ground stone artifacts are manos and metates, but after approximately 5000 BP, when acorns become important in the diet, mortars and pestles become an important component of the artifact assemblage (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; Sutton and Gardner 2010).

The period between 3,500 BP and 1,500 BP is known as the Intermediate period. Increasing population pressures led to intensified exploitation of existing terrestrial and marine resources. The intensified resource procurement was enabled by technological innovations such as the

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circular fishhook on the coast, greater use of the mortar and pestle to exploit acorns more efficiently, and the use of the dart and atlatl to diversify hunting (Erlandson et al. 2007). Larger numbers of settlements that are also bigger in size are observed in the archaeological record, suggesting a larger and more sedentary population. Trade networks and greater craft specialization developed during this period.

During the Late Prehistoric, which began approximately 1,500 BP and continued until European intrusion, is the period of the development and florescence of the Native American tribes encountered by the Spanish. Late Prehistoric subsistence consisted of hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering, and continued the pattern of increased population and sedentism.

Spanish explorers first visited the coast of Southern California in 1542. However, European settlement did not begin in the area until 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá led an exploratory mission intended to open up Alta California to settlement. Portolá's expedition most likely passed through the vicinity of today's San Fernando Mission headed northwards through the pass now occupied by Van Norman Reservoir. Portolá met several friendly Native American groups along this route, which were described by his diarist, Fray Juan Crespi (Crespi and Brown 2001).

On September 8, 1771, Franciscan friars established Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. The APE was initially located within the area allotted to Mission San Gabriel, and the Franciscans referred to the local Native Americans as Gabrielinos after the mission with which they were associated. Modern Gabrielino communities refer to themselves and their ancestors as either Tongva or Kizh. Gabrielino territory included the Los Angeles Basin, parts of the Santa Ana and Santa Monica Mountains, and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The Gabrielino spoke a dialect of the Cupan group of the Takic language family (Bean and Smith 1978: 538-549).

In 1797, Mission San Fernando Rey de España was founded approximately 2.3 miles southeast of the APE, and the inhabitants of the San Fernando Valley came under its jurisdiction. Afterwards, the valley's inhabitants came to be known as the Fernandeno. The inhabitants of the San Fernando Valley were so similar in language and culture to their neighbors in the Los Angeles Basin that anthropologists generally consider the Fernandeno as one part of the broader Gabrielino tribe (Englehardt 1927; Kroeber 1925: 620). The modern Fernandeno community is often known as Tataviam, after a northern tribe that was relocated to the San Fernando Valley and intermarried with the Fernandeno during the mission period (Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 2022).

Gabrielino/Fernandeno villages were most common along the coast and along the region's major rivers. Villages were formed of domed semipermanent structures the Spanish likened to half-oranges centered around a temple enclosure and the home of the village chief. The resource procurement area claimed by these villages spread around the village center, abutting against the territories of nearby villages. The exact locations of the centers of Gabrielino/Fernandeno villages are generally poorly known. The few Spanish or Mexican period maps of the region generally do

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not show Gabrielino/Fernandeño villages. Most of the Los Angeles region was included in land grants, and so never entered the Public Lands System; therefore, it was not surveyed when California was first acquired by the United States, and no early American surveyors mapped villages either. The rapid development of Los Angeles in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries led to the destruction of villages' archaeological remains. The irregular flow of the area's drainages led to washing away or burying of village sites, and the paving of the same drainages in the middle twentieth century entombed whatever sites were there beneath concrete and rubble. In general, archaeologists and ethnologists rely on American-period historical documents, the oral histories of the tribes themselves, and rare archaeological finds to pinpoint village locations.

Several Fernandeño villages and other landmarks are known to have existed in the western San Fernando Valley. 'Atavsanga, meaning Scorpions, was located at the far western end of the valley, approximately 7.5 miles west of the project site. In 1845, Rancho el Escorpión was one of the very few Spanish or Mexican land grants made to Indigenous people, when Chief Odón Eusebia, his son-in-law Urbano, and Urbano's son Mauel requested the site of the former village (Champagne and Goldberg 2021). Other landmarks also existed in the far western San Fernando Valley and were documented by ethnographer J.P. Harrington in the early twentieth century. Closer to the APE, the villages of 'Achooykomenga and Pasheeknga stood in the vicinity of where Mission San Fernando was eventually founded, approximately 2.3 miles to the southeast, and other placenames are documented in the hills and valleys north of the mission (McCawley 1995:35-39). Maps such as the *Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County, A.D. 1860*, and others show the known or suspected locations of numerous Indigenous villages in the San Fernando Valley, but do not show any villages within or adjacent to the APE itself (Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 2022; Johnston 1962: x; Kirkman 1937; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; McCawley 1995: 36, 40). But other villages, the names of which are not recorded, no doubt existed throughout the San Fernando Valley and Santa Monica Mountains. Smaller settlements, possibly unnamed and lacking a chief's house and ceremonial structure and owing allegiance to a nearby village, likely also peppered the area. The APE would have been claimed by one of these villages. But by the early 1800s, as introduced diseases led to population decline, and Spanish use of the land for agriculture and grazing made the Gabrielinos' reliance on their traditional lifestyle increasingly untenable, the majority of California's coastal Native American populations had entered the mission system (Jackson 1999).

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain. The new state was secular in nature and moved increasingly towards secularization of the mission and dispersal of the mission properties among politically connected elites. In 1834, the missions were secularized and their lands divided up into large grants known as ranchos, continuing a practice that had been introduced by the Spanish. Little of the missions' lands and wealth went to the Native Americans. Two notable exceptions were the already mentioned Rancho el Escorpión, and 388 acres in the vicinity of today's Universal City granted to Fernandeño Jose Miguel Triunfo. More than 600 ranchos were granted between 1833 and 1846 as the Mexican government sought to solidify its authority over Alta California amid fears of intrusion by the United States.

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The 1846 to 1848 Mexican-American War ended with American victory. In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded lands including California to the United States. The treaty required landowners to comply with a lengthy and expensive legal process to prove their land rights. Those who successfully did so entered an economic system unsuited to their traditional way of life. Gold discovered in 1848 led to a massive influx of Americans, many of whom began purchasing the lands of the old Californios.

In 1874, the northern half of the Rancho ex-Mission San Fernando was purchased by San Francisco-based investors State Senator Charles Maclay, George K. Porter, and Benjamin Porter. They divided the land into three sections of roughly equal size, with the present-day communities of Chatsworth and Porter Ranch falling in the section owned by Benjamin Porter. Although Porter's intention was to develop the land, development was slow for the remote property. The town of Chatsworth Park was established in 1888 but witnessed minimal development in its nascence. Sparse houses and associated farms and ranches continued to dominate the landscape until after World War II. Aerial photographs show east of Corbin Street to the eastern end of the APE, the road and neighborhoods were constructed in the mid-twentieth century.

In 1941, the De Soto Reservoir was placed into service to serve the growing community, and throughout the second half of the twentieth century the area witnessed extensive suburban development as the population of Los Angeles grew manifold and its footprint expanded. Aerial photographs show west of Corbin Street, the road and surrounding buildings were all constructed in the 1990s or later (Architectural Resources Group 2015; Gonzalez et al. 2019; National Environmental Title Research 2025).

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The results of the SCCIC records search, archival research, literature, historical map, and aerial photograph review, and archaeological site sensitivity analysis are presented below.

SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER

On August 27, 2025, and September 3, 2025, Michael Baker International archaeologists Paige Kohler and Marc Beherec conducted records searches at the SCCIC located at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included the APE and a half-mile radius. The SCCIC is part of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and the State Historic Resources Commission (SHRC), and is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for Los Angeles, Ventura, San Bernardino, and Orange Counties. Michael Baker International supplemented this search with available online databases maintained by federal and state repositories. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- NRHP (National Park Service 2020)
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976)

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- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 2022b)
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2022b)
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (OHP 2012) and Los Angeles County Archaeological Resources Directory (OHP 2022c). The directories include the OHP determinations of eligibility for archaeological resources in Los Angeles County.
- Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for Los Angeles County (OHP 2022a). The directory includes resources reviewed for eligibility for the NRHP and the California Historical Landmarks programs through federal and state environmental compliance laws, and resources nominated under federal and state registration programs, including the NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.
- List of Locally Designated HCMs (City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning 2025)

Previous Studies

The records search revealed that 57 studies have taken place within the project site or a 0.5-mile records search radius (Table 1). Of the 57 previous studies, 13 have previously surveyed portions of the APE.

In addition to the studies on file at the SCCIC, Michael Baker is in possession of an additional study of a portion of the APE, *Historic Properties Identification Report for the De Soto Tanks Project* (Gonzalez et al. 2019).

As a result of the previous investigations, 100 percent of the project APE has been previously studied.

Table 1: Previous studies within 0.5-mile of the project APE.

Author	Report No.	Date	Title/Description	Within APE?
Kelly, Roger E.	LA-00014	1973	Assessment of the Archaeological Resources and the Impact of Development of Highway 118 From Desoto Avenue to the San Diego Freeway in the San Fernando Valley	Yes
Stapleton, Linda and Vance Bents	LA-00015	1973	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact of the VTN Porter Ranch Borrow Site for Tracts 27281 and 31428	Yes
Major, Gary W.	LA-00026	1974	Assessment of the Archaeological Resources and the Impact of Development of Highway 118 Areas to Be Used As Fill Sites in the San Fernando Valley	No
Gates, Gerald R.	LA-00035	1974	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Development of Browns Creek, Unit 4 and Browns Debris Basin City of Los Angeles and	No

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Author	Report No.	Date	Title/Description	Within APE?
			Unincorporated Territory of the County of Los Angeles, California	
Bente, Vance G.	LA-00050	1974	Proposed Construction of Tentative Tract 26985, Porter Ranch	No
Pence, Robert L.	LA-00304	1978	Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Development in Chatsworth, City of Los Angeles, California	No
Singer, Clay A.	LA-00430	1978	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 36125, in the City and County of Los Angeles, California	No
D'Altroy, Terence N.	LA-00544	1979	Cultural Resource Survey: Assessment of the Potential Impact on Cultural Resources of a Proposed Zone Change for a Tract Located at 11851 Highwater Road, Los Angeles	No
Singer, Clay A.	LA-00628	1979	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for a 4.81 Acre Parcel Located in the Northwestern Part of the San Fernando Valley, in the City and County of Los Angeles, California	No
Singer, Clay A.	LA-00707	1980	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 39594 in Granada Hills, Los Angeles County	No
Cottrell, Marie G.	LA-00881	1980	Archaeological Resources Assessment Conducted for the Winnetka Avenue-Devonshire Street Drainage Facility	No
Cottrell, Marie G.	LA-00899	1980	Archaeological Resources Assessment Conducted for the Lorne Greene Property, San Fernando Valley, California	No
Cottrell, Marie G.	LA-00900	1980	Archaeological Resources Assessment Conducted for the Cannata Property, San Fernando Valley, California	No
Toren, George A.	LA-01043	1977	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact of Tentative Tract No. 31247	No

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Author	Report No.	Date	Title/Description	Within APE?
Wawlish, Michael R.	LA-01448	1984	Assessment of the Archaeological Resources Within Tentative Trace No. 4301, County of Los Angeles, California	No
Sheets, Robert	LA-01565	1986	An Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of a Nine Acre Parcel, Los Angeles County, California Tentative Tract 43992	No
Parker, John	LA-01677	1987	Cultural Resource Evaluation and Mitigation Alternatives for Archaeological Site CA-LAN-209	No
White, Robert and L. White	LA-01744	1988	Archaeological Survey and Test Excavation in Unit 18 of the Porter Ranch, Los Angeles County, California	Yes
Van Horn, David M.	LA-01745	1987	Archaeological Test Excavations at LAN-664 Located on the Porter Ranch, Los Angeles County, California	No
Anonymous	LA-01771	1989	Draft Environmental Impact Report Porter Ranch Land Use/Transportation Specific Plan	Yes
Henton, Gregory H.	LA-02013	1976	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Development of Tract Number 26531	No
Brown, Robert S.	LA-02086	1989	Summary and Assessment of Archaeological Resources on a 1300 Acre Portion of Porter Ranch Property in the Santa Susana Foothills, Los Angeles County	No
Frierman, Jay D.	LA-02211	1989	Archaeological Survey Report and Assessment of the Site for the Porter Ranch Branch Library Tampa Avenue, Porter Ranch Los Angeles, California	No
Anonymous	LA-02250	1991	Draft Environmental Impact Report: Chatsworth Porter Ranch District Plan Restudy	Yes
Wessel, Richard L.	LA-02366	1976	Draft Master Environmental Impact Report	Yes

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Author	Report No.	Date	Title/Description	Within APE?
Wlodarski, Robert J.	LA-02480	1991	A Phase I Archaeological Study for Proposed Fire Station Number 8, Tampa Avenue, Porter Ranch, Los Angeles County, California	No
Macko, Michael E.	LA-02648	1992	Results of a Phase I Archaeological Resource Literature Review Field Survey for Project No. E6000223, Street Widening in Granada Hills Area Near Shoshone Avenue and Rinaldi, City of Los Angeles, California	Yes
Davis, Gene	LA-03289	1990	Mobil M-70 Pipeline Replacement Project Cultural Resource Survey Report for Mobil Oil Corporation	Yes
Wessel, Richard L.	LA-03487	1976	Assessment of the Impact Upon Archaeological Resources by the Development of Units 5,6,10,11,12,13,15,16,and 17 of Porter Ranch	No
Eisentraut, Phyllisa	LA-03499	1994	Metropolitan Water District West Valley Project Cultural Resources Technical Report	Yes
Anonymous	LA-03743	1975	Historic Property Survey White Oak Avenue - San Jose Street to Lassen Street, W.O. 21276	No
Duke, Curt	LA-04407	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number 503.3, Located at 17715 1/2 Chatsworth Street, City of Granada Hills, County of Los Angeles, California	No
Demcak, Carol R.	LA-04841	1998	Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment for Hillcrest Christian School Master Plan Project Area, Granada Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Yes
Lapin, Philippe	LA-05529	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 458-01, County of Los Angeles, California	No
Duke, Curt	LA-05530	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Wireless Services Facility Number C946.1, County of Los Angeles, California	No

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Author	Report No.	Date	Title/Description	Within APE?
Duke, Curt	LA-05532	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La171-02, County of Los Angeles, California	No
Romani, Gwendolyn R.	LA-05641	2001	Negative Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Castlewood Terrace II, 16920 Chatsworth Street Granada Hills, City of Los Angeles, California	No
Duke, Curt	LA-05974	2000	(Duplicate of LA-4997) Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 441-15, County of Los Angeles, California	No
Tartaglia, Louis J.	LA-06147	2002	Cultural Resources Survey Report Tentative Tract Map 48906-45 Lots Granada Hills, California	No
Sikes, Nancy E.	LA-06148	2002	Cultural Resources Monitoring and Contractor Cultural Resources Education for Sub Area G-1 (Tract Numbers 50511-01, 50511-02 and 50512-03) Within Unit 15 of the Porter Ranch Development Project, Los Angeles, California	No
Bonner, Wayne H.	LA-06150	2002	Proposed Sprint PCS Wireless Telecommunication Facility Project LA37xc571A - Valley Crest 18100-1/2 San Fernando Mission Road Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	No
Sikes, Nancy E.	LA-06914	2003	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Monitoring for Tentative Tract 53783 and Road Cuts 21, 25, and 26 Within the Porter Ranch Development Project, Los Angeles, California	Yes
Bonner, Wayne H.	LA-08053	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Candidate Lsanca0697 (hwy 118 & Chimineas) 1806 1/2 San Fernando Mission Road, Northridge, Los Angeles County, California	No
Maxon, Patrick and Jessica DeBusk	LA-09061	2005	Cultural Resources Monitoring for Tentative Tract 54153, a Parcel Within the Porter Ranch Development Project, Chatsworth, Los Angeles, California	Yes
Slawson, Dana N.	LA-09062	2004	Archaeological Investigation for Nc wd Peachland Reservoirs: 18 Inch Pipeline and Access Road Improvements Project	No

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Author	Report No.	Date	Title/Description	Within APE?
Billat, Scott	LA-09071	2005	Field Inventory Report: Assessment for Browns Canyon (CA-8102a) Wireless Facility, 11056 N. De Soto Ave. Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, California	No
Duke, Curt	LA-09477	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C945.1, County of Los Angeles, California	No
Knight, Albert	LA-10637	1999	Rock Art of the Santa Monica Mountains and the Simi Hills	No
Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	LA-10707	2010	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11941-D (Porter Park and Ride), 11245 North Winnetka Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	No
Bonner, Wayne H.	LA-10946	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV12469-A (Granada Hills McDonald's), 11840 Balboa Boulevard, Granada Hills, Los Angeles County, California	No
Romani, John F.	LA-11149	1981	California State University, Northridge, Astronomy and Social Integration: An Examination of Astronomy in a Hunter and Gatherer Society. A thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Arts in Anthropology.	No
Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	LA-11582	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0025-01, USID 24280 (S Vermont-W 43rd), 4320-1/2 Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	No
Maxon, Patrick	LA-11606	2011	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Sylmar Ground Return Replacement Project, Los Angeles County, California	Yes
Johnson, Brent	LA-11729	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit, LA0612-118FWY/Rinaldi, 11245 Winnetka Ave Chatsworth, CA 91311	No

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Author	Report No.	Date	Title/Description	Within APE?
Vincent, Ray and Vincent, Ann	LA-12065	2012	Chatsworth Past and Present	No
Swenson, Daniel	LA-12644	2013	Corbin Basin Phase IV project (Tract 51797) in the community of Northridge, City of Los Angeles	No
Strudwick, Ivan	LA-13045	2013	Results of the Archaeological Survey of the 52-Acre Canatta Green Parcel (Tract 51797), Located in the Community of Northridge, City and County of Los Angeles, California	No

Previously Recorded Resources

The records search revealed fifteen resources located within the APE or a 0.5-mile radius (Table 2). Of these, two resources partially overlap the APE. A brief description of the two resources recorded within the APE follows.

Table 2: Resources located within 0.5-mile of the project APE.

Primary Number	Trinomial	Name/Description	Evaluation / OHP Status Code	Within APE?
None	None	De Soto Reservoir	6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or local designation through survey evaluation.	Yes
None	None	LAHCM 1177: Apeta Momonga Mission Trail	5S1: Individually listed or designated locally	Yes
None	None	17019 Rinaldi Street	6U, Determined ineligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), 02/02/2001, DOE-19-01-0103-0000 6Y, 01/31/2001, HUD010201B	No
P-19-000209	CA-LAN-000209	Prehistoric lithic scatters, bedrock milling features, and rock shelters	Unevaluated	No

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Name/ Description	Evaluation / OHP Status Code	Within APE?
P-19-000610	CA-LAN-000610	Prehistoric chipped stone lithic scatter and possible rock-lined pit	Unevaluated	No
P-19-000660	CA-LAN-000660	Prehistoric chipped and ground stone lithic scatter	Unevaluated	No
P-19-000661	CA-LAN-000661	Prehistoric earth oven	Unevaluated	No
P-19-000662	CA-LAN-000662	Prehistoric chipped stone lithic scatter	Unevaluated	No
P-19-000663	CA-LAN-000663	Prehistoric chipped stone lithic scatter	Unevaluated	No
P-19-000664	CA-LAN-000664	Prehistoric chipped and ground stone lithic scatter	Unevaluated	No
P-19-001049	CA-LAN-001049	Prehistoric chipped and ground stone lithic scatter	Unevaluated	No
P-19-001050	CA-LAN-001050	Prehistoric chipped and ground stone lithic scatter	Unevaluated	No
P-19-150432	None	Historic house	Unevaluated	No
P-19-150433	None	Historic house	Unevaluated	No
P-19-167227	None	LAHCM No. 41; 144 deodar trees along White Oak Avenue	3S, , 0053-0278-0000	No

De Soto Reservoir

The eastern end of the APE falls within the property of the De Soto Reservoir. The De Soto Reservoir complex includes an in-ground reservoir, a building foundation, a well, a chlorination building, and a weather station. The reservoir was put into service in 1941, and the other buildings and structures either date to that time or were added to maintain the reservoir over time. The

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property was documented and evaluated against eligibility criteria for the NRHP, the CRHR and local HCM designation, and found to be ineligible for listing in any of these registration programs (Gonzalez et al. 2019).

Apeta Momonga Mission Trail (Los Angeles HCM #1177)

This resource consists of an approximately two-mile-long unpaved hiking and equestrian trail following an LADWP easement stretching from 19001 San Fernando Mission Boulevard to 20855 Rinaldi Street. The easement was established in order to construct the Los Angeles Aqueduct, and the portion within the APE currently serves as a subsurface utility corridor as well as a hiking and pedestrian trail. The trail segment designated an HCM begins along an easement east of the De Soto Reservoir property, and overlaps the project APE for approximately 500 feet from where the APE exits the De Soto Reservoir property to where the APE follows Rinaldi Street (Vincent and Vincent 2018).

The trail was dedicated as the "Old Mission Trail" on January 31, 1987, at which time the trail segment was hoped to eventually be extended. The trail segment does not connect to any of California's 21 missions. However, the trail segment is considered to be an unimproved section of El Camino Real, which once connected Mission San Fernando to the Simi Adobe (located at 137 Strathearn Place, Simi Valley) and thence to Mission San Buenaventura (Vincent and Vincent 2018).

In 2018, when the Chatsworth Historical Society nominated the resource as an HCM, a representative of the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians contacted the society to inform them of the trail's tribal value. The tribal representative pointed out that the trail predates the missions and was created to connect village sites. This segment was part of a trail connecting the village of Achoicominga (where Mission San Fernando was later established), to a site at today's Stoney Point, believed to be Momonga. Consequently, the HCM was named Apeta Momonga [i.e., Trail to Momonga in Gabrielino] Mission Trail (Vincent 2018).

Because this resource is of tribal value and is listed on a local register, it is a tribal cultural resource as defined by PRC 21074(a)(1).

The following character-defining features are drawn from the resource's HCM nomination:

1. Unpaved;
2. Capable of accommodating equestrian and pedestrian traffic;
3. Follows an existing alignment between 19001 San Fernando Mission Boulevard and 20855 Rinaldi Street.

The HCM nomination and addenda are included in **Attachment 3**.

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FIELD SURVEY

On September 15, 2025, Michael Baker archaeologist Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA, and LADWP archaeologist James Howe conducted a field survey of the APE.

The survey methodology varied depending upon the conditions within the APE. Wherever accessible, unpaved portions of the APE were walked over in transects spaced 15 meters apart. The majority of the APE is a paved roadway, Rinaldi Street. The paved part of the APE was driven over and subjected to a windshield survey to attempt to identify any sensitive locations within the paved APE. The two previously-documented resources were revisited and the current condition of those components within the APE were assessed.

De Soto Reservoir Complex

The De Soto Reservoir Complex was fenced and locked at the time of the survey, and so was inaccessible. However, the perimeter of the complex was walked, and the APE viewed through the chain link fence (Photograph 1). The complex was subject to an intensive pedestrian survey in 2018 and evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, and local register in 2019. The visible APE is in the same condition as described in 2019. The proposed pipeline route will not impact the documented elements of the De Soto Reservoir complex.



Photograph 1: Proposed pipeline route within De Soto Reservoir complex, view north.

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Apeta Momonga Mission Trail (HCM #1177)

An approximately 500-foot-long segment of the Apeta Momonga Mission Trail lies within the APE, from a point north of where the APE exits the De Soto Reservoir complex to Rinaldi Street. This part of the APE was subject to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of transects spaced 15 meters apart that examined the trail and both sides of the trail.

The Apeta Momonga Mission Trail within the project site consists of an approximately ten-foot-wide dirt surface. The trail is also a utility corridor. Electrical utility poles line the trail's south side on the surface. A water main and other utilities occupy the corridor subsurface. A relief structure was visible on the surface within that part of the trail within the APE (Photograph 2). As the trail approaches Rinaldi Street, fill is dumped on the trail to raise it to street level (Photograph 3).



Photograph 2: The Apeta Momonga Mission Trail, within the APE, view east. Note the relief structure for the existing pipeline within the subsurface, utility corridor within the trail.

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Photograph 3: The Apeta Momonga Mission Trail within the APE, view west from Rinaldi Street towards De Soto Reservoir.

Rinaldi Street

Once the APE turns onto Rinaldi Street, it is paved in its entirety to its western end. Rinaldi Street passes through residential neighborhoods and commercial areas (Photograph 4). West of Corbin Street, the road and surrounding buildings were all constructed in the 1990s or later. East of Corbin Street to the eastern end of the APE, the road and neighborhoods were constructed in the middle twentieth century.

The road bisects two important drainages, Limekiln Canyon and Aliso Canyon. In both canyons the road was observed to traverse the canyon over a deep layer of fill (Photograph 5).

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Photograph 4: Characteristic view of the APE along Rinaldi Street, view west.



Photograph 5: The APE at Limekiln Canyon.

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BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The APE has a low sensitivity for buried archaeological resources.

The APE is located on the northern fringe of the San Fernando Valley, on the edges of the resource-rich foothills of the Santa Susana Mountains. Nine prehistoric archaeological sites are documented within 0.5-mile of the project APE. Because of the area's rich resources, it might be expected to have been intensively used in prehistoric and early historic times. However, the APE's depositional history and history of human disturbance reduce its sensitivity.

Two major drainages, Aliso Canyon and Limekiln Canyon, pass through the APE. Access to water is the most important predictor of archaeological sensitivity. However, within the APE, these drainages are steeply cut into the underlying Pleistocene alluvium. To construct the road traversing these steep canyons within the APE, large amounts of fill were deposited in the canyons. Project excavations are anticipated to be limited to the fill, and will not reach any buried resources in the canyon bottom.

The APE overlaps an approximately 500-foot-long segment of the Apeta Momonga Mission Trail. However, despite the resource's name, the trail as it exists today does not connect these two locations. As documented in the HCM nomination, one reason for designating the original Old Mission Trail in 1987 was the hope that it would serve as part of an eventual, wider trail network, but this aspiration has not yet come to pass. Momonga is associated with the archaeological site at Stoney Point, in Stoney Point Park. That portion of the trail within the APE is located approximately 0.6-mile east of the closest part of Stoney Point Park. Mission San Fernando Rey de España is located even further away. The mission is located within approximately 2.3-mile of the eastern end of the APE, but it is located approximately seven miles west of the segment of the Apeta Momonga Mission Trail that overlaps the APE. The archaeological sensitivity surrounding either Momonga or the Mission would be high, but neither destination is near the APE. The sensitivity for the trail itself is elevated, but not to the level as it would be adjacent to these important sites.

Geologic maps indicate that nearly the entire APE is mapped as containing Pleistocene deposits at the surface. These Pleistocene deposits predate human habitation in North America. Left undisturbed, only small amounts of Holocene deposits may be expected to have collected atop these deposits. Soil maps indicate that much of the project APE is occupied by various Urban soils. Urban soils are typically defined as well-drained soils that formed in a thin, discontinuous layer of human-transported material, which lays on top of uplifted alluvium from marine and other mixed rock sources (USDA 2017). Urban soils are therefore typically highly disturbed and contaminated with imported fill, and consequently have low sensitivity for intact prehistoric archaeological deposits.

The area has a history of intensive disturbance. The De Soto Reservoir property is cut into the Pleistocene hillside. The Apeta Momonga Mission Trail serves as a subsurface utility corridor, with

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a water main beneath that part of the trail that overlaps the APE. Rinaldi Street is graded through the remainder of the APE. Any archaeological deposits that may have existed within the APE would have been restricted to the surface or shallow depths atop the Pleistocene deposits. The excavations and grading needed to construct the built environment within the APE can reasonably be assumed to have destroyed any archaeological deposits that may have existed within APE.

Based on the results of the archival research and past surveys, there is low potential that unknown archaeological resources will be encountered during ground-disturbing activities for the project due to massive ground disturbance associated with the construction of the De Soto Reservoir, the associated utility corridor, and Rinaldi Street within the APE.

EFFECTS/IMPACTS ANALYSIS

Michael Baker International applied the Criteria of Adverse Effect pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1–2) to evaluate the project's effects to the historic properties within the APE. This code section defines adverse effects as any direct or indirect effect that may alter the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects diminish the integrity of a historic property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association, and may include, but are not limited to the following:

- i. Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- ii. 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 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- iii. Removal of the property from its historic location;
- iv. Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- v. Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- vi. 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; and
- vii. 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.

Additionally, Michael Baker International applied the criteria of substantial adverse change pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines codified in the CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15000 and in

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PRC Section 5020.1 to evaluate the project's impacts to the historical resources listed or eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP that are within the APE.

CEQA Section 15064.5(b) states that "a project with an effect 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.

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

(2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or

(B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or

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

Two resources that are historic in age, the De Soto Reservoir complex and the Apeta Momonga Mission Trail, were identified overlapping the APE.

DE SOTO RESERVOIR COMPLEX

The De Soto Reservoir complex was previously evaluated and was recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or local register. Michael Baker reviewed the evaluation along with current conditions and concurs with this finding. Thus, the De Soto Reservoir is not a historic property, nor is it an historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a). Regardless, none of the documented elements of the De Soto Reservoir complex will be impacted by the proposed project, which involves inserting a water line within a currently undeveloped portion of the property.

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APETA MOMONGA MISSION TRAIL (HCM #1177)

The APE includes an approximately 500-foot-long segment of the approximately two-mile-long Apeta Momonga Mission Trail.

The Apeta Momonga Mission Trail was locally designated as HCM #1177 in 2018. As a resource listed on a local register, it meets the definition of an historical resource as defined by 14 CCR Section 15064.5.

When the resource was conferred HCM status, the trail was named Apeta Momonga Mission Trail, instead of Old Mission Trail as it had been known between 1987 and 2018, on account of its tribal significance. Because this resource is of tribal value and is listed on a local register, it is also a tribal cultural resource as defined by PRC 21074(a)(1).

The Apeta Momonga Mission Trail has not been evaluated for its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The resource is a historical resource as defined by 14 CCR Section 15064.5. To avoid the necessity to evaluate a resource that only partially overlaps the project APE and in order to show a preference for preservation, out of an abundance of caution, for the purposes of this project the resource is treated as eligible for the NRHP. For the purposes of this project only, the resource is therefore treated as an historic property.

The Apeta Momonga Mission Trail consists of an approximately two-mile-long hiking and equestrian trail. Since about 1913 the alignment is also an LADWP right-of-way. Subsurface, the resource is a utility corridor. An existing water main extends from the De Soto Reservoir beneath that segment of the Apeta Momonga Trail within the APE, and a water pressure regulator associated with this water main is visible partially above surface within the APE.

The project proposes to excavate the approximately ten-foot-wide, 500-foot-long dirt surface trail segment that overlaps the APE, add a water main into the subsurface utility corridor (which already includes at least one water main, among other utilities), and restore the resource to its current condition and use.

As documented above, the character-defining features of the Apeta Momonga Mission Trail include its current length and alignment, its unpaved nature, and its capacity as both a pedestrian and an equestrian trail. Once work is completed the resource will be restored to its current condition and use as a hiking and pedestrian trail with a subsurface utilities corridor. None of the identified character-defining features will be impacted by the proposed project once complete.

A finding of no effect is appropriate for the Apeta Momonga Mission Trail because the resource will remain in place, as is, with no physical destruction or damage; alteration; removal from location; change of use, or change of any known physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance; introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements

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that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features; neglect; or property transfer, lease, or sale, as defined in the Criteria of Adverse Effect at 36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)(i-vii).

Additionally, the project would not constitute a substantial adverse change because the historical resource would not be demolished or materially altered in an adverse manner, and the physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP/CRHR/HCM register will remain intact and unchanged (CEQA Section 15064.5[b][2][A-C]). There would be no impact to the historical resource.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGY

Given the findings from the records search and geological context, there is a possibility that the project will result in direct or indirect impacts on significant paleontological resources. According to the SVP guidelines (2025), the project's impact on paleontological resources is considered very low within artificial fill and disturbed topsoil at ground surface and high within undisturbed geologic formations at unknown depth beneath these disturbed surface deposits. Inadvertent discoveries are a possibility within these deeper, sensitive units. Potential impacts may be lessened by applying a paleontological mitigation plan during ground-disturbing phases of the project. As such, Michael Baker presents the following recommendations and best management practices for consideration.

It is recommended that an SVP-qualified paleontologist be retained prior to ground disturbance in undisturbed geologic contexts that have the potential to contain significant paleontological resources. Ground disturbance refers to activities that would impact subsurface geologic deposits, such as grading, excavation, and boring. Construction activities taking place on top of or within existing topsoil or previously disturbed fill sediments do not require paleontological monitoring. With implementation of the following mitigation measures (MM), potential impacts to unknown paleontology resources would be less than significant.

PALEO-1: Prior to grading or excavation in sedimentary rock material other than topsoil, LADWP shall retain a Society of Vertebrate Paleontology-qualified paleontologist (SVP 2010) to provide or supervise a paleontological sensitivity training to all personnel planned to be involved with earth-moving activities. The training session will focus on how to identify paleontological resources, such as fossils that may be encountered, and the procedures to follow if identified.

A qualified professional paleontologist is a professional with a graduate degree in paleontology, geology, or related field, with demonstrated experience in the vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical paleontology of California, as well as at least two years of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in paleontological research (i.e., the identification of fossil deposits, application of paleontological field and laboratory procedures and techniques, and

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curation of fossil specimens) and supervised field and analytic experience in general North American paleontology (SVP 2010).

PALEO-2: Prior to grading or excavation in sedimentary rock material other than topsoil or artificial fill, the construction contractor shall retain an SVP-qualified paleontologist to conduct part-time monitoring (spot checking), or supervise the part-time monitoring of these activities by a paleontological monitor, beginning at depths 4ft beneath current ground surface to identify the transition to undisturbed sediments. Upon identification of undisturbed sediments, full-time monitoring shall commence. If any paleontological resources are encountered on the project site during grading at any depth, the SVP-qualified paleontologist or the paleontological monitor will be empowered to immediately halt all ground-disturbing activities within 50 feet of the find. At this time, the project applicant shall notify the City and consult with the qualified paleontologist to assess the significance of the find following SVP (2010) standards. If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the qualified paleontologist and approved by LADWP must be followed. If avoidance is determined to be infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted. The recommendations of the SVP-qualified paleontologist shall be implemented with respect to the evaluation and recovery of fossils, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the fossil discovery.

If no fossils have been recovered after 50 percent of the excavation within a unit of the project has been completed, full-time monitoring may be modified to weekly spot-check monitoring at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. The qualified paleontologist may also recommend reducing paleontological monitoring based on observations of specific site conditions during initial monitoring (e.g., if the geologic setting precludes the occurrence of fossils). The recommendation to reduce or discontinue paleontological monitoring in the project site shall be based on the professional opinion of the qualified paleontologist regarding the potential for fossils to be present after a reasonable extent of the geology and stratigraphy has been evaluated. If sufficient fossils (by volume or significance) are discovered after monitoring efforts have already been modified, full-time monitoring efforts can be reinstated at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist.

PALEO-3: If the fossils are determined to be significant, then the SVP-qualified paleontologist shall prepare and implement a data recovery plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- The paleontologist shall ensure that all significant fossils collected are cleaned, identified, catalogued, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution with a research interest in the materials (which may include the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County);

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- The paleontologist shall ensure that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate, for any significant fossil collected; and
- The paleontologist shall ensure that curation of fossils is completed in consultation with LADWP. A letter of acceptance from the curation institution shall be submitted to the LADWP.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The SCCIC records search and literature and map review identified two known resources within or overlapping the APE: the De Soto Reservoir complex and the Apeta Momonga Mission Trail (HCM #1177). The De Soto Reservoir was determined ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, and HCM in 2019 and is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a) or a historic property as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA. The Apeta Momonga Mission Trail is a historical resource because it is listed in a local register, and for the purposes of this project is being treated as a historic property. The effects/impacts analysis identified no impacts to any of the resource's contributing elements/character-defining features, as identified based on the HCM Final Nomination and its Addenda. Additionally, a buried archaeological sensitivity assessment indicates low sensitivity for buried prehistoric archaeological resources within the APE due to local geology and its history of relatively recent human disturbances. Therefore, a finding of no historic properties affected under Section 106 of the NRHP and less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated is appropriate for this project.

Below are standard measures if archaeological material or human remains are identified during project activities.

CUL-1 If archaeological material is uncovered in the course of ground-disturbing activities, work shall be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the find and the project proponent shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeology to evaluate the significance of the find and determine appropriate treatment for the resource in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.6 (Resolution of adverse effects) and Section 800.13 (Post-review discoveries).

CUL-2 In the event that human remains are discovered, the remains would be treated in accordance with all applicable regulations. In accordance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, in the event that human remains are discovered during project construction, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains would occur, and the Los Angeles County coroner would be notified. The coroner would provide recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains within two working days. If the remains and/or related resources, such as funerary objects, are determined to be of Native American origin, the coroner would contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours. In accordance with California PRC Section 5097.98, the Native American Heritage Commission would immediately

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notify the person it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent would be given access to the site where the remains were discovered and may make recommendations for the treatment and disposition of the remains and related resources, as well as provide input regarding the potential for other remains to be present. Work at the discovery site may commence only after consultation with the most likely descendent and treatment of the remains and any associated resources have been concluded. Work may continue on other parts of the project site while consultation and treatment are conducted. The above recommendations would ensure less than significant impacts for archaeological resources, tribal cultural resources, and human remains.

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

This memorandum was prepared by Michael Baker International Senior Archaeologist Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA, and reviewed for quality control by Senior Architectural Historian Andrew Goodrich.

Marc A. Beherec, PhD, RPA, Principal Investigator/Senior Archaeologist, has more than 20 years of experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. His experience includes writing technical reports, including NEPA, NHPA, and CEQA compliance documents. He has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and Phase III data recovery, and monitoring at sites throughout Southern California. Dr. Beherec meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology.

Andrew Goodrich, AICP, Senior Architectural Historian, has 15 years of experience in historic preservation planning and cultural resource management in Southern California. His experience includes evaluations of eligibility, site documentation, historic context statements and surveys, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Secretary of the Interior's Standards compliance, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and local historic resource registers, and archival research. Mr. Goodrich meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history.

Sincerely,



Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Figures

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Attachment 2 – Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Paleontological Records Search
Results (Confidential)

Attachment 3 – Cultural Resources Records Search Results (Confidential)

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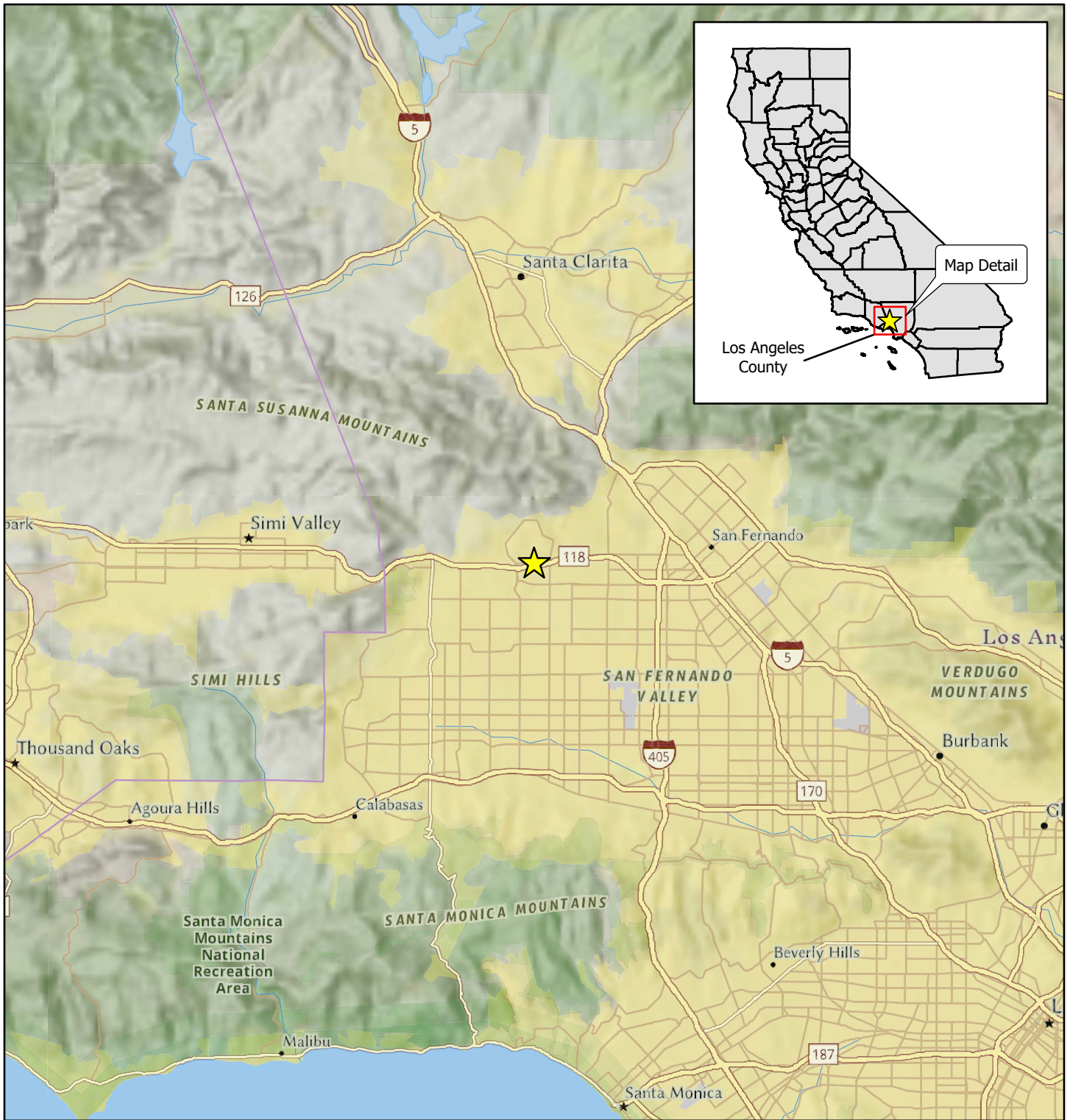
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Attachment 1

Figures



Legend

★ Project Site

GRANADA TRUNK LINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

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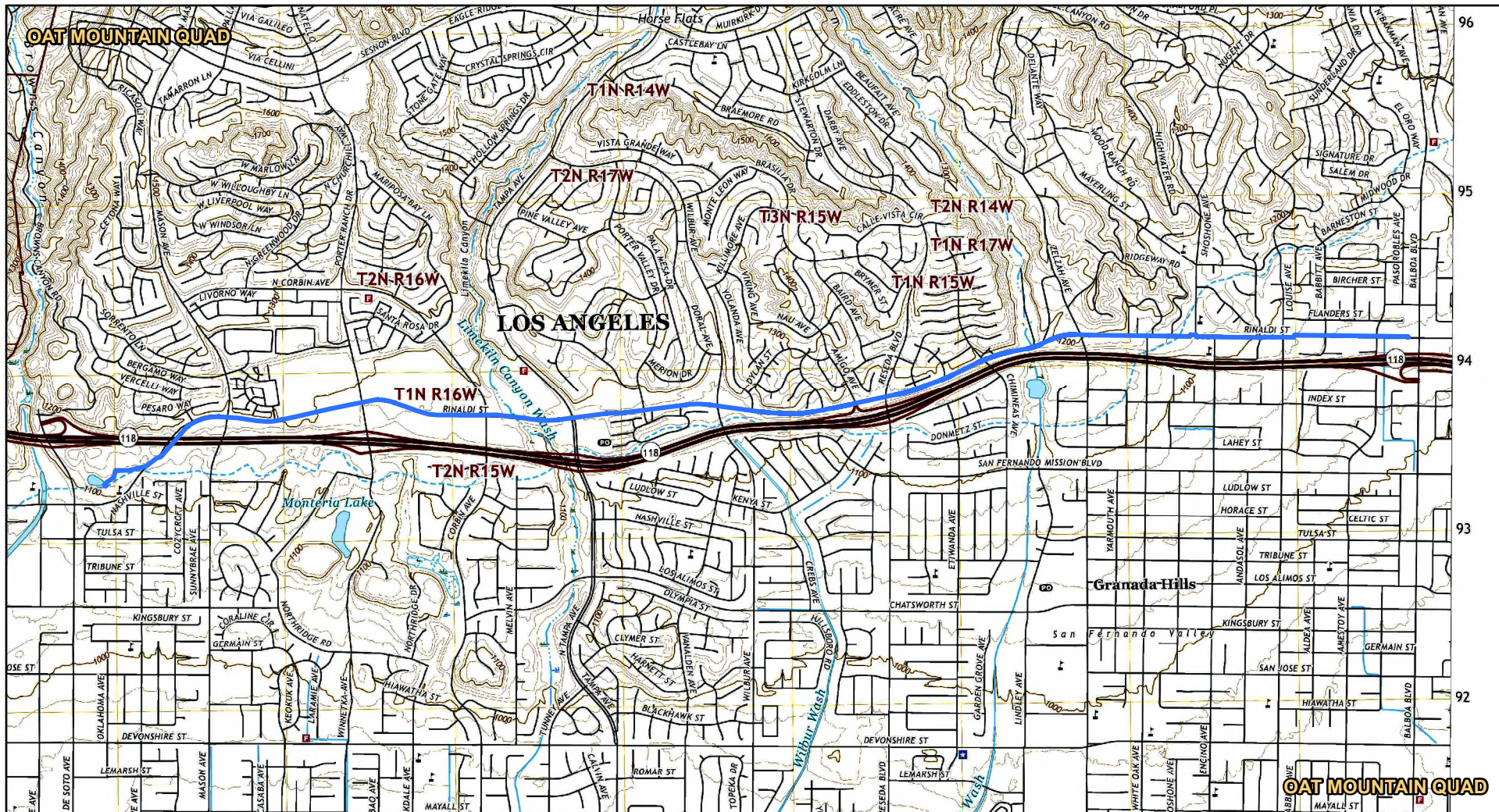


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Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, County of Los Angeles

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



Legend

Project Site

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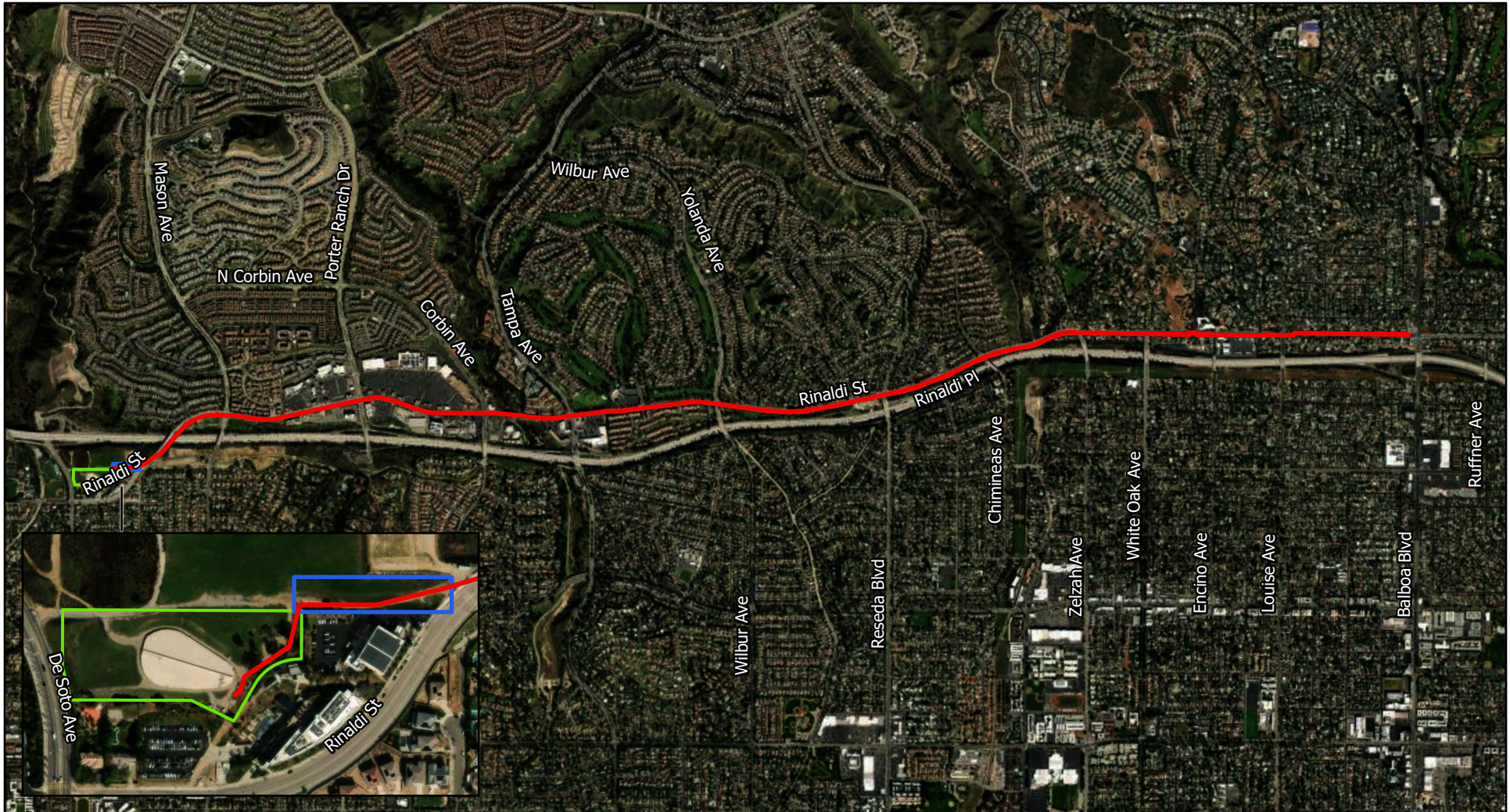
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Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, County of Los Angeles

GRANADA TRUNK LINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Project Vicinity

Figure 2



Legend

- Area of Potential Effects
- Apeta Momonga Mission Trail
- De Soto Reservoir Complex

Attachment 2

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Paleontological Records Search Results (Confidential)

Attachment 3

Cultural Resources Records Search
Results (Confidential)