APPENDIX D
Cultural Resources

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
A full-service Archaeology and Paleontology company
SBE/WBE/DBE/UDBE/LBE/CBE/VSBE/MicroBE Certified

Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Phase I Assessment for the East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Prepared for:

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CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE: This document contains sensitive or confidential information regarding the location of archaeological sites which should not be disclosed to the general public or other unauthorized persons. Archaeological and other heritage resources can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their location. Therefore, information regarding the location, character, or ownership of archaeological or other heritage resources is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 16 USC 470w-3 (National Historic Preservation Act) and 16 USC Section 470(h) (Archaeological Resources Protections Act). This report and records that relate to archaeological sites information maintained by the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, or the State Lands Commission are exempt from the California Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq., see Government Code Section 6254.19). In addition, Government Code Section 6254 explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc. (APRMI) was contracted by CDM Smith to perform an Archaeological and Paleontological Phase I Assessment of the East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project (Project). The Project is located in the San Fernando Valley within the City of Los Angeles, along Victory Boulevard from Vineland Avenue to Haskell Avenue within Township 2 North and Range 16 West, as denoted on the Van Nuys/Burbank, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle (2018 edition). The Project is approximately 6 miles in length in an east-west trend with a proposed alternative route (~6.5 miles) along Oxnard Street from Vineland Avenue to Kester Avenue then turning north towards the intersection of Victory Avenue and Kester Avenue to end in the same location as the proposed Project. The Project would allow the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation to convey wastewater from the North Hollywood, Van Nuys, Sylmar, and Pacoima neighborhood sewer basin locations to terminate at the Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant (DCTWRP), located approximately 100 feet (30 meters [m]) north from the western project boundary (Victory Boulevard and Haskell Avenue intersection), for production and redistribution of recycled water. The Project would include the installation of a new force main line and other components such as junction structures, connecting sewers, pump stations, and maintenance hole structures.

A cultural records search was conducted to identify any previously recorded archaeological resource and historic properties within or close to the Project area. A search radius of a half-mile from the Project alignment was established. A prehistoric site within the half-mile radius of the Project known as CA-LAn-345, was documented by J. Chartkoff in 1968 and was originally designated as CA-LAn-186 located on the west side of a "nameless stream bank" within the Sepulveda Basin to the west of the Project. Historic property results included 82 primary site records that have recorded and evaluated historic buildings, landmarks, and places (built environment) for registry qualifications. Only 7 historic properties have been evaluated and approved to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monuments (HCM) within a half-mile radius of the Project. The Great Wall of Los Angeles mural is listed in the NRHP, and approximately 50 feet (15 m) west of Coldwater Canyon Avenue along Oxnard Street. 114 previous studies have been conducted within the half-mile radius from the Project alignment, but no significant archaeological prehistoric or historic sites were found that would be directly or indirectly affected by the Project.

No known paleontological sites were identified within the APE at the time of the paleontological records search. The Project area has an unknown potential for paleontological resources per Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Even though no fossils have been recovered on the Project site itself, the sediment of the Project is known to be Quaternary alluvium that has yielded significant vertebrate fossil remains at other locations in the region. While the surficial sediment is unlikely to yield paleontological resources, paleontological resources below the surface may be within the older sediment of Quaternary Alluvium.

Field reconnaissance of the Project area was conducted to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological or paleontological resources to determine if the development of the Project would have any significant adverse impact on such resources. A combination of pedestrian and windshield survey methods were utilized to cover the extent of the Project area. Pedestrian survey methods were conducted to examine more specific features at large (high density) intersections, potentially historic properties, and open space areas which were observed on foot, photographed and noted for any potential significant adverse impacts that may be caused by the development of the Project. Windshield survey methods were used to assess general observations along Victory Boulevard, Kester Avenue, and Oxnard Street from a moving vehicle due to the extent of the Project. The Project area was determined to be primarily a built environment with elements of commercial and residential buildings, highway infrastructure, and utility and water infrastructures. A historic glass shard with a partial embossment from a Brown "Owens

Illinois" bottle base (1953) was found on the surface of the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor, approximately 25 feet (7.6 m) north east of the intersection at Victory Boulevard and Fair Avenue. The historic glass was found within a half-mile radius of the Project outside of the APE but was considered non-significant due to its highly damaged preservation, and no other remnants of the bottle could be found. Several unique and potentially historic buildings and structures were identified during the field reconnaissance but would not be directly impacted by Project development with a potential to still be indirectly affected (i.e., effects from vibration during construction). No other archaeological resource was observed during the field reconnaissance. No paleontological sites were observed during the field reconnaissance.

Cultural records search results include a previously recorded archaeological prehistoric site located within the surrounding area which indicates a high potential to uncover unknown archeological resources during Project related ground disturbing activities. Additionally, several unique historic properties were identified during the records search within a half-mile radius of the Project and potentially historic properties adjacent to the Project at the time of the field reconnaissance but would not be directly impacted by Project development. However, potentially historic buildings, structures, and places outside of the APE observed at the time of the field reconnaissance, may still be impacted by indirect effects along Victory Boulevard, or along Oxnard Street, Kester Avenue and a western portion of Victory Boulevard (from the Haskell Avenue to Kester Avenue) should the proposed alternative be chosen. Temporary impacts at the time of construction caused by indirect effects include potential for visual and vibration impacts. Along Oxnard Street, vibration impacts caused by indirect effects may have lasting impacts on The Great Wall of Los Angeles mural (listed in the NRHP) due to the proximity to the Project alignment, should the proposed alternative alignment be chosen. Therefore, prior to the start of construction for the Project, a qualified archaeologist should be retained during ground disturbing activities within native soils. Under the direction of the qualified archaeologist, an archaeological monitor should be on-site during any construction-related activities (excavation) within native soil to help assure that if archaeological resources are uncovered, or historic properties are impacted, each will be mitigated to a less-than-significant effect on those cultural resources. As determined by the qualified archaeologist, a qualified local Native American monitor should be retained during ground disturbing activities, per the list of tribal contacts provided by the Native American Heritage Commission.

The results of the paleontological records search yielded a positive result for paleontological sites near the Project. Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County states no fossils have been recovered on the Project site itself, but the sediment of the Project site is known as Quaternary Alluvium that has yielded significant vertebrate fossil remains within older Quaternary Alluvium sediments at other nearby locations in the region. Although the field reconnaissance conducted yielded negative results for paleontological sites, this does not preclude the possibility of buried paleontological resources within the Project property. The Project alignment would excavate within the two most northern undeveloped landscaped areas of the cloverleaf interchange for State Route 170 along Victory Boulevard which may have a higher potential to uncover paleontological sites below the surface. The Project alignment would also go underneath the Tujunga Flood Control Channel (Tujunga Wash) which would involve deep excavations making this segment of the alignment the highest potential to uncover unknown paleontological sites. In addition, excavation of the microtunneling pits associated with the Kester Avenue Storm Drain and Tujunga Wash, as well as excavation associated with the East Valley Interceptor Sewer Junction may also uncover unknown paleontological sites. Therefore, a professional paleontologist should be retained during ground disturbing activities. Under the direction of the professional paleontologist, a paleontological monitor should be on-site during any construction-related activities (excavation) in native soil within the older alluvium at greater depths such as the Kester Avenue storm Drain and Tujunga Wash locations, to help assure that if paleontological resources are uncovered, they will be mitigated to a less-than-significant effect on the resources.

ACRONYMS

AF	Artificial Fill
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APRMI	ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
ARC	Archives & Resource Center
BP	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDM	Camp Dresser & Mckee
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historic Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CPHI	California Points of Historical Interest
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DCTWRP	Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HCM	Historic Cultural Monument
HRI	Historic Resources Inventory
HSC	California Health and Safety Code
LACMVP	Los Angeles County Museum Vertebrate Paleontology
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
mya	Million Years Ago
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHMLA	Natural History Museum of Los Angles County
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PE	Pacific Electric
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SPRR	Southern Pacific Rail Road
SVP	Society for Vertebrate Paleontology
TFCC	Tujunga Flood Control Channel
TWCB	Tujunga Wash Central Branch
TWGSRP	Tujunga Wash Greenway and Stream Restoration Project
USGS	United States Geologic Service
UCMP	University of California Museum of Paleontology

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INTRODUCTION

Project Description and Location

The Project is located in the San Fernando Valley within the City of Los Angeles, California along Victory Boulevard from Vineland Avenue to Haskell Avenue (Figures 1-3) within Township 2 North and Range 16 West, as denoted on the Van Nuys and Burbank, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle (2018 edition). The Project is approximately 6 miles in length with a proposed alternative route (~6.5 miles) along Oxnard Street from Vineland Avenue to Kester Avenue then turning north towards the intersection of Victory Avenue and Kester Avenue to end in the same location as the proposed Project. The Project area is crossed by Interstate 405 approximately 100 feet (30 m) east from the western Project boundary at the intersection of Victory Boulevard and Haskell Avenue; State Route 170 crosses the Project approximately 0.2 miles west of the intersection of Victory Boulevard and Whitsett Avenue.

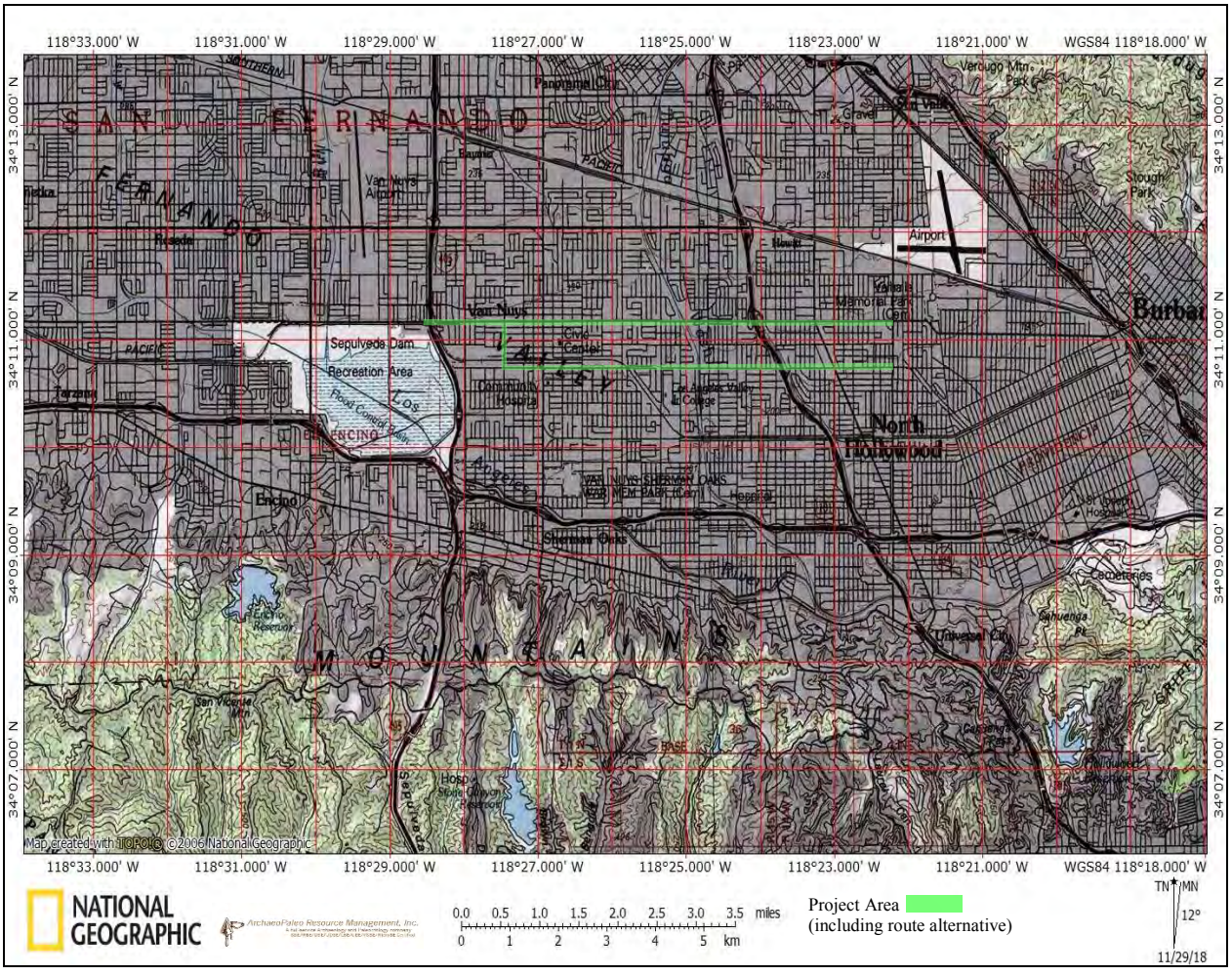

Figure 1. Overview of Project Area (TOPO! 2018)

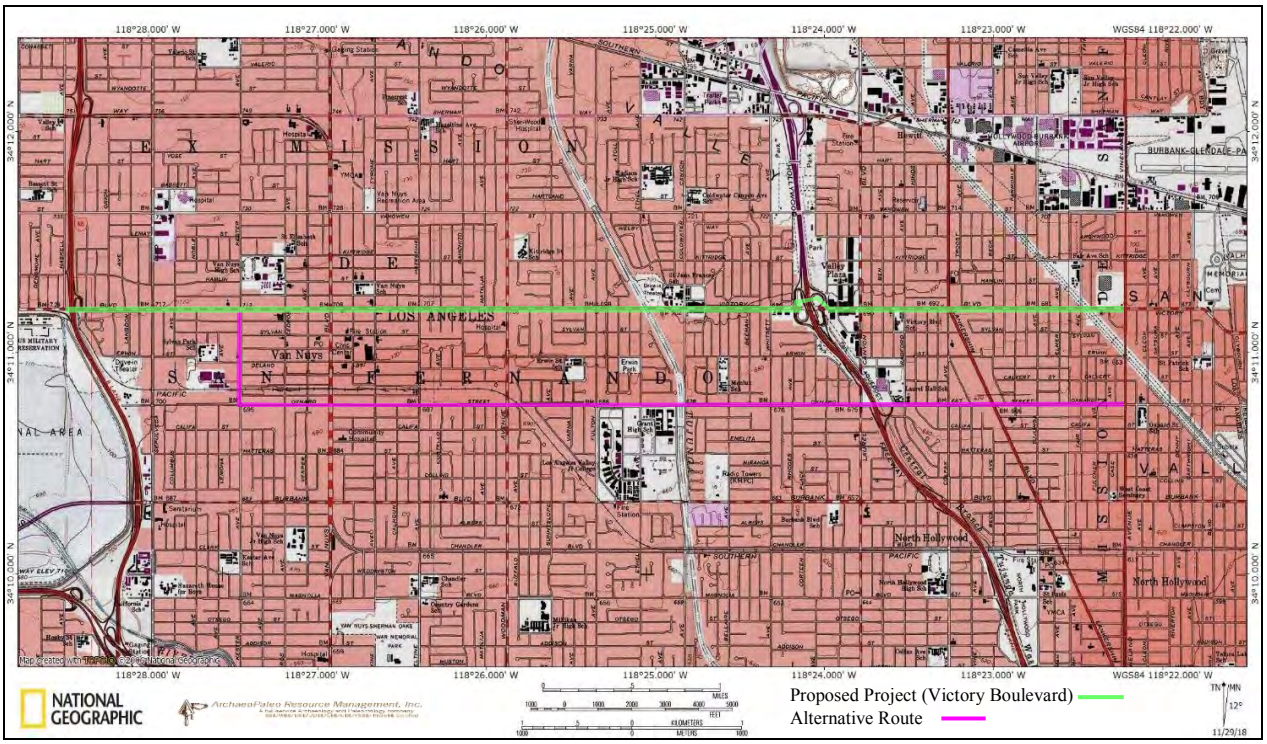

Figure 2. Street view of Project Location (TOPO! 2018)

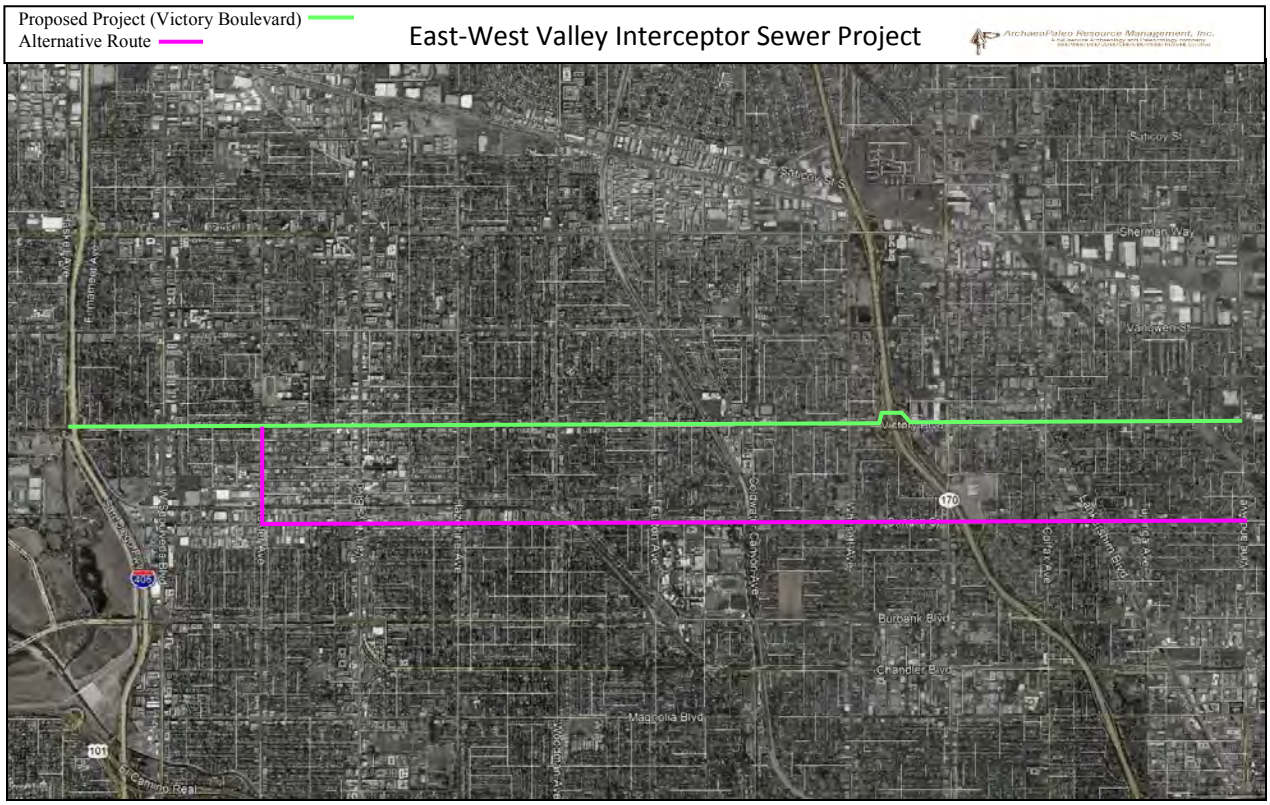

Figure 3. Satellite view of Project Location (Google Earth 2018)

The Project crosses through the neighborhoods of North Hollywood, Valley Village, Van Nuys, and North Sherman Oaks. There are several community facilities and destinations along Victory Boulevard and Oxnard Street such as the Sepulveda Basin Recreational Area located approximately 100 feet (30 m) south of Victory Boulevard and Haskell Avenue; Los Angeles Valley College located approximately 100 feet (30 m) southeast of Oxnard Street and Fulton Avenue; The Tujunga Flood Control Channel is located approximately 0.21 miles west of Victory Boulevard and Coldwater Canyon Avenue and approximately 100 feet (30 m) west of Oxnard Street and Coldwater Canyon Avenue. The purpose of the Project is to increase recycled water production in the City of Los Angeles by diverting wastewater from existing sewers and pumping it through an approximately 6-mile length of new force main sewer to the DCTRWP where it would be recycled. The new force main sewer would be constructed in Victory Boulevard between Vineland Avenue and Haskell Avenue. The proposed alternative route is located along Oxnard Street from Vineland Avenue to Kester Avenue then turning north towards the intersection of Victory Boulevard and Kester Avenue and ending in the same local as the proposed Project. The Project proposes to divert wastewater from the communities of North Hollywood, Van Nuys, Sylmar, and Pacoima sewer basin locations to the DCTWRP for production and redistribution of recycled water. The existing sewers are located at lower elevations than the DCTWRP and would require pump stations to convey the diverted flow. In addition to the new force main in Victory Boulevard, the proposed Project would include six diversion structures, one junction structure and six pumping stations to pump the diverted wastewater through the force main. The Project would also include installation of necessary components, such as maintenance hole structures, electrical vaults, control boxes, and emergency generators

Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the area that may directly or indirectly have an adverse effect on culturally significant resources. Potential effects caused by the Project include but are not limited to ground disturbances (excavations, component installations, etc.) visual and vibration impacts, and all areas used for Project staging and temporary construction along Victory Boulevard (and Oxnard Street, Kester Avenue and the far western portion of Victory Boulevard associated with the proposed Project should the alternative alignment be chosen) (Figure 4). APE boundaries for the Project extend from the middle of the street, curb to curb, along Victory Boulevard, Kester Avenue, and Oxnard Street. Six (6) proposed pump stations and accompanying diversion structures along Victory Boulevard would be installed on the northern pedestrian sidewalk that parallels the street. APE boundaries for these components lie within the direct path of installation and excavation. Localities for these structures can be viewed in Figure 5.

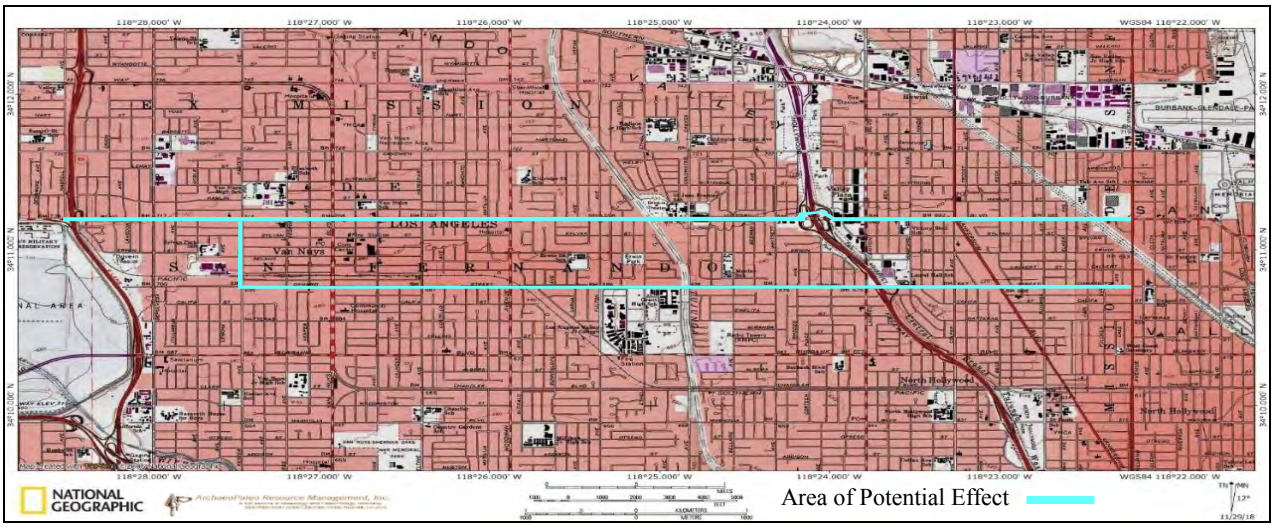

Figure 4. Street View of Area of Potential Effect (TOPO! 2018)

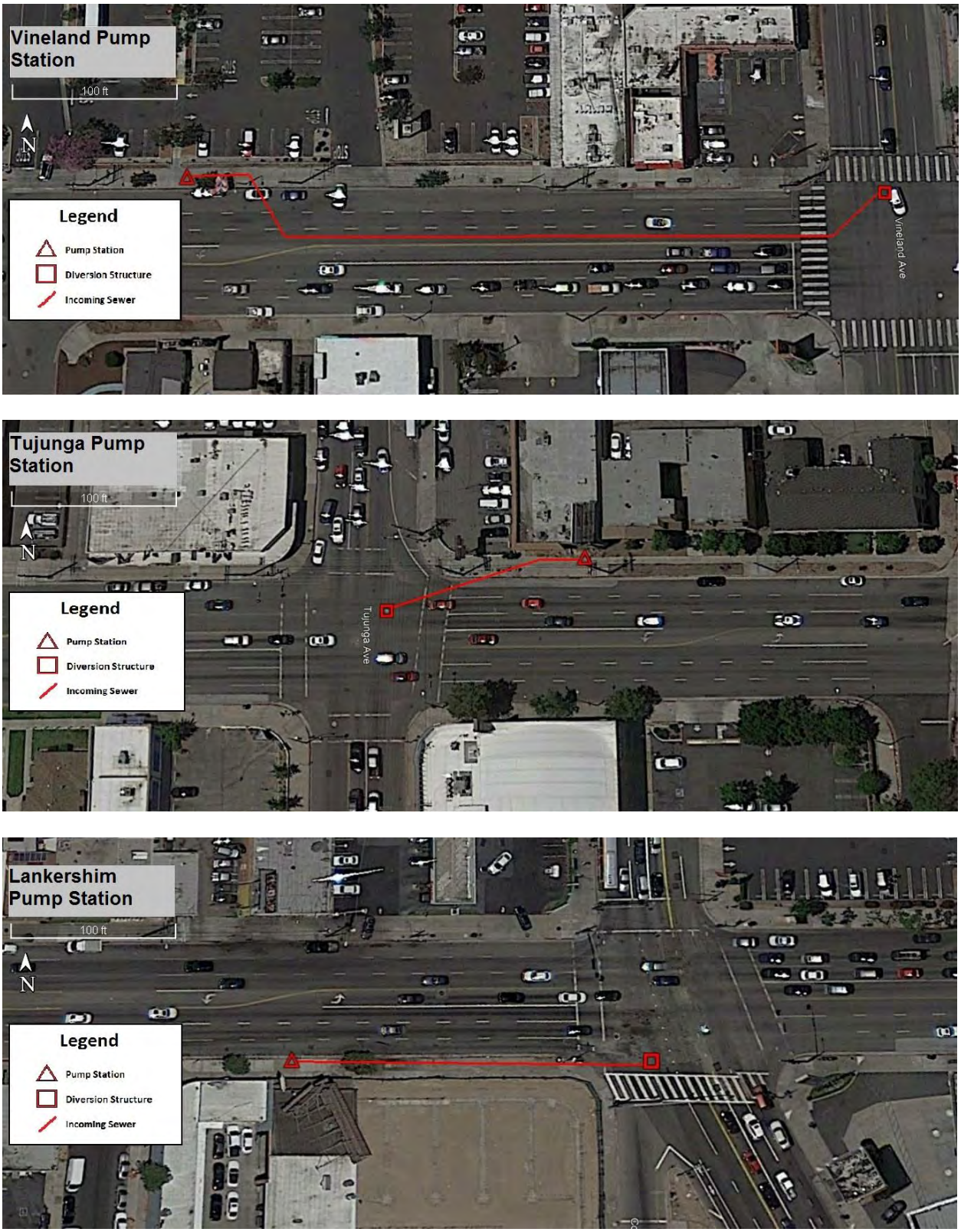

Figure 5. Pump stations and diversion structures located along Victory Boulevard

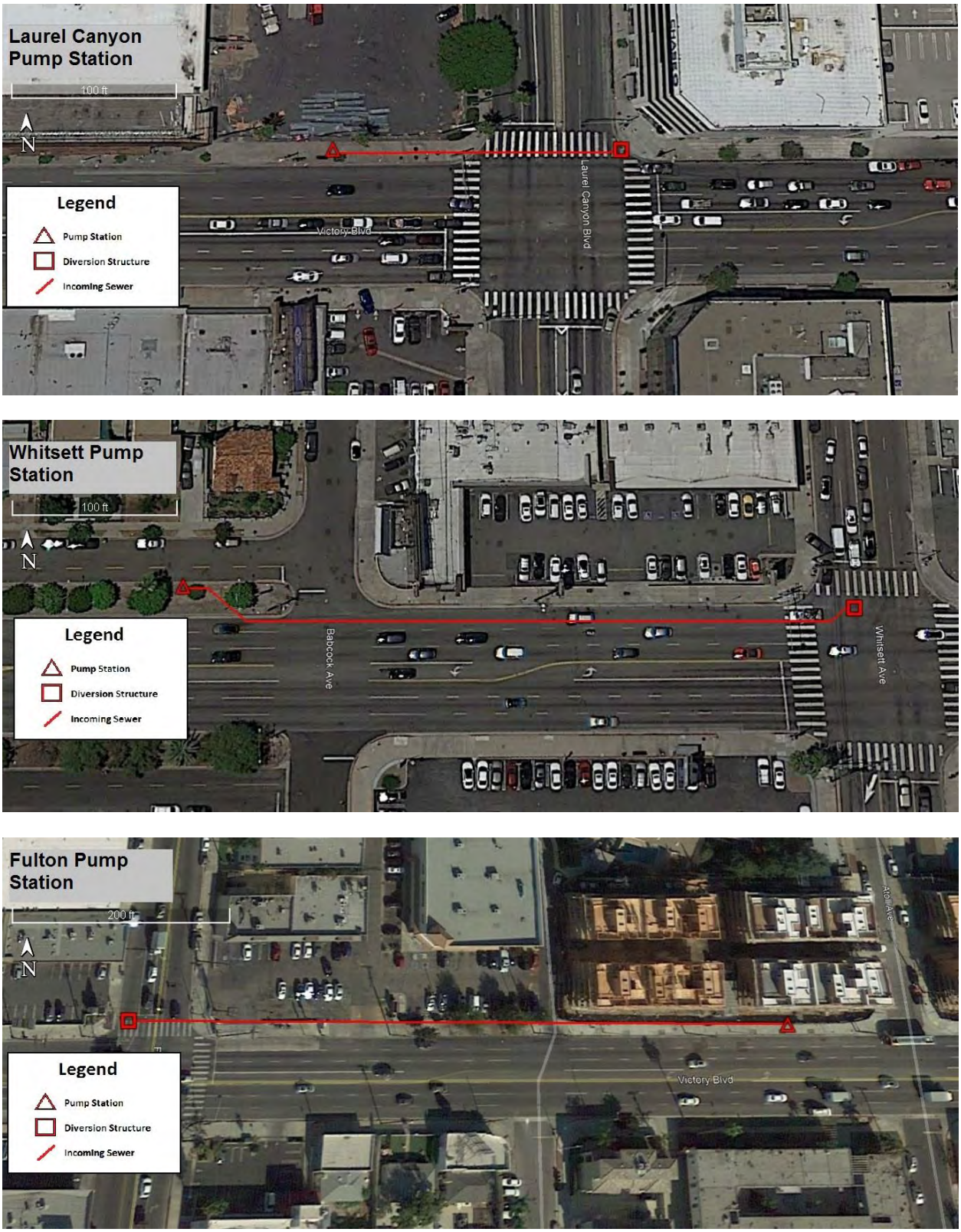

Figure 5 (cont.). Pump stations and diversion structures located along Victory Boulevard

Natural Setting

The Project is located within the San Fernando Valley, on a broad alluvial plain originating from transported sediments from the San Gabriel Mountains (8.5 miles north east of the Project), Santa Monica Mountains (2.5 miles south of the Project), Santa Susana Mountains (9.5 miles north west of the Project), and Verdugo Mountains (2.5 miles north east of the Project). The Los Angeles River runs through the San Fernando Valley north from the Santa Susana Mountains southeast into the Burbank and Glendale neighborhoods, then bends southwards through the City of Los Angeles and ending at the coast of Long Beach, California. The Tujunga Wash is a tributary originating from the San Gabriel Mountains that feeds into the Tujunga Flood Control Channel (TFCC) which crosses the Project 0.21 miles west of Victory Boulevard and Coldwater Canyon Avenue and approximately 100 feet (30 m) west of the Oxnard Street and Coldwater Canyon Avenue intersection. An extension of the Tujunga Wash known as the Tujunga Wash Central Branch (TWCB) drainage runs parallel to the State Route 170 and crosses the Project 0.25 miles east of the Victory Boulevard and Whitsett Avenue intersection. Prior to flood control infrastructure of the Los Angeles River, water from the river once supported riparian woodlands and influenced neighboring mountain areas which became dominated by willow and poplar trees while areas of lower elevations were dominated by large oak trees (Gumprecht 1999).

Project Personnel

Robin Turner, M.A. is the Principal Investigator and President for APRMI. She holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology, with an emphasis on Public Archaeology, from California State University, Northridge. Ms. Turner has over 30 years of experience in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and the paleontological fields and has conducted major field and technical investigations throughout southern California. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology and is a qualified professional paleontologist per the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's guidelines. Ms. Turner is a Research Associate at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and at the George C. Page Museum of La Brea Discoveries, as well as a Scientific Advisor to the Buena Vista Museum of Natural History and Sciences in Bakersfield. She is also a past Planning Commissioner for the City of Culver City and is a past museum chair for the Culver City Historical Society. Ms. Turner served as the principal investigator and project manager for this project as well as the final editor for this document.

Denise Ruzicka holds a Master of Arts in Anthropology from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas and a Master of Science degree in Astronomy from the Swinburne University of Technology. She is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over ten years of experience in CRM including archaeological and paleontological survey, excavation, site recordation, resource evaluation, construction monitoring, laboratory processing and analysis, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping, and technical report writing. She also served as a volunteer for the George C. Page Museum of La Brea Studies for three years and is a qualified paleontological resource monitor per the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's (SVP) guidelines. Ms. Ruzicka contributed to the base of this report.

SunMin Choi, B.S. is a Staff Archaeologist with ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc. Mr. Choi has 2 years of experience excavating, analyzing, and monitoring paleontological and archaeological materials. His work includes working as a Field Technician on the construction site of "Google" Southern California headquarters digging test units and water screening and working as a Field Technician for Epsilon Systems Solutions, where he conducted surveys, testing, and data recovery of archaeological sites. His field and laboratory work emphasized archaeological and paleontological contexts, such as experience with Trimble GPS Unit and navigation using topographic maps, proficiency in identifying prehistoric and historic artifacts, and a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology from California State Polytechnic

University, Pomona. Mr. Choi has extensive experience with GIS mapping, lithic identification, sedimentary analysis, and prepared sections of this report, photographed each property, and participated in the field reconnaissance for this project.

Miguel Angel Miguel, B.S. is a Staff Paleontologist with APRMI. Mr. Miguel has 3 years of experience excavating, analyzing, and monitoring archaeological and paleontological materials. His work includes conducting research on Agnostid trilobite hypostomes with use of systematics, with 3D microscopes for appendage identification of Agnostid trilobites. His field and laboratory work emphasized archaeological and paleontological contexts, such as basic map analysis, rock and mineral identification, invertebrate fossil identification, and a Bachelor of Science in Geology from California Lutheran University. Mr. Miguel has extensive experience with GIS mapping, lithic identification, and sedimentary analysis. Mr. Miguel participated in the field reconnaissance, and prepared sections of this report.

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Laws

Antiquities Act of 1906
The Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC § 431 *et seq*.), provides for the establishment and preservation of national monuments, historic landmarks, and historic or prehistoric structures, or other items of interest on federally owned lands. Additionally, Section 433 of this act prohibits the purposeful taking, excavation, damage, and destruction of historic or prehistoric ruins, monuments, or other objects of antiquity on federally owned lands. Other "objects of antiquity" are interpreted to include paleontological remains.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, specifically P.L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 852, 42 USC §§ 4321-4327, mandates the preservation of "important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage" (§101.b4). In addition, NEPA is interpreted as providing for the protection and preservation of paleontological remains.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) mandates the following:

> "The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking an any district, site, building, structure or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register [of Historic Places (NRHP)]. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [The Council], established under Title II of this Act, reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such an undertaking." [16 U.S.C. § 470f]

An effect, or "adverse effect," as defined by 36 CFR §800.5 (a)(1), occurs

> when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register [NRHP] in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

To further clarify the meaning of what constitutes an adverse effect, 36 CFR §800.5 (a)(2) identifies the following: physical destruction, alteration that is not in keeping with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* per 36 CFR §68, removal, change of use, alteration of property setting, relocation, application of intrusive elements, neglect, and change of ownership (federal to non-federal).

The NHPA (16 U.S.C. § *et seq.*) defines a historic resource as significant if eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as defined by one of four eligibility criteria set forth in 36 CFR §60.4A. Determination of historic resource significance is carried out via implementation of the Section 106 process of the NHPA, as set forth by the Council per 36 CFR §800 "Protection of Historic Properties." Such significant historic resources can include archaeological sites of pre-historic or historic context, historic buildings, structures, or objects of state, local, or federal importance that retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association, material, and/or workmanship and

(A) Are associated with events which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
(B) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or
(C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or are representative of significant and distinguishable entity of which the component may lack individual distinction, or
(D) Yield, or are likely to yield, data important to our understanding of prehistory and/or history.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC Section 3001 *et seq.*)
The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during construction-related disturbances. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, or NAGPRA, was enacted November 16, 1990. It states that the "ownership or control of Native American cultural items," which include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, that are "excavated or discovered on Federal or tribal lands" after the law went into effect is held by the lineal descendants of the Native American (or Hawaiian) to whom the objects originally belonged. If the lineal descendants cannot be found, then their ownership is conferred to the "Indian" tribe or Native Hawaiian organization on whose land the objects or remains were discovered or that has the closest cultural affiliation.

State Laws

California Register of Historical Resources (PRC §5024.1)
The California State Historical Resources Commission enacted Public Resources Code (PRC) §5024.1, which established the CRHR. The statute encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance. The register itself is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. Resources are considered significant (and thus eligible for the register) if they retain integrity and meet one of the following criteria:

1) Associated with events which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and historical heritage
2) Associated with the lives of persons significant in California's past
3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or
4) Yield, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The California Register specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for

listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources, which must be given consideration under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (see below). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

According to the federal laws to which the State of California defers when its own laws do not apply to a situation, historical resources are evaluated if they are 50 years or older, unless they are exceptional according to a set of criteria considerations. The Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 1995:2) states that "[a]ny physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old may be recorded for purposes of inclusion in the OHP's filing system." This five-year difference is to compensate for the amount of time that usually occurs between a resource's discovery and its official documentation as well as the implementation of any mitigation procedures.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify significant environmental impacts of their actions, including damages to cultural or historical resources, in order to avoid or mitigate those adverse impacts or changes. §5020.1 of CEQA establishes "substantial adverse change" as the "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired" (see below for the definition of *historical resource*). The "threshold of significance" is the level at which a lead agency finds the effects of a Project to be significant.

The destruction of unique, non-renewable cultural resources is a significant impact on the environment that requires mitigation of the impact. Construction excavation in archaeologically sensitive deposits that underlie a Project Area is a significant impact that could be prevented, minimized, or mitigated through the development of project alternatives (e.g., avoidance of the cultural resource) or mitigation measures for the purpose of recovering data that might otherwise be destroyed (e.g. archaeological excavation prior to construction excavation and archaeological monitoring of construction excavation of a known site; or archaeological monitoring of construction excavation of an archaeologically sensitive area). Even if a historical resource, an archaeological site, or human remains cannot be identified within a project area before project implementation (i.e., if the resources are not visible on the surface during a Phase I survey, or if Extended Phase II testing does not reveal subsurface archaeological material), the area may still be archaeologically sensitive, based on the characteristics of the environmental background of the area or its current environmental setting, and that said resources are predicted to exist within the project area/remains could be present within the project area. Mitigation measures to avoid project impacts to as-yet undiscovered historical resources or human remains may be employed by the Lead Agency, even if these resources have not been identified within or adjacent to the project area. A study must consider a project's current baseline environmental setting and physical conditions so that the lead agency can determine whether project impacts would cause a significant change to that environment.

§15091(a) and (d) of the CEQA Guidelines require the Lead Agency to adopt a program for reporting on or monitoring the changes—that it has either required for the project or has made a condition of approval—in order to avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) provides for the monitoring of mitigation measures that may be required by a project's Environmental Impact Report (EIR), if the EIR identifies potentially significant adverse impacts and mitigation measures to reduce those impacts to a less-than-significant level. An archaeological resources/built environment data recovery or monitoring plan may be part of an MMRP if archaeological resources/built environment will be affected.

A significant historical resource, as defined by CEQA, is referred to as a "Historical Resource." Such

Historical Resources have been determined eligible for inclusion in the CRHR per Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), §15064.5(a)(3), and include historic properties eligible for inclusion on the NRHP per PRC §5024.1, or are historically significant at a local level, such as a city, town, community, or county.

Effective December 28, 2018, paleontological resources are protected by Appendix G: Part VII (previously Part V) of CEQA due to updated guidelines. Part VII indicates that the destruction of unique, non-renewable paleontological resources is a significant impact on the environment that requires mitigation of the impact. It specifically asks whether a project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature." Construction excavation in paleontologically sensitive deposits that underlie a project area is a significant impact that can be mitigated via the salvage and identification of excavated fossils from the deposit.

CEQA-Plus

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF) is a program partially funded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The CWSRF Program provides low-interest financing and is administered by the Division under the State Water Board. The CWSRF Program purpose is to implement the Clean Water Act and various state laws by providing low-interest financing for construction and improvements of wastewater treatment facilities as necessary to prevent water pollution, recycle water, correct nonpoint source and storm drainage pollution programs and provide for estuary enhancement.

The CWSRF Program is partially funded through a capitalization grant from the USEPA on an annual basis. Due to the federal nexus with USEPA, federal laws and regulations (e.g. federal cross-cutters) apply to all projects pursuing CWSRF financing. Under the CWSRF Program, the Division under the State Water Board uses the CEQA document plus the federal cross-cutting documentation in place of a NEPA document in what is termed "CEQA-Plus" documentation. The State Water Board does not complete a NEPA review process, but rather completes the "NEPA-like" process of CEQA-Plus. Documentation necessary to begin cultural resources review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) clearance from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) includes:

Cultural Resources Report

• The Section 106 compliance reports must be prepared by a qualified researcher that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (www.cr.nps.gov/locallaw/arch_stnds_9.htm).
• A well written report includes a clear project description and documentation that demonstrates a reasonable and a good faith effort of Native American consultation, and identification and evaluation of historic properties.
• Report Terminology needs to be consistent with Section 106 and 36 CFR Part 800.11 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
• The Cultural Resources Officer (CRO) and Environmental Review Unit (ERU) will evaluate the Section 106 Report and provide a summary to the Office of Historic Preservation in a letter seeking concurrence for the appropriate "finding" from the State Historic Preservation Officer.
• Written Description of Field Methods with survey type and survey coverage map.
• A clearly defined APE map, specifying the length, width, and depth of excavation. A properly scaled map should clearly illustrate the project APE in relation to any cultural resources that may be present.

Current Records Search Information

• An updated records search extending to half-mile beyond the project APEs, from the appropriate Information Center is required.
• The records search information should be summarized within the report including maps with labels for all recorded sites and surveys in relation to the APE for the project.

• An appendix including a copy of the records search request and copies of survey maps, site maps, and site records within the search area should be included.
• A records search request that extends to half-mile beyond the project APE will provide enough information on the types of sites that exist in the vicinity to give an indication of the cultural sensitivity of the APE and surrounding area. Include a discussion of the APE and project vicinity, and the historic sites and cultural sensitivity of the records search area in the Section 106 Report.
• The APE is three-dimensional and includes all areas that may be affected by the project. It includes the staging area, and surface area, and extends below ground to the depth and width of any project excavations.

Native American and Interested Party Consultation
• Initiate Native American and interested party consultation at the beginning of any cultural resource investigation. The purpose in contacting people with local knowledge is to gather information that may be used to guide research.
• Send a letter including a project description and detailed location map to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a check of their Sacred Lands Files. The Sacred Lands Files include religious and cultural places that are not recorded at the information centers.
• The NAHC will include in their response a list of Native American groups and individuals to be contacted. Send a project description and map to everyone on the list, to local historical organizations, and to anyone requesting information on the project area.
• Make follow-up contact by phone or email of mailing the consultation letters (within two weeks is suggested) and include a log in the report of attempted contact and all responses.
• All comments, responses, and issues need to be addressed and responded too.
• If consultation efforts and site records indicate high cultural sensitivity the applicant must evaluate the depth and extent of any cultural sites identified within or adjacent to the project APE. If the sites cannot be determined due to development, the applicant shall take the steps necessary to identify historic properties within the area of potential effects in compliance with Section 106, 36 CFR§800.4 Identification of historic properties.

Draft SHPO Consultation Letter
• Submit a draft copy of a SHPO consultation letter prepared by a qualified researcher summarizing the Section 106 Report with the Environmental Package Application to the State Water Board for use in consulting with the Office of Historic Preservation.

California Administrative Code
Title 14, Section 4307 of the California Administrative Code states that "no person shall remove, injure, deface, or destroy any object of paleontological, archaeological, or historical interest or value."

Public Resources Code
Section 5097.5 of the California PRC protects both cultural and paleontological resources. It states that

> [n]o person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands.

As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

Native American Heritage Act

The Native American Heritage Act, passed by California in 1976, established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting Native American religious values on state property (PRC §5097.9). The NAHC not only protects the heritage of California Native Americans, but also ensures their participation in matters concerning heritage sites. The commission's duty is to assist both federal and state agencies in protecting Native American sacred places and provide recommendations concerning Native American heritage in accordance with environmental law and policy. As required by Government Codes §65352.3 and §65562.5, for purposes of consultation with California Native American Tribes, the NAHC maintains a list of California Native American Tribes with whom local governments and public agencies must consult.

The act also protects burials from disturbance, vandalism, and accidental destruction. It stipulates what specific procedures, laid out in the California Health and Safety Code (HSC), must be implemented if a Native American burial is uncovered during project construction or archaeological data recovery.

California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the HSC states that if human remains are found, construction and/or excavation must cease within the general vicinity, and the remains must be inspected by the county coroner. If the coroner determines that they are Native American in origin, then the coroner must contact the NAHC. The NAHC will then determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD must complete inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

Sections 8010-8011 of the HSC establish a state repatriation policy that is consistent with and facilitates implementation of NAGPRA. NAGPRA was passed in 1990 and required that museums and federal agencies document all Native American human remains within their collections, or uncovered on projects, as well as their cultural ties. These agencies must then notify any tribe that may be affiliated with the remains and provide the opportunity for their repatriation along with any associated cultural items (grave goods). The California state version (Cal NAGPRA) mandates publicly funded agencies (state and local government agencies) and museums to repatriate human remains and associated cultural items to California Native American Tribes, not just federally recognized tribes within California, and establishes penalties for noncompliance.

Senate Bill 18

The California Senate Bill 18, passed in 2004, establishes a procedure to help California indigenous tribes and jurisdictions define tribal cultural resources and sacred areas more clearly as well as incorporate their protection into a General or Specific Plan prior to its adoption or amendment. The law also requires that California cities and counties contact and consult with California Native American tribes prior to designating land as open space. By involving tribes in local land use decisions, impacts to sites of cultural significance can be mitigated.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52, was approved and passed on September 25, 2014 by California State Governor Edmund Gerald "Jerry" Brown, Jr. The act has amended California PRC Section 5097.94, and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3, relating to California's Native American populations. Assembly Bill 52 applies to projects in which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) or a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) would be filed on or after July 1, 2015. This bill recognizes California Native American tribes' expertise regarding cultural resources and provides a method for agencies to incorporate tribal knowledge into their CEQA environmental review and decision-making processes. California Native American tribes can now establish a standing request to consult with a lead agency regarding any proposed project subject to CEQA in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and

culturally affiliated. The definition of tribal cultural resources, as per PRC Section 21074(a)(1) and (2), are considered as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" that are included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources. A tribal cultural resource may also be determined by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence. PRC section 21080.3.1(a-e) outlines and defines the initial consultation process required from the lead agency as follows:

21080.3.1(a): The Legislature finds and declares that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources.

21080.3.1(b): Prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project, the lead agency shall begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if:

(1) The California Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe, and

(2) The California Native American tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification, and requests the consultation. When responding to the lead agency, the California Native American tribe shall designate a lead contact person. If the California Native American tribe does not designate a lead contact person, or designates multiple lead contact people, the lead agency shall defer to the individual listed on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004. For purposes of this section and Section 21080.3.2, "consultation" shall have the same meaning as provided in Section 65352.4 of the Government Code.

21080.3.1(c): To expedite the requirements of this section, the Native American Heritage Commission shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.

21080.3.1(d): Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

21080.3.1(e): The lead agency shall begin the consultation process within **30 days** of receiving a California Native American tribe's request for consultation.

Under PRC section 21080.3.2 (a) the following topics are potential consultation discussions:

- The type of environmental review necessary
- The significance of tribal cultural resources
- The significance of the project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources
- Project alternatives
- Appropriate measures for preservation
- Mitigation measures

Consultation is considered complete if the parties agree to measure(s) to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource, or if a party acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that a mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC 2108.3.2(b) (1-2)). This section does not limit the ability of a California Native American tribe or the public to submit information to the lead agency regarding the significance of the tribal cultural resources, the significance of the project's impact on tribal cultural resources, or any appropriate measures to mitigate the impact. This section also does not limit the ability of the lead agency or project proponent to incorporate changes and additions to the project as a result of the consultation, even if not legally required. If the project proponent or its consultants participate in the consultation, those parties shall respect the principles set forth in this section.

PRC section 21082.3(a)(b) requires any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to PRC section 21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact of tribal cultural resources. If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following: (1) Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource. (2) Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource.

Any information including, but not limited to, the location, description, and the use of the tribal cultural resources, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. If the lead agency publishes any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process, that information shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public (PRC section 21082.3(c). If a California Native American tribe has requested consultation pursuant to PRC section 21080.3.1 and has failed to provide comments to the lead agency, failed to engage in the consultation process, or if the lead agency has complied with PRC section 21080.3.1(d) and the California Native American tribe has failed to request consultation within 30 days, the lead agency may certify an Environmental Impact Report or adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Suggested mitigation measures after lead agencies determine that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources are outlined under PRC section 21084.3 as follows:

- Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to, planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
- Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
- Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
- Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
- Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
- Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
- Protecting the resource.

Local Laws and Policies

County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County considers its "historic, cultural, and paleontological resources [as] non-renewable and irreplaceable" (County of Los Angeles 2014:155). In order to protect these resources, the County is guided by federal and state laws regarding such resources. The County's goal (C/NR 14) is to "[m]itigate all impacts from new development on or adjacent to historic, cultural, and paleontological resources to the greatest extent feasible" and to "[e]nsure proper notification and recovery processes are carried out for development on or near historic, cultural, and paleontological resources." The County also has policies to "[s]upport the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings" and to "[e]nsure proper notification procedures to Native American tribes in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (2004)" (County of Los Angeles 2014:159).

One method the County has employed to successfully preserve historic, cultural, and paleontological resources is maintaining a "local registry or landmarks commission" that identifies historic, cultural, and paleontological resources that are not identified by state and federal programs (County of Los Angeles 2014:158). This registry, known as the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission "reviews and recommends cultural heritage resources in the unincorporated areas for inclusion in the State Historic Resources Inventory" (County of Los Angeles 2014:155).

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The policy of the City of Los Angeles is to "identify and protect significant archaeological and paleontological sites and/or resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition or property modification activities" (City of Los Angeles 2001: II-5 to II-6). The City's General Plan (City of Los Angeles 2001) protects endangered paleontological and archaeological resources by adhering to CEQA mandates. In regards to archaeological resources, a qualified archaeologist is to monitor excavations or other subsurface activities in a project area that has been determined to have archaeological significance and is to evaluate all potential impacts to archaeological materials. In regards to paleontological resources, a qualified paleontologist must assess a project's potential impact to a paleontological site and determine the appropriate mitigation if a paleontological site will be damaged or destroyed. If significant paleontological or archaeological resources are uncovered during a project, excavations may be halted in order to assess, document, protect, and possibly remove the resources.

Cultural Heritage Ordinance

Sec. 22.171.7. Monument Designation Criteria. For purposes of this article, a Historic-Cultural Monument (Monument) is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles. A proposed Monument may be designated by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Commission if it meets 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 his or her age.

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology Procedures and Guidelines

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP), an international scientific organization of professional paleontologists, has issued guidelines and policy statements entitled *Assessment and mitigation of adverse impacts to nonrenewable paleontologic resources - standard guidelines* (SVP 1995, 2014), *Member Bylaw on Ethics Statement, Article 12 – Code of Ethics* (SVP 2009), and *Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources* (SVP 2010). These statements outline acceptable professional practices in paleontological resource assessments and surveys, monitoring and mitigation, data and fossil recovery, sampling procedures, curation, and specimen preparation, identification, and analysis.

According to the SVP (2014: Line 189), *significant nonrenewable paleontological resources* are "vertebrate fossils and their taphonomic and associated environmental indicators." While the SVP definition of nonrenewable paleontological resources "excludes invertebrate or botanical fossils . . . [c]ertain plant and invertebrate fossils or assemblages may be defined as significant by a project paleontologist, local paleontologist, specialists, or special interest groups, or by Lead Agencies or local governments" (SVP 2014: Lines 190-194).

Fossil remains in general are not found unless exposed by natural forces or by human activity. A paleontologist cannot determine fossil quality or quantity until a geological unit is exposed/disturbed or until alluvial deposits are disturbed. Paleontologists make conclusions about sensitivity based upon what types of fossils have been found previously in the same type of rock unit or sediment type and based upon the likelihood that the depositional environment resulted in the burial and preservation of fossils (SVP 2014). The SVP (2014: Lines 15-30) states

> The determination of a site's (or rock unit's) degree of paleontological potential is first founded on a review of pertinent geological and paleontological literature and on locality records of specimens deposited in institutions. This preliminary review may suggest particular areas of known high potential. If an area of high potential cannot be delimited from the literature search and specimen records, a surface survey will determine the fossiliferous potential and extent of the sedimentary units within a specific project. The field survey may extend outside the defined project to areas where rock units are better exposed. If an area is determined to have a high potential for containing paleontologic resources, a program to mitigate impacts is developed. In areas of high sensitivity a pre-excavation survey prior to excavation is recommended to locate surface concentrations of fossils which might need special salvage methods. The sensitivity of rock units in which fossils are known to occur may be divided into three operational categories:
>
> I. HIGH POTENTIAL. Rock units [or alluvial or aeolian deposits] from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate fossils or significant suites of plant fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing significant non-renewable fossiliferous resources. These units include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations and some volcanic formations which contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent, and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils. Sensitivity comprises both (a) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils, large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical and (b) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, ecologic, or stratigraphic data. Areas which contain potentially datable organic remains older than Recent, including deposits associated with nests or middens, and areas which may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways are also classified as significant.
>
> II. UNDETERMINED POTENTIAL. Specific areas underlain by sedimentary rock units for which little information is available are considered to have undetermined fossiliferous potentials. Field surveys by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist to specifically determine the potentials of the

> rock units are required before programs of impact mitigation for such areas may be developed.
>
> III. LOW POTENTIAL. Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist may allow determination that some areas or units have low potentials for yielding significant fossils. Such units will be poorly represented by specimens in institutional collections. These deposits generally will not require protection or salvage operations.

Fossils are seldom distributed uniformly within a rock unit or within an alluvial or fluvial deposit. Even if the majority of a rock unit or deposit lacks fossil remains, the same rock unit or deposit may contain concentrations of fossils in specific locations. In addition, within a fossiliferous portion of the rock unit, fossil remains may be present in varying densities. Because the presence or location of fossils within a rock unit cannot be discovered without exposure, SVP (2014) standard guidelines state that the entire rock unit possesses one level of sensitivity. Most fossil sites recorded during construction-impact mitigation studies have had no pre-project surface expression. Monitoring of construction-related excavation of a rock unit by an experienced paleontologist increases the probability that scientifically significant fossils will be discovered and preserved.

According to SVP (2009: Article 12.1-4), vertebrate paleontologists must ensure that vertebrate fossils are collected in a professional manner, "which includes the detailed recording of pertinent contextual data, such as geographic, stratigraphic, sedimentologic and taphonomic information." The ethics bylaw also states that fossil "vertebrate specimens should be prepared by, or under the supervision of, trained personnel" (SVP 2009: Article 12.3) and that "[s]cientifically significant fossil vertebrate specimens, along with ancillary data, should be curated and accessioned in the collections of repositories charged in perpetuity with conserving fossil vertebrates for scientific study and education (e.g., accredited museums, universities, colleges and other educational institutions)" (SVP 2009: Article 12.4). The SVP (2014: Lines 1-5) standard guidelines state that vertebrate fossils are significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources and that the

> potential for destruction or degradation by construction impacts to paleontologic resources on public lands (federal, state, county, or municipal) and land selected for development under the jurisdiction of various governmental planning agencies is recognized. Protection of paleontological resources includes: (a) assessment of the potential property to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources which might be directly or indirectly impacted, damaged, or destroyed by development, and (b) formulation and implementation of measures to mitigate adverse impacts, including permanent preservation of the site and/or permanent preservation of salvaged materials in established institutions.

Under the criteria stated above, all fossil remains may be considered *significant* by CEQA standards. *Significant* fossil remains may also be considered *scientifically significant* by the SVP. An individual fossil specimen is considered *scientifically significant* if it is:

- Identifiable
- Complete
- Well preserved
- Age diagnostic
- Useful in paleoenvironmental reconstruction
- A type or topotypic specimen
- A member of a rare species
- A species that is part of a taxonomically diverse assemblage
- A skeletal element different from, or a specimen more complete than, those now available for that species (SVP 1995, 2010, 2014; Scott and Springer 2003)

Both terrestrial and marine fossil remains are considered scientifically significant because they have the potential to indicate the geological age of the sedimentary unit, and its depositional environment. Additionally, vertebrate remains are comparatively rare in the fossil record. Fossil plants are also considered scientifically significant because they are sensitive indicators of their environment and help paleontologists reconstruct paleoenvironments.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Background

Early human habitation in Los Angeles dates as far back as ~12,000 years ago. Evidence of this early habitation comes from discoveries such as Los Angeles Man and La Brea Woman sites found southeast of the San Fernando Valley within the City of Los Angeles. Both sites were found in association with numerous well-preserved Ice Age fossils. These are two of the earliest sites with human remains in all of the Americas and are estimated to be about 9,000 years old (Moratto 2004; Rozaire and Belous 1950). Found in 1914, the "La Brea Woman" site is comprised of the osteological remains of a young Native American woman discovered in Pit 10 at the La Brea Tar Pits (located at the George C. Page Museum, also known as the La Brea Tar Pits) within Hancock Park. Radiocarbon dates of treated samples (to decontaminate the bones of intrusive carbon) from her remains yielded a date of 9000 +/- 80 B.P. The "Los Angeles Man" site contained several human skull fragments found in 1936 by Work Projects Administration[1] (WPA) workers excavating a storm drain along a former route of the Los Angeles River, north of Baldwin Hills by La Cienega Boulevard and Jefferson Boulevard. The site is approximately 3.4 m deep situated in an ancient streambed (Lopatin 1940; Moratto 1984). In March of the same year, approximately 350 m away at the same depth as the human bone discovery, two teeth and several bones of an Imperial Mammoth (*Mammuthus imperator*) were also unearthed. Both the mammoth bones and the human remains were dated, using a fluorine-based dating method, to approximately 20,000 years old (Clements 1938; Cook and Heizer 1952). Other early evidence of Los Angeles human habitation has dated the Los Angeles Man to 8,000 to 10,000 B.P. (Moratto 2004).

At the time of contact in the 16th century, during the transition from the prehistoric to the historic (often called protohistoric), the Gabrieleño Native American people widely occupied the local area. They lived in villages throughout the Los Angeles Basin, including the area along the Ballona Gap and Lagoon, southeast of the San Fernando Valley Gumprecht 1999). Additional prehistoric human archaeological records date to as early as 11,000 B.P. near the beginning of the Archaic Period in coastal southern California with the San Dieguito Tradition. The San Dieguito Tradition denotes an archaeological period that is found throughout Southern California, described as a generalized hunting tradition dating from 9,000 to 10,000 years ago. It has since been subsumed into the longer Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, which is characterized by adaptations to inland lake, marsh, and grassland environments, as well as its coastal variant (Paleo-Coastal Tradition) distinguished by adaptations to estuary and bay shores. The Tradition ended about 8000-7000 B.P. when the climate deteriorated and lakes started drying up. The people from this period were possibly descended from Paleo-Indians who inhabited the desert regions of southeastern California (Moratto 2004; Warren 1968).

The San Dieguito people that inhabited the shores of pluvial lakes and marshes exploited the chaparral zone environments and resources, possibly depending upon a broad array of vegetative resources. They subsisted primarily on chaparral-related resources such as mule deer, rabbits, and plants, but were not known to have harvested the hard seeds of the chaparral plants and moved often as they depleted the local resources (Bean and Smith 1978; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004). Their toolkits included foliate knives and points (Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points), lanceolate bifaces, lithic crescents, scrapers, choppers, planes, hammerstones, and several types of cores, drills, and gravers. Along the coast, diets included not only land animals and plants, but also mollusks, waterfowl, and limited amounts of sea mammals and fish. Coastal toolkits included additional items such as pitted stones, asphaltum, pointed-bone objects, and shell spoons and ornaments (Moratto 2004).

[1] Work Projects Administration (WPA) was part of the New Deal agency that was active in the 1930s and 1940s (Pitt and Pitt 1997).

Early Archaic populations consisted of small, band level in size, groups of people approximately totaling a dozen individuals, or one or two families. The artifact assemblages associated with the "La Brea Woman" and "Los Angeles Man" sites bear similarities with this small band level size groups. During the late San Dieguito Tradition, bone awls and needles became common, probably used to make baskets, nets, and clothing (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Evidence also suggests that the northern Channel Islands (Santa Rosa and San Miguel islands) were inhabited approximately 9,000 years ago, indicating a sophisticated means of ocean travel, perhaps via plank canoes (Raab and Yatsko 1990; Bean and Smith 1978; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Driver 1969; Kroeber 1925; Roberts and Brock 1987; Moratto 2004).

Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Horizon, Topanga I Phase (7,500 - 5,000 BP [5,500 – 3,000 BCE])

Between 8,000 and 6,000 BP, regional exploitation of food resources in California became more systematic and efficient resulting in environmental niche specialization and greater regional difference, as evidenced by the variety in tool kit assemblages. Flourishing between 7,500 and 5,000 BP, the individuals of the Encinitas Tradition continued to exploit game and vegetation in the same traditions devised by their San Dieguito predecessors but added seasonal foraging strategies that yielded protein rich plant material, such as the hard seeds of chaparral plants, to their diet. Midden deposits evinced slightly different subsistence patterns between groups depending on local ecology. The people inhabiting the coastal shoreline harvested vast amounts of shellfish and sea mammals, although not fish. Other groups practiced seasonal exploitation of resources by moving between the coastal littoral (shoreline) and chaparral zones. As the groups became more efficient in their hunting and gathering strategies, the populations of the groups increased to two to three times as large as they had been earlier in the Archaic (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; Moratto 2004; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Encinitas Tradition tool kits became more specialized, with more regional variation than seen with their San Dieguito predecessors. Certain tool types were retained, such as basic heavy-duty choppers and scrapers (core tools). New tool forms appeared as well, including large numbers of milling slabs and handstones (metates and manos) used to grind hard seeds, and a modest amount of projectile points were added, such as the Pinto Point, that were somewhat smaller than those of previous eras. The Encinitas people also manufactured enigmatic items such as gear-like "cogwheels" and stone disks, for which there is no known utilitarian purpose. These "cogwheels" or "cogstones" required great investment of manufacturing time and energy, seemingly with no relationship to subsistence. When associated with formalized (but rudimentary) differential burials, these items suggest that the Encinitas life-way was more socio-culturally complex than that of the San Dieguito Tradition (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004). Sutton and Gardner (2006:8) characterize human burials from this phase as secondary burials often consisting only of long bones, with some inhumations but no cremations.

Campbell Tradition or Intermediate Horizon, Topanga II and III phases (5,000 - 1000 BP [3,000 BCE – 1000 CE (Common or Current or Christian Era)])

During the Campbell Tradition, ca. 5,000-4,500 BP, new forms of subsistence procurement and technology, as well as increasing societal changes, began to emerge throughout southern California. Core settlements increased in physical size and population. Many Native American settlements were located in transitional ecological zones, which provided these groups with a broad-spectrum of subsistence without extensive migration, resulting in village-style communities surrounded by peripheral settlements. Faunal remains and numerous projectile points (including harpoon points and arrowheads) demonstrate the renewed reliance on hunting, with both land and sea mammals that were exploited. Fish were incorporated into the diet again, though at low levels, at this time. Acorns became part of the subsistence base, as evidenced by the increased presence of the mortar and pestle. Other tools present include flake scrapers and a variety of shell and bone ornaments (Warren 1968; Wallace 1955; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004).

The stabilization of seasonal settlement patterns, due to the onset of a semi-sedentary residence, led to socio-cultural changes in the communities that provided new forms of social and political relationships and trade networks. These changes are seen archaeologically through the presence of exotic items, such as marine shell beads at inland archaeological sites, and the development of more formal mortuary customs that involved both cremations and various burial forms, as well as the inclusion of grave goods. These "advances" demonstrate that societies were becoming increasingly complex (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004). Sutton and Gardner characterize human burials from this time as mostly flexed inhumations with some continuation of secondary long bone interment burials (2006:8). Cremations are present during these phases, but extremely rare.

Late Prehistoric (1,000 – 400 BP [1,000 – 1542 CE])

During the Late Prehistoric, regional differences throughout California fully developed, resulting in the tribal groups that are currently known (Wallace 1955). Populations of these culturally distinct groups continued to rise as did territorially-defined sedentary settlement patterns. Resource exploitation, including fishing, intensified on the one hand, while large-scale hunting and gathering operations provided varied sources of subsistence on the other. The diversity and quantity of trade increased with the development of a shell-bead money system. Linked to the development of these trade networks was the establishment of non-egalitarian political systems that increased social complexity within the cultures, as evinced by marked differences in access to goods and services both within and between local Native American communities. Societies became highly stratified with hierarchies based upon wealth, occupation, and/or lineage. The increased subsistence intensification, sedentism, and complexity are documented in the archaeological record of both the Gabrieleño or Tongva people and their linguistically distinct Chumash neighbors to the west (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004).

Other changes that occurred during this period include the increased use of the bow and arrow, the application of asphaltum to various items, and the manufacture of many new types of artifacts such as shell tools (fishhooks) and ornaments (beads and pendants), stone bowls, animal effigies, bone tools and ornaments (awls, scepters, hairpins, fishhooks, whistles, and tubes), and pottery vessels in the south. Burials are formally marked and the remains face in a particular direction. While some of these practices started along the coast in earlier times, their occurrence at interior locations was a new development (Moratto 2004).

Prior to the Late Prehistoric, the "Shoshonean Tradition" way of life infused (or intruded) into the southern California region, mainly through immigration but also through trait diffusion from the interior to the coast. It is theorized that the immigration originated from the environmental decline that in turn affected substance procurement in the Great Basin. Long-term droughts forced people to migrate from the Great Basin region southwestward into the southern California interior and finally towards the coast. These migrants at first inhabited the less-desirable, sparsely inhabited areas. They brought with them new traditions and artifacts including cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points. The result of this immigration event is often referred to as the "Shoshonean Wedge" (Ruby 1970; Moratto 2004; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

While the social complexity of these groups began to increase within these migrating populations during the Late Archaic Period [3,000 to 1500 BP (1,000 BCE to 500 CE)], it was particularly apparent during the Late Prehistoric Horizon. When the "Shoshoneans" migrated to the coast, they quickly adapted to the surroundings, their success the result of borrowing the technologies and economic practices of their new neighbors including a maritime subsistence base (Moratto 2004). Bull (1977) theorizes that the Shoshonean groups actually replaced and intermarried with the indigenous groups.[2] This contact has resulted in a complex archaeological record, characterized by defined cultural territories for hunting and sea exploitation (see above).

European Contact

The name Gabrieleño was given to the local Native Americans by the Spaniards at the time of European contact. While the Gabrieleño people have been mostly associated with the San Gabriel Mission, their territory was much larger (Figure 6). In fact, the name Gabrieleño was derived from the name of the first Spanish Catholic Mission established in the Los Angeles area (Pitt and Pitt 1997; Street 2008). The Gabrieleño Tongva, or Tongva, is the name that many Native Americans in the 1980's and 1990's considered, and still do, to be their ancestral tribal name. The word Tongva means "People of the Earth" in the Tongva language. Additional Gabrieleño tribal information, documented by the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, state that their ancestry can be dated to at least the Late Prehistoric Period. While previous archaeological research and reports do not adequately address this new information from the Kizh Nation, more data is coming to light daily. With new DNA techniques, Native Americans all over the United States are finding their true/actual ancestry. The tribes in the Los Angeles area lived near the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers, along the Pacific Coast, as well as the offshore islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. To the west (and northwest) lived the Chumash; to the north, the Tataviam and Kitanemuk; to the northeast, Serrano; to the east, the Cahuilla; and to the southeast, the Luiseño. The Chumash spoke a language outside of the Uto-Aztecan Language Family, whereas the languages of the other groups, as well as that of the Tongva, were Uto-Aztecan in origin (Bean and Smith 1978; Bright 1978).

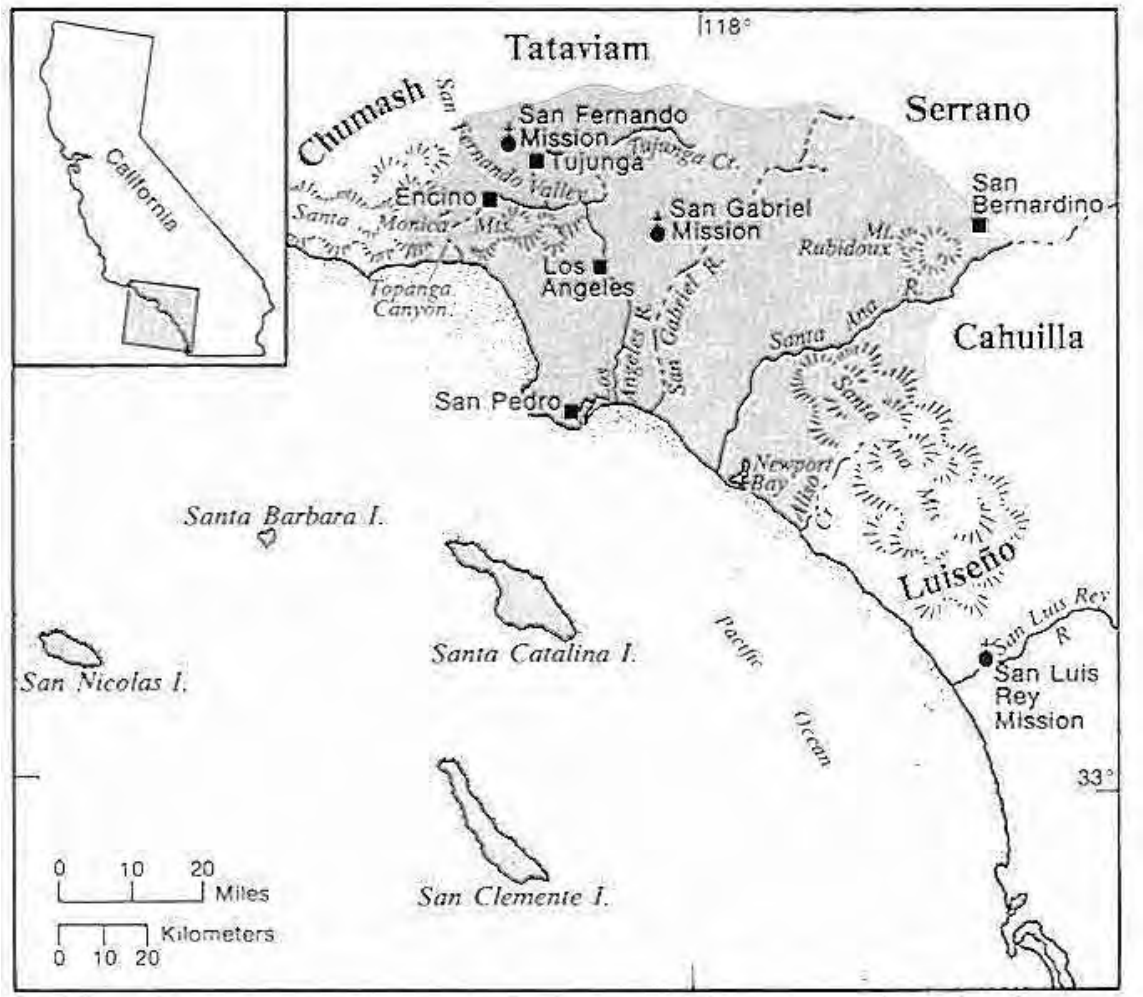

Figure 6. Gabrielino territory in gray (taken from Bean and Smith 1978:538)

Figure 7. Gabrieleño women outside of the San Gabriel Mission

The Gabrieleño people (Figure 7), at the time of European contact, were regarded as the richest, largest, and most dominant group in southern California aside from the Chumash, in part due to the abundance of resources available to them in the general Los Angeles area. They were not agriculturists. Their economy was based on hunting and gathering, including fishing and acorn processing, as well as trade. One object of trade was steatite or soapstone, an easily carved metamorphic talc-schist rock useful for cookware, containers, and art. The local southern Californian source of steatite is located on Santa Catalina Island, part of a locally unique geological terrain. The Gabrieleño groups that lived near the ocean were believed, along with their northwestern neighbors the Chumash, to have regularly navigated the ocean near the shore. Less frequent ocean goers included the San Diegan groups to the south. The Tongva ocean-going canoes, called ti'at, were built using planks sewn together edge to edge with plant and sinew material, and subsequently caulked with either pine pitch or, more commonly, asphaltum that washed ashore from oil seeps or was imported to the coastal locations from the area associated with the present-day La Brea Tar Pits. The canoes could hold as many as twelve people along with trade goods and supplies. In 1542, when the Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo arrived off the shore of San Pedro, the local people canoed out to meet him (Blackburn 1963; Arnold 1995; Bean and Smith 1978; Street 2008).

Historic Period

Spanish Period (A.D. 1769 to 1821)

The Spanish were the first known Europeans to explore and colonize the land area of what today is known as California, which included Alta and Baja California. Starting in 1542, explorations by the Spanish of the California coast began with the expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, whose crew first came ashore at the present-day harbor of San Diego. Cabrillo's expedition then sailed north to the Los Angeles area (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984), passing San Pedro Bay (Kielbasa 1997). Cabrillo visited Santa Catalina

Island during this time and made peaceful contact with the island's native inhabitants. In 1602, another Spanish expedition led by Sebastián Vizcaíno also had a peaceful encounter with the Gabrielino on Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978). While these early Spanish expeditions and others made initial contact with the local Native Californians and facilitated trade networks, Spanish colonization did not really commence until 1769 with the expeditions of the Franciscan administrator Junípero Serra and the Spanish military under the command of Gaspar de Portolá in San Diego (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Laylander 2000). Portolá's expedition encountered natives when it crossed through the territory of the Gabrielino in the Los Angeles Basin on the way to Monterey Bay. The encounters continued to be peaceful, but conflicts would arise soon after (Bean and Smith 1978; Johnston 1962).

The Portolá expedition traveled from the Los Angeles Basin to the San Fernando Valley following an Indian Trail up the Sepulveda Canyon through a pass in the Santa Monica Mountains (Bearchell and Fried 1988). The San Fernando Valley was first observed from the Sepulveda Pass during the 1769 expedition. It was originally called *El Valle de Santa Catalina de Bononia de los Encinos* (Valley of St. Catherine of Bologna of the Oaks) by Father Juan Crespi (Pitt and Pitt 1997; State of California 2015c; Kielbasa 1997; Turner et. al. 2010). The expedition camped in the Valley for two nights near a pool that may be located near the current intersection of Balboa and Ventura Boulevard in Encino at the lake in Los Encinos State Park. Near the Portolá campsite was a large native village. The expedition proceeded to cross the Valley by heading north and coming close to what would become the San Fernando Mission, and then left the Valley via San Fernando Pass. On their return trip in 1770, the Portolá expedition entered the Valley via the Santa Monica Mountains (Camarillo) and Calabasas Pass and ended up passing through Encino again. Looking for an easier route than their previous one, they ended up traveling south through the Cahuenga Pass (Kielbasa 1997; Johnston 1962; McCawley 1996).

Another expedition in the late 1700s was that of Juan Bautista de Anza, Captain of the Royal Presidio at Tubac, Sonora (in modern-day southern Arizona). The purpose of the expedition was to find an overland route to the Missions on the coast. De Anza's Expedition camped in Russell Valley near Triunfo (or *El Triunfo del Dulcisimo Nombre de Jesús* at the junction of El Camino Real and the road to Lake Sherwood) west of Calabasas on April 10, 1774, after a stay at San Gabriel Mission, and then moved on to San Buenaventura. The party returned to the area ten days later, where they camped east of Camarillo at the foot of Conejo Grade. De Anza passed through the area one more time in 1776 during a colonizing expedition in which de Anza provided a military escort to over 200 people, primarily consisting of soldiers and their families, and 1,000 livestock heading to San Francisco from Tubac for the purpose of settlement (Hoover et al. 2002; Bureau of Land Management 2013; Bolton 1930). This expedition camped at *El Puertezeulo* (Puerto Suelo) near Burbank on February 21 after leaving San Gabriel, and the following night at Agua Escondida (Las Virgenes Creek) in the Simi Hills near Calabasas (National Park Service 2015; Hoover et al. 2002).

These expeditions preceded the Spanish Missionization efforts, which involved the establishment of twenty-one California Missions whose purpose was to "convert" the Native Californians to Catholicism within a ten-year period and then return the mission lands to them (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Laylander 2000). El Camino Real, or the Royal Highway, which followed an old Chumash trail, was established to connect the Missions (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2015a). Today, U.S. Highway 101, the highway south of the Project area, generally follows de Anza's route in Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara Counties, and north to San Jose (National Park Service 2015). The nearest mission to the Project is the San Fernando Mission, or *Mission San Fernando Rey de España*, which is located about 6 miles away just east of north. It was founded in 1797 by Padre Fermín Francisco de Lasuén, along with Juan Lupe Cortés and Francisco Dumetz, near the Gabrielino village of *Pasheeknga*, or *Paseknga*, in the northeast portion of the San Fernando Valley. *Achoicomingna*, or *Achois Comihabit*, on the other hand, was supposedly the name of the place where the Mission was actually built (McCawley 1996:36; Johnston 1962; Nunis 1997), although, according to Jorgensen (1982:32), *Achois Comihabit* was actually

the Indian name for the entire Valley and meant "our place" or "our home." Despite its name, the mission is not currently located within the City of San Fernando, but instead just outside within the community of Mission Hills in the City of Los Angeles (Pitt and Pitt 1997). Two ranchos were established in the Valley, *Rancho San Rafael* in 1784 and *Rancho Encino* in 1795. In order to support the Spanish settlements, missions used Native Californians to work on the farms and ranches located on mission grounds. The majority of the Indians living on the coastal plains and valleys of southern California were forced to move to and provide labor for the San Fernando and San Gabriel missions (Bean and Smith 1978). The San Gabriel Mission, or *La Misión del Santo Arcángel San Gabriel de los Temblores*, was originally established in 1771 in the Whittier Narrows area between the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo by the City of Montebello. This site is known as *Misión Vieja* or "Old Mission." The mission was moved to its current location in the City of San Gabriel in 1774 or 1775 due to flooding of the San Gabriel River (Johnston 1962; Mision Vieja 2012; Pitt and Pitt 1997). The presence of the Indians at the San Gabriel Mission resulted in their Spanish name Gabrielino or Gabrieleño (Bean and Smith 1978).

At the time of the Spanish arrival, population estimates of California Indians were placed at about 310,000 individuals (Castillo 1998; OHP 1988). Population estimates for the Gabrielino specifically are difficult to make but early Spanish reports indicate that village populations ranged between 50 and 200, and that there were possibly 50 to 100 mainland villages occupied at one time (Bean and Smith 1978). Jorgensen (1982) states that the San Fernando Valley was one of the more densely populated areas in California in 1769 and estimates the Indian population in the Valley at the time as being between 3,500 and 5,000, while Kroeber (1925) estimates the entire Gabrielino population (including Fernandeño and San Nicoleño) to be about 5,000 in 1770. Mass conversions of the Gabrielino people began in 1778 when certain village chiefs turned to Catholicism in order to procure food from the missions for their people. These Gabrielino assisted the Spanish, even though many other Gabrielino resisted the colonization and started revolts. By 1800, the original Gabrielino villages were empty as the Gabrielino and other Native Americans provided much of the labor for the European ranches, farms, and communities. This forced interaction with the Spanish, along with diseases introduced by earlier explorers, marked the beginning of the decline of the Gabrielino as the principal inhabitants of the Los Angeles area (Bean and Smith 1978). In 1819, the Indian population at the San Fernando Mission was only 1,080 (Pitt and Pitt 1997), and by the end of the Spanish reign, due to unhygienic Spanish population centers (essentially labor camps), European diseases, incarceration, excessive manual labor demands, and poor nutrition, the population declined significantly, by nearly one-third (Castillo 1998)

Mexican Period (A.D. 1821 to 1848)

The year 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848) and is synonymous with Mexico's independence from Spain. Mexico became California's new ruling government, and at first, little changed for the California Indians. The Franciscan missions continued to enjoy the free unpaid labor the natives provided, despite the Mexican Republic's 1824 Constitution that declared the Indians to be Mexican citizens. This monopoly of Indian labor by a system which accounted for nearly 1/6 of the land in the state angered the newly land-granted colonial citizens (Castillo 1998).

During this period, extensive land grants were established in the interior regions to spread the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of non-native inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Castillo 1998).

At the same time, the influence of the California missions waned in the late 1820s through the early

1830s. This decline resulted from a combination of outside events and pressures including increasing hostility between missionaries and local civilians who demanded mission lands, decimation of the Native American population by introduced diseases and hunger, and the influence of private traders in the hide and tallow industry. These events led to the eventual secularization and collapse of the mission system starting in 1833. Although return of the land was mandated by the government, little land was distributed back to the California Indians, but instead confiscated by Mexican authorities (Castillo 1998; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Johnston 1962; Cenovich 1995) and parceled out to individual owners by the 1840s. The largest tracts of lands ceded to natives, though, were ranchos located in the San Fernando Valley including *Rancho El Encino* (see below), *Rancho El Escorpion*, *Rancho Cahuenga*, and *Rancho Tuhunga*. However, most of these lands were sold within a few years, and by the 1860s, little land was left in Indian hands (Johnston 1962). By the end of the period as a result of disease, homicide, and the loss of native environment and food sources, the Native California population had been reduced to approximately 100,000 (OHP 1988).

American military forces were stationed within California during the summer of 1846 as a consequence of the Mexican-American War (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Mexican resistance rapidly deteriorated and on January 13, 1847, General Andrés Pico capitulated to Lieutenant Colonel John C. Frémont in an adobe known as Campo de Cahuenga, a site on the National Register located on Lankershim Boulevard near Universal City. They signed an agreement, known as the Articles of Capitulation or the Treaty of Cahuenga, which ended hostilities in California between Mexico and the United States and gave Californians equal rights as citizens of the United States (Pitt and Pitt 1997; Gazzar 2014). The United States occupied Mexico City in 1848, which marked the end of the war and the beginning of the American Period (1848 to Present).

American Period (A.D. 1848 to Present)

In February 1848, California officially became a U.S. holding with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty ended the Mexican-American War and ceded much of the southwest (California, Nevada, Utah, and portions of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming) to the United States. A month earlier, on January 24, 1848, gold was discovered along the American River, near Sacramento. The following year resulted in over 150,000 miners, known as "49-ers," descending upon California. That same year, 1849, California petitioned Congress for admission to the Union as a "free state." The Compromise of 1850 enabled California to be admitted to the Union as the 31st state on September 9, 1850 and remain slave-free (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; State of California 2014b). In 1851, a Lands Commission was appointed for the purpose of presiding over lawsuits regarding contested lands under the new government (W&S Consultants 1996). In 1862, the Homestead Act was passed, allowing individuals to claim up to 160 acres of undeveloped federal land for freehold title, provided that the claimant filed an application, improved the land, and then filed for title within five years (U.S. Congress 1863).

While the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo required the United States to grant citizenship to the Indians of former Mexican territories, the Constitution of California did not offer Indians protection under the law, considering them non-persons (Cook 1971). At the first State Constitutional Convention, California Indians' right to vote was denied, and in 1850, the Act for the Government and Protection of Indians was passed by the State Legislature that greatly reduced the rights of Indians and enacted harsh punishments for any crimes committed by Indians. The Act practically legalized Indian slavery by allowing city officials to arrest Indians for vagrancy (drunkenness) and then sell them to ranchers and other people to serve as a private "labor force." The law was not repealed until 1866 in order to comply with the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Native Californians did not gain citizenship, though, until 1917 when the California Supreme Court declared them citizens. Subsequently, the Indian Citizenship Act was passed in 1924 granting Indians the right to vote, but it would be more than 50 years before Indians' were guaranteed their "constitutional right of religion" (OHP 1988).

In 1851, the United States Congress authorized a commission to create treaties with California Indians with the goal of extinguishing all Indian land titles and instead establishing reservation land, as had been done in many other states. However, the State Senate objected to the treaties as the land that was to be used for reservations was good for agriculture and rich in minerals. The U.S. senators from California instead convinced the U.S. Senate to not ratify the treaties that were drawn. They were then filed with an injunction of secrecy that was not removed until 1905. The signed treaties became known as the "Lost 18 Treaties of 1852" (Castillo 1978; Johnston 1962; OHP 1988). Reservation land was still set up in California, under the leadership of Edward F. Beale and Benjamin D. Wilson, superintendent and sub-agent of Indian Affairs for California, but no new treaties were negotiated. After the treaties were "rediscovered," legislation was passed to purchase small tracts of lands, later known as *rancherías*, in central and north central California for "landless Indians" in those areas. Therefore, some California Indians did manage to obtain reservation land by agreeing to move to specific locations. The quality of life on reservations, though, was sometimes poor because of limited resources. There was often a lack of water, and squatters were sometimes allowed to graze their cattle on reservation land, thereby destroying crops that were supposed to feed and support the Indians (OHP 1988).

The General Allotment Act of 1887, or the Dawes Act, was meant to provide California Indian families or individuals with lands. These lands were held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for 25 years, and if, after 25 years, the Indians had cultivated the land and become self-sufficient, they would gain title to the land. While the act appeared to benefit the Indians, it was designed to weaken the power of tribal governments. Many California Indians recognized the Act's ultimate goal and instead chose to either purchase land or fight for the lands they believed to be theirs in the courts. Most court cases eventually sided with American settlers, though, and most Indians were evicted (OHP 1988). As for the lands of which Indians did manage to gain ownership, most of them were taken away by laws enacted since 1900 (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). The California Indian Jurisdictional Acts, or Lea Act, was passed in 1928 that allowed California Indians to either lay claim to certain lands in court or gain recompense, but Indians gained few victories and were often left homeless (OHP 1988).

One of the reasons that it was difficult for California Indians to obtain land was due to the arrival of the railroads in the late 1800s and early 1900s, which brought in a new influx of immigrants. The rail lines initially only connected the Los Angeles area to the Pacific Ocean, but California would be connected to the rest of the country when Central Pacific and other major railroad companies started working on a southern transcontinental route across the United States known as the Sunset Route. This route was completed in 1883 and connected San Francisco to New Orleans (Jones & Stokes 1999). The portion of the route built through the Los Angeles area was constructed by the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) in the 1870s (Ashkar et al. 1999), and, in 1874, the SPRR started offering service from Los Angeles to San Fernando (Pitt and Pitt 1997). The Southern Pacific enjoyed a railroad monopoly in California until 1885 when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe completed a line into southern California. The two railroads then "engaged each other in a fierce rate war" that drove passenger ticket prices to as low as one dollar (Tang 2003:5). This competition resulted in significant immigration to southern California, which was a large factor in the southern California land boom in the 1880s. New towns emerged on newly acquired land and on former cattle ranches both along the coast and in the valleys. With the advent of refrigerated cars, the railroads were able to transport perishable produce, including fresh fruit, to distant eastern cities. This development enabled southern California to become a major agricultural center (Tang 2003, 2009), thus further depleting the land available to California Indians.

Native Americans faced dangers beyond what they had experienced through missionization and loss of territory. Vigilante groups and militias were established to kill Indians and to kidnap their children. In the end, close to 100,000 Californian Indians perished and much of the tribal continuity throughout the state was extinguished (Castillo 1978). The last comprehensive survey of the Gabrielino took place in 1852. It found that most of the traditional communities had disappeared, the use of the indigenous language had

declined, and many traditional ceremonies and practices had been abandoned (McCawley 1996). By 1900, they had "ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group" (Bean and Smith 1978:540).

San Fernando Valley

The San Fernando Valley would acquire its name from the San Fernando Mission established in the area (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2015b) and currently informally known as "The Valley" by locals of the area. The San Fernando Valley was first surveyed by Padre Vicente de Santa María in 1795 in order to search for a prospective site for a new mission that was midway between the missions at San Buenaventura and San Gabriel (Nunis 1997; Kielbasa 1997). His descriptions encouraged Lasuén to establish his eighth California mission (and 17th in the state) (Nunis 1997). It was named for Ferdinand III, the 13th-century king of Castile and León (Pitt and Pitt 1997). The Mission consisted of an "extensive compound of buildings, including a large church made of adobe brick and tile" (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2015b). According to Stewart (1958), the missions as well as many of the Spanish houses had tile roofs possibly as a response to the Indians shooting flaming arrows onto roofs in order to watch them burn. By 1804, the original church had been replaced twice by larger churches due to increasing attendance, Indian neophytes at the Mission were housed in modest adobe houses, and a *zanja* (ditch) was dug from a nearby spring in the northern slope of the foothills. The ditch, along with a rudimentary dam of brush, rocks, and earth, formed an early irrigation system for the Mission's agricultural fields. In 1808, the simple dam was replaced by a more elaborate one constructed of stone masonry. A reservoir was created, and by 1811, a clay-pipe aqueduct was constructed. By 1819, there were 15,000 cattle, sheep, and horses along with a large number of buildings including a chapel, kitchen, 20-room residence building, workshop buildings, and a cemetery (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2015b; Nunis 1997). A *Convento* building (residence of parish priests or community of nuns) was completed by 1822 and provided quarters for "two resident priests, guest accommodations, a chapel, reception room, kitchen, storehouse, winery, and refectory" (Nunis 1997:228).

During the intervening years from its founding to 1820, various friars served as the resident priest, although many tenures were short due to departure or death. There were even times when there was no resident priest at all at the Mission. In 1820, though, Francisco Gonzáles de Ibarra came to the Mission and served there until 1835. During this time, the Mission had a period of stability, despite California's transition from Spanish to Mexican rule (Nunis 1997) and became quite prosperous. By 1826, there were 56,000 heads of cattle and 1,500 horses occupying Mission lands that were being cared for and raised by the Indian residents. The Mission was known for the artistry of its silversmiths, its abundant olives, and its fine wine (Roderick 2003). It also produced dates, wheat, barley, corn, wool, and leather hides, much of which was used to provision the *Pueblo de Los Angeles* and the presidio at Santa Barbara (Pitt and Pitt 1997). The Mission's livestock herds declined, though, as a result of the flourishing hide and tallow trade, and when California missions' secularization became effective on May 29, 1835, Ibarra departed (Nunis 1997). California officials confiscated property and evicted most of the Native Americans at San Fernando. Various friars succeeded Ibarra, while the agricultural fields were placed under the control of *mayordomo* Pedro Lopez, during which time the Mission quickly declined. The Mission's buildings "crumbled and became vermin-infested," while its "bells, books, furniture, vestments, and stations of the cross were looted" (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2015b). The Stations of the Cross, or *Via Crucis* (Way of the Cross), were fourteen canvases painted by the San Fernando Indians and hung on the walls of the Mission church. These paintings ended up at the Plaza Church in Los Angeles afterwards and have been at various other locations since then including a State Fair, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles County Museum, and the San Gabriel Mission where they are currently (Neuerburg 1997). By 1847, the San Fernando Mission was virtually abandoned. Blas Ordaz was the last resident Franciscan missionary at San Fernando, and after its abandonment, left to take over what was left of the San Gabriel Mission (Nunis 1997).

Indians freed from the Mission were encouraged to apply for land grants once they met the qualifications

for Mexican citizenship. In 1843, several grants were distributed to former San Fernando Mission Indians, although not all of them would be recognized by the U.S. Government. In 1845, Governor Pío Pico proclaimed that mission lands could be either sold to the government or leased to individuals for commercial use. The San Fernando Mission lands were originally leased to Juan Manso and Pico's brother Andrés. However, war with the United States required capital and so the lease was sold to Eulogio F. de Celis, a wealthy Spaniard, in 1846, with the condition that rights of the Indians on the land were not to be violated (Johnston 1962; Robinson 1961; Johnson 1997). According to the Los Angeles Times (1903), De Celis loaned the Mexican government money for the war effort and took the Mission lands as collateral. Despite his wealth, his largesse caused him to die in poverty in 1903. The title or patent to *Rancho Ex-Mision de San Fernando*, which was 116,771 acres in size and included all lands on *Rancho San Fernando* not directly associated with the Mission, was confirmed by the United States government in 1873 to de Celis under the 1851 statute that confirmed original Spanish and Mexican land grants (Bureau of Land Management 2015). This statue (*9 Stat. 631* or Chapter XLI of Statute II of the Thirty-First Congress), passed on March 3, 1851, involved "Land Claims in California." It specifically appointed a commission to settle private land claims in the State of California. Claimants of land based on a right or title given by the Spanish or Mexican government had to present said title to the Commission along with documentary evidence and witness testimony that corroborated the claim. The statute did not apply to lands granted for the establishment of towns (U.S. Congress 1851). Prior to the confirmation of the grant, the U.S. Lands Commission in 1853 determined that "civil possession" of the San Fernando Mission was illegal, and consequently the mission buildings and immediately surrounding lands were returned to the Catholic Church in 1862 despite their dilapidated state (W&S Consultants 1996:25). In 1854, de Celis sold half of the interest of the remaining lands back to Andrés Pico, who subsequently sold it to Pío Pico in 1862. Pío Pico mortgaged the property and then sold it to the San Fernando Farm Homestead Association in 1869 (Dumke 1944; Jorgensen 1982). This investment constituted the southern half of the San Fernando Valley and included the modern-day communities of North Hollywood, Van Nuys, Reseda, and Canoga Park as well as Sherman Oaks and Studio City.

The San Fernando Farm Homestead Association lasted until 1874 and was run by Isaac Lankershim, who would lend his name to a town in the east end of the San Fernando Valley initially dubbed Toluca (now known as North Hollywood) where he had established Lankershim Ranch, Land and Water Company (Dumke 1944; W&S Consultants 1996). His son-in-law, Isaac Newton Van Nuys, managed the lands, which encompassed about 60,000 acres, and introduced dryland farming to the area. As a result, much of the southern portion of the San Fernando Valley was used to grow wheat in the late 1800s along with raising livestock. The property was not only cultivated by Lankershim and Van Nuys, but also Lankershim's son John under their new company, called the Los Angeles Farm and Milling Company, established in 1880. Several towns grew from land bought from the Los Angeles Farm and Milling Company, which included the Lankershim Ranch, Land and Water Company. Completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct by the City of Los Angeles and William Mulholland (see below) brought Owens River water to the San Fernando Valley in 1913, thus allowing the introduction of vineyards, citrus groves, and other fruit orchards (Pitt and Pitt 1997; Nadeau 1965; Jorgensen 1982). However, until the railroad came into the San Fernando Valley, the Lankershims had no adequate method of shipping their grain. In order to offset this state of affairs, they constructed a wagon road across the Sepulveda Pass in 1874 and 1875 with San Fernando serving as the stage headquarters. This road enabled them to negotiate for a reasonable freight rate with Southern Pacific when it arrived (Mayers 1976; Nadeau 1965).

Other stage routes in the San Fernando Valley include the Old Santa Susana Stage Road, or Santa Susana Pass Wagon Road. This route was first traversed by a stagecoach in 1861, after workers carved a road through the mountainside from Chatsworth to Simi Valley (Lozano 1990). This portion of the route that follows an old Indian trail through the Santa Susana Pass, was also known as the "Devil's Slide" due to its very steep grade; therefore, the risk of losing control of the stagecoach was quite high (California State Parks 2010). The road, run by the Overland Stage Company, traveled between Los Angeles and San

Francisco and was a stage trail for carrying mail in addition to being the main commercial overland route between the two cities (Lozano 1990). This route was an alternate mail service route through the San Fernando Valley. The original, being the Butterfield Overland Mail Route, was to the east and traveled through the San Fernando Pass. The first stagecoach traveled the Butterfield stage road in 1858, entering the San Fernando Valley through Cahuenga Pass, passing through Encino, and traveling to the San Fernando Mission and Fort Tejón (Pitt and Pitt 1997; Los Encinos State Park 1942). The Butterfield was started after the U.S. Congress passed the Post Office Appropriations Bill in 1857 in order to create a direct overland mail route from the east to the west side of the country. The government awarded the contract to John Butterfield of the John Butterfield Company (Underwood 2000). The Lopez Station on the Butterfield route was established in the northern hills near the Van Norman Lake in the 1860s by Geronimo Lopez and was the first formal stagecoach stop in the San Fernando Valley. Geronimo and his wife Catalina had moved to this tract in the early 1860s and built a large adobe home there that would serve as a stopping station for mule teams operating between the Pueblo of Los Angeles and the Cerro Gordo mines in Inyo County. They also established the first post office in the San Fernando Valley in 1869. The stage line traveled between the San Fernando Valley and Los Angeles via the Cahuenga Pass and operated until 1874 when the railroad arrived. Other major transportation routes (oxcart and wagon trails) in the San Fernando Valley included El Camino Real (modern-day Ventura Boulevard) and the Old Sepulveda Trail (modern-day Sepulveda Boulevard), which followed the Sepulveda Canyon through the Santa Monica Mountains. The Sepulveda Canyon (Pass) was the most feasible route between the San Fernando Valley and the port in Santa Monica and was named after Francisco Sepúlveda, who was the acting *alcalde* (mayor) of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1825 and the grantee of *Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica* in 1839 (Ewing-Toledo 2007; Bearchell and Fried 1988). El Camino Real, described in the Results section, would serve as the coastal route for the Butterfield from 1861 to 1876, with Encino still being on the inventory of stations in 1868 when Flint, Bixby and Company took over the route (Elliot 1979).

In the 1870s, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) constructed a line between Los Angeles and Bakersfield that passed through the San Fernando Valley. In 1872, de Celis's heirs granted the SPRR a strip of land through the San Fernando Valley that was about 100 feet wide along with a 30-acre parcel at the north end of the San Fernando Valley for a depot (Jorgensen 1982). Rail service between Los Angeles and San Fernando commenced on January 21, 1874. The line to Bakersfield was completed in 1876 when the northern and southern ends of the line were connected via a tunnel through Fremont Pass (San Fernando Pass), which is currently known as Newhall Pass and which separates the Santa Susana Mountains from the San Gabriel Mountains and links the San Fernando and Santa Clarita valleys. The establishment of this line started the development of the San Fernando Valley as Northern California investors bought land on "Ex Mission San Fernando" lands and started sub-dividing property next to the railroad's path (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2015b). This development was initially mostly confined to the north end of the San Fernando Valley and did not become wide-spread until the San Fernando Valley gained access to the City of Los Angeles's water supply after annexation in 1915 (see below). The SPRR later constructed another line through the San Fernando Valley in 1893, an east-west line known as the Chatsworth Park Branch, which was part of the coastal route that ran through Simi Valley and Ventura before heading north. This line is the rail line that runs just north and east of the Project (see Archival Research results, p. 47). Prior to its acquisition by Union Pacific, Southern Pacific was the major railroad in southern California as it had absorbed most of the smaller rail lines by the early 1900s. It was incorporated as the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky in 1884 and included all the holdings of the Big Four, the principal organizers of the Central Pacific Railroad (Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker). When the route of the southern transcontinental line (Sunset Route) was being debated in the 1870s, Los Angeles County agreed to subsidize its construction if the SPRR agreed to have the route travel through the county. By the 1990s, the Union Pacific had acquired the holdings of the Southern Pacific Company (Ashkar et al. 1999; Jones & Stokes 1999).

In 1909, the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company, which included such founding members as Harry Chandler, Harrison Gray Otis, and Hobart Johnstone Whitley, purchased the Lankershim Ranch, which was 47,500 acres in size and did not include the 12,000 acres retained by John Lankershim in the east end of the San Fernando Valley north of Cahuenga Pass that would eventually become North Hollywood as well as Toluca Lake and portions of Studio City and Sun Valley (Robinson 1961; Jones 1887; Rand McNally 2008). The purchase included the western portion of the Ex-Mission lands and was bought in anticipation of the future aqueduct that would bring water from the Owens Valley. Whitley, general manager for the syndicate, laid out three townsites: Van Nuys, Marian (now Reseda), and Owensmouth (Canoga Park). Van Nuys, known as Kester Ranch in the 1870s and 1880s, was founded in 1911 and became the first community to be annexed to Los Angeles in 1915. Moses H. Sherman, also on the board of directors, reserved some property near the crossing of Sepulveda and Ventura Boulevards and named it Sherman Oaks. An east-west road known as Sherman Way (north of the Project) was constructed through the San Fernando Valley in 1911 that was accessible to cars, horses, wagons, and eventually the electric trolley. The trolley, or the Pacific Electric Company's red car, initially entered the San Fernando Valley in 1903, and, coupled with the newly available water, facilitated residential development (W&S Consultants 1996; Ewing-Toledo 2007; Pitt and Pitt 1997).

The Pacific Electric (PE) formed in 1902 and would eventually connect 42 incorporated cities within 35 miles of Los Angeles. SPRR bought the Pacific Electric in 1910 and in 1911 created the Pacific Electric Railway. The Pacific Electric Railway Company, or the Red Car, became the operator of one of the largest electric interurban rail systems (trolley cars) in the state after merging with Southern Pacific along with many small electric railway companies. In the 1930s, ridership declined due to the rising prominence of the automobile (Walker 2006). In 1938, all tracks linking Van Nuys and San Fernando were removed and replaced by buses, although in 1940, PE built a track into the San Fernando Valley through Cahuenga Pass in the middle of the Hollywood Freeway (Ewing-Toledo 2007). By the early 1940s, PE's business was once again on the rise due to World War II, which resulted in gasoline rationing and the need to transport defense materials. However, by the late 1940s, after the cessation of the war, freeways and automobiles once again gained in popularity. PE discontinued passenger service on some of its lines and shut down other lines completely. Rail operations in many other areas were also converted to buses (Walker 2006). In 1953, PE sold all of its rail and bus passenger services to state-owned Metropolitan Coach Lines (MCL), which in turn sold out to the first "MTA" (Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority) in 1958. By 1956, all freight operations had been turned over to diesel locomotives (Walker 2006), while by 1961, the Transit Authority discontinued all rail services (Ashkar et al. 1999; Jones & Stokes 1999). In 1965, PE "disappeared entirely as an operating entity" (Tobar n.d.) when it formally merged with Southern Pacific (Signor 2003).

Los Angeles River

The Los Angeles River drains the watershed of the San Fernando Valley and its surrounding mountains and carries the water to the Pacific Ocean via Long Beach (San Pedro Bay). In the past, heavy rainfall could cause the Los Angeles River, as well as other rivers such as the San Gabriel River, to overflow its banks and flood nearby farms and houses (City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks 2014). Prior to the development of the Los Angeles area and San Fernando Valley, the Los Angeles River first surfaced farther east in Encino, where it was narrow and more of a spring than a river and emptied into Santa Monica Bay. It was surrounded by tule and marshland as well as floodplain forest. The oak trees lining the River in the San Fernando Valley provided the resident Fernandeño and Gabrieleño people with acorns that became a staple of their diet. The River also supported the indigenous inhabitants through other abundant food resources including animals for hunting as well as drinking water, water for bathing, and raw materials (plants) for clothing, tools, and houses. While the Native Americans usually placed their villages near year-round springs and along rivers and streams, they were usually on high ground or at a safe enough distance to escape the floods (Gumprecht 1999).

During the initial Spanish colonization/occupation of Los Angeles, at the Pueblo in Downtown Los Angeles, settlers realized they needed proper irrigation in order to engage in agriculture necessary to sustain them. The first main irrigation ditch to the *Pueblo de Los Angeles* was completed in 1781 and called *Zanja Madre*, or mother ditch. Eventually, due to the labor of local Indians, Los Angeles started producing grain and, by the early 1800s, became one of the most important agricultural settlements on the Pacific Coast with its surpluses of wheat, corn, barley, and beans. Later, Los Angeles would also grow grapes for wine, oranges, almonds, walnuts, and even hemp. Despite its agricultural success, by 1850, southern California had become "barren and desolate" as most of the willows and cottonwoods that grew along the river courses and in the marshes had been cut down to make room for farms and ranches, with the wood being used for lumber and firewood (Gumprecht 1999:53). In addition, the marshlands and wetlands had mostly dried up due to the increasing use of surface water for agriculture and personal gardens (Gumprecht 1999).

After California became a state, more migrants settled in Los Angeles resulting in ever increasing demand for water. A "competition for the river's supply" soon developed, and the irrigation canal network (zanjas) was expanded (Gumprecht 1999:56). The irrigation ditches, or zanjas, needed proper administration, and the position of *zanjero* was established by the Los Angeles Common Council in 1854. The zanjas soon became unsanitary and posed a health risk, and so a system for distributing domestic water was needed. Initially, water carriers sold water that came directly from the River and transported it on carts. Later, William G. Dryden would form the Los Angeles Water Works Company in 1858 that built a reservoir in the Los Angeles Plaza that was supplied by the Abila Springs (modern-day Chinatown) and distributed water to the homes of the elite via underground pipes. The reservoir's water wheel and the dam that diverted the water were destroyed by storms in 1861. By 1864, a new and improved system had been constructed by Jean Louis Sainsevain for the City that included a larger dam on the River and a line of flumes to transport the water. The new waterwheel and dam were also destroyed by floods in 1867. In 1868, the Los Angeles City Water Company was formed. The new water company made several improvements, including building the framework for a more modern water distribution system as well as a diversion farther upstream on the River. The higher elevation of the new diversion prevented the need for flimsy water wheels and flumes. Despite these advancements, the River soon became an inadequate source of water as the population, and demand for water, continued to increase and residential and industrial development started displacing farmland. By the time the SPRR completed its line to Los Angeles in 1876, the Los Angeles River was a dry wash in the Los Angeles Basin through most of the year as its surface flow gradually disappeared. After the River dried up, there was little to no effort expended for the Los Angeles river's upkeep, and it became a dumping ground as well as the location where sewage ended up before a comprehensive sewer system was constructed (Gumprecht 1999).

The farmers of the San Fernando Valley were legally banned from using or diverting water from the Los Angeles River as the San Fernando Valley was not yet part of the City of Los Angeles, which had exclusive rights to the Los Angeles river's flow. Instead, the Valley was forced to engage in dryland farming until the early 1900s when water was imported from the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Early irrigation was not widespread as its only source was mountain springs and underground aquifers, which caused wheat to become the primary crop of the San Fernando Valley at that time as it did not require as much water as other crops. In 1909, San Fernando farmers were also banned from using water from the underground basin that supplied the River. However, certain places in the San Fernando Valley could farm using water from artesian wells not connected to the River, thus increasing the number of crops that could be cultivated in those specific areas. For example, grapes, figs, olives, and garden crops were planted at Mission San Fernando, while in Burbank, melons, fruits, and vegetables were grown along with vineyards. Irrigation was finally extensively developed in the San Fernando Valley after 1913 when the Los Angeles-Owens River Aqueduct was constructed to obtain runoff from the eastern Sierras in order to offset the dwindling water supply in Los Angeles (Gumprecht 1999). The communities of Chatsworth and Canoga Park in the San Fernando Valley were once known as "Owensmouth," because

that was where the Aqueduct entered Los Angeles County from the north (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2015b). The Los Angeles River still supplied one-fifth of the City's water prior to the 1940s, though, when a second major aqueduct was built to deliver water from the Colorado River. In order to gain access to the City's water and receive fixed water rates, many outlying communities voted to become part of Los Angeles. In 1915, the City started annexing a significant portion of the San Fernando Valley. The City of Los Angeles, in fact, still has exclusive right to the water beneath the San Fernando Valley (Gumprecht 1999).

Despite the "draining" of the Los Angeles River, it still overflowed often destroying farmland, homes, and businesses as well as hurting transportation (highway bridges and railroad lines), communication and infrastructure (public utility wires and pipe lines), and even occasionally washing away entire towns. Due to increasing construction on the floodplain as well as irrigation diversion, the construction of levees that constricted water flow, and the building of railroads that interrupted natural drainage patterns, flooding became a growing hazard. The state of affairs was further exacerbated because of the removal of vegetation that had previously hindered erosion. The River also changed its course repeatedly. As a result of a major flood in 1914, many proposals were put forth to control flooding that included constructing diversions, reservoirs, check dams, and more levees as well as deepening and realigning major drainage channels. Due to lack of funds, though, very few flood control projects were instituted, and in the San Fernando Valley, only small earthen embankments were placed along the Tujunga Wash until the federal government intervened. Works Progress Administration funds were used, under the supervision of the US Army Corps. Of Engineers, to deepen, widen, and channelize the Los Angeles River between North Hollywood and Elysian Park. The Emergency Relief Appropriate Act was passed in 1935 in response to a massive flood that occurred in the Los Angeles area in 1934. It provided funds for the construction of storm drains, permanent channel improvements, and debris basins along with a combination flood control dam and debris basin at the mouth of Eaton Canyon. The Flood Control Act of 1936 was passed soon after which authorized and provided funds for fifty flood control projects on major waterways in the United States, including the Los Angeles River and gave the US Army Corps. Of Engineers, the sole responsibility for providing for this flood control. The US Army Corps. Of Engineers, then extended the channelization of the River to its confluence with Rio Hondo in Southgate. The channelization involved encasing portions of the River in a concrete rectangular channel and confining other portions with sloped concrete banks. More money was allocated for work in Los Angeles County than in any other part of the nation (Gumprecht 1999; Ewing-Toledo 2007).

Sepulveda Dam Basin

The Flood Control Act of 1941 was passed in response to heavy rains and floods in the late 1930s, specifically one that occurred in March 1938. It provided additional funds for expanded flood control in Los Angeles County by instituting the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Project. The Sepulveda Dam, which was built by the US Army Corps. Of Engineers, in 1941-1942 was purposed with regulating the peak flows of the Los Angeles River. It did so by capturing and storing floodwaters, thus forming a dry-land flood control basin. The floodwaters would later be gradually released down the River. The dam regulates runoff from the San Gabriel Mountains, the Santa Monica Mountains, the Santa Susana Mountains, and the Simi Hills in a drainage area about 152 square miles in size. The earth-filled dam is 2.9 miles long and rises 57 feet above the riverbed, while the Basin covers 1,641 acres. Although there were earth-filled dams prior to the late 1930s-early 1940s, by that time, technology had improved to the point where much larger excavations, such as that required by the Sepulveda Dam, could be accomplished and at a faster rate (Gumprecht 1999; City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks 2014; Bearchell and Fried 1988; Harmsworth Associates 1990; Ewing-Toledo 2007). According to Ewing-Toledo (2007:22),

> Design of the dam began in 1939. The contract was awarded to Jahn & Bressi-Brevanda Constructors, Inc., and David G. Gordon and Joseph Dowling … The work included relocating a

> section of the Southern Pacific railroad and a new bridge over the Los Angeles River at Balboa Blvd. … Construction of Sepulveda Dam also required a massive pile driving operation, reportedly one of the largest such jobs undertaken in the region at that time, due to the soil conditions at the site and the weight of the structure … Completed on December 30, 1941 at a cost of $6.7 million, the dam was 'the most expensive single project on the [Los Angeles] river' … Its length measured 15,450 feet, and it stood 50 feet above the Los Angeles River bed. Capacity of the reservoir was 16,700 acre-feet … There are seven spillway gates which are raised or lowered automatically depending on the water level in the reservoir.
>
> Constructed in the PWA Moderne style, the Sepulveda Dam, with its reinforced concrete spillway and outlet works, was described in a contemporary engineering journal as 'an impressive structure' and remains essentially unchanged … The dam structure is surrounded by an expanse of open land, as the Los Angeles River was left unlined through the nearly 3-mile section of Sepulveda Basin in order to 'maximize absorption of floodwaters' … One of the only unchanneled portions of the L.A. River, the basin serves as a recreation and nature reserve area for most of the year. In recent decades, the City of Los Angeles established the Sepulveda Basin Wildlife Area, encompassing 225 acres, focusing on native plants and animals.

The PWA Moderne architectural style, while not invented by the Public Works Administration (Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works), became associated with it due to it being used in many government building projects. It originated during the Great Depression when the earlier Art Deco style "seemed inappropriate and out of step with the somber mood" of the country. Therefore a "more austere form of the style emerged" in the early 1930s. While retaining the "setback and vertical emphasis of the Art Deco style," PWA Moderne "stripped it of much of its superfluous adornment and vibrant color." Smooth concrete finishes were painted in "muted shades of buff and cream" resulting in an effect that was "monumental yet restrained, conveying the impression of economy as well as a reassuring sense of solidity and permanence" (Ewing-Toledo 2007:24).

Aside from the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin, two other flood control basins were planned, including one on the upper San Gabriel River and another in Whittier Narrows, as well as a dam on the Tujunga Wash. By the end of the 1960s, practically all the rivers and creeks in the Los Angeles area were encased in concrete channels. In fact, the Los Angeles River is encased in concrete for nearly its entire length and is only unlined in three sections, one of which is the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin. The captured water allows the surrounding area to have a variety of uses including recreation (fishing, golf, parklands, etc.), sewage treatment, and as a growing wildlife reserve. Due to the "improvements" made to the Los Angeles River, almost no water from the original source of the River (groundwater) reaches the channel. Virtually all of the water currently present in the "Los Angeles River" is treated sewage, authorized industrial discharges, and street runoff. The DCTWRP, in fact, provides about a third of the Los Angeles river flow downstream (Gumprecht 1999; City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks 2014; Bearchell and Fried 1988; Harmsworth Associates 1990; Ewing-Toledo 2007). The Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant was initially named the Sepulveda Water Reclamation Plant until 1969. When the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works leased 80 acres in the northeast corner of the Sepulveda Basin from the US Army Corps. Of Engineers it was later renamed the Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant (Ruzika and Turner 2018). The plant currently provides wastewater services for the western and central San Fernando Valley in addition to "hydraulic relief for major interceptor sewers in the San Fernando Valley, as well as the North Outfall Sewer, the La Cienega-San Fernando Valley Relief Sewer tunnel through the Santa Monica Mountains, and downstream portions of the Hyperion system including the Hyperion Treatment Plant" (Harmsworth Associates 1990: EA-3), which is located near El Segundo.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

Stratigraphic divisions found in rock sequences reflect geologic changes, and thus have provided the basis for determining geologic time scales. Geologic eons are divided into eras, which are divided into periods, which are divided into series or epochs. Table 1 outlines the geologic eras, periods, and series discussed in this report and is based on one created by the USGS Geologic Names Committee (2007). Geologic eras previous to those discussed in this report are not included in the table.

Table 1. Divisions of Recent Geologic Time (after U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Names Committee, 2007)

Eon	Era	Period or Subperiod		Series or Epoch
Phanerozoic (543 mya to present)	**Cenozoic** 65.5 mya to Present	**Quaternary** 1.5 million years ago (mya) to the Present	**Neogene**	**Holocene** 11,477 years ago (+/- 85 years) to the Present
				Pleistocene ("The Great Ice Age") 1.5 million to approximately 11,477 (+/- 85 years) years ago
		Tertiary 65.5 to 1.5 mya		**Pliocene** 5.3 to 1.5 mya
				Miocene 23 to 5.3 mya
			Paleogene	**Oligocene** 33.9 to 23.0 mya
				Eocene 55.8 to 33.9 mya
				Paleocene 65.5 to 58.8 mya

The San Fernando Valley is part of Los Angeles County and located on the tectonic North American Plate. Approximately 17 to 18 million years ago (mya) in the early Miocene, the North American tectonic plate collided with the Pacific Plate due to the constant movement of plate tectonics. Prior to this collision, Los Angeles County was once above water, but the movement of the Pacific plate northward relative to the North American plate caused the area to submerge (Quinn 2001). In the middle Miocene Epoch, the Los Angeles County area was part of a deep submarine basin that quickly divided into the Ventura Basin, the San Gabriel Basin, the San Fernando Basin (now Valley), and the Los Angeles Basin. These deep, narrow, rapidly subsiding basins were formed when the tectonic blocks that make up today's Transverse Ranges rotated up to 90 degrees clockwise in response to a shear along the San Andreas Fault called the Big Bend (Luyendyk et al. 1985). The Transverse Ranges, which are oriented west to east, include the Orocopia Mountains, the San Gabriel Mountains, the Santa Ynez Mountains, the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Channel Islands, although the San Gabriel Mountains actually lie east of the San Andreas. As crustal blocks pivoted, they separated in places to create fault-bounded chasms. These steep-sided basins accumulated huge thicknesses of deep-water marine shales and sandstones, as well as deposits of siliceous shale and diatomites (formed from diatoms, or single-celled algae with cell walls made of silica) (Conrey 1967; Crowell 1981; Fritsche et al. 2001; Luyendyk et al. 1985; Schwartz and Colburn 1987; Woodford et al. 1954). Marine sediment over 6 miles deep accumulated in what is now the Los Angeles County, including Culver City, in only 6 million years (Luyendyk et al. 1985).

With the creation of these new basins, the San Fernando Basin started filling with sediments from the newly emerged mountain ranges and from marine sediments that were still accumulating over the area. Most of the buildup of mountains and marine sediments occurred in the last two million years, since the

Pliocene (Schoenherr 1992). The sediment buildup continued through the Pleistocene, but sea level fluctuated due to the alternating glacial and interglacial episodes (Quinn 1992). There was also an overall decrease in local oceanic depth over time during the interglacial periods. Continuous non-marine deposition commenced in the later Quaternary period whereby alluvial stream deposits accumulated on top of the earlier marine deposits and was only interrupted by erosion (Quinn 1992). The San Fernando Basin and Los Angeles Basin experienced one last (shallow) marine episode during the late Pleistocene prior to the most recent glaciation period. This glaciation period saw an increase in precipitation and subsequent acceleration in erosion of the Santa Monica Mountains. The resultant increased deposition of fluvial sediments in the basins constitutes the latest stage of the Pleistocene and is often referred to as the Rancholabrean age (Quinn 1992). This designation is named after the fauna recovered from Rancho La Brea and is applied to the later Pleistocene epoch of North America

The San Fernando Basin is an approximate triangular-shaped basin measuring about 24 miles by 12 miles that separates the San Gabriel Mountains (northeast boundary) from the Santa Monica Mountains (southern boundary) and the Santa Susana Mountains (northwest of Project), with the Simi Hills bordering on the northwest. It is an overlapping, diagonal offshoot of the southeastern portion of the Ventura Basin and is separated from the Los Angeles Basin to the south by the Santa Monica Mountains (Schoenherr 1992; Bailey and Jahns 1954). The San Fernando Basin plunges to the southeast which varies in elevations from 1500 feet to 500 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Underlying the alluvial sediments that composes the majority of the San Fernando Basin is Cenozoic basement rock and upper Mesozoic and Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. The northern edge of the basin is split by the Santa Susana thrust zone (Bailey and Jahns 1954; Rozaire 1960; USGS Geologic Names Committee 2007). Sediment along the northern and eastern edges of the basin consists of sand and gravel contributed by the San Gabriel Mountains while southern and western edges of the basin, consists of clay derived from the Santa Monica and Santa Susana Mountains including silt deposited by receding waters (Jorgensen 1982).

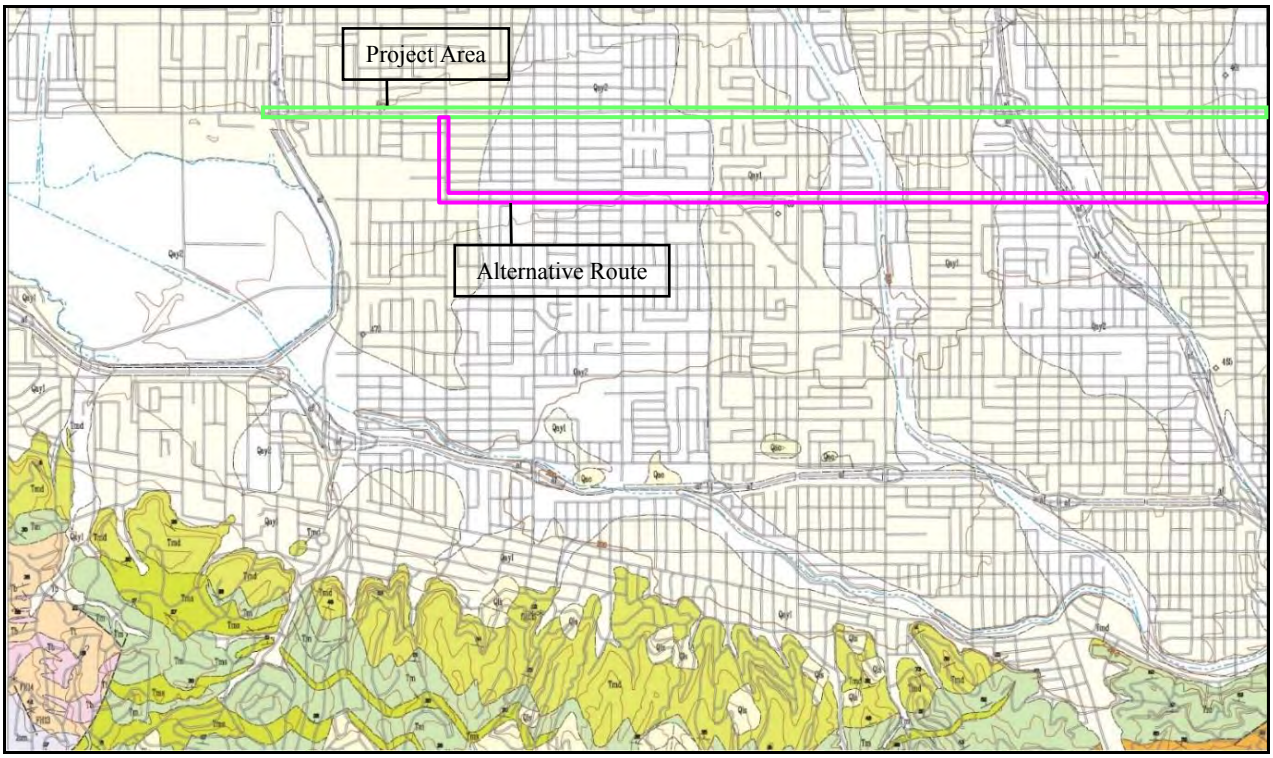

Figure 8. Surficial geologic map of Project area; modified from Yerkes (1996)

Descriptions and localities of geologic sediment deposits are provided by the 1996 Geological Map of the Van Nuys 7.5' quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California (R.F. Yerkes 1996). All geologic sediment deposits in or around the Project area can be seen in Figure 8. Surface geology of the Project consists of Quaternary alluvium (*Qay1/Qay2*), with deposits of older alluvium (*Qao)* approximately 3.5 miles south of Oxnard Street nearest the southern border of the San Fernando Basin. Quaternary alluvium is known to consist of unconsolidated sand and clay (Turner 2005) that may produce invertebrate and vertebrate specimens . The Modelo Formation (*Tm)* is located within the Santa Monica Mountains, approximately 3.5 miles south of the Project from Oxnard Street, consisting of sandstone, silt, and shale deposits that has produced invertebrate and vertebrate specimens. The Santa Monica Slate formation (*Jsm)* is adjacent to Modelo Formation within the Santa Monica Mountains and consisting of slate, sandstone, and silstone. *Qay (1/2)* is described as Holocene alluvium that consists of unconsolidated and un-cemented gravel, sand, silt, and clay. *Qay1* is specifically undifferentiated and has an age of 1,000 to 10,000 years, while *Qay2* is deposited in proximity to the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash, measuring 3 m in thickness and has an age of less than 1,000 years (Yerkes 1996). Prior to the drawdown and channelization of the Los Angeles River, the overflow of the underground reservoir that feeds the river caused water to flow even during dry seasons (Gumprecht 1999; Rozaire 1960). As the majority of its flow came from a subterranean source and not directly from mountain or surface runoff, the River had been dubbed the "upside-down river" (Gumprecht 1999:13). Slight deposits of artificial fill (*af*) crosses the Project area in the same localities where Interstate 405 and State Route 170 are positioned.

METHODOLOGY

Cultural Resources Records Search

On December 4, 2018, Mr. SunMin Choi and Mr. Miguel Miguel conducted a cultural resource records and literature search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), the local repository for the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located on the campus of California State University Fullerton, in Fullerton, California, to identify any cultural resources on or near the Project site. A half-mile search radius was utilized around the Project. Mr. Choi also examined current inventories of the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for Los Angeles County, and the CRHR to determine any local resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance. The Los Angeles HCM List: City Declared Monuments (City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning 2014) were also examined. For the purposes of this assessment, the OHP's definition of historic resources was used in that any building or object that is 45 years of age or older is considered historic (OHP 1995).

Archival Research

United States Geological Service (USGS) archival topographic maps from 1894-1979 were examined for indications of historic structures and buildings in the proposed Project area that may or may not be currently present. Current 7.5' topographic maps of the Van Nuys/Burbank, CA quadrangles were also examined to assure if any newly determined historic building or structures reside in or around the Project area. Archival Google Earth aerial photographs of the region were also inspected. Additional research was conducted through different inventory databases and/or historic societies to acquire more information or knowledge of cultural resources within the San Fernando Valley.

The Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory is an online information and management system that inventories, maps and helps protect the City of Los Angeles' significant historic resources. The inventory was examined for built environment, including architecturally significant buildings and places of social importance (historic districts, bridges, parks, and streetscapes) for additional background information of

such resources. (Results of built environment discussed further in Results of Field Reconnaissance)
The Los Angeles Water and Power Associates, Inc. is a nonprofit organization that informs the public on water and energy issues affecting the citizens of Los Angeles, Southern California and the State of California. The Los Angeles Water and Power Associates, Inc. also maintains historic background of water control structures within the San Fernando Valley. Additional background information of the Tujunga Wash and Los Angeles River was examined.

The Pacific Electric Railway Historical Society maintains the archives of the Pacific Electric Railway (history, images, text and artifacts) that once operated throughout the Los Angeles County. Historic images and text was referenced for additional information about the Pacific Electric Railway within the San Fernando Valley.

Paleontological Resources Records Search

On December 3, 2018, APRMI requested a paleontological resources records search for the proposed Project from the Vertebrate Paleontology Department of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). The records search (record check) was conducted on December 14, 2018 by Dr. Sam McLeod, NHMLA Collections Manager which consisted of a thorough review of the museum's paleontology collection records of recorded fossil sites in and/or near the Project area. Mr. Miguel conducted a University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) Specimen Search of the on-line database for the UCMP collections located at http://ucmpdb.berkeley.edu, for any known fossil sites within the Project area. Geologic maps were also observed for any fossiliferous formations that are located within the Project area. Results of the paleontological records search can be viewed in Appendix A.

Field Reconnaissance

On December 31, 2018 Ms. Robin Turner, Mr. SunMin Choi, and Mr. Miguel Miguel conducted field reconnaissance of the Project area to evaluate the presence of any archaeological or paleontological resources to determine if the development of the Project would have any significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on such resources. The survey began at the intersection of Victory Boulevard and Vineland Avenue and continued along Victory Boulevard in a westward direction towards Haskell Avenue. A combination of pedestrian and windshield survey methods were utilized to cover the extent of the Project area. Pedestrian survey methods were conducted to examine more specific features at large (high density) intersections, historic buildings and structures, and undeveloped areas which were all observed on foot, photographed and noted for any potential significant adverse impacts that may be caused by the development of the Project. An undeveloped area known as the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor (Figure 9) that is primarily used for standing electrical towers (east of the intersection of Victory Boulevard and Fair Avenue), runs in a north west direction and was surveyed in transects by Ms. Turner, Mr. Choi, and Mr. Miguel approximately 50 feet (15 m) apart towards a southeast direction. Three undeveloped landscaped areas of the cloverleaf interchange for State Route 170 (Figure 10) along Victory Boulevard were also observed by Mr. Choi and Mr. Miguel. Windshield survey methods were used to assess general observations along Victory Boulevard.

Field reconnaissance of the Oxnard Street alignment route alternative began along Kester Avenue, from the intersection at Victory Boulevard and moved in a southerly direction towards Oxnard Street. Oxnard Street was then surveyed beginning at the intersection of Kester Avenue and moved along in an easterly direction to Vineland Avenue. Pedestrian survey methods were still conducted to examine more specific features at large (high density) intersections, potentially historic buildings, structures, and open space areas which were all observed on foot, photographed and noted in case of any potential significant

adverse impacts that may be caused by the development of the Project. Windshield survey methods were used to assess general observations along Oxnard Street and Kester Avenue. All photos, and field notes are stored in the APRMI office. Photos taken during field survey can be seen in Appendix B.

Figure 9. Open space surveyed area along Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor (Google Earth 2018)

Figure 10. Open space surveyed area adjacent to State Route 170 (Google Earth 2018)

RESULTS OF RECORDS SEARCHES

Cultural Resources Records Search

Results of the cultural records search are discussed in detail below as catalog numbers assigned by the SCCIC. Any building assessment discussed below that state NRHP, CRHR, or HCM criterion determinations are made by the author or investigators of the report studies or site record and not made by APRMI. Criterion requirements may be viewed in Regulatory Setting section.

Prehistoric Sites and Isolate(s)

Results included a prehistoric site within the half-mile radius of the Project. CA-LAn-345 was documented by J. Chartkoff in 1968 and was originally designated as CA-LAn-186 located on the west side of a "nameless stream bank" within the Sepulveda Basin to the west of the Project (within half-mile radius). According to Chartkoff, who described the site as a Milling Stone Horizon Occupation Site, the site consisted of surface scatter made from manos, metates, and core tools (Martz 1977). A second assessment by Rozaire (1960) states the site was on a low hill, and recovered artifacts included basin metate fragments, bifacial and unifacial manos, hammerstones, and a quartzite chopper. The site was later damaged by a bulldozer during the construction of Putting Green No. 1 of the Encino Municipal Golf Course (now Encino Golf Course). It was further destroyed in 1977 due to ongoing construction of the golf course (Martz 1977) and would not be affected by the Project.

Historic Sites and Isolate(s)

No previously recorded archaeological sites or isolates were identified within the Project property or within a half-mile radius of the Project alignment.

Built Environment

Historic property results include 82 primary records that have recorded and evaluated historic buildings, landmarks, and places (built environment) for registry qualifications. Only 7 buildings and/or places (Table 2) have been evaluated and approved to be listed in the NRHP, CRHR, or Los Angeles HCM within a half-mile radius of the Project outside of the APE and would not be directly affected by the Project. However, previously recorded historic buildings, structures, and places may still experience indirect effects (such as vibration) along Victory Boulevard (the Project alignment) or along Oxnard Street, Kester Avenue and a western portion of Victory Boulevard (from the Haskell Avenue to Kester Avenue), should the proposed alternative be chosen. Temporary impacts at the time of construction caused by indirect effects include visual and vibration impacts. Potential visual impacts would only occur during construction in front of a property (such as the construction associated with pump stations, diversion structures and connecting sewers located under the sidewalk). Indirect vibration impacts caused by construction may have lasting impacts on The Great Wall of Los Angeles mural (listed in the NRHP), which is approximately 50 feet (15 m) west of Coldwater Canyon Avenue along Oxnard Street. However, this would only be a potential impact should the Oxnard Street alignment (alternative alignment) be constructed. The NRHP is the United States federal government's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation for their historical significance. The CRHR is the California state government equivalence of the NRHP and the HCM is the official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation for their historical significance within the County of Los Angeles. Criterion requirements may be viewed in Regulatory Setting section. Remaining records include residences, buildings, and other registry nominated resources that have been evaluated as ineligible for registry listing. Sites Record evaluations state NRHP, CRHR, or HCM criterion

determinations made by the author or investigators of the record and not determined by APRMI. Site Record summaries can be viewed in Appendix C.

Table 2. Buildings listed in NRHR, CRHR, or Los Angeles HCM

Resource	Comments	Register Qualified Under
Baird House (Volunteer League Community Center) 14603 – 14607 Hamlin St, Van Nuys California	Resource is still standing and would not be affected by Project.	HCM
Van Nuys Woman's Club Building 14836 W. Sylvan St, Van Nuys California	Resource is still standing and would not be affected by Project.	HCM
Van Nuys Branch Library 14553 Sylvan Way, Van Nuys California	Resource is still standing and would not be affected by Project.	NRHP, CHR
Los Angeles Public Library – Original Van Nuys Branch 14555 W Sylvan Way, Van Nuys California	Resource is still standing and would not be affected by Project.	NRHP, HCM
Valley Municipal Building 14410 W. Sylvan St, Van Nuys California	Resource is still standing and would not be affected by Project.	HCM
Portal of the Folded Wings Shrine to Aviation and Museum 3898 Valhalla Dr, Burbank, California	Resource is still standing and would not be affected by Project.	NRHP, CHR
The Great Wall of Los Angeles (Mural)	Resource is still standing and would not be directly affected by Project. Closest historic resource that may experience indirect (i.e., vibration) effects located approximately 50 feet (15 m) west of Coldwater Canyon Avenue along Oxnard Street alignment alternative.	NRHP

Cultural Reports and Studies

114 studies and assessments were conducted within a half-mile radius from the Project and sections of the Project, but no significant prehistoric or historic artifacts, sites, or features were documented that would be directly or indirectly affected by the Project. Cultural Reports and Studies can be viewed in Appendix C. Cultural Reports and Studies that state NRHP, CRHR, or HCM criterion determinations are made by the author or investigators of the reports and studies and not determined by APRMI. Cultural Reports and Studies summaries can be viewed in Appendix C.

Archival Research

The Project is located along Victory Boulevard with a proposed alignment alternative along Oxnard Street and Kester Avenue in the San Fernando Valley. USGS archival topographic maps of 1894 do not show Victory Boulevard, Oxnard Street, or Kester Avenue, but do display the Southern Pacific Rail Road (see Historic Background) extending from west to east across the San Fernando Valley. According to the Pacific Electric Railway Historical Society, the Southern Pacific Rail Road ran parallel, approximately 100 feet (30 m), north of the current position of Oxnard Street. By 1921, topographic maps show fully connected street infrastructure that makes up the Project area including new buildings and homes in the

Van Nuys and North Hollywood neighborhoods. Another extension of the Southern Pacific Rail Road was also visible along the same path of the current Van Nuys Boulevard road. The new installation of the Southern Pacific Rail Road segment extended in a north-south direction from the intersection of the current Chandler Avenue to Sherman Way and within the Project area at the intersections of Victory Boulevard/Van Nuys Boulevard and Oxnard Street/Van Nuys Boulevard, but no longer present. Due to the installment of the Southern Pacific Rail Road segment along Van Nuys Boulevard, the development of the neighborhood quickly began to include municipal buildings, new business storefronts, and the development of new homes in the surrounding area.

By 1949, topographic maps of the area clearly define the flood control structures of the Sepulveda Basin Dam and channelization of the Tujunga Wash and Los Angeles River. The Los Angeles Water and Power Associates, Inc. states that prior to any channelization structures of the Tujunga Wash and Los Angeles River, both bodies of water were susceptible to constant flooding causing human casualties and structural damage to multiple buildings in the surrounding area. Initial infrastructure for the Tujunga Wash began in 1931 with the upstream construction of the Big Tujunga Dam which was intended to control the volume of water that flowed through the wash. In 1938, a large flood forced dam workers to open the dam gates which caused a large influx of water to flow through the wash and resulted in flooding that damaged structures across the San Fernando Valley. The Flood Control Act of 1936 was passed due to recurring flooding and provided the necessary federal assistance to begin full channelization of the Tujunga Wash and Los Angeles River (see Historic Background). Apart from the construction of flood control structures in the San Fernando Valley, three new industries which included motion pictures, automobiles, and aircraft, increased the rate of urbanization and population growth of the area. These new industries created a demand for pop culture (social centers, art, etc.) and sources of entertainment. The San Fernando Valley began incorporating spaces into social and retail centers. Outdoor open air malls and drive-in theaters were among the most successful forms of social spaces for residents. The Los Angeles Water and Power Associates, Inc. notes the Victory Drive-In theater was constructed in May 1949 and existed approximately 0.20 miles west of the current intersection at Coldwater Canyon Avenue along Victory Boulevard and directly adjacent to the Tujunga Wash. The drive-in theater opened in May 1949 and was 12-acres in size which could accommodate a total of 650 cars but was later replaced in 1977 by a shopping center (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Victory Drive-In Theater (Los Angeles Water and Power Associates, Inc. 2018)

Highway systems, shown in topographic maps starting in 1949, allowed for residents of the San Fernando Valley to travel into surrounding neighborhoods such as Hollywood, Calabasas, and Santa Clarita. The Whitnall Highway, now known as the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor along Victory Boulevard, became an unsuccessful highway project that still can be seen in the San Fernando Valley. The Whitnall Highway is located approximately 100 feet (30m) east of the intersection at Fair Avenue and runs in a northwest to southeast direction. George Gordon Whitnall, a previous Director of City and County Planning for Los Angeles planned on developing a highway that would run through the San Fernando Valley and have the highway connect from the northwest at Newhall (part of Santa Clarita, CA) then stretching diagonally to the southeast connecting to a two-mile tunnel that would run under Griffith Park into Hollywood (KCET 2018). Plans for the highway were highly opposed by residents of the area who eventually halted any further development beyond grading and the installation of electrical lines that are still present. The undeveloped highway became difficult to lease since permanent building could not be built underneath the electrical structures. Although portions of the land were used for playgrounds, parks, and bike trails the neighborhoods of Burbank and North Hollywood were left to resolve the issue of utilizing the open space. The Whitnall Highway is now predominantly a utility corridor that has 150-foot tall towers along a 7-mile route through the San Fernando Valley. Width of the corridor varies from approximately 150 feet wide in the northern sections (from Sherman Way and northward) to 250 feet wide south of Sherman Way. The Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor provides electricity for Los Angeles consumers with the help of substations throughout the corridor and several portions of the corridor are utilized by small community parks or plant nurseries. As travel limitations became a lower concern, the San Fernando Valley experienced an increase of resident population which pushed for rapid urban development to provide necessary amenities such as open spaces (parks), commercial centers, and schools. This early wave of urban development continued to progress the San Fernando Valley to the current built environment setting seen today.

Paleontological Resources Records Search

The results of the paleontological resources records search conducted by Dr. Samuel A. McLeod, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Collections Manager, states there are no known vertebrate fossil localities within the direct boundaries of the Project, but fossil localities have been found in similar sedimentary deposits of Quaternary Alluvium (clay, sand, and gravel) that can occur below the Project area. Quaternary Alluvium deposits in the central and eastern portions of the Project, derived as alluvial fan deposits originating from the Verdugo Mountains and transported through the Tujunga Wash. The western portion of the Project consists of younger Quaternary Alluvium from fluvial deposits of the Los Angeles River that currently flows approximately 1.5 miles south of Oxnard Street. Deposits of Quaternary Alluvium do not always contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers that are younger in age, but varying depths of older deposits do contain significant vertebrate fossils. Surface geologic maps of the Project area show Quaternary alluvium (*Qay1/Qay2*), with deposits of older alluvium (*Qao)* approximately 3.5 miles south of Oxnard Street nearest the southern border of the San Fernando Basin (see Geologic Setting). *Qay1* and *Qay2* are described by as Holocene alluvium that consists of unconsolidated and un-cemented gravel, sand, silt, and clay. *Qay1* is specifically undifferentiated and has an age of 1,000 to 10,000 years, while *Qay2* is deposited in proximity to the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash, measuring 3 m in thickness and has an age of less than 1,000 years (Yerkes 1996).

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, locality LACM 3822, is located approximately north of Oxnard Street between Sepulveda Boulevard and Kester Avenue which has produced fossil specimens of extinct peccary *(Platygonus)*, camel *(Camelops)*, and bison *(Bison)* at depths of 75 -100 feet below the surface. Fossil site LACM 6208, is located approximately along Kester Avenue near Burbank Boulevard, and has produced specimens of bison *(Bison)* at depths of 20 feet below the surface. At the intersection of Kester Avenue and Otsego Street, south of LACM 6208, has produced specimens of horse

(Equus) at a depth of 14 feet below the surface. On Lankershim Boulevard, at the intersection of the California Highway 134 (approximately 2.3 miles south of Oxnard Street) near the Metrorail Redline Universal City Tunnel, LACM 6970 has produced specimens of camel (*Camelops hesternus*), bison (*Bison antiquus*), and ground sloth (*Glossotherium harlani*) at a depth of 60-80 feet below grade.

McLeod states that surface grading or shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed Project area are unlikely to produce significant vertebrate fossil remains. However, excavations that extend down into older Quaternary Alluvium "may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens." No Quaternary-age fossil localities in the UCMP database were definitively located near the Project area. As a result, McLeod recommends that any substantial excavations below the surface in the proposed Project area, should be monitored closely by a paleontologist to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Sediment samples from the proposed Project area should also be collected and processed, to SVP standards, to determine the potential to find micro fossil remains. Any fossil remains recovered during this mitigation effort should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

RESULTS OF FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Results of the field reconnaissance along Victory Boulevard found no known prehistoric artifacts, sites, or features on the surface of the Project area. Historic results include a historic isolate consisting of a brown glass bottle base shard with a partial embossment. The isolate was found on the surface of the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor, approximately 25 feet (7.6 m) northeast of the intersection at Victory Boulevard and Fair Avenue (Figure 12). Markings on the glass shard include the logo for the "Owens Illinois" glass company that manufactures glass bottles for multiple purposes. "D126" is stamped on the glass which indicates the glass found is part of a liquor bottle because the "D" is used to indicate distillery manufacturing. "56-53" is also stamped on the glass with the 56 representing the federal assigned number for the manufacturer and the 53 indicates the year the bottle was manufactured. The glass dates to 1953 and was found within a half-mile radius of the Project outside of the APE but was considered non-significant due to its highly damaged preservation, and no other remnants of the bottle could be found. Despite negative results for significant archaeological resources, there is still a potential during Project related ground disturbing activities for unknown archaeological resources to be found in the subsurface.

Field reconnaissance of the Project along Victory Boulevard has determined the area to be predominately a built environment consisting of a high-capacity urban road known as Victory Boulevard which extends approximately 25 miles in length across the San Fernando Valley starting from the western intersection at Valley Circle Boulevard and extends to the east to Burbank Boulevard. 6 miles of Victory Boulevard runs through the Project area from the intersection at Haskell Avenue in the west near the DCTWRP and ending at the intersection of Vineland Avenue in the east. This section of Victory Boulevard crosses through the neighborhoods of North Hollywood, Van Nuys, Valley Village, and North Sherman Oaks. Built environment along Victory Boulevard includes residential and commercial buildings along the northern and southern sidewalk boundaries of Victory Boulevard. Intersections along Victory Boulevard are primarily composed of commercial buildings such as the intersection at Laurel Canyon Boulevard and Victory Boulevard where Valley Plaza, an open-air mall, contains buildings of a Sears Department store, financial buildings (Chase & U.S. Bank), and a variety of small stores within one centralized area.

Figure 12. Brown "Owens Illinois" bottle base fragment

Several unique and potentially historic buildings and structures were observed on the northern and southern sidewalk boundaries along Victory Boulevard. Potentially historic buildings and structures varied in architectural types and ranged in approximate age of construction from the 1920's to modern age. The predominant type of architecture observed was Minimalist Traditional which began in the late 1930s and became dominant in Southern California during the 1940's, before and after the World War II, and used by both single and multi-family homes. (City of Glendale, 2018). A single-family home (14242 Victory Boulevard) located 0.17 miles west of the intersection at Hazeltine Avenue was unique in architectural appearance compared to most buildings along Victory Boulevard (Figure 13). The home resembles a Spanish Colonial Revival architectural type that was built in 1923 in accordance to public records, but no known historic person or event could be associated with the home. Other residential architectural types observed at the time of the field reconnaissance include the following: Ranch type, Traditional Ranch type, and Craftsman type. Potentially historic buildings along Victory Boulevard includes The Mayflower building approximately 0.13 miles west of the Vineland Avenue intersection. The building was constructed in 1959 and was initially used as a church until it was later repurposed in 1965 by The Mayflower Club (Figure 14). The Mayflower Club began using the building as a British-American social and networking club for British Americans within the San Fernando Valley. The Mayflower building is still used by the Mayflower Club but is also used as a venue for performing artists and other events (Mayflower Club 2018). Photographs of the types of buildings and structures can be viewed in Appendix B. Potentially historic buildings/structures reside outside of the Project APE and would not be directly affected by the development of the Project. However, potentially historic buildings and structures may still experience indirect effects along Victory Boulevard. Temporary impacts at the time of construction caused by indirect effects include visual and vibration impacts. Potential visual impacts would only occur during construction in front of a property (such as the construction associated with pump stations, diversion structures and connecting sewers located under the sidewalk), while indirect vibration impacts may have lasting impacts on potentially historic buildings and structures due to the proximity to the Project, approximately 50 feet (15 m) from the middle of the street to the sidewalk.

Figure 13. Single family home built in 1923 that resembles a Spanish Colonial Revival architectural type

Figure 14. The Mayflower building (11110 Victory Boulevard)

Highway, utility, and water infrastructures that are also part of the built environment includes Interstate 405, State Route 170, the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor, the Tujunga Flood Control Channel, Tujunga Wash Greenway and Stream Restoration Project (TWGSRP), and the TWCB. Interstate 405 runs in a north-south direction and crosses Victory Boulevard approximately 100 feet east of Haskell Avenue (Project western boundary). State Route 170 runs in a parallel direction to Interstate 405, transecting Victory Boulevard approximately 0.15 miles east of Whitsett Avenue. A section of the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor, an undeveloped utility easement, lies within the Project area approximately 100 feet (30 m) east of the intersection at Victory Boulevard and Fair Avenue. The Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor (Figure 15) provides electricity for Los Angeles consumers with the help of substations throughout the corridor and several portions of the corridor are utilized by small community parks or plant nurseries. The Tujunga Wash, a water stream that originates from the San Gabriel Mountains feeds into the TFCC that runs in a north to south direction crossing Victory Boulevard approximately 0.02 miles east of the intersection at Ethel Avenue. The TFCC has an adjacent landscaped pedestrian walkway known as the TWGSRP. The TWGSRP has been artificially aligned parallel to the TFCC and composed of a recreational concrete pathway for pedestrian access including an adjacent landscaped median which allows for the growth of native riparian (river) vegetation. A smaller drainage of the Tujunga Wash, known as the TWCB drainage is located within the undeveloped landscaped areas of the cloverleaf interchange for State Route 170 (Figure 16), and intersects Victory Boulevard approximately 0.26 miles east of Whitsett Avenue.

Figure 15. Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor along Victory Boulevard (view south east)

Figure 16. Little Tujunga Wash and Perpendicular culvert located east of State Route 170

Ground visibility of the Project area along Victory Boulevard was low due to the asphalt, concrete, and buildings that covered most of the Project area except for undeveloped areas at the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor and the landscaped areas of the cloverleaf interchange for State Route 170. The corridor located 100 feet (30 m) south east of the intersection at Victory Boulevard and Fair Avenue was observed to have low-lying grass with invasive plants and fine-grained sediments of disturbed alluvium (sand and clay). Medium sized quartz pebbles, approximately 0.2 miles south east of Victory Boulevard, were also found on the surface of the corridor including an individual piece of a large sandstone and an individual piece of schist. *Qay1/2* is shown in geologic maps to be deposited on the surface of the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor which indicates the alluvium, quartz, and individual pieces of sandstone and schist were deposited by fluvial (stream) deposition prior to any flood control structures of the Tujunga Wash (see Geologic Setting). The undeveloped landscaped areas of the State Route 170 cloverleaf interchange are composed of low-lying grass and riparian vegetation including shrubs, trees, and invasive plants (weeds). Sediment on the surface of these areas consists of fine to coarse grained sediments of disturbed alluvium and artificial fill. The depth of the fill and disturbance within the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor and the landscaped areas of the cloverleaf interchange for State Route 170 is unknown, therefore the depth of undisturbed native sediments could not be determined. No known fossil sites were observed at the surface of these undeveloped areas and the remaining Project area due to the asphalt, concrete, and buildings that covered most of the Project area. While fossils are unlikely to occur within the recent surficial sediment, there is potential for older alluvium to be present at greater depths that may yield significant fossil remains. The Project alignment would excavate within the two most northern undeveloped landscaped areas of the cloverleaf interchange for State Route 170 along Victory Boulevard which may have a higher potential to uncover paleontological sites below the surface. The Project alignment would also excavate at deeper depths below the Tujunga Flood Control Channel (Tujunga Wash) making this segment of the alignment to have the highest potential to uncover paleontological resources.

Oxnard Street Alignment Alternative

Results of the field reconnaissance along the Oxnard Street alignment alternative route found no known archaeological resources on the surface of the Project area. Despite negative results for significant archaeological resources, there is still a potential during Project related ground disturbing activities for unknown archaeological resources to be found in the subsurface. Field reconnaissance has determined the area to be predominately a built environment consisting of 3 high-capacity urban roads known as Victory Boulevard, Kester Avenue, and Oxnard Street. The alternative is composed of a 1 mile stretch along Victory Boulevard from Kester Avenue to Haskell Avenue including 0.5 mile stretch of Kester Avenue from Victory Boulevard to Oxnard Street, and a 5 mile stretch of Oxnard Street from the western intersection at Kester Avenue to Vineland Avenue in the east. The Oxnard Street alignment alternative route runs through the same communities as the ones crossed by the 6 mile stretch of Victory Boulevard.

Northern and southern sidewalk boundaries of Victory Boulevard and Oxnard Street includes residential and commercial buildings. Western and eastern sidewalk boundaries along the Kester Avenue segment are also lined by residential and commercial buildings. Large intersections along the 3 road segments are primarily composed of commercial buildings.

Unique and potentially historic buildings and structures can be viewed along Kester Avenue which includes some homes displaying a Ranch architectural type (Figure 17) that reflects the rural history of the San Fernando Valley. Ranch architectural type residences display a simple single-story floor plan, and mixed exterior materials of stucco, brick, wood, or stone. Along Oxnard Street an Adobe architectural type building (Figure 17) which differed from the Minimalist Traditional homes that composed most of the area along Kester Avenue and Oxnard Street. Other architectural types observed at the time of the field reconnaissance include the following: Ranch type, Traditional Ranch type, and Craftsman type. Photographs of the types of homes can be viewed in Appendix B. Potential historic buildings and structures for the alignment alternative can be viewed along the Kester Avenue segment at the intersection at Oxnard Street which includes buildings for car mechanic workshops, a light fixture shop, and a builder supplies shop known as Valley Builders Supplies. The Valley Builders Supplies building was constructed in 1946 (located on the north east corner of the intersection) approximately 0.08 miles south of the previous Pacific Electric Rail Road (see Historic Background). The proximity of the supplies building to the previous rail road could have served as a convenient location to transport building materials throughout the San Fernando Valley as road access through the valley was not fully available.

A known NRHP listed historic mural known as the Great Wall of Los Angeles (also known as "History of California") consists of a mural painting on the western wall of the TFCC approximately 100 feet (30 m) south of Oxnard Street (Figure 18). The mural was created by Chicana artist Judith F. Baca between 1974-1984 with images of significant figures and events within marginalized communities of the City of Los Angeles. Scenes of the mural includes themes of racial equality, immigration, and civil rights movements. Style for the mural reflects the Chicano mural movement of the 1970's that includes vivid colors and multiple panels with compositions that blend into one mural. The section observed at Oxnard Street is the northern most boundary for the mural and extends further south along the channel for 0.5 miles and ending approximately at the intersection of Burbank Boulevard and Coldwater Canyon Avenue. As of September 18, 2017, the Great Wall of Los Angeles mural was officially added to the NRHP. Potentially historic buildings and structures (including the mural) reside outside of the Project APE and would not be directly affected by the development of the Project. However, potentially historic buildings and structures may still experience indirect effects along Oxnard Street, Kester Avenue, and a western portion of Victory Boulevard (from the Haskell Avenue to Kester Avenue) should the alternative alignment be chosen. Temporary impacts at the time of construction caused by indirect effects include visual and vibration impacts. Potential visual impacts would only occur during construction in front of a property (such as the construction associated with pump stations, diversion structures and connecting sewers located under the sidewalk). Indirect vibration impacts caused by construction may have lasting impacts on potentially historic buildings, structures, and the Great Wall of Los Angeles mural (listed in the NRHP), which is approximately 50 feet (15 m) west of Coldwater Canyon Avenue along Oxnard Street, due to the proximity to the alternative alignment approximately 50 feet (15 m) from the middle of the street to the sidewalk.

Figure 17. (left) Ranch architectural type home along Kester Avenue. (right) Adobe architectural type home along Oxnard Street

Figure 18. The Great Wall of Los Angeles on walls of the Tujunga Flood Control Channel near Oxnard Street

Highway, public transportation, and utility and water infrastructures that are also part of the built environment along the Oxnard Street alignment alternative includes State Route 170, the Orange Line, the Valley Communications Headquarters, the TFCC, and the TWGSRP. State Route 170 continues its extension from Victory Boulevard to the south and crosses Oxnard Street approximately 0.06 miles east from the intersection at Laurel Canyon Boulevard. Public transportation infrastructure of a rapid transit line known as the Orange Line can be seen transecting Kester Avenue approximately 0.08 miles north of Oxnard Street. The Orange Line is operated by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) and extends in a west-east trend before turning directions to the south east at the intersection of Woodman Avenue along Oxnard Street and crosses the street approximately 0.07 miles east of Woodman Avenue. A telecommunications headquarters known as the Valley Communications Headquarters is operated by the Department of Water and Power, City of Los Angles located approximately 100 feet (30 m) east from the intersection of Van Nuys Boulevard along Oxnard Street and extends 0.21 miles eastwardly to the intersection at Tyrone Avenue. Telecommunication towers are the only visible structures due to concrete walls that outline the perimeter of the headquarters (Figure 19). The TFCC crosses Oxnard Street approximately 50 feet (15 m) west of Coldwater Canyon Avenue with the TWGSRP artificially aligned and parallel to the channel. The TWGSRP is composed of a recreational concrete pathway for pedestrian access including an adjacent landscaped median which allows for the growth of native riparian (river) vegetation.

Figure 19. Valley Communications Headquarters operated by the Department of Water and Power

No known paleontological sites were found on the surface during the field reconnaissance of the Oxnard Street alignment alternative. Ground visibility of the Project area along the alignment alternative was low due to the asphalt, concrete, and buildings that covered most of the Project area. While fossils are unlikely to occur within the recent surficial sediment, there is potential for older alluvium to be present at greater depths that may yield significant fossil remains.

SENATE BILL 18 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT

APRMI requested a Sacred Lands File Search and a Native American Contacts list for the proposed Project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 3, 2018. The NAHC's search of the Sacred Lands Inventory, conducted and received on December 28, 2018, provided APRMI with a Native American Contacts list (see Appendix D). APRMI contacted the tribes, individuals, and organizations listed by phone to assure that the mailing information is correct and to let them know that an informational package regarding the Project, including a project description, was being sent to them. The Project informational package along with an accompanying letter was sent to them by mail, on January 4, 2019. All letters sent to Native American correspondents and accompanying responses can be viewed in Appendix D.

On January 4, 2019, Robert Dorame, Chairperson for the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California responded to APRMI through personal (verbal) communication and states he is interested in being a Native American monitor for the Project regarding any Native American resources within the Project area.

On January 4, 2019, Andrew Salas, Chairperson for the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation responded to APRMI through personal (verbal) communication and states he wants to be involved in all Project related updates and interested in being a Native American monitor for the Project regarding any Native American resources within the Project area

ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

CDM Smith will assist the City of Los Angeles in the Assembly Bill 52 consultation process and associated documentation that takes place between the City of Los Angeles and California Native Americans.

CONCLUSIONS

At the time of the cultural records search, one prehistoric site was found previously recorded within the half-mile search radius outside of the APE and will not be directly affected by the Project development. The prehistoric site was documented by J. Chartkoff in 1968 and was originally designated as CA-LAn-186 and located on the west side of a "nameless stream bank" within the Sepulveda Basin approximately west of the Project. Chartkoff, who described the site as a Milling Stone Horizon Occupation Site, the site consisted of surface scatter made from manos, metates, and core tools (Martz 1977). A second assessment by Rozaire (1960) states the site was on a low hill, and recovered artifacts included basin metate fragments, bifacial and unifacial manos, hammerstones, and a quartzite chopper. The site was later damaged by a bulldozer during the construction of Putting Green No. 1 of the Encino Municipal Golf Course (now Encino Golf Course). It was further destroyed in 1977 due to ongoing construction of the golf course (Martz 1977). Eight-two (82) primary records that have recorded and evaluated historic properties (built environment) for registry qualifications were found within a half-mile search radius of the Project outside of the APE. Only 7 historic properties (Table 2) have been evaluated and approved to be listed in the NRHP, CRHR, or Los Angeles HCM within a half-mile radius of the Project. The Great Wall of Los Angeles mural is the nearest NRHP listed property approximately 50 feet (15 m) west of Coldwater Canyon Avenue along Oxnard Street. Previously recorded properties would not be directly affected by the Project, but vibration impacts caused by indirect effects may have lasting impacts on The Great Wall of Los Angeles mural (listed in the NRHP) due to the proximity to the Project alignment, should the proposed alternative alignment be chosen. 114 previous studies have also been conducted within the half-mile radius from the Project alignment, but no significant archaeological prehistoric or historic sites were found that would be directly or indirectly affected by the Project.

The Project area has an unknown potential for paleontological resources per Dr. Samuel McLeod of the NHMLA. Even though no fossils have been recovered on the Project site itself, the sediment within the Project area is known as Quaternary Alluvium that has yielded significant vertebrate fossil remains within older Quaternary Alluvium sediments at other nearby locations in the region. The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, locality LACM 3822, is located approximately north of Oxnard Street between Sepulveda Boulevard and Kester Avenue which has produced fossil specimens of extinct peccary *(Platygonus)*, camel *(Camelops)*, and bison *(Bison)* at depths of 75 -100 feet below the surface. Fossil site LACM 6208, is located approximately along Kester Avenue near Burbank Boulevard, and has produced specimens of bison *(Bison)* at depths of 20 feet below the surface. At the intersection of Kester Avenue and Otsego Street, south of LACM 6208, has produced specimens of horse *(Equus)* at a depth of 14 feet below the surface. On Lankershim Boulevard, at the intersection of the California Highway 134 (approximately 2.3 miles south of Oxnard Street) near the Metrorail Redline Universal City Tunnel, LACM 6970 has produced specimens of camel (*Camelops hesternus*), bison (*Bison antiquus*), and ground sloth (*Glossotherium harlani*) at a depth of 60-80 feet below grade. McLeod states that surface grading or shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed Project area are unlikely to produce significant vertebrate fossil remains. However, excavations that extend down into older Quaternary Alluvium "may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens." No Quaternary-age fossil localities in the UCMP database were definitively located near the Project area. As a result, McLeod recommends that any substantial excavations below the surface in the proposed Project area, should be monitored closely by a paleontologist to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Sediment samples from the proposed Project area should also be collected and processed, to SVP standards, to determine the potential to find micro fossil remains. Any fossil remains recovered during this mitigation effort should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

Field reconnaissance of the Project area yielded negative results for archaeological resources within the APE, but excavations along the Victory Boulevard alignment and Oxnard Street alignment route alternative still have the potential to uncover subsurface archaeological resources. A historic glass shard containing a partial embossment from a Brown "Owens Illinois" bottle base, was found on the surface of the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor during field reconnaissance along Victory Boulevard. The glass shard was found approximately 25 feet north of Victory Boulevard and dates to 1953. It was found outside of the APE and considered non-significant due to its highly damaged preservation, and no other remnants of the bottle could be found. It is highly likely that subsurface archaeological resources could still exist in the native soils of the Project along the Victory Boulevard alignment and Oxnard Street alignment route alternative, especially in the areas of excavation within the undeveloped landscaped areas of the cloverleaf interchange for State Route 170 along. Potentially historic buildings and structures (including the Great wall of Los Angeles mural) observed at the time of the field reconnaissance, reside outside of the Project APE and would not be directly affected by the development of the Project. However, potentially historic buildings and structures may still experience indirect effects along Victory Boulevard or along Oxnard Street, Kester Avenue and a western portion of Victory Boulevard (from the Haskell Avenue to Kester Avenue) should the proposed alternative be chosen. Temporary impacts at the time of construction caused by indirect effects include visual and vibration impacts. Potential visual impacts would only occur during construction in front of a property (such as the construction associated with pump stations, diversion structures and connecting sewers located under the sidewalk), while indirect vibration impacts caused by construction may have lasting impacts on potentially historic buildings and structures due to the proximity to the Project, approximately 50 feet (15 m) from the middle of the street to the sidewalk. Along Oxnard Street, vibration impacts caused by indirect effects may also have lasting impacts on The Great Wall of Los Angeles mural (listed in the NRHP) due to the proximity to the Project alignment, should the proposed alternative alignment be chosen.

No known paleontological sites were located within the APE of the Project at the time of the field reconnaissance. The Project area is mostly covered by asphalt, concrete, and buildings except for few undeveloped areas which shows quaternary alluvium present within the APE. While fossils are unlikely to occur within the recent surficial sediment, there is potential for older (native) sediment to be present beneath the surface that may yield significant fossil remains. The Project alignment would excavate within the two most northern undeveloped landscaped areas of the cloverleaf interchange for State Route 170 along Victory Boulevard which may have a higher potential to uncover paleontological sites below the surface. The Project alignment would also go underneath the Tujunga Flood Control Channel (Tujunga Wash) which would involve deep excavations making this segment of the alignment the highest potential to uncover unknown paleontological sites. In addition, excavation of the microtunneling pits associated with the Kester Avenue Storm Drain and Tujunga Wash, as well as excavation associated with the East Valley Interceptor Sewer Junction may also uncover unknown paleontological sites.

Cultural records search results include a previously recorded archaeological prehistoric site located within a half-mile radius of the Project alignment and field reconnaissance yielded negative results for archaeological resources on the surface of the APE. Excavations along the Victory Boulevard alignment and Oxnard Street alignment route alternative still have the potential to uncover subsurface archaeological resources due to the proximity of the prerecorded prehistoric site and the historic glass shard from a Brown "Owens Illinois" bottle base found at the time of the field reconnaissance. Several unique historic properties were also identified during the records search within a half-mile radius of the Project and potentially historic properties adjacent to the Project at the time of the field reconnaissance but would not be directly impacted by Project development. However, potentially historic buildings, structures, and places outside of the APE observed at the time of the field reconnaissance, may still be impacted by indirect effects along Victory Boulevard, or along Oxnard Street, Kester Avenue and a western portion of Victory Boulevard (from the Haskell Avenue to Kester Avenue) should the proposed alternative be chosen. Along Oxnard Street, vibration impacts caused by indirect effects may have lasting impacts on

The Great Wall of Los Angeles mural (listed in the NRHP) due to the proximity to the Project alignment, should the proposed alternative alignment be chosen. The Project area has an unknown potential for paleontological resources per Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, who states no fossils have been recovered on the Project site itself, but the sediment of the Project site is known as Quaternary Alluvium that has yielded significant vertebrate fossil remains within older sediments at other nearby locations in the region. Although the field reconnaissance conducted yielded negative results for paleontological sites, this does not preclude the possibility of buried paleontological sites within the Project property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Prior to the onset of construction, a qualified archaeologist and professional paleontologist will be retained for the Project. The Project archaeologist and paleontologist will provide construction personnel training classes and develop a procedure and protocol pamphlet which will be provided at each class. The training classes will include examples of cultural resources (i.e., archaeological, Native American, and paleontological) to be aware of what could be found on site and what protocols and procedures are required to follow if discoveries are made. The Contractor or Subcontractor(s) will ensure that all construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

Under the direction of the qualified Project archaeologist, archaeological monitoring will be required during any construction-related activities (excavation) within native soil to help assure that if any archaeological resources are uncovered, or historic properties are impacted, each will be mitigated to a less-than-significant effect. If archaeological resources (i.e., isolated artifacts, sites, or features) are located during Project construction, all activity within fifty (50) feet of the find will stop and the qualified Project archaeologist will assess the significance of the find to determine the appropriate avoidance measures and mitigation. For any archaeological resources found at the time of monitoring, laboratory preparation, analysis, cataloging, curation, and final acceptance to a legal repository will be required. Once archaeological resource construction monitoring is completed, and the resources found have been processed in the laboratory, a final Report of Findings or Negative Findings document (if no resources are collected or observed) that summarizes the monitoring efforts, will be submitted to the implementing agency. The final report will be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center.

As determined by the qualified Project archaeologist, a qualified local Native American monitor should also be retained during ground disturbing activities, per the list of tribal contacts provided by the Native American Heritage Commission, for any sensitive Tribal cultural resources that may be uncovered. If Tribal cultural resources are found at the time of monitoring, all activity within fifty (50) feet of the find would stop and the qualified Project archaeologist with the Native American monitor will assess the significance of the find to determine the appropriate avoidance measures and mitigation. Upon completion of Tribal cultural resource construction monitoring, a compliance report that summarizes the monitoring efforts by the Native American monitor will be prepared. This report will be submitted to the qualified Project archaeologist.

Under the direction of the professional Project paleontologist, paleontological monitoring will be required during any construction-related activities in native soil within the older alluvium at greater depths such as the Kester Avenue storm Drain and Tujunga Wash locations, to help assure that if paleontological resources are uncovered, they will be mitigated to a less-than-significant effect on the resources. If paleontological resources are uncovered during monitoring activities and determined to be significant by the professional Project paleontologist, the resource(s) would be appropriately removed and stabilized in anticipation for preservation. If at all possible, soil samples to SVP standards, should be collected to look for microfossils. For any paleontological resources found at the time of monitoring activities, laboratory

preparation, analysis, cataloging, curation, and final acceptance to a qualified research facility such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (or other local professional repository) will be required. Once paleontological resource construction monitoring is complete, and any paleontological resources found have been processed in the laboratory, a final Report of Findings or Negative Findings document (if no resources are collected or observed) that summarizes the monitoring efforts, would be submitted to the implementing agency. The final report will be submitted to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

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APPENDIX A

Paleontology Records Search

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

14 December 2018

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
1531 Pontius Avenue, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Attn: Robin Turner, President

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, APRM project # 2018-05, in the City or Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Robin:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, APRM project # 2018-05, in the City or Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portions of the Van Nuys and Burbank USGS topographic quadrangle maps that you sent to me via e-mail on 3 December 2018. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur subsurface in the proposed project area.

In most of the proposed project area, the central and eastern portions, the surficial deposits consist of Quaternary alluvial sediments of clays, sands and gravels in the San Fernando Valley flood plain, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Verdugo Mountains just to the east via the branches of the Tujunga Wash. In the western portion of the proposed project area the surficial younger Quaternary Alluvium may be derived as fluvial deposits from the Los Angeles River that currently flows in a concrete channel just to the south. These younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but at varying depths there are older Quaternary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains.

Just south of the western portion of the proposed project area, east of the Sepulveda Dam Recreation Area and north of the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101), we have several vertebrate fossil localities found at depth. These localities include LACM 3822, near Kester Avenue and Sepulveda Boulevard north of Oxnard Street, that produced fossil specimens of extinct peccary, *Platygonus*, camel, *Camelops*, and bison, *Bison*, at depths between 75 and 100 feet below the surface, locality LACM 6208, further south along Kester Avenue near Burbank Boulevard, that produced fossil specimens of extinct bison, *Bison*, at a depth of 20 feet below the surface, and further south still locality LACM 3263, near the intersection of Kester Avenue and Otsego Street, that produced fossil specimens of extinct horse, *Equus*, at a depth of 14 feet below the surface.

Just east of due south of the eastern-most portion of the proposed project area, along Lankershim Boulevard at Highway 134, our older Quaternary locality LACM 6970 produced fossil specimens of camel, *Camelops hesternus*, bison, *Bison antiquus*, and ground sloth, *Glossotherium harlani*, at approximately 60 feet to 80 feet below grade excavated during construction of the Metrorail Redline Universal City Tunnel.

Surface grading or shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to produce significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Sediment samples from the proposed project area should also be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential of the site. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX B

Field Reconnaissance Photographs

On December 31, 2018 Ms. Robin Turner, Mr. SunMin Choi, and Mr. Miguel Miguel conducted field reconnaissance of the Project area to evaluate the presence of any archaeological or paleontological sites to determine if the development of the Project will have any significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on such resources. The survey began at the intersection of Victory Boulevard and Vineland Avenue and continued along Victory Boulevard in a westward direction towards Haskell Avenue. A combination of pedestrian and windshield survey methods were utilized to cover the extent of the Project area. Pedestrian survey methods were conducted to examine more specific features at large (high density) intersections, historic residences and buildings, and undeveloped areas which were all observed on foot, photographed and noted for any potential significant adverse impacts that may be caused by the development of the Project. An undeveloped area known as the Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor (Figure 8) that is primarily used for standing electrical towers (east of the intersection of Victory Boulevard and Fair Avenue), runs in a north west direction and was surveyed in transects by Ms. Turner, Mr. Choi, and Mr. Miguel approximately 50 feet (15m) apart towards a southeast direction. Three undeveloped landscaped areas of the cloverleaf interchange for State Route 170 (Figure 9) along Victory Boulevard were also observed by Mr. Choi and Mr. Miguel. Windshield survey methods were used to assess general observations along Victory Boulevard.

Field reconnaissance of the Oxnard Street alignment route alternative began along Kester Avenue, from the intersection at Victory Boulevard and moved in a southerly direction towards Oxnard Street. Oxnard Street was then surveyed beginning at the intersection of Kester Avenue and moved along in an easterly direction to Vineland Avenue. Pedestrian survey methods were still conducted to examine more specific features at large (high density) intersections, historic residences and buildings, and open space areas which were all observed on foot, photographed and noted in case of any potential significant adverse impacts that may be caused by the development of the Project. Windshield survey methods were used to assess general observations along Oxnard Street and Kester Avenue. All photos, and field notes are stored in the APRMI office.

Figure 1: Withnall Highway Utility Corridor reas surveyed along Victory Boulevard

Figure 2: Areas surveyed for the undeveloped landscaped areas of the cloverleaf interchange for State Route 170 along Victory Boulevard

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

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #: _____
HRI #: _____
Trinomial: _____

Resource Name or #: EWVIS APE Survey Photos

Year:2018

Camera Format:
Film Type and Speed:
Photographer: SunMin Choi

Lens Size:
Negatives/Files Kept at:

Mo.	Day	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
12	31	DSC0018	11011 Victory Blvd-North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Vineland Ave	280°	2018-12
12	31	DCS0019	11011 Victory Blvd-North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Vineland Ave	330°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0020	6364 Vineland-South East Corner of Victory Blvd and Vineland Ave	160°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0021	11024 Victory Blvd-South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Vineland Ave	180°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0022	Volunteers of America-South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Vicland Place	230°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0023	11000 Victory Blvd-South East Corner of Victory Blvd and Vicland Place	150°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0024	11110 Victory Blvd-The Mayflower	160°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0025	North West Corner of Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor at Victory Blvd and Fair Avenue	60°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0026	North East Corner of Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor at Victory Blvd and Fair Avenue	60°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0027	Owens Illinois Brown Bottle Base Fragment	Detail	2018-12
12	31	DSC0029	View South East of Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor	140°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0030	Vegetation within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor	Detail	2018-12
12	31	DSC0031	Vegetation within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor	Detail	2018-12
12	31	DSC0033	Vegetation within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor	Detail	2018-12
12	31	DSC0034	Gopher Holes within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor	Detail	2018-12
12	31	DSC0035	Rocks Under Electrical Towers within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor	Detail	2018-12
12	31	DSC0036	Porcelain Fragment with Floral Pattern within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor	Detail	2018-12
12	31	DSC0037	11222 & 11218 Victory Blvd	190°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0038	11241 Victory Blvd	40°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0039	11245 Victory Blvd	40°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0040	11249 Victory Blvd	40°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0041	11341 Victory Blvd	310°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0042	Pump Station Area on Victory Blvd and Tujunga Ave	280°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0043	6400 Tujunga-North East Corner of Tujunga Ave and Victory Blvd	190°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0044	11401 Victory Blvd-North West Corner of Tujunga Ave and Victory Blvd	280°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0045	11404 Victory Blvd-South West Corner of Tujunga Ave and Victory Blvd	210°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0046	11510 Victory Blvd	200°	2018-12

12	31	DSC0050	11516 Victory Blvd	160°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0052	North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Lankershim Blvd	280°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0053	South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Lankershim Blvd	190°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0054	Pump Station Area on South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Lankershim Blvd	230°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0056	Pump Station Area on North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Laurel Canyon Blvd	280°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0058	South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Laurel Canyon Blvd	180°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0059	Pump Station Area on Median along Victory Blvd west of Babcock Ave	20°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0061	South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Coldwater Canyon Ave	210°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0062	South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Coldwater Canyon Ave	240°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0063	South Side of Victory Blvd and Coldwater Canyon Ave	230°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0064	South Side of Victory Blvd and Coldwater Canyon Ave	230°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0065	Pump Station Location east of Victory Blvd and Fulton Avenue	80°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0066	Tujunga Wash Flood Control Channel North of Victory Blvd and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave	0°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0068	Tujunga Wash Flood Control Channel North of Victory Blvd and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave	270°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0069	13242 Victory Blvd	220°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0070	South West Side of Victory Blvd and Longridge Ave	230°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0073	14222 Victory Blvd	180°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0074	14226 Victory Blvd	180°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0076	14242 Victory Blvd	180°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0078	14246 Victory Blvd	180°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0079	South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Van Nuys Blvd	120°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0080	6378 Van Nuys Blvd-South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Van Nuys Blvd	120°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0081	South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Van Nuys Blvd	190°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0082	North East Corner of Victory Blvd and Van Nuys Blvd	80°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0086	North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Van Nuys Blvd	340°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0087	North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Sepulveda Blvd	260°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0088	North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Sepulveda Blvd	320°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0091	South East Corner of Victory Blvd and Sepulveda Blvd	30°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0092	North East Corner of Victory and Sepulveda Blvd	60°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0093	South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Sepulveda Blvd	210°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0094	North East Corner of Victory Blvd and Haskell Ave	80°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0095	South East Corner of Victory Blvdand Haskell Ave	150°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0097	South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Haskell Ave	190°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0099	View South West towards Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant	250°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0100	Haskell Creek concrete channel on North East Corner of Victory Blvdand Haskell Ave	0°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0101	6319 Kester Ave	280°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0102	6325 Kester Ave	280°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0103	14853 Friar St.	30°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0104	6031 Kester Ave	290°	2018-12

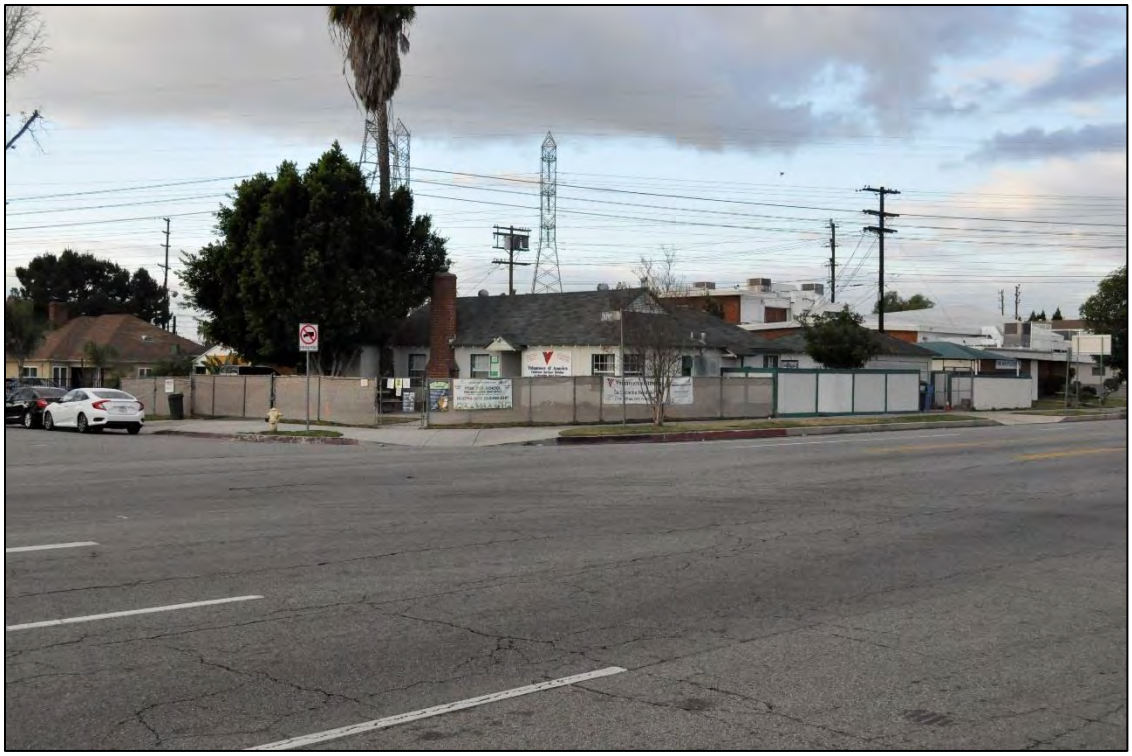
12	31	DSC0105	6103 Kester Ave	290°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0107	6030 Kester Ave	140°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0108	6000 Kester Ave	70°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0109	6000 Kester Ave	40°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0110	North West Corner of Kester Ave and Oxnard St.	270°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0111	South East Corner of Kester Ave and Oxnard St.	230°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0112	South East Corner of Kester Ave and Oxnard St.	140°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0113	14453 Oxnard St.	310°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0114	14453 Oxnard St.	60°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0115	14300 Oxnard St	240°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0116	Tujunga Wash Greenway and Stream Resoration Project along Oxnard St. and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave	330°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0117	Tujunga Wash Flood Control Channel along Oxnard St. and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave	0°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0118	The Great Wall of Los Angeles along Oxnard St. and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave	210°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0119	Tujunga Wash Flood Control Channel along Oxnard St. and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave	180°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0120	11732 Oxnard St.	230°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0123	South view of Oxnard St. Between Lankershim Blvd and Tujunga Ave	240°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0124	11214 Oxnard St.	220°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0126	11214 Oxnard St.	170°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0127	Undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd	160°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0128	Undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd	170°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0130	Undeveloped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd	350°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0132	Tujunga Wash Central Branch within undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd	180°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0133	Tujunga Wash Central Branch within undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd	340°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0134	Culvert Perpendicular to Tujunga Wash Central Branch within undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd	240°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0135	Culvert Perpendicular to Tujunga Wash Central Branch within undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd	80°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0136	Tujunga Wash Central Branch within undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd	150°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0137	Staging Area within undeveloped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd	90°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0138	Staging Area within undeveloped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd	20°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0139	North East Corner of Victory Blvd and Wilson St	60°	2018-12
12	31	DSC0140	North East Corner of Victory Blvd and Wilson St	290°	2018-12

11011 Victory Blvd-North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Vineland Ave-Commercial Building (Open Air Mall) – DSC0018

11011 Victory Blvd-North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Vineland Ave-Commercial Building (Open Air Mall) – DSC0018

6364 Vineland-South East Corner of Victory Blvd and Vineland Ave – Commercial Building (Strip Mall) – DSC0020

11024 Victory Blvd-South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Vineland Ave– Commercial Building – DSC0021



Volunteers of America-South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Vicland Place – Commercial Building - DSC0022

11000 Victory Blvd-South East Corner of Victory Blvd and Vicland Place – Single Family Home – DSC0023

11110 Victory Blvd-The Mayflower – Commercial Building -DSC0024

North West Corner of Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor at Victory Blvd and Fair Avenue – Utility Corridor – DSC0025

North East Corner of Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor at Victory Blvd and Fair Avenue – Utility Corridor– DSC0026

Owens Illinois Brown Bottle Base Fragment – Located within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor on North East Corner of Victory Blvd and Fair Avenue – DSC0027

View South East of Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor on South side of Victory Blvd– Utility Corridor – DSC0029

Vegetation within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor South of Victory Blvd – DSC0030

Vegetation within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor South of Victory Blvd – DSC0031

Vegetation within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor South of Victory Blvd – DSC0033

Gopher Holes within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor South of Victory Blvd – DSC0034

Rocks Under Electrical Towers within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor South of Victory Blvd–DSC0035

Porcelain Fragment with Floral Pattern within Whitnall Highway Utility Corridor South of Victory Blvd – DSC0036

11222 & 11218 Victory Blvd – Single-family homes – DSC0037

11241 Victory Blvd – Single-family home - DSC0038

11245 Victory Blvd – Single-family home - DSC0039

11249 Victory Blvd – Single-family – DSC0040

11341 Victory Blvd – Apartment Building -DSC0041

Pump Station Area on Victory Blvd and Tujunga Ave– DSC0042

6400 Tujunga-North East Corner of Tujunga Ave and Victory Blvd – Commercial Building (Strip Mall) – DSC0043

11401 Victory Blvd-North West Corner of Tujunga Ave and Victory Blvd – Commercial Building (Strip Mall) – DSC0044

11404 Victory Blvd-South West Corner of Tujunga Ave and Victory Blvd – Commercial Building (Strip Mall) – DSC0045

11510 Victory Blvd – Single-family home – DSC0046

11516 Victory Blvd – Single-family home – DSC0050

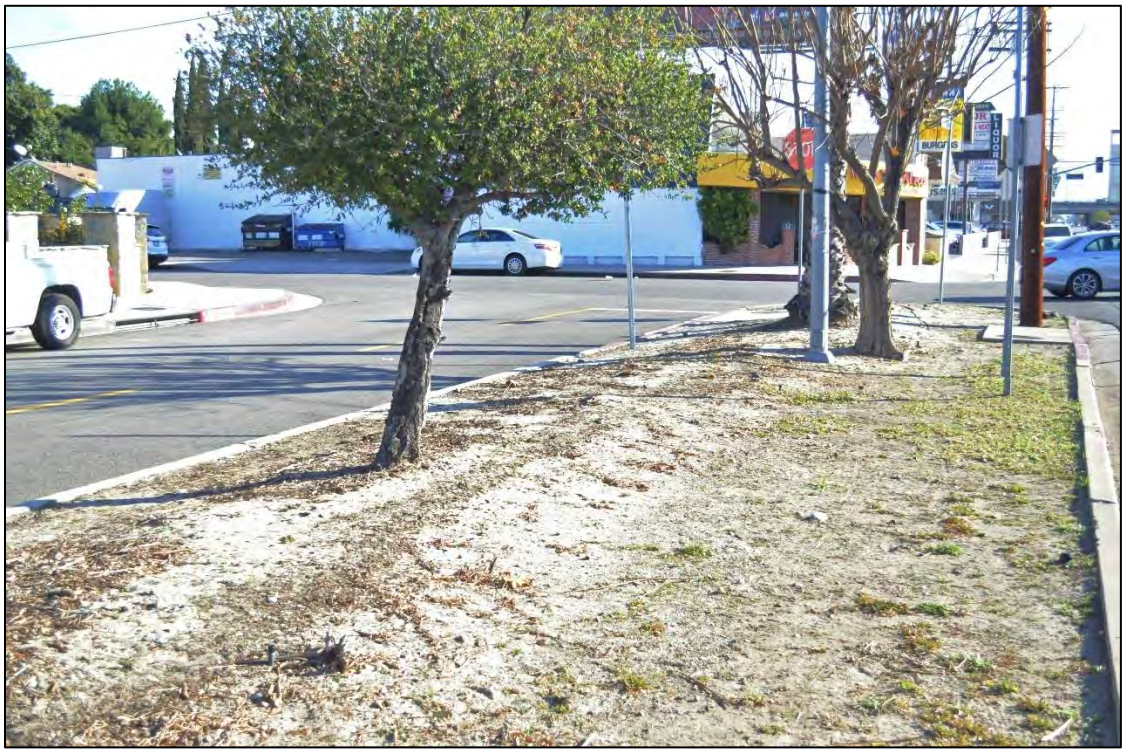
North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Lankershim Blvd– DSC0052

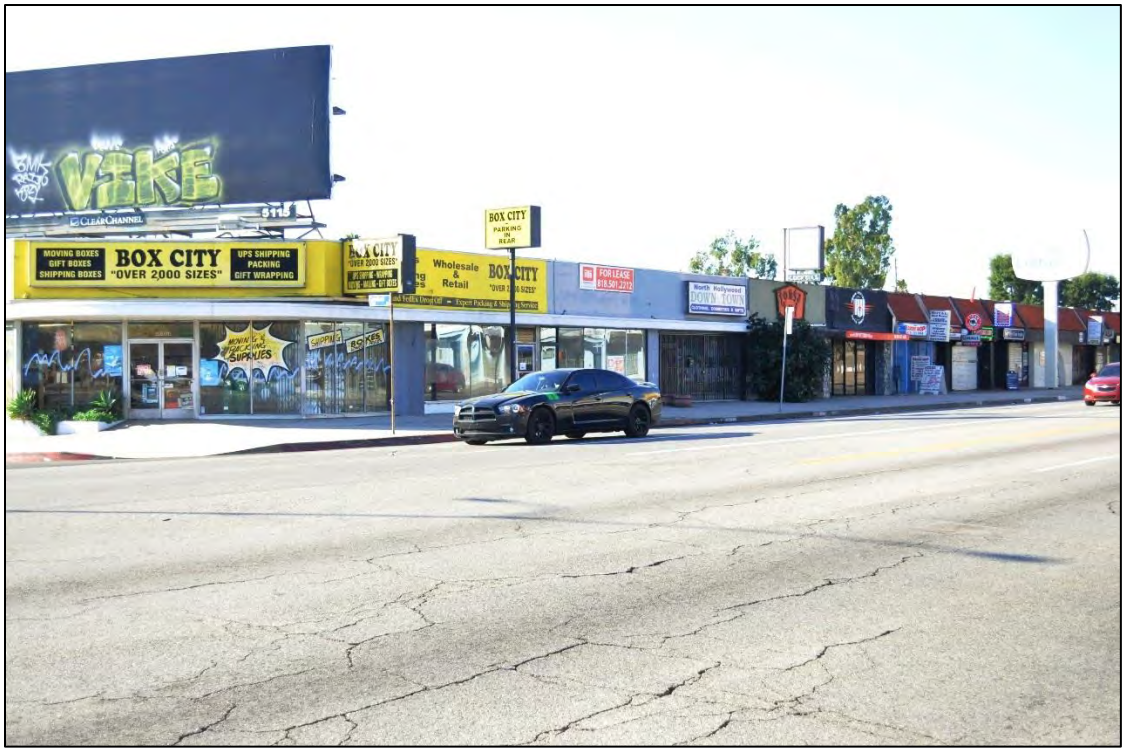
South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Lankershim Blvd – Commercial Building – DSC0053

Pump Station Area on South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Lankershim Blvd – DSC0054

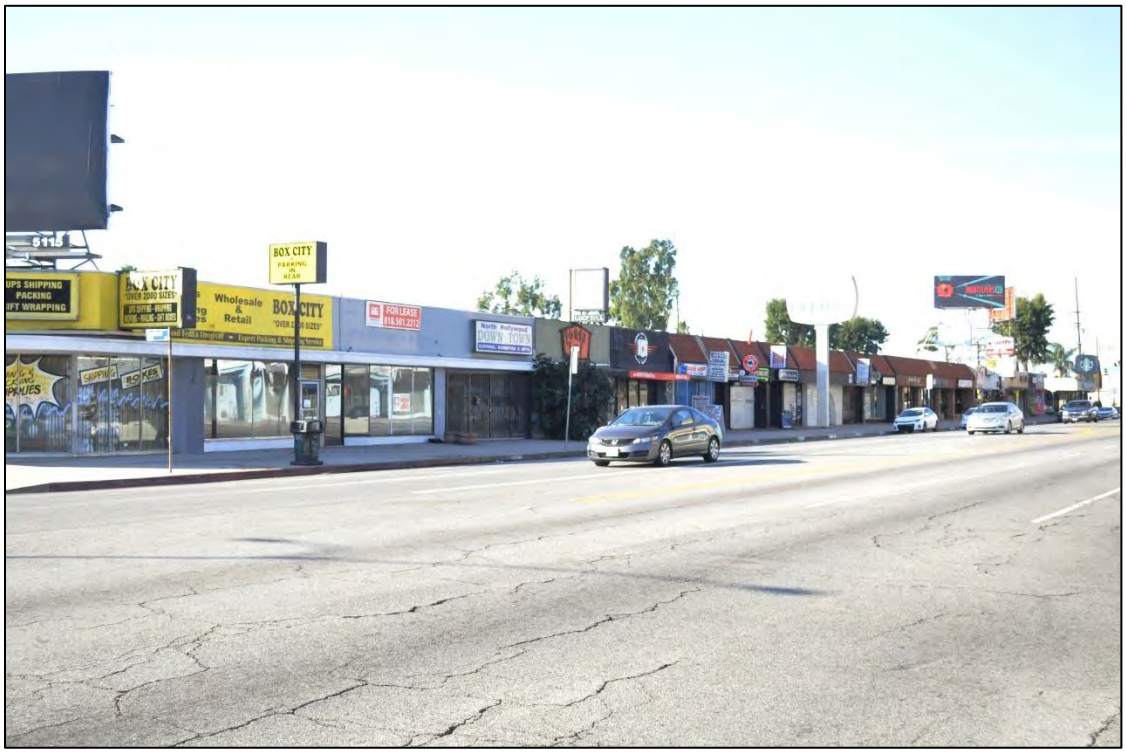
Pump Station Area on North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Laurel Canyon Blvd – DSC0056

South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Laurel Canyon Blvd – Commercial Building (Strip Mall) – DSC0058

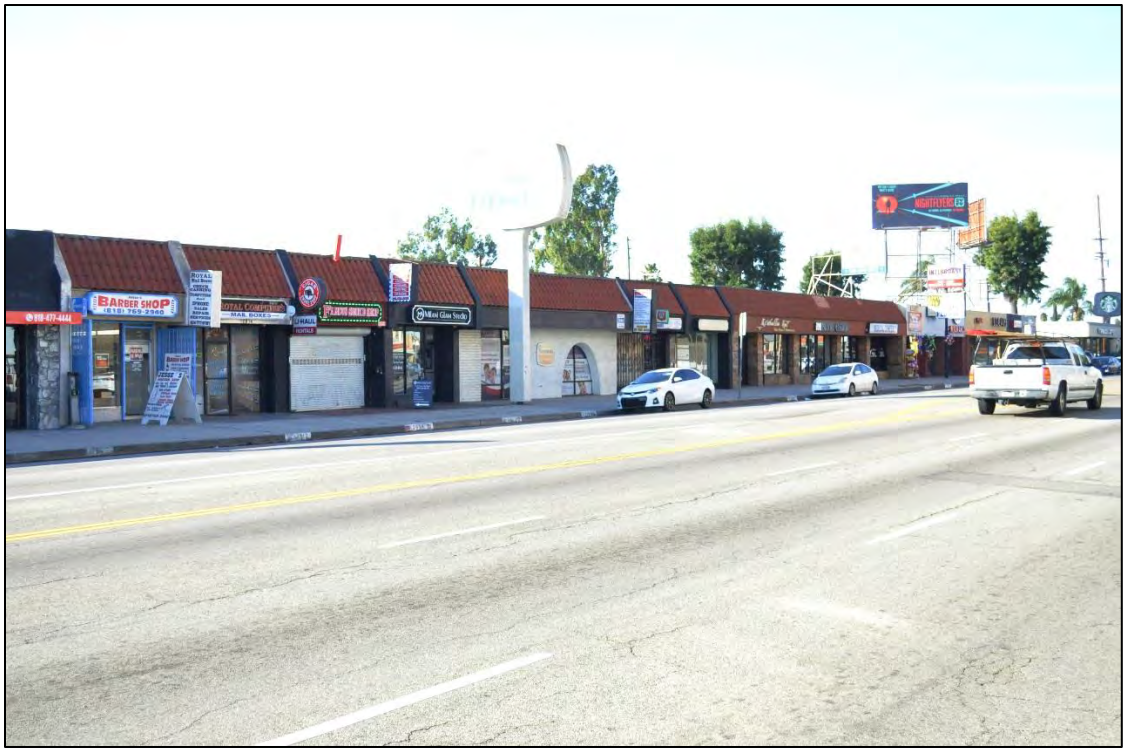

Pump Station Area on Median along Victory Blvd west of Babcock Ave – DSC0059



South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Coldwater Canyon Ave – Commercial Building (Strip Mall) – DSC0061



South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Coldwater Canyon Ave – Commercial Building (Strip Mall) – DSC0062



South Side of Victory Blvd and Coldwater Canyon Ave – Commercial Building (Strip Mall) - DSC0063

South Side of Victory Blvd and Coldwater Canyon Ave– Commercial Building (Strip Mall) - DSC0064

Pump Station Location east of Victory Blvd and Fulton Avenue – DSC0065

Tujunga Wash Flood Control Channel North of Victory Blvd and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave– DSC0066

Tujunga Wash Flood Control Channel North of Victory Blvd and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave – DSC0068

13242 Victory Blvd - Commercial Building (Kiddies Creative Learning Center) - DSC0069

South West Side of Victory Blvd and Longridge Ave– Commercial Building – DSC0070


14222 Victory Blvd – Single family - DSC0073

14226 Victory Blvd – Single-family Home – DSC0074

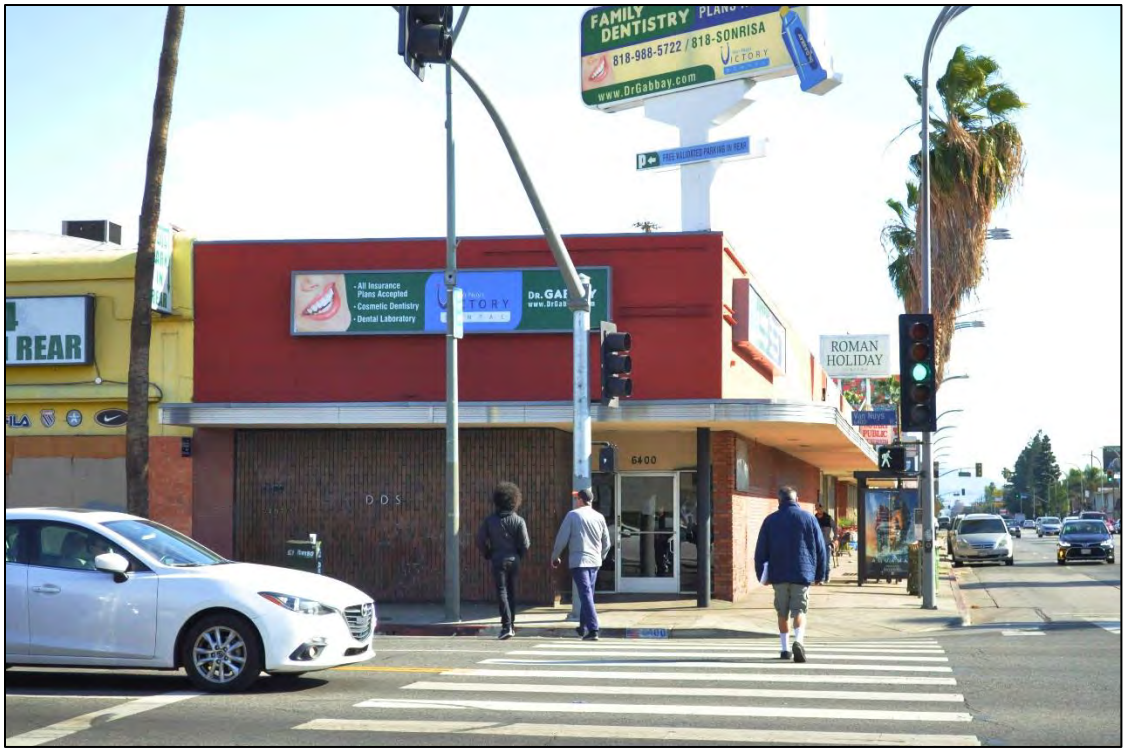
14242 Victory Blvd – Single-family - DSC0076

14246 Victory Blvd - Single-family - DSC0078

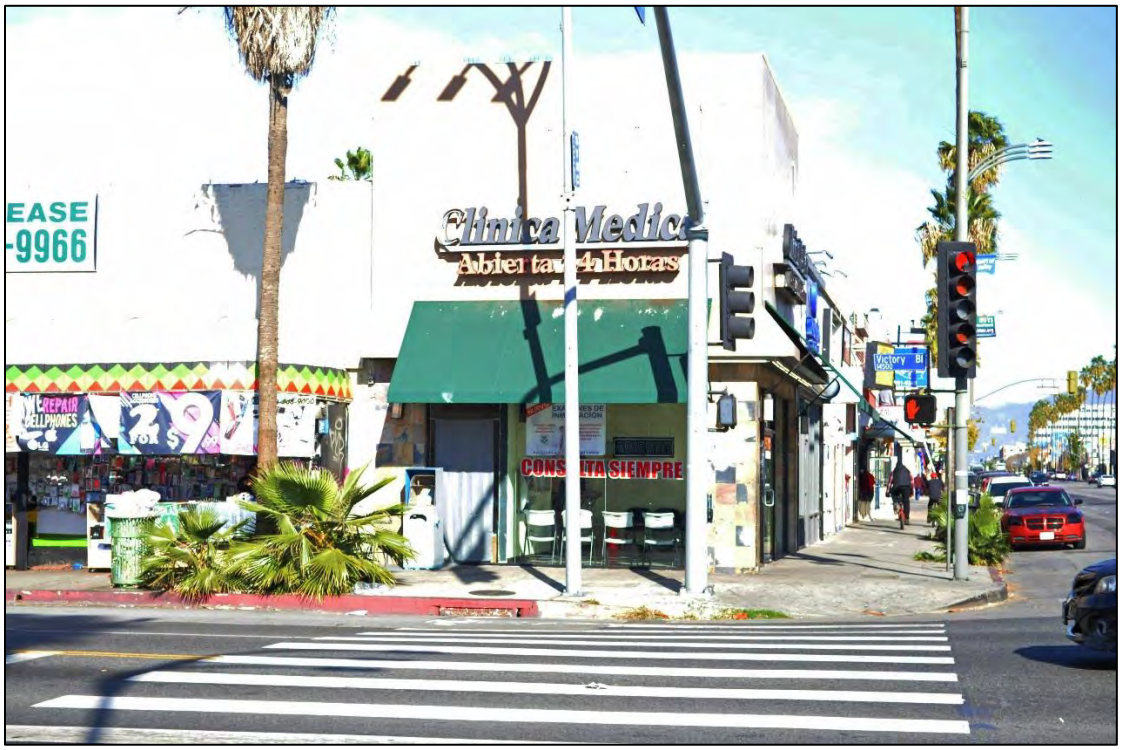
South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Van Nuys Blvd– Commercial Building – DSC0079

6378 Van Nuys Blvd-South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Van Nuys Blvd – Commercial building - DSC0080

South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Van Nuys Blvd– Commercial Building - DSC0081



North East Corner of Victory Blvd and Van Nuys Blvd – Commercial Building – DSC0082

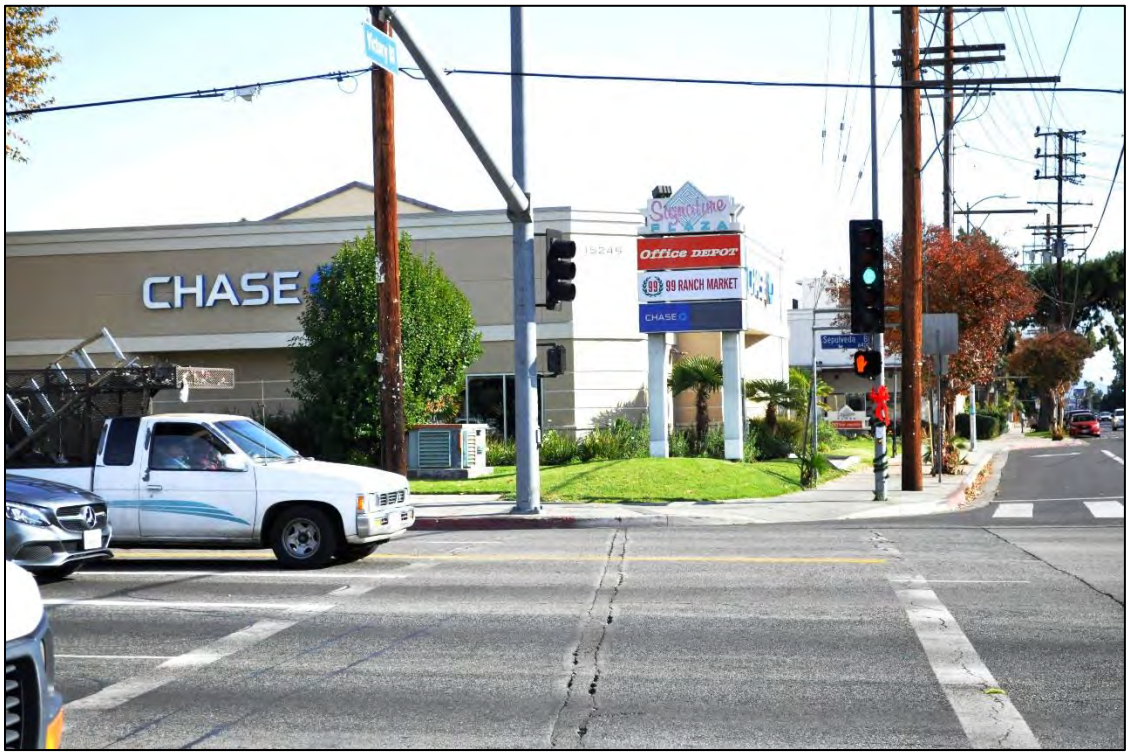


North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Van Nuys Blvd– Commercial Building – DSC0086

North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Sepulveda Blvd– Commercial Building (Open Air Mall) – DSC0087

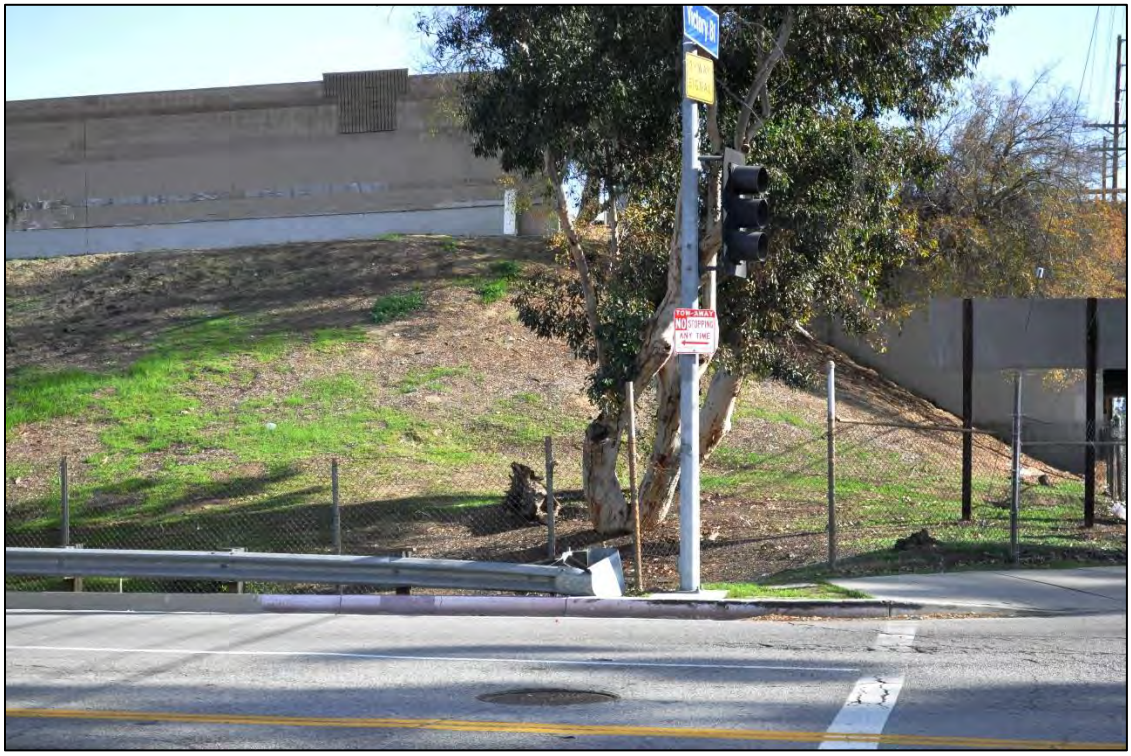
North West Corner of Victory Blvd and Sepulveda Blvd– Commercial Building (Open Air Mall) – DSC0088

South East Corner of Victory Blvd and Sepulveda Blvd – Commercial Building – DSC0091



North East Corner of Victory and Sepulveda Blvd– Commercial Building – DSC0092

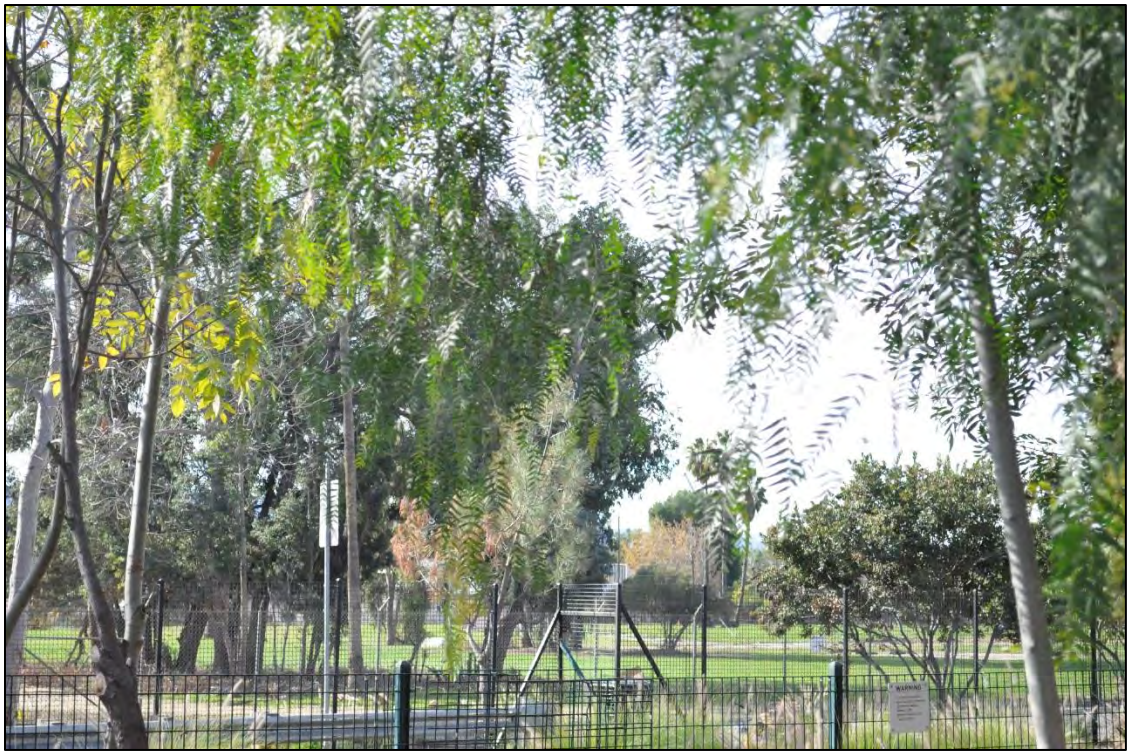
South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Sepulveda Blvd– Commercial Building – DSC0093



North East Corner of Victory Blvd and Haskell Ave – DSC0094

South East Corner of Victory Blvdand Haskell Ave– DSC0095

South West Corner of Victory Blvd and Haskell Ave– DSC0097

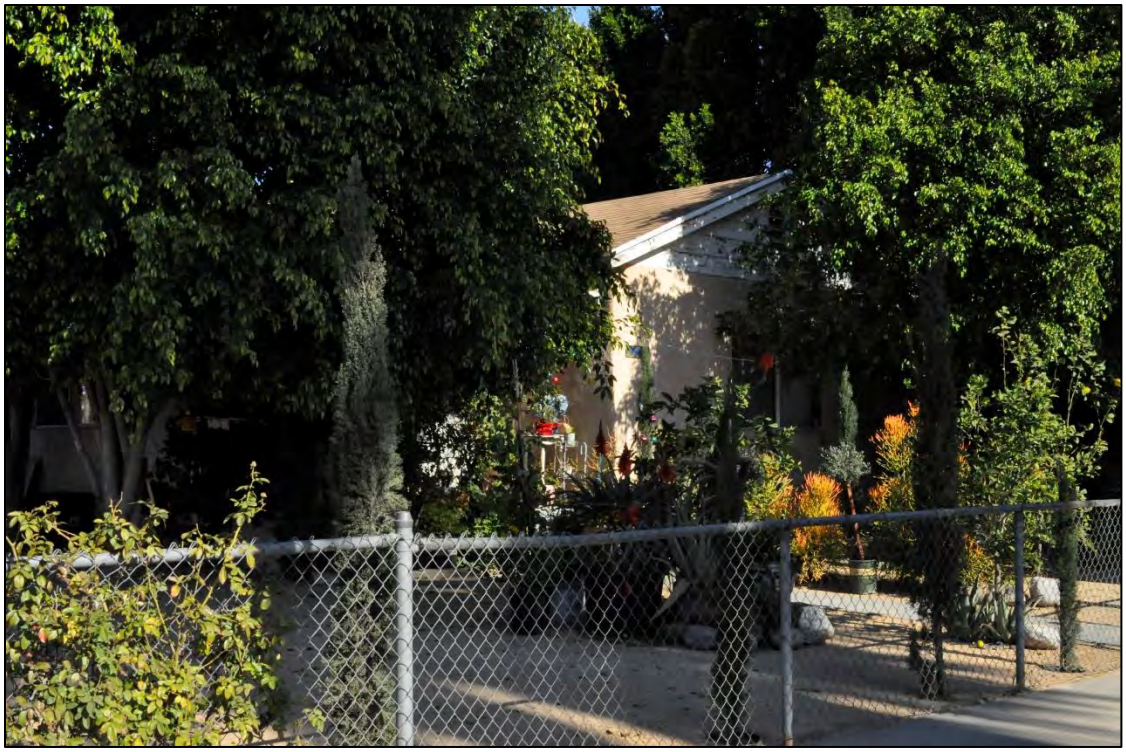


View South West towards Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant – DSC0099

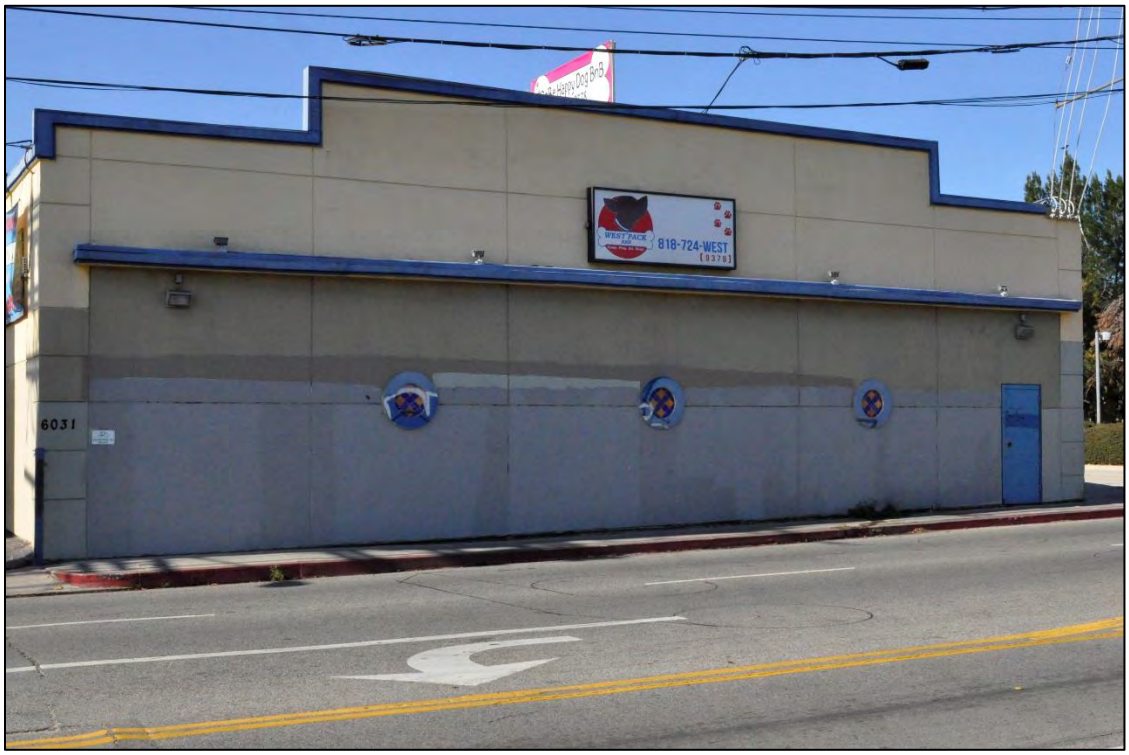
Haskell Creek concrete channel on North East Corner of Victory Blvdand Haskell Ave – DSC0100

6319 Kester Ave – Multi-family home - DSC0101

6325 Kester Ave – Multi-family home - DSC0102



14853 Friar St – Single-family Home – DSC0103



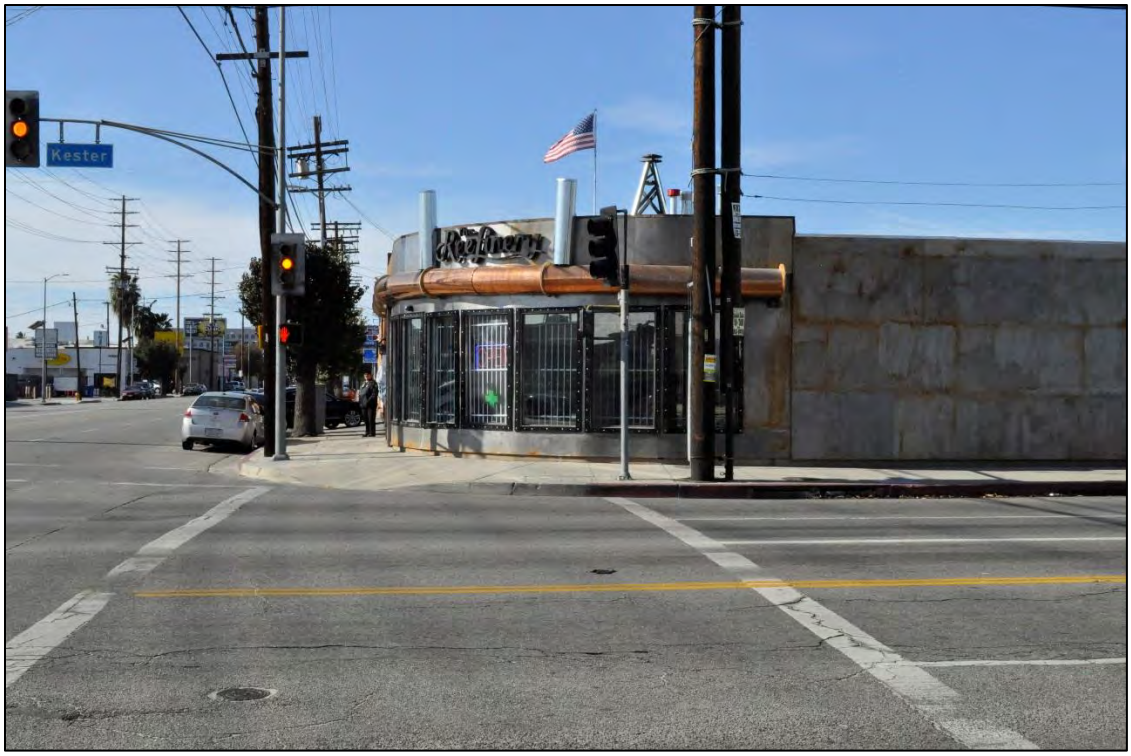
6031 Kester Ave – Commercial Building – DSC0104

6103 Kester Ave – Commercial Building - DSC0105

6030 Kester Ave – Commercial Building – DSC0107

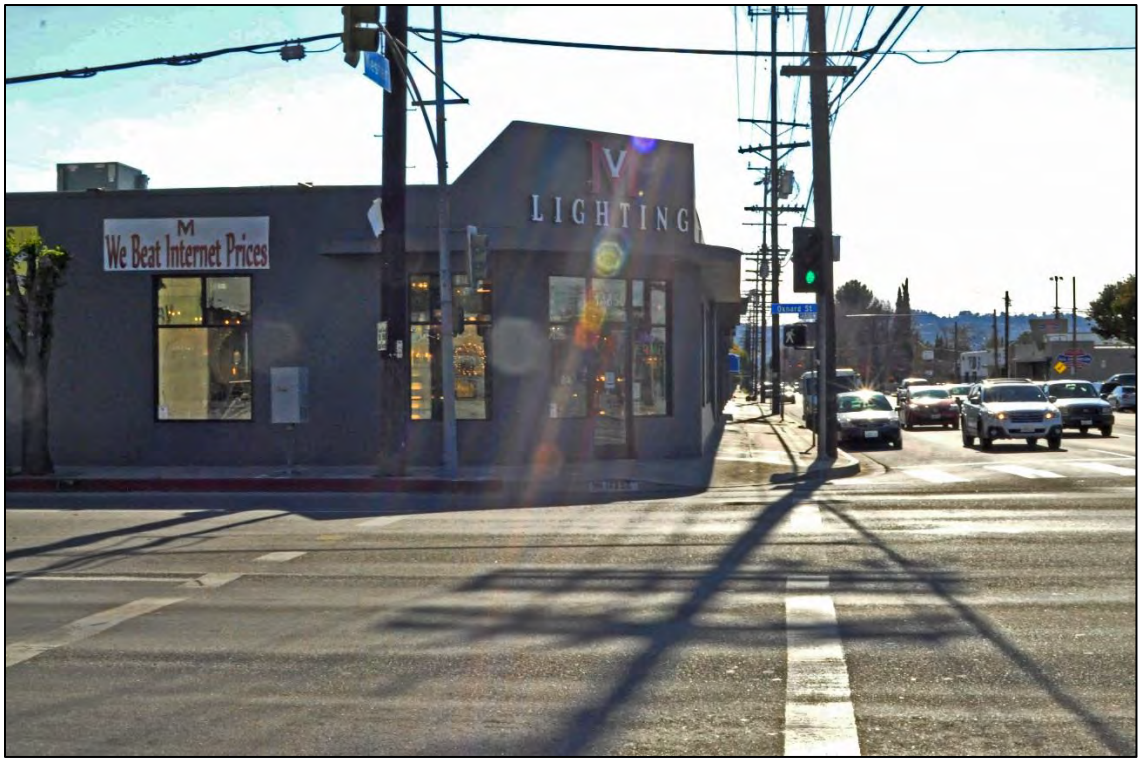
6000 Kester Ave - Commercial building - DSC0109

6000 Kester Ave - Commercial building - DSC0109



North West Corner of Kester Ave and Oxnard St. – Commercial Building – DSC0110

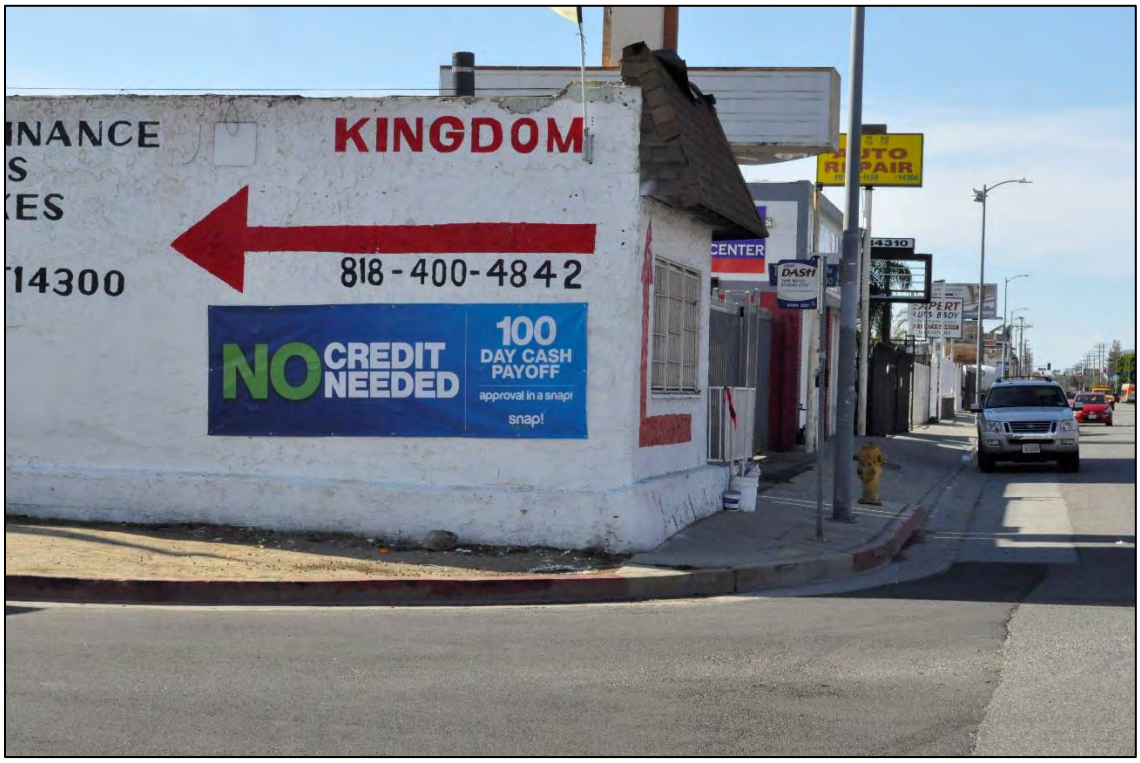
South East Corner of Kester Ave and Oxnard St.- Commercial Building – DSC0111



South East Corner of Kester Ave and Oxnard St. – Commercial Building – DSC0112


14453 Oxnard St. – Utilities Building - DSC0113

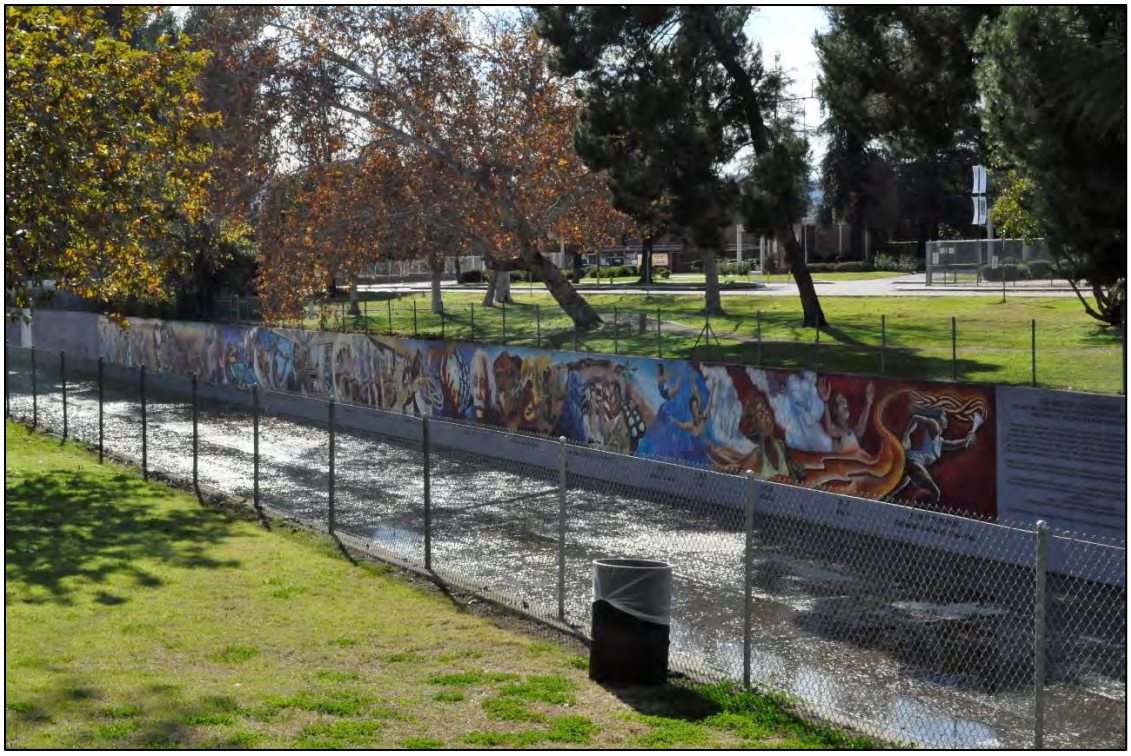
14453 Oxnard St. – Utilities Building - DSC0114



14300 Oxnard St – Commercial Building - DSC0115

Tujunga Wash Greenway and Stream Resoration Project along Oxnard St. and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave – DSC0116

Tujunga Wash Flood Control Channel along Oxnard St. and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave – DSC0117



The Great Wall of Los Angeles along Oxnard St. and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave(Frame: DSC0118)

Tujunga Wash Flood Control Channel along Oxnard St. and west of Coldwater Canyon Ave– DSC0119

11738 Oxnard St. – Single-family Home - DSC0119

South view of Oxnard St. Between Lankershim Blvd and Tujunga Ave – Commercial Buildings - DSC0120

11214 Oxnard St – Single-family – DSC0124

11214 Oxnard St – Single-family home garage - DSC0126

Undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd – Drainage – DSC0127

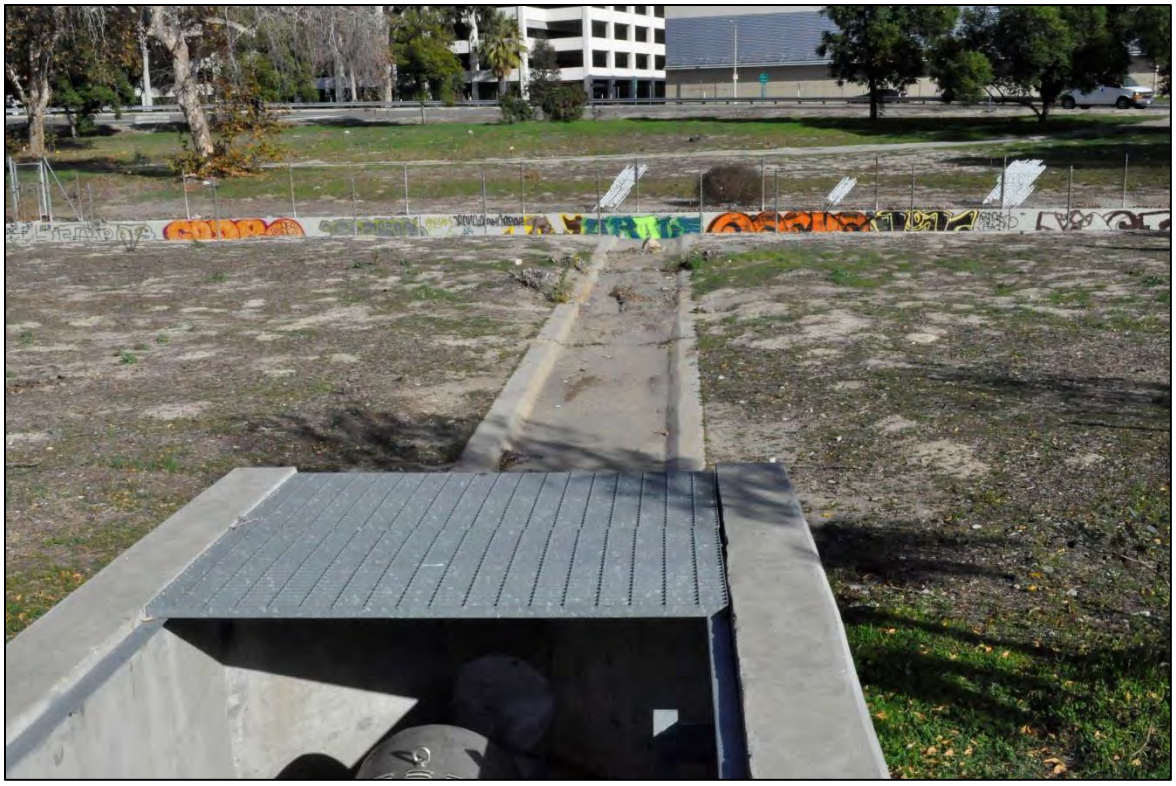
Undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd – DSC0128

Undeveloped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd – Overview – DSC0130

Tujunga Wash Central Branch within undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd – DSC0132

Tujunga Wash Central Branch within undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd – DSC0133

Culvert Perpendicular to Tujunga Wash Central Branch within undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd – DSC0134



Culvert Perpendicular to Tujunga Wash Central Branch within undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd – DSC0135

Tujunga Wash Central Branch within undeveloped landscaped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd – DSC0136

Staging Area within undeveloped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd – DSC0137

Staging Area within undeveloped areas of cloverfield interchage for State Route 170 along Victory Blvd – DSC0138

North East Corner of Victory Blvd and Wilson St – Empty Lot – DSC0139


North East Corner of Victory Blvd and Wilson St – Empty Lot – DSC0139

APPENDIX C

Built Environment, Cultural Reports and Studies

Built environment refers to the human-made structures that includes buildings, monuments, and landmarks that combines physical elements for living, working and playing within a community. The built environment also encompasses spaces created or modified by people including parks, transportation systems, and utility structures. 82 previously recorded built environment records were found outside of the direct APE and considered not significant by the author or investigator of the record. Built environment discussed below are located within a half mile radius of the Project area. The built environment discussed often states NRHP, CRHR, or HCM criterion determinations made by the author or investigators of the records and not made by APRMI. The NRHP is the United States federal government's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation for their historical significance. The CRHR is the California state government equivalence of the NRHP and the HCM is the official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation for their historical significance within the County of Los Angeles.

Built Environment

19-150382 – Building is located at 14103 Gilmore Street, Van Nuys, constructed in 1919 is a single-family residence. The building had no distinguishing architectural features recorded.

19-150383 – Building is located at 14101 Calvert Street, Van Nuys. This building is a one-story frame and stucco single-family residence built in 1930.

19-150384 – Building is located on 14108 Calvert Street. The building is a one-story frame and stucco single family residence constructed in 1930.

19-150385 – Building is located on at 6209 Hazeltine Ave, Van Nuys. The building is a one-story frame residential building and stucco duplex constructed in 1937. The structure was scheduled to be remodeled or removed for construction.

19-150386 – Building located at 6311 and 6315 Hazeltine, Van Nuys. Both buildings are one story, frame and stucco single family residences constructed in 1941. Remodeled or removed for construction.

19-167292 – Van Nuys Branch Library located in 6250 Sylmar Ave. Van Nuys is part of the Los Angeles Branch Library System Thematic group which is comprised of 22 buildings in various period revival styles constructed to house the initial library system of the City of Los Angeles. This resource was recorded by Marilyn Y. Tamura and Jo Anna Johnson on November 5, 1979 and was built in 1926. The building is a one-story masonry building which is designed in a Spanish Colonial Revival Style. It has a symmetrical street elevation, a gabled tilled roof and stucco-clad walls. Landscaping and foundation plantings are mature. A neutral walkway leads up to the entry where two recessed paneled doors lead into the Library. Flanking each side of the entry are three sets of paired casement windows. Lile west facade features a set of six casement windows surrounded by Spanish decoration which includes stylized columns and an arch with a rosette. The east gable features an exterior stucco-clad chimney. A slightly smaller, one-story extension on the west paired casement windows as well as an arched window. The building is no longer used as a library but serves as offices for the neighborhood of Van Nuys.

19-167303 - North Hollywood Branch located on 5211 Tujunga Ave in North Hollywood and built in 1930 is part of the Los Angeles Branch Library System Thematic group which is comprised of 22 buildings in various period revival styles constructed to house the initial library system of the City of Los Angeles. This resource was recorded by Marilyn Y. Tamura and Jo Anna Johnson on November 5, 1979. The resource is a one-story red brick building with clerestory top half with seven multi-pane recessed windows that are centered over the entry. In 1956, architect John Landon designed an addition which doubled the library's size.

19-170966 – El Portal Theater located on 5265-5271 Lankershim Blvd, North Hollywood was built in 1926 was recorded by Roger Hatheway in August 1981. The theater consists of a two-story steel reinforced concrete building. It is built in an essentially rectangular building made slightly asymmetrical by the diagonal course of Lankershim Blvd. Major architectural features include a central main entrance flanked by a store frontage with a simple plate glass window, a new marquee, a central decorative parapet and a flat roof. Architectural details include decorative art stone, a second story window band articulated by concrete piers with decorative caps, a stringcourse and flat window and door openings. The building has been modified but retains majority of its original detailing, architectural form and intent. The portal theater is primarily significant for its long and continued use, its relatively unaltered condition, and its visual relation to the old Security Trust and Savings Bank (5303 Lankershim Blvd.). The theater was designed by L.A Smith, a well-known southern California architect. The theater and the nearby bank building serve as visual reminder of growth of the North Hollywood community and in particular of the important expansion in the 1920's.

19-170971 – Building located on 5257 Denny Ave, North Hollywood, was built in 1891 and recorded by Roger Hatheway in August of 1981. The building is a two-story wood frame structure. It is built in a rectangular building plan and designed in a manner influenced by the Italianate and Eastlake styles. Major architectural features include a raised and offset main entrance, a simple porch, a hipped roof, and twin two story square window bays which break the symmetry of the roofline. The structure is significant primarily for its age and association with the early growth of what is now North Hollywood community.

19-175261 - North Hollywood Highschool, located on 5231 Colfax Ave. Los Angeles constructed 1926 and recorded by Christy J. McAvoy in January 11, 1996. The resource includes five buildings which include the historic core of the high school campus which include the Main Building, Randolph Hall, Frasher Hall, Library, and Auditorium. The structures were made in a Spanish Colonial Revival style were built in 1926. The buildings were deemed eligible for demolition.

19-175325 – San Fernando Valley Generating Plant located on 11845 Vose St. Los Angeles built 1924 and was recorded by Christy J. McAvoy in December 16, 1994. The structure is a 36-foot high industrial structure with Classical detailing. The San Fernando Valley Generating plant is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the development of the water system of the City of Los Angeles. The plant is also significant under Criterion C as an example of Classically inspired industrial architecture, particularly public utility building architecture.

19-180686 – The Portal of the Folded Wings Shrine to Aviation and Museum. (The Rotunda) built in 1924 and was recorded by Giacinta Bradley Koonz on September 9 ,1997. The structure is an arched four pillared structure which was originally known as a Rotunda and entrance to a cemetery. The Structure rises 72 feet from the ground on four marble-sided pillars. The Portal of the Folded Wings Shrine to Aviation and Museum meets the National Register Criteria as an example of Southern California's distinctive Mission/Spanish/Colonial Revival architecture and Churrigueresque decorative styles. The Portal currently commemorates deceased persons who contributed to the pioneering years of aviation and is located on cemetery property. It is significant for the period 1924 which it was constructed as a building with the sole purpose to display the designs of architect, Kenneth McDonald Jr.

19-186858 – Henricks Builders Supply located on 11275 Chandler Blvd. North Hollywood. Recorded by Roger Hatheway in August 1981. It consists of a one-story wood frame building designed in a n Utilitarian manner. The resource is potentially significant for its association with the growth and settlement of what is now North Hollywood, and for its relatively unaltered condition.

19-186642 – Building located on 11030 Cumpston St. Los Angeles. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in October 2, 2001. The property is a large property composed of two commercial lots totaling 6.15 acres. At the time recorded (1994) it was used as a construction/maintenance yard for Caltrans. Structures do not have any historical significance.

19-186643 – The resource is located on 5525 Vineland Ave, Los Angeles. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna on August 2, 2001. It is a rectangular commercial structure and frame construction. The structured originally built in 1951, the building is not historically significant.

19-186644 – 11015 Cumpston St., Los Angeles is a complementing building to the commercial structure located in 11025 Cumpston Street. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna on August 2, 2001. This main building is a two-story rectangular structure. The building was built in the 1960's and is not historically significant.

19-186645 – 11025 Cumpston St. Los Angeles is a property which consists of five conjoined lots which was used as a junk yard/salvage yard at the time it was recorded. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. This structure was built in 1967 and it has no historical significance.

19-1886646 – 5531 Vineland Ave, Los Angeles is a one story, concrete and cinder block commercial structure built in 1969. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. It has no historic significance.

19-1886647 – 5535 Vineland Ave, Los Angeles is a double-wide lot, this building is a cinder block structure with a large addition to rear. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. The building was built in 1947 and is not historically significant.

19-186648 - 5545 Vineland Ave, Los Angeles is a one story. rectangular cinder block commercial structure. The structure has 2 recorded dates of construction which are 1945 and 1972. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. The building has no historical significance.

19-186649 – 5547 Vineland Ave, Los Angeles is a commercial structure used as a warehouse. This building has no historic significance. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. The structure was built in 1972

19-186650 – 5550 Case Ave. Los Angeles is a single-story, single-family residence. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. The building was constructed in 1941 and appears to be in its original state.

19-186651 – 5545 Case Ave, Los Angeles, Modern four-unit apartment. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. No historical significance. Built in 2000.

19-186652 – 5540 Case Ave, Los Angeles, A single story, single family residence. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. Built in 1930 and not historically significant.

19-186653 – 5536 Case Ave, Los Angeles is a multi-family residential complex with a combination of a one and two-story units. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. Built in 1950 and not historically significant.

19-186654 – 5530 Case Ave. Los Angeles is a multi-family residential complex with 4 units. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. It was built on 1950. It is not historically significant.

19-186655 – 5520 Case Ave. Los Angeles, is a single-story duplex. Assessor records indicate structure was built in 1919, however construction design in indicative of 1930's to 1940 construction. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. The building shows no historic significance.

19-186656 – 5518 Case Ave. Los Angeles, is a single story single family residence. Built in 1924 being one of the earlier residences on the block it represents the relatively early development of the area. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. The structure is not historically significant.

19-186657 – 5514 Case Ave, Los Angeles is a small residence constructed in 1947. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. Rear house in the lot it was constructed. It is not historically significant.

19-186658 – 5514 Case Ave. Front building in lot, it is a single-story residence. Recorded by Jeanette A. Mckenna in August 2, 2001. The building was built in 1948. The building is not historically significant.

19-187105 – The United Airport (District), Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, 2627 Hollywood Wy. Burbank was constructed between 1929–1966. Recorded by R. Hatheway on January 1987. Building 10 is the main terminal building was designed and Built by the Austin Company in 1929. The original structure consisted of two story airway station with a large three-story central tower. It was made in a pseudo-Spanish colonial style. In 1966 the building was heavily damaged by a fire with affects the integrity of original design. In 1966-67 the building was remodeled. Building 10 is not considered to be historically significant. Building 9 and building 11 are associated with the main terminal complex. They are designed in a strictly utilitarian manner and are non-historic

additions. Both units are part of the central terminal complex they do not show any historic significance. Buildings 22-27, 30 and 31 are associated with the Martin Aviation facility. They consist of a set of one and two-story utilitarian structures. The buildings have no historical significance.

19-187327 – Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Hangar 3 located on 2627 Hollywood Way, Burbank. Recorded by Stacey C. Jordan on July 23, 2002. The resource known as hangar 3 is a hangar with a low-pitched gable roof comprised of steel girders and horizontal trusses. The structure was built in 1941 as a facility for the California Air National Guard. The hangar served as an air support and storage facility, and the concrete portion of the structure served initially as the drill hall, lock room, and office facility. The structure does not fall under any of the NRHP criteria.

19-187328 – Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Hangars 4 and 5 located on 2627 Hollywood Way, Burbank. Hangars 4 and 5 are immediately adjacent rectangular Quonset hangers constituted of corrugated metal sheeting over Warren Truss stress arch metal girders. Recorded by Stacey C. Jordan July 23, 2002. The hangars do no fall in to any of the criteria for the NRHP.

19-187329 – Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport hangars 6,7,7a,7b located on 2627 Hollywood Way in Burbank. Recorded by Stacy C. Jordan on July 23, 2002. Hangar 6 is a rectangular Quonset hangar, constituted of corrugated metal sheeting over Warren truss stress arch metal girders. Hangars 7 and 7a are rectangular structures with arched roofs supported by interior stress arch metal girders. Structure 7b is a small rectangular two-story warehouse attached to the south end of Hangar 7A. Built between 1942 and 1950 these structures do not fall in any of the NRHP criteria.

19-187950 – Area Maintenance Support Activity 32 located in 6357 Woodley Ave. Van Nuys. Recorded by PAR Environmental Services, Inc on February 16, 2006. The silos were originally constructed as an Air National Guard missile silo site. The silos were located on another area at the site. In 1959, private engineers were hired to design an expansion for the building. The Army Reserve now leases and occupies the site. The structures were constructed in 1943 and 1959. The structure is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

19-187951 – Daniels Hall USAR Center located on 5161 Sepulveda Blvd, Sherman Oaks was recorded by PAR Environmental Services, Inc on February 16, 2006 is a United States Army Reserve center located on a five-acre parcel in a developed commercial area in Van Nuys. Two buildings built between 1958 and 1962. Daniels Halls is a two-story 200-man facility concrete block structure built in 1958. Organizational Maintenance Shop is at the rear of the site is a standard three-bay, concrete block building with brick exterior veneer. The structure is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

19-188175 – 6200 Lankershim Boulevard Los Angeles, is a five-story commercial building with a regular plan, a symmetrical façade, and a flat roof of composite material. Recorded by Debora Rodrigues on February 22, 2004. It is designed in the Modern style of architecture, the building is constructed of concrete and finished with a coat of pain. It was built in 1948. The structure is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

19-188176 - 6165 Lankershim Boulevard is a Modern one-story commercial building with an irregular plan, an asymmetrical façade, and a flat roof of composite material. Recorded by Debora Rodrigues on February 22, 2004. The building was constructed in 1959. The property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP.

19-188177 - 6171 Lankershim Boulevard, Los Angeles, the property consists of a two-story commercial building with elements of the Streamline Moderne style; a stucco wall surface, a flat roof, and an asymmetrical façade with horizontal emphasis. Recorded by Debora Rodrigues on February 22, 2004.The building was constructed in 1946. The property does not qualify for the NRHP.

19-188447 - 12521 Oxnard Street, North Hollywood Is constructed in two main sections. Recorded by K.A. Crawford and Michael Brandman on December 15, 2008. When recorded, the Olive Fresh store section is a one-story, rectangular shaped, asymmetrical, Modern with Spanish elements style, commercial building. The building was constructed as part of the overall continuing commercial development of Los Angeles in 1962. The property does not qualify for the NRHP.

19-188465 - 11160 Victory Boulevard, North Hollywood is a one and two-story, irregular shaped, asymmetrical, Modern style, commercial building. Recorded by K.A. Crawford and Michael Brandman on February 6, 2009. The building has a concrete foundation, stucco exterior and a side gable roof. The building was constructed as part of the overall continuing commercial development of North Hollywood/Los Angeles in 1926. The property does not qualify for the NRHP.

19-188467 – 10844 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood consists of two buildings on the lot, located side by side and connected by a wall. Recorded by K. Crawford on July 21, 2008. The buildings are located on a corner lot. The commercial buildings are one-story, rectangular shape, symmetrical, and designed in a limited French Eclectic style. The building was built in 1941. The property does not qualify for the NRHP.

19-188472 – 5616 Kester Ave, Van Nuys is a one-story, rectangular shaped, asymmetrical, Modern style, commercial structure. Recorded by K.A. Crawford and Michael Brandman on November 20, 2008. The building has a concrete foundation, concrete block and stucco exterior and flat roof. The building was constructed as part of the overall continuing commercial development of Los Angeles in 1951. The property does not qualify for the NRHP.

19-188473 – 7101 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles is a five-story, a rectangular shaped, asymmetrical, Modern style, commercial/office structure. Recorded K.A. Crawford and Michael Brandman on November 20, 2008. The building has a concrete foundation, stucco and brick exterior and flat roof. The building was constructed in 1958 as an office building. The property does not qualify for the NRHP.

19-189772 – Van Nuys Nike Missile Base located on 15900 Victory Boulevard consist of a 15 acre rectangular parcel, occupied by the Air National Guard since circa 1974 and was recorded by Dana E. Supernowicz and July 2010. The facility was originally developed as a military installation in 1950 for the Van Nuys Missile installation, operated by the 47th Anti-aircraft Artillery Brigade. When recorded the property consisted of an ensemble group of buildings,

structures, and objects that date from the early 1950s through the 1990s. The Nike Missile defense system batteries, bunkers, and other facilities have largely been removed after the facility was demobilized in 1968, and new facilities has been added to the property since the Air National Guard secured the property in circa 1974. The buildings located within the Missile Base do not qualify for the NRHP.

19-189973 – 6131 Coldwater Canyon Ave. is a multi-family residential building constructed in 1961 in the Mid-Century Modern style. Recorded by Jennifer Krintz on January 2010. The building is three stories tall and has 32 residential units. It is located on the west side of Coldwater Canyon Ave. on an irregularly-shaped parcel in North Hollywood. It was constructed in 1961. The building was evaluated under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or representing the work of a master. The building was designed in the Mid-Century Modern style by the architect. Abraham Shapiro. It is not an important example within the context of the Mid-Century Modern style and embodies some but not all of the distinguishing characteristics of the style due to the overall modest design. Shapiro was successful and competent architect, but not a master. Even if he was a master architect, the building is not an important example of his work. The building is ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

19-189989 – 12444 Victory Boulevard, North Hollywood is a building that presents as two intersecting rectangles; one a four-story and the other a five-story. Recorded by Shannon L. Loftus on September 16, 2011. The four-story project slightly and sits at the street frontage of Victory boulevard, and the five story sets back a bit, results in the visual appearance of intersecting rectangular planes. The building is of Contemporary fashion heavily influenced by the International style. The building is ineligible for the NRHP.

19-190097 – 6829 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood is a two story, asymmetrical, rectangular shaped, Modern style, commercial office building located on a main commercial artery in North Hollywood area of the city of Los Angeles. Recorded by K.A. Crawford on September 15, 2012. The building has a concrete foundation, stucco exterior and a flat roof. The building was constructed in 1962 as an office building. The property is ineligible for the NRHP.

19-190114 – 11350 Burbank Boulevard is a one-story single-family residence built in 1938 that has been converted to commercial use. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Rectangular in plain, it has wood lap siding and medium-pitched hipped roof with composition shingles. Designed in the Minimal Traditional style, the building is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide on the street elevation. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190115 – 11327 Burbank Boulevard, Los Angeles is a commercial building built in 1953 and used as an auto repair shop when recorded. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Rectangular in plan, the building is clad in a stucco finish and has a flat roof with a shallow parapet and projecting belt course. Designed in the Modern style, the building is asymmetrically divided and two bays wide on the street elevation. This building is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190116 – 11323 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood is a one-story commercial building designed in Modern Style. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Rectangular in plan, it

is clad in a stucco finish and has a flat roof with shallow parapet. This building was built in 1953. The property is not eligible for NRHP.

19-190117 – 11332 Burbank Boulevard is a one-story commercial building designed in the Modern Style. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Rectangular in plan, the building is clad in a stucco finish and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building was constructed in 1920 – 1948. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190118 – 11317 Burbank Boulevard, Los Angeles is a one-story auto repair shop. Rectangular in plan, the building is composed of concrete block construction and has a flat roof. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Designed in the Modern style, the building is asymmetrically divided and seven bays wide on the primary (west) elevation. The building was built in 1956. The building is ineligible for the NRHP.

19-190119 – 11311 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood contains two multi-family residences designed in the Minimal Traditional style. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. The main building located closest to the street is one-story, rectangular in plan, and clad in rough textured stucco siding. The rear building is two-stories and rectangular in plan with a medium-pitched hipped roof with composition shingles and overhanging eaves. The primary façade features a front porch on the second story with supports and a metal balustrade that provides shelter for the first floor. It was built in 1953 and 1954. The building is ineligible for the NRHP.

19-190120 – 11320 Burbank Boulevard was built in 1930. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. The building is a one-story building designed in the Modern style. Rectangular in plan, the building is symmetrically divided and one bay wide and features a central primary entrance. The building is clad in a smooth stucco finish and highlighted by a barrel arch roof with a shallow parapet. The building is ineligible for the NRHP.

19-190121 – 11303-11307 Burbank Blvd, North Hollywood is a one-story commercial building designed in Modern Style. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Rectangular in plan, the building is clad in a rough textured stucco finish and has a flat roof with a parapet. The resource was built in 1950. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190122 – 11316 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood built in 1950 is a tall one-story commercial building designed in the Modern style. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Rectangular in plan, the building is clad in a stucco finish and has a flat roof with a parapet. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190123 – 11312 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood built in 1922 the building a one-story single-family residence designed in the Craftsman style that has been converted to a commercial property. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Irregular in plan, the building has clapboard siding and a low-pitched side-gable roof with composition shingles, overhanging eaves, and supportive wood brackets. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190124 – 11306 Burbank Boulevard North Hollywood built in 1923 is a one-story, L-shape in plan, and designed in a Vernacular style. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. The

building is clad in a rough textured stucco finish has an altered flat roof with a pointed parapet on the projecting east elevation. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-19125 – 11304 Burbank Blvd, North Hollywood built in 1923 is a tall one-story commercial structure that was originally constructed as a single-family residence. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. A large addition is located on the primary façade, which was designed in a vernacular style. Irregular in plan, the building is clad in a stucco finish and has a flat roof with low parapet. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-19126 - 11224-11226 Burbank Blvd, North Hollywood built in 1946 is a one-story liquor store designed in the Modern style. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Rectangular in plan, the building has a flat roof with stepped parapet on the northwest corner and is clad in stucco siding. The primary façade is asymmetrically divided and multiple bays wide. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190127 – 11231 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood built on 1946 is a large one-story commercial structure designed in a vernacular Modern style. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Rectangular in plan the building is composed of corrugated metal with a concrete tile veneer on the primary façade, and there is a flat roof with a low parapet. The primary façade is asymmetrically divided and multiple bays wide. This property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190128 – 11214 Burbank Blvd, North Hollywood was built 1922 is a one-story, rectangular in plan, and designed in the Craftsman style. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Originally constructed as a single-family residence, the building has been converted into a commercial establishment. The building has a medium-pitched front-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and a non-original rough textured stucco finish. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190129 – 11208 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood built in 1922 was originally constructed as a single-family residence and is currently in use as a commercial property. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. The building is one-story, rectangular in plan, and designed in the Craftsman style. There is a clapboard siding and a medium-pitched cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves, supporting brackets, and composition shingles. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190130 – 11201 Burbank Blvd, North Hollywood built in 1956 is a one-story, rectangular commercial building designed in a vernacular Modern style. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. The building is composed of concrete block construction and has a flat roof with low parapet. The primary façade is asymmetrically divided and two garage bays wide. This property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190131 – 11170-11178 Burbank Blvd, North Hollywood was built in 1945. The property one-story, vernacular commercial building which is eclectic in design. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. Its stucco cladding, flat roof with Spanish tile coping, and the presence of a parapet are all Spanish Deco style. The primary façade which faces north, is asymmetrically composed of two main bays. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190132 – 11166 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood built in 1938 is a one-story single-family residence designed with the elements of the Ranch style. Rectangular in plan, the residence has a medium pitched side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and composition shingles. Recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010. The façade features a small front-gable end with a projecting bay window. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190133 – 11164 Burbank Boulevard built in 1955 and recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010 is a one-story commercial building designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Rectangular in plan and small in scale the building is clad in a stucco finish and has a flat roof with a shallow parapet and clay tile coping. This property is not eligible for NRHP.

19-190134 – 11149 Burbank Boulevard built on 1960 and recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010 is one-to-two-story commercial building that is designed in a vernacular Modern style. L-shape in plan, the building is clad in stucco and has a flat roof. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190135 – 11145 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood built in 1950 and recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010 is a one-story, L-shape in plan, and designed in the Minimal Traditional style. Originally constructed as a single-family residence, the building has been converted for commercial use. It is clad in stucco siding and has a medium-pitched cross-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and composition shingles. This property is not eligible for NRHP.

19-190136 – 11141 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood built in 1949 and recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010 is a one-story industrial building that is rectangular in plan. The building has a rough textured stucco finish and flat roof with a shallow parapet. Designed in the elements of the Minimal Traditional style, the primary façade is asymmetrically divided and two bays wide. The property is not eligible for NRHP.

19-190137 – 11135 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010 and built in 1925 contains three one-story single-family residences designed in the Minimal Traditional style. The buildings are rectangular in plan with stucco siding and medium-pitched side-gable roofs with slightly overhanging eaves. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190138 – 11120 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010 and built on 1923 is a one-story commercial building designed in a vernacular style. L-shape in plan, the strip mall has stucco siding and a flat roof. The primary elevations of both wings are asymmetrically divided and multiple bays wide. An attached mansard roof with wood post supports shelters the fenestration. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190139 – 11044 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010 built on 1941 is a one-story commercial building designed in a vernacular Modern style. L-shape in plan, the building is composed of masonry construction and capped by a flat roof with shallow parapet. The building is asymmetrically divided into three sections. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190140 – Circus Liquor on 5600 Vineland Avenue, North Hollywood recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010 was built in 1958. The building has a prominent, free-standing neon sign and a one-story commercial building designed in the Modern style. Rectangular in plan, the building is composed of wood frame construction and capped by a flat roof. The primary façade features a corner entrance composed of double metal and glass doors with sidelights and transom. The property is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, primarily because of the iconic nature of the sign, the quality of its design, and integrity of metal and neon tube materials. Without the sign, the store would probably not be eligible for the NRHP.

19-190141 – 10947 Burbank Boulevard recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010 and built on 1947 is a tall one-story commercial building designed in a vernacular Modern style with minimal fenestration. Rectangular in plan, the building is composed of concrete block construction and has a flat roof. The primary façade is asymmetrically divided and two bays wide. This property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190142 -10945 Burbank Boulevard recorded by Elizabeth Hilton on June 16, 2010 and built on 1952 is a small one-story commercial structure designed in Modern style. Rectangular in plan, the building is clad in vertical wood sliding on the primary façade with a stucco clad parapet, separated by a slightly projecting belt course. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190650 – 14541 Victory Boulevard, Los Angeles recorded by K.A. Crawford Brandman Associates on February 20, 2013 was built on 1962. The property is a one and five-story, asymmetrical, rectangular shaped, Modern style commercial office building located in a mixed commercial and residential neighborhood. The building contains 46,924 square feet of office space. The building has a concrete foundation, stucco and brick exterior and a flat roof with a penthouse. The building is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190651 – 6920 Van Nuys Boulevard, Van Nuys recorded by K.A. Crawford on May 25, 2013 built on 1960. The building is a 114,000 square foot, constructed in three parts at various times over the last thirty years. The building is a Modern style, asymmetrical, irregular shaped, multilevel, 1-3 story, telecommunications switch building located in a mixed commercial and residential neighborhood. The main building is part of a larger complex of buildings and parking lots. The property is not eligible for the NRHP.

19-190682 – David Familian Chapel of Temple Adat Ariel 5540 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Valley Village recorded by Floyd B. Bariscale on November 16, 2008 built in 1949. The first structure built as a synagogue in the San Fernando Valley.

19-190951 – The Van Nuys Elementary School located in 6464 Sylmar Ave, Van Nuys was recorded by Katherine Anderson on July 2014. The property consists of seven buildings on the campus constructed between 1922 and 1958. The property appears eligible as a historic district with the Auditorium, Administrative Building, Classroom Building South and Classroom Building East identified as contributors. The campus appears to meet the design criteria outlined by the 2014 LAUSD Historic Context and appears eligible as a historic district under Criterion 3.

19-191858 – Department of Water & Power, 14601 Aetna Street, Los Angeles, Van Nuys, Recorded by John English and Gail Miller on March 2, 2001 and constructed on 1937. The property is a restrained example of a PWA Moderne design. It is rectangular in plan, four bays wide, six bays deep and two stories high with a flat roof and parapet. The main entrance is off Aetna Street Elevation occupying one bay in the Southwest corner of the building. The entrance is slightly recessed and flanked by two squares, engaged, modified Doric columns, supporting a molded relief entablature punctuated by the City of Los Angeles Crest. The property is eligible for the NRHP under criterion C because it is a relatively rare example of PWA Moderne architecture in a municipal structure located within the San Fernando Valley.

114 studies and assessments were conducted within a half-mile radius from the Project and sections of the Project, but no significant prehistoric sites/isolates, historic sites/isolates, and built environment (historic buildings, monuments, landmarks, and places) were found within the direct APE. Reports and accompanying authors can be seen below. Any historic built environment discussed that state NRHP, CRHR, or HCM criterion determinations are made by the author or investigators of the report studies and not made by APRMI. The previously recorded studies and assessments are further discussed in the subsections below and listed as catalog numbers assigned by the SCCIC.

Studies and Assessments

LA-00160 - Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey, Fiber Optic Cable Project, Burbank to Santa Barbara, California. Dames & Moore, March 18, 1988
Resources: CA-Ven: 895/H, 896/H, 729, 655 Locus B, 655, 550, 343, 342, 341, 643, 918, 789, 196, 27, 240, 202, 917, 241, 141, 644, "Rogers Millingstone Site", 916, 62 (CA-SBa-1B)
CA-SBa: 1A, 1168, 1E, 1167, 1670/H, 6, 7, 2177, 12, 13, 2178/H, 2179, 17, 18, 19, 1213

LA-00384 - Description and Evaluation of the Cultural Resources Within Haines Debris Basin, Hansen Dam, Lopez Dam and Sepulveda Dam, Los Angeles County, California. Patricia Martz, September 30, 1977.
Resources: CA-LAN: 167 (The Village of Tujunga), 300, 111, 345

LA-01037 - Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Proposed Development of the East Valley Interceptor Sewer- Unit 1. Michael J. McIntyre, January 1983.
Resources: 4-Lan-111, 4-Lan-345

LA-01578 - Technical Report, Archaeological Resources, Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail", Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report. Westec Services INC, January, 1983
Resources: CA-LAN: 7, 887

LA-02645 - Class 3 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Carpinteria and Southern Reroutes, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties, California. Peak & Associates Inc, December 4, 1991.
Resources: CA-SBa: 1286, 130, 1F, 1B
CA-VEN: 789, 918, 1089, 643, 343, 550, 655, 616, 550, 655, 729, 896H, 895H
CA-LAn: 449, 448, 1126H, 1028

LA-02908 - Draft Environmental Assessment Tillman Water Reclamation Plant Flood Protection Project. Hamsworth Associates, January 1990.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-2950 - Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project. Peak & Associates, October 5, 1992.
Resources: CA-SBa: 1870, 2190, 1915, 1156, 1157, 1506, 93, 1954, 1916, 1969, 2038, 1980, 1151, 1982, 1204, 1979, 1990, 92, 91, 1152, 1987, 1900, 1766, 1901, 90, 1988, 89, 88, 87, 86, 2011, 108, 1986, 1675, 1733, 1731, 85, 1921, 127, 131, 84, 1676, 83, 82, 81, 80, 1803, 79, 78,

77, 144, 1323, 1322, 76, 1326, 75, 106, 73, 72, 1672, 144, 71, 70, 1717, 1750H, 1093W, 1093E, 142, 54, 1653, 1655, 57, 1703, 60, 1539, 100, 39, 38, 116, 1489, 34, 23, 24, 28, 1958, 1776, 19, 213, 19, 18, 17, 2179, 1578, 16, 2178, 1856, 13, 12, 1A
CA-Ven: 201, 917, 202, 28, 29, 240, 27B, 27A, 237, 238, 144, 196, 842H, 3, 480H, 31, 32, 33, 62(1B), IF, 768, 916, 644, 141, 241, 34, 545, 1124H, 789, 506, 666, 918, 631, 228A, 227A, 227B, 786A, 225, 693, 95, 643, 340, 346, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 511, 550, 562, 655, 729, 896H, 895H
CA-Lan: 34, 409, 407, 7H, 887H, 1112H, 1575H, 385, 389, 390, 781, 251, 963, 830, 1097

LA-03289 - Mobil M-70 Pipeline Replacement Project, Cultural Resource Survey Report. Gene Davis,
October 12, 1990.
Resources: CA-LAn: 927, 925, 903, 926, 444, 1015, 77, 441, 248, 962H, 823, 67, 194, 60, 59, 216, 213, 34, 475, 490, 491, 492, 493, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 95, 169H, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 644, 960, 990H, 991H, 992H, 938, 1305, 1834H, 1835

LA-03486 - A Cultural Resources Inventory for the East Valley Water Reclamation Project. E. Gary Stickel PhD, September 23, 1994.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-03496 - Environmental Impact Report, Metro Rail Transit Corridor Specific Plan. Los Angeles City Planning Department, June 1985.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-03721 - Historic Property Survey: Kester Avenue Between Burbank Boulevard and Magnolia Boulevard. City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works East Valley District of Engineering Office,
June 1975.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-03725 - Historic Property Survey: Burbank Boulevard from Clybourn Avenue to Lankershim Boulevard. City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, March 1977.
Resources: Saint Saviour's Chapel.

LA-03727 - Historic Property Survey: Cahuenga Between Victory Boulevard and Whitnall Highway. City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, March 1977.
Resources: Campo de Cahuenga (HCM #29)

LA-03763 - Historic Property Survey: Hazeltine Avenue – Vanowen Street to Magnolia Boulevard. City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering November 1977.
Resources: 19-150382, 19-150383, 19-150384, 19-150385, 19-150386 (Demolished)

LA-03774 - Evaluation of Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Construction of the Sepulveda Water Reclamation Plant. Dr. Carl Clewlow Jr, 1975.
Resources: 19-000,43, 19-000111, 19-000343, 19-000345

LA-03789 - Phase 1 Archaeological Survey/ Class III Inventory, San Fernando Valley East-West Transportation Corridor Study Area, Los Angeles, California. W & S Consultants, November 20, 1996.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-03900 – Cultural Resources Record Search and Archival Research Report for a Single Parcel Located on Haynes Street between Van Nuys Boulevard and Sylmar Avenue, City of Van Nuys Los Angeles County, California. Patricia Jetberg, January 5, 1998.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-03975 - Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 134-21, 13717 Victory Boulevard, Van Nuys, City and County Los Angeles, California. Deborah McLean, March 27, 1998.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-03979 - Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 133-02, 11034 Sherman Way, Sun Valley, City and County Los Angeles, California. Deborah McLean,
March 27, 1998.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-04022 - Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 694-01, 11605 Magnolia Boulevard, North Hollywood, City and County Los Angeles, California. Deborah McLean, June 18, 1998.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-04099 - Historic Property Survey Report Negative Findings for the Proposed Tillman Flood Protection Project Sepulveda Flood Control Basin Los Angeles, California. Randall Preston, May 1990.
Resources: 19-100250, LAn-111, LAn-345, HCM #184 (Tower of Wooden Pallets)

LA-04563 - Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 675-11, in the County of Los Angeles, California. Curt Duke, May 7, 1999.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-04847 - Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number LA_209_a, County of Los Angeles, California. Curt Duke, December 19, 2000.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-04850 - Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless, Facility No. VY-025-01, Los Angeles County, California. Curt Duke, March 7, 2001.
Resources: David Familian Chapel of Temple Adat Ariel (HCM #199)

LA-04858 - Negative Archaeological Survey Report. Philomene C. Smith, August 3, 2000.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-05019 – Cultural Resources Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility LA 353-02, County of Los Angeles, California. Philippe Lapin, July 25, 2000.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-05020 - Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 353-01, in the County of Los Angeles, California. Philippe Lapin, April 7, 2000.
Resources: Portal of Folded Wings Shrine to Aviation Museum (NRH 98000246).

LA-05599 - Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 698-02, in the County of Los Angeles, California. Curt Duke, September 3, 1999.
Resources: The Magnolia (HCM #239)

LA-05601 - Cultural Resource Assessment for Modification to Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 099-01, County of Los Angeles County, California. Curt Duke, November 11, 2009.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-05604 - Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 699-03, in the County of Los Angeles, California. Curt Duke, October 22, 1999.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-05608 - Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless, Facility No. VY-025-01, Los Angeles County, California. Curt Duke, April 17, 2001.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-05609 - Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless, Facility No. VY-100-01, Los Angeles County, California. Curt Duke, June 6, 2001.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-05733 - Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Results of a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey at 1231 Old Topanga Canyon Road. Dana Larson, November 14, 2001.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-05745 - Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 14061 Los Angeles County, California. Curt Duke, May 8, 2002.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-05751 - East Valley Animal Shelter Replacement City of Los Angeles, Van Nuys, California. Juliet L. Christy, May 8, 2002.
Resources: HCM #201-203

LA-06481 - Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless, Facility No. VY-025-01, Los Angeles County, California. Curt Duke, March 8, 2001.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-06599 - Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Mason Avenue At-Garde Crossing and Safety Improvements Project, Los Angeles City, California. John M. Foster, RPA, March 2002.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-06734 - Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number LA_505_a, County of Los Angeles, California. Curt Duke, December 19, 2000.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-06742 - Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 453-01, in the County of Los Angeles, California. Philippe Lapin, March 30, 2000.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-06906 - Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunication Services Facility- Los Angeles County. Lorna Billat, October 2000.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-07776 - Cultural Resources Records Survey Report for The City Magnolia Trunk Line Project City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles County, California. Roger D. Mason, August 2002.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-07777 - Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for the City Trunk Line South Project City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles County, California. Patricia A. Peterson, Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., Chambers Group, Inc, May 2002.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-07784 - Archaeological Survey Report Los Angeles Valley College Los Angeles County, California. Melinda C. Horne, March 2003.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-07794 - Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate SV01881 (Studio Self Storage), 6200 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, March 13, 2006.
Resources: 6200 Lankershim Blvd, 11439 Califa Street, 5906 Colfax Ave, 6418 Beck Ave.

LA-07795 - Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC507A (Studio Self Storage) 6200 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Christeen Taniguchi, February 9, 2004.
Resources: 6171 Lankershim Blvd, 6165 Lankershim Blvd.

LA-07801 - Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Site NL-047-02 (Sawyer Petroleum), 14117 Aetna Street, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County,

California. Wayne H. Bonner, July 5, 2001.
Resources: HRI #: 14111, 14150, 14202, 14206, 14266, 14227, 14232, 14248, 14268, 14601 Aetna St.

LA-07814 - Negative Archaeological Survey Report. Barbara Sylvia, May 13, 2002.
Resources: CA-LAn-345

LA-07819 - A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the L.A. Cellular Installation of a Monopole and Attendant Facilities at Cell Site #370RL Located at 11674 Burbank Blvd. in North Hollywood, California. E. Gary Stickel, PhD, March 27, 1997.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-07821 - Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC560F (170 Fwy Park-N-Ride) Oxnard Street Offramp/170 Freeway, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, October 29, 2004.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-07831 - Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 2002 Pacific Pipeline System LLC Line 63 Maintenance Project. Albert Knight, May 15, 2002.
Resources: CA-LAn: 991H, 990H

LA-07833 - Archaeological Survey for Sun Valley Watershed Management Plan, County of Los Angeles, California. John M. Foster, RPA, May 12, 2003.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-07835 - Phase 1 Archaeological Survey/Class III Inventory, San Fernando Valley East-West Transit Corridor, BRT Alternative, Study Area, Los Angeles, California. W & S Consultants, October 20, 2000.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-07930 - Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit Results for Global Signal Telecommunications Facility Candidate 3019406 (Hollywood Park), 11676 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, James M. Keasling, June 8, 2006.
Resources: 19-186585

LA-07949 - Personal Storage (LA-0073C). Lorna Billat, October 31, 2006.
Resources: 19-187327, 19-187328, 19-187329

LA-08102 - Historic Property Survey Report Proposed LAUSD East Valley New High School No. 1B Site, Los Angeles, California. Jeanette A. McKenna, August 28, 2001.
Resources: 19-186642, 19-186643, 19-186644, 19-186645, 19-186646, 19-186647, 19-186648, 19-186649, 19-186650, 19-186651, 19-186652, 19-186653, 19-186654, 19-186655, 19-186656, 19-186657, 19-186658, 19-187326

LA-08109 - Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV01470B-R (Metropolitan Community Church), 5730 Cahuenga Boulevard, North

Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, June 12, 2006.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-08251 - Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3, Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings. Cogstone Resource Management Inc, September 2004.
Resources: CA-LAN: 1945H, 2804H, 3304H, 3305H
Isolates: P19-003301, P19-003300, P19-002393H, P19-003302, 19-003303H, 19-100281, P19-0033006, P19-003307, P19-186585

LA-08254 - Results of a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Los Angeles Department of Water and Power River Supply Conduit, Los Angeles County, California. Jeanette A. Mckenna, June 20, 2004.
Resources: 19-003307, 19-003306, 19-100281

LA-08255 - Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California. SWCA Environmental Consultants, December 2006.
Resources: CA-SLO: 883, 968H, 81, 832, 983, 840, 842, 987H, 825, 1494H, 1495H,196H, 1407, 1067, 415, 414, 651, 125, 353, 1266, 396, 843, 219, 218, 394, 844, 845, 847, 1065, 404, 1243, 1242, 402, 1269, 403, 398, 399, 1168, 1256, 1189H, 615,616, 998, 754, 433
CA-SBA: 515, 3389, 2094, 2697, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1017, 1018, 1045, 1046, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1709H, 3007, 1729, 1738, 1755, 1922, 1997, 2096, 2098, 2163, 2165H, 2168, 2169, 2348, 2355, 2476H, 2477, 2479, 2568, 2645, 2688, 2715H, 2998, 3007, 3009, 3013, 3014, 3027, 3030, 3031, 3053, 3055H, 3070, 3071, 3213, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3234, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3276, 3285H, 3286, 3287, 3294, 3296, 3297, 3301H, 3307, 3320, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3376, 3386, 3390, 3503, 401, 707, 708, 722, 723, 724, 725, 775, 776, 777, 965, 966, 985, 986, 987, 988, 990, 991, 992, 142, 143, 2434, 1657, 2433, 1745, 54, 53, 2586, 1653, 1201, 55, 1655, 2585H, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63, 1703, 61, 60, 2153, 1539, 1809, 100, 1829H, 39, 1719, 1720, 138, 116, 139, 235, 2587H, 80, 81, 1650, 1803, 230, 79, 78, 77, 144, 2439, 2440, 1323, 1322, 2441, 2442H, 76, 1673, 1326, 106, 75, 1674, 73, 72, 1672, 74, 71, 1689, 3495, 70, 1717, 1715H, 1093, 223, 2348, 534, 536, 549, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 690, 692, 908, 931, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1125, 1128, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1134, 1137, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1166, 1762, 1765, 1888, 1994, 1996, 2431, 2488H, 2489, 2877, 2878, 2940, 2953, 3144, 3146, 3147, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3346, 3347, 3418, 205, 553, 1496, 1476, 1477, 1478, 202, 1968, 1659, 1522, 1505, 1523, 1503, 1500, 542, 541, 546, 545, 203, 1845, 1912, 2595, 1806, 1666, 2014, 1664, 638, 2900, 2910, 634, 712, 1542, 1561, 1560, 1544, 1545, 1559, 1562, 1546, 1543, 1547, 1117, 1118, 1116, 630, 632, 631, 552, 629, 600, 601, 208, 209, 949, 1111, 2356, 2354, 2373, 2372, 610, 207, 609, 602, 611, 614, 618, 628, 633, 626, 769, 768, 3497, 2901, 2902, 2914H, 2903, 2849, 2870, 2857, 2868, 2852, 2851, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2850, 2210, 2222, 1149, 1112, 1878, 1881, 1808, 1658, 2059, 2119, 1807, 1492, 1491, 1880, 1887, 1879, 547, 1872, 1495, 1494-A, 1494-B, 1877, 1873, 1871, 1493, 1204, 1151, 2149, 1914, 1990, 1979, 1982, 2588, 2038, 1916, 1969, 1954, 2753H, 2381, 1980, 1981, 1907H, 1506, 1156, 1157, 1915, 2190, 1555, 1747, 1952, 93, 3395, 2082, 2028, 1870, 94, 2189, 95, 2647, 2646, 1101, 1100, 96, 97, 2088, 1913, 2061, 1675, 1676, 1731, 1732H, 1733, 1766, 1899, 1900,

1901, 1921, 1986, 1987, 1988, 2011, 2254, 2283, 81, 82, 83, 84, 131, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 108, 117, 126, 127, 1152, 29, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27,28, 133, 1213, 1489, 1776, 1958, 1964, 2145H, 2180H, 2357, 2388H, 2576H, 2596, 3505H, 504, 2178H, 2183, 2179, 2205H, 2206, 1722, 1670H, 129, 1566, 1514, 1856, 1182, 1202, 1578H, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 2918H, 1908, 1686, 676, 674, 673, 672, 671, 670, 669, 668, 666, 662, 1120, 212, 661, 654, 653, 652, 651, 650, 649, 648, 643, 639, 551, 555, 539, 530, 210, 2916, 2920H, 2917, 229, 2215, 1126, 1124, 1122, 1121, 1119, 1145, 1110, 1109, 1108, 1105, 1114, 1783, 2796, 2797, 2795, 2209, 2872, 211, 1149, 506, 507, 677
CA-VEN: 62, 768, 916, 28, 29, 141, 237, 238, 241, 201, 202, 240, 644, 917, 1110, 3, 4, 87H, 196, 480H, 482H, 974H, 1071H,1109H, 1112H, 1289H, 506, 666, 789, 918, 228, 631, 661H, 864, 1089, IF8, 95, 225, 226, 227, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 643, 693, 784, 898, 1266H, 1269H, 510, 511, 550, 552, 562, 655, 699, 729, 895H, 1125H, 56-120026, 56-120027, 56-120028, 56-001341

LA-08301 - Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate SV01485B (McDonalds's), 12919 Victory Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, June 1, 2006.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-08874 - Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA0125A (Studio Self Storage), 6200 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, December 20, 2008.
Resources: 6200 Lankershim Blvd

LA-08876 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit Results Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA0061B (Burbank Blvd.- Nextel Palm), 13222 Burbank Boulevard, Sherman Oaks, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, November 13, 2006.
Resources: 13244 Burbank Blvd (PPG Collision Center 1953)

LA-08877 - Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit Results Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA0065A (13626 Vanowen Street), 13626 Vanowen Street, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, December 4, 2006.
Resources: 13457 Vanowen Street.

LA-09097 - Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Site NL-073-01 (SBC-Magnolia), 11272 Magnolia Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, July 5, 2001.
Resources: HRI #: 11006, 11008, 11040, 11042, 11050, 11052, 11100, 11104, 11112 Magnolia Blvd and 5211 N. Tujunga Ave., (Amelia Earhart Branch: North Hollywood Library)
Resources: None recorded.

LA-09312 - Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV01484F (13709 Burbank Building), 13709 Burbank Boulevard, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, March 6, 2008.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-09454 - Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile Candidate SV01484F (13709 Burbank Building), 13709 Burbank Boulevard, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, March 12, 2008.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-09518 - Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile Candidate SV11812A (Burbank and Cleon), 10844 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, August 4, 2008.
Resources: 19-188467

LA-09523 - Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11830B (Honeywagon), 11160 Victory Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, March 7, 2009.
Resources: 19-188465

LA-09589 - Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11259B (Herman Verizon Colo), 12849 West Magnolia Boulevard, Valley Village, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, August 26, 2008.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-09590 - Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11577B (XR) 6750 Hazeltine, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, March 23, 2009.
Resources: 19-150382

LA-09591 - Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11834A (Bracha), 11428 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, February 23, 2009.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-09593 - Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11835A (BUI Rooftop), 7101 South Sepulveda, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, November 30, 2008.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-09594 - Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11818A (Kester Blooper), 5616 Kester Avenue, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, November 30, 2008.
Resources: HRI #: 6028, 6030, 6031, 6100 Kester Ave.

LA-09597 - Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11577B (XR) 12521 Oxnard Street, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, January 16, 2009.
Resources: 19-188447

LA-09598 - Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV00614J (15020 Oxnard Monopole), 15020 Oxnard Street, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County,

California. Wayne H. Bonner, May 4, 2008.
Resources: HRI #: 13727, 13759, 14023, 14923, 15001, 12007, 15115 and 15203 Oxnard St.

LA-09785 - Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11812A (Burbank and Cleon), 10844 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, July 21, 2008.
Resources: 19-186642, 19-186643, 19-186644, 19-186645, 19-186646, 19-186647, 19-186648, 19-186649, 19-186650, 19-186651, 19-186652, 19-186653, 19-186654, 19-186655, 19-186656, 19-186657, 19-1886658, 19-18659, 19-186326

LA-10180 - Determination of Eligibility Report, North Hollywood Redevelopment Project. Roger G. Hatheway, Rick Starzack and Tom Zimmerman, August 1981.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-10507 - Technical Report, Historical/Architectural Resources, Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report. Westec Services, Inc, January 1983.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-10537 - Cultural Resources Technical Report Historic Map Review Metro Rail Red Line, Segment 3 North Hollywood Station. Dana N. Slawson, January 1995.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-10543 - Archaeological Initial Study Report and Mitigation Plan for the San Fernando Valley MRT Fiber Optic Line Project, Cities of Canoga Park, Burbank and Los Angeles, California. Cogstone Resource Management, Inc, May 2003.
Resources: CA-LAn: 7H, 887, 1575/H,
19-002563, 19-002741, 19-002828, 19-002924, 19-002928, 19-002959, 19-003100, 19-003101, 19-003102, 19-003103

LA-10563 - Historical Resources Impact. Dana N. Slawson, December 2000.
Resources: 5303 Lankershim Blvd. (Former Security Trust and Savings Bank)

LA-10730 - Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11794-C (Vanowen ROW), 15680 Vanowen Street, Cel 1, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, August 26, 2010.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-10756 - A Cultural Resources Overview and Preliminary Assessment of the Pacoima/Panorama City Redevelopment Plan Amendment/Expansion Project Area, Los Angeles county, California. McKenna et al., October 12, 2010.
Resources: CA-LAN: 34, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 2087H, 2681, 2760, 2766, 3182, 3416, 54, 60, 2, 55, 63, 95, 169H, 300, 475H, 490, 491, 492, 495, 642, 643, 646, 1124H, 2003, 2006H, 2073H, 2089H, 2090H
CA-LAN: 34, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 2087H, 2681, 2760, 2766, 3182, 3416, 54, 60, 2, 55, 63, 95, 169H, 300, 475H, 490, 491, 492, 495, 642, 643, 646, 1124H, 2003, 2006H, 2073H, 2089H, 2090H

19-000431, 19-100436, 19-001945, 19-150417, 19-150411, 19-155216, 19-170867, 19-157116, 19-169887, 19-157117, 19-169886, 19-158877, 19-169885, 19-166817, 19-167231, 19-167268, 19-167292, 19-167303, 19-170866, 19-170966, 19-170967, 19-170969, 19-171019, 19-171020, 19-171021, 19-171163, 19-171164, 19-171620, 19-172549, 19-172554, 19-172555, 19-173060, 19-173146, 19-174268, 19-175044, 19-175213, 19-175293, 19-175300, 19-175513, 19-175544, 19-175545, 19-175546, 19-175547, 19-175548, 19-175549, 19-175453, 19-175454, 19-175455, 19-176008, 19-176390, 19-176391, 19-176392, 19-176393, 19-176394, 19-176395, 19-176396, 19-180686, 19-180721, 19-180721, 19-180722, 19-186580, 19-186676, 19-186902, 19-186526, 19-186537, 19-186558, 19-186559, 19-186560, 19-186574, 19-186958, 19-187328, 19-187329, 19-187330, 19-187899, 19-187900, 19-188089, 19-188173, 19-188183, 19-188272, 19-188465, 19-188473, 19-191165

LA-11090 – Lankershim #87088. Mark Larocque, August 20, 2009.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-11280 – Hollywood Park 878062. Mark Larocque, January 26, 2011.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-11314 - Architectural Study of the 405 Freeway/Victory Boulevard Project, AT&T Site No. LAT026, 15900 Victory Boulevard, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California 91406. Dana E. Supernowicz, July 2010.
Resources: 19-189772, 19-188093

LA-11750 - Cultural Resources Survey Sepulveda Air National Guard Station, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. National Guard Bureau, March 2009.
Resources: 19-187950

LA-11906 – Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station: Project Update #FTA120615A. Emmanuel C.B. Liban, September 5, 2012.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-11920 - RE: Facilities Improvement Project, Valley Community Clinic, 6801 Coldwater Canyon Ave., North Hollywood, Los Angeles County. Paula L. Platoff, October 3, 2012.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-11969 - Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00319A (VY319 Chow), 6829 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, September 20, 2012.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-11970 - Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11835A (Bai Rooftop), 7101 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, October 11, 2012.
Resources: 19-1884473

LA-12005 - Historic Property Survey Report, Burbank Boulevard Widening Project from Lankershim Boulevard to Cleon Avenue. Elizabeth Hilton, March 11, 2011.

Resources: 19-003307, 19-186585, 19-187327, 19-186642, 19-186643, 19-186644, 19-186645, 19-186646, 19-186647, 19-186648, 19-186649, 19-186650, 19-186651, 19-186652, 19-186653, 19-186654, 19-186655, 19-186656, 19-186657, 19-1886658, 19-18659, 19-190114, 19-190142

LA-12075 - Cultural Resource Collocation Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV01881B (VY881 Studio Self Storage), 6200 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner, September 27, 2012.
Resources: 19-188175, 188176, 188177

LA-12358 - Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey. Ace Environmental, LLC, July 5, 2012.
Resources: 19-187950

LA-12459 - Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 14568 (Cedros), 6920 Van Nuys Boulevard, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. Wayne H. Bonner,
May 14, 2013.
Resources: 19-190651

LA-12505 - Draft Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment San Fernando Valley Water Recycling Project City of Los Angeles, California. James R. Wallace, Sara Dietler, Linda Kry, September 2012.
Resources: 19-003306, 19-100281, Prehistoric: 19-167303, 170966, 170967, 173061, 175261, 186585, 186642, 187950, 188173, 188848, Buildings: 19-186642, 188464, 188848

LA-12508 - LA 0278 Sherman Way and Van Nuys. Nancy Sikes, March 1, 2008.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-12730 - Cultural resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate Mammoth, 13720 Vanowen Street, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County, California. Dianne Bonner, Carrie Wills, May 5, 2014.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-12758 - Los Angeles Department of Water and Power City Trunk Line Unit 3 Project. Michael Vader, Madeleine Bray, September 2013.
Resources: 19-188447, 19-189989

LA-12994 - Archaeological/ Paleontological Resources Monitoring Report: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, MOL/MRL North Hollywood, City of North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Meghan Lamb, Courtney D. Richards, August 2015.
Resources: None recorded.

LA-13017 - Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE94063A (12444 Victory Building), 12444 Victory Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. Carrie D. Willis, Kathleen A. Crawford, September 25, 2014.
Resources: 19-189989

LA-13028 - Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLV5420 (Codlkow Trust), 12100-12136 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551699442. Carrie D. Willis, Diane F. Bonner, February 19, 2014.
Resources: 19-175325

LA-13170 - Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bourbon Project, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California, (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF 1408). David Brunzell, July 23, 2014.
Resources: 19-170971, 188467

APPENDIX D

Native American Correspondance

APRMI requested a Sacred Lands File Search and a Native American Contacts list for the proposed Project area from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 3, 2018. The NAHC's search of the Sacred Lands Inventory, conducted and received on December 28, 2018, provided APRMI with a Native American Contacts list. APRMI contacted the tribes, individuals, and organizations listed by phone to assure that the mailing information is correct and to let them know that an informational package regarding the Project, including a project description, was being sent to them. The Project informational package along with an accompanying letter was sent to them by mail, on January 4, 2019. All letters sent to Native American correspondents and accompanying responses are seen below

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

December 28, 2018

Robin Turner
ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.

VIA Email to: rturner@archaeolaleo.com

RE: East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, Los Angeles County.

Dear Robin:

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 are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

KATY SANCHEZ
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
12/28/2018

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

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

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

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairperson
80839 Camino Santa Juliana Gabrielino
Indio ,CA 92203
lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.org

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

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code,Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, Los Angeles County.

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
A full-service Archaeology and Paleontology company
SBE/WBE/DBE/UDBE/LBE/CBE/VSBE/MicroBE Certified

January 4, 2019

Charles Alvarez, Councilmember
Gabrielino/Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen St.
West Hills, CA 91307

Re: East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Councilmember Alvarez,

The City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation, proposes to update and install a new waste water pipeline within the San Fernando Valley, County of Los Angeles. The pipe line will be installed in the middle of the street and divert waste water from the North Hollywood, Van Nuys/Sylmar, and Pacoima sewer basin areas to the Donald C. Tillman Reclamation Plant for production and redistribution of recycled water. The Project area is approximately 6-miles in length along Victory Boulevard extending from Vineland Avenue and ending towards the west at Haskell Avenue. A proposed alternative for the Project is along Oxnard Street from the intersections of Oxnard Street/Vineland Avenue to Oxnard Street/Kester Avenue, then northward towards Victory Avenue/Kester Avenue and ending in the same location as the proposed Project (~6.5 miles in length). The Project is approximately 100 meters west of Interstate 405 (I-405) and 100 meters east of State Route 170 (SR-170). The Project is in Section 12 of T2S, 15W on the Van Nuys and Burbank 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic maps (revised in 2018), see attached. The Project will require open cut and microtunneling/jack & bore excavation methods that will reach 25 feet in depth for open cuts and vary from 20 feet-50 feet below grade for microtunneling/jack & bore methods.

ArchaeoPaleo requested from the Native American Heritage Commission, to conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File within the Project area and determined there are no known sites within the boundaries of the Project. However, our research conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center, housed at the California State University, Fullerton, found an isolated sandstone bowl was uncovered within a mile radius of the Project area on the western side of the 5300 block of Lankershim Boulevard (~.8 miles south west of the eastern Project boundary). A site was also found within a mile radius of the western most boundary (Haskell Avenue) in the Sepulveda Basin Recreation area which included manos, metates, and core tools. All previously recorded sites and isolates have been disturbed or destroyed due infrastructure construction.

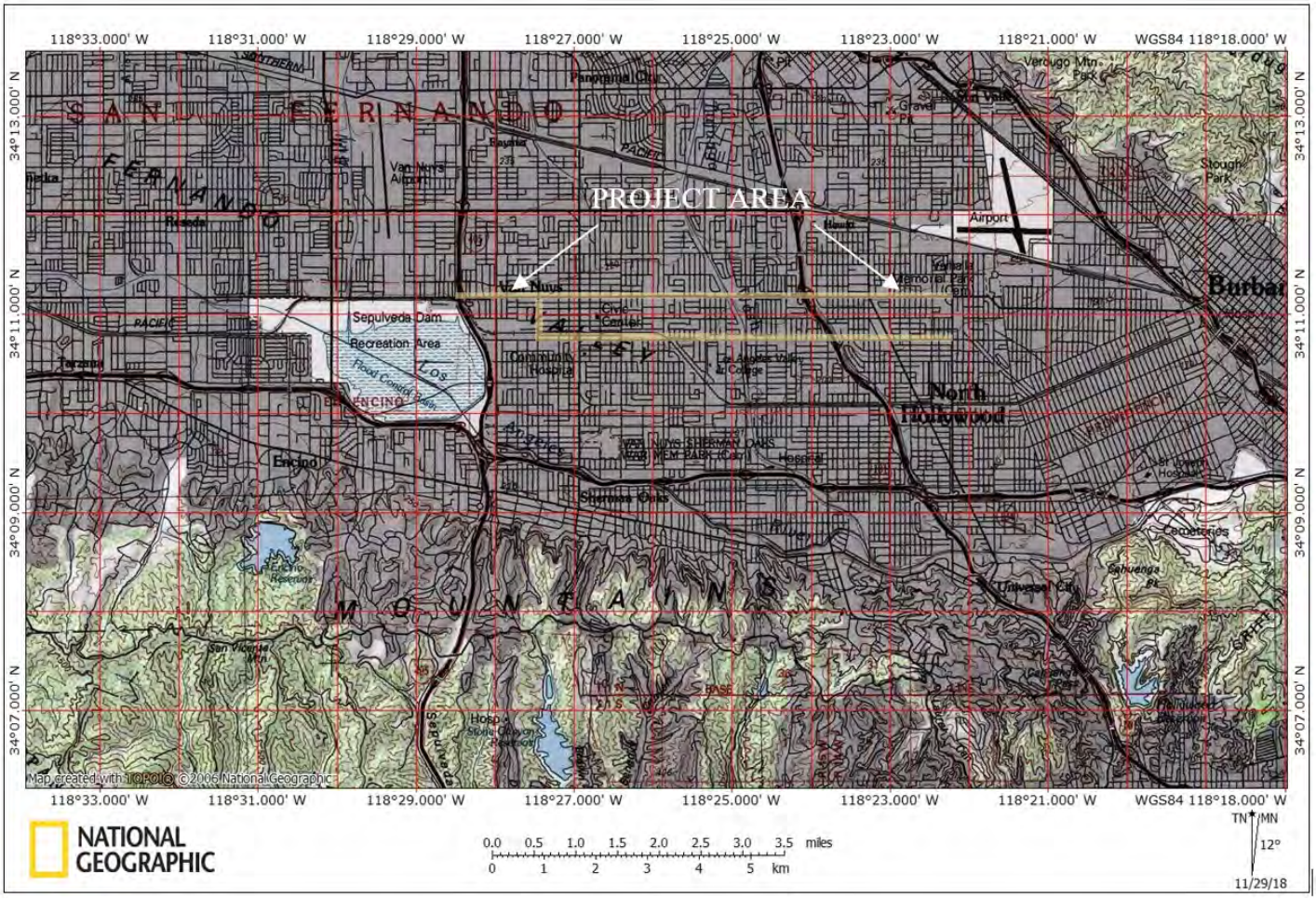
Your name was given to us by the Native American Heritage Commission as being an interested party and/or contact. Since your ancestral homeland is part of this general vicinity, ArchaeoPaleo would like your input and views to see if you feel that there is ancestral significance on or close by this project site on which you and/or your family would like to comment. Please send your written responses to my attention at the address at the bottom of this letter. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

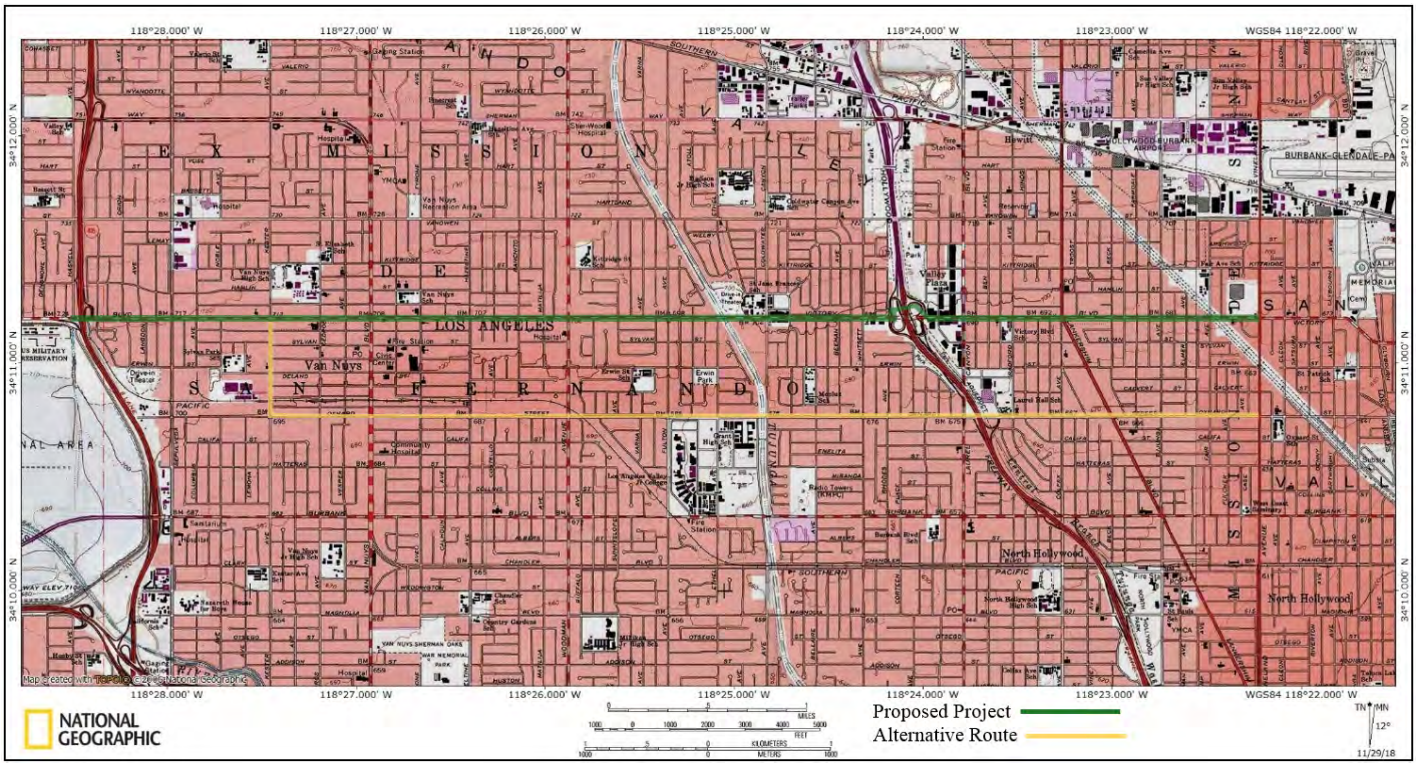
Robin Turner
President/Principal

1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(424) 248-3316 ph.
(424) 248-3417 fax

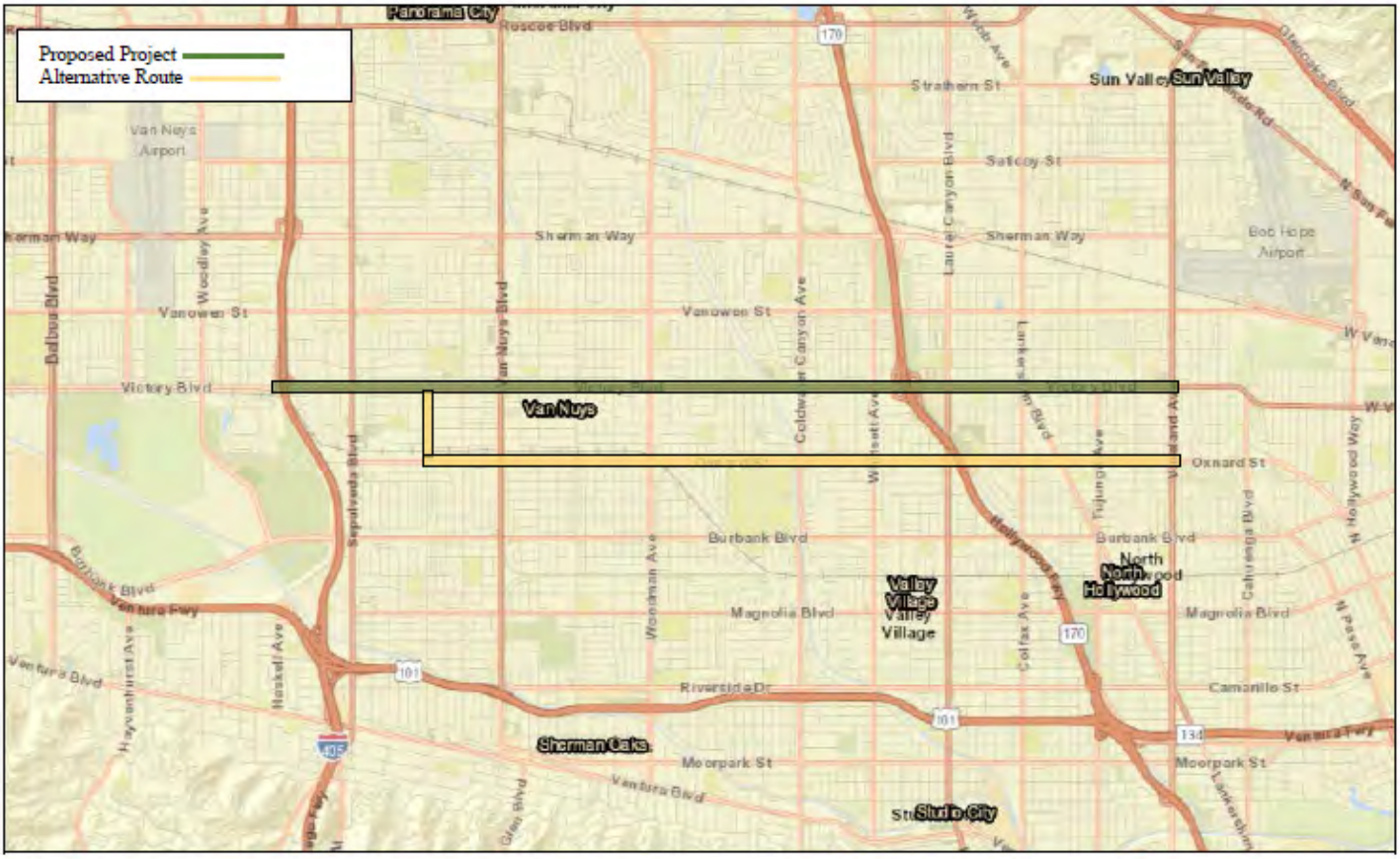
Project Vicinity & Location Maps



Project Area



Project Location



Project Location

Project Location

The Project area is located within the San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, California along Victory Boulevard extending east-west between the intersections of Victory Boulevard/Vineland Avenue on the east to Victory Boulevard/Haskell Avenue on the west (~6 miles). A proposed alternative for the Project is along Oxnard Street from the intersections of Oxnard Street/Vineland Avenue to Oxnard Street/Kester Avenue, then up north towards Victory Avenue/Kester Avenue and end in the same location as the proposed project (~6.5 miles). Victory Boulevard and Oxnard Street run parallel directions and are approximately 0.5 miles equidistant from each other.

Project Construction

The installment of the new force main line will require open cut and microtunneling/jack & bore excavation methods. Excavations depts of open cuts for the force main line will reach 25 ft. and vary from 20 ft.- 50 ft. below grade for microtunneling/jack & bore excavation methods. Other components that could be installed using open cut methods include the diversion and junction structures, connecting sewers, pump stations, and maintenance hole structures. Excavation depths of these components will not exceed 25 feet as most components are less than 25 feet in depth.

Project Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Project is to realign an approximate 6-mile length of sewer line along Victory Boulevard, between Vineland Avenue and Haskell Avenue to be connected to the Donald C. Tillman Reclamation Plant for production and redistribution of recycled water in the San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County. A proposed alternative route is along Oxnard Street between Vineland Avenue and Kester Avenue, then up north towards Victory Avenue/Kester Avenue and end in the same location as the proposed in the San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County.

Required Project Approvals

In order for the project to be implemented, a series of actions and approvals would be required from the City of Los Angles which is the Lead Agency for NEPA/CEQA implementation.

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
A full-service Archaeology and Paleontology company
SBE/WBE/DBE/UDBE/LBE/CBE/VSBE/MicroBE Certified

January 4, 2019

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

Re: East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Dorame,

The City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation, proposes to update and install a new waste water pipeline within the San Fernando Valley, County of Los Angeles. The pipe line will be installed in the middle of the street and divert waste water from the North Hollywood, Van Nuys/Sylmar, and Pacoima sewer basin areas to the Donald C. Tillman Reclamation Plant for production and redistribution of recycled water. The Project area is approximately 6-miles in length along Victory Boulevard extending from Vineland Avenue and ending towards the west at Haskell Avenue. A proposed alternative for the Project is along Oxnard Street from the intersections of Oxnard Street/Vineland Avenue to Oxnard Street/Kester Avenue, then northward towards Victory Avenue/Kester Avenue and ending in the same location as the proposed Project (~6.5 miles in length). The Project is approximately 100 meters west of Interstate 405 (I-405) and 100 meters east of State Route 170 (SR-170). The Project is in Section 12 of T2S, 15W on the Van Nuys and Burbank 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic maps (revised in 2018), see attached. The Project will require open cut and microtunneling/jack & bore excavation methods that will reach 25 feet in depth for open cuts and vary from 20 feet-50 feet below grade for microtunneling/jack & bore methods.

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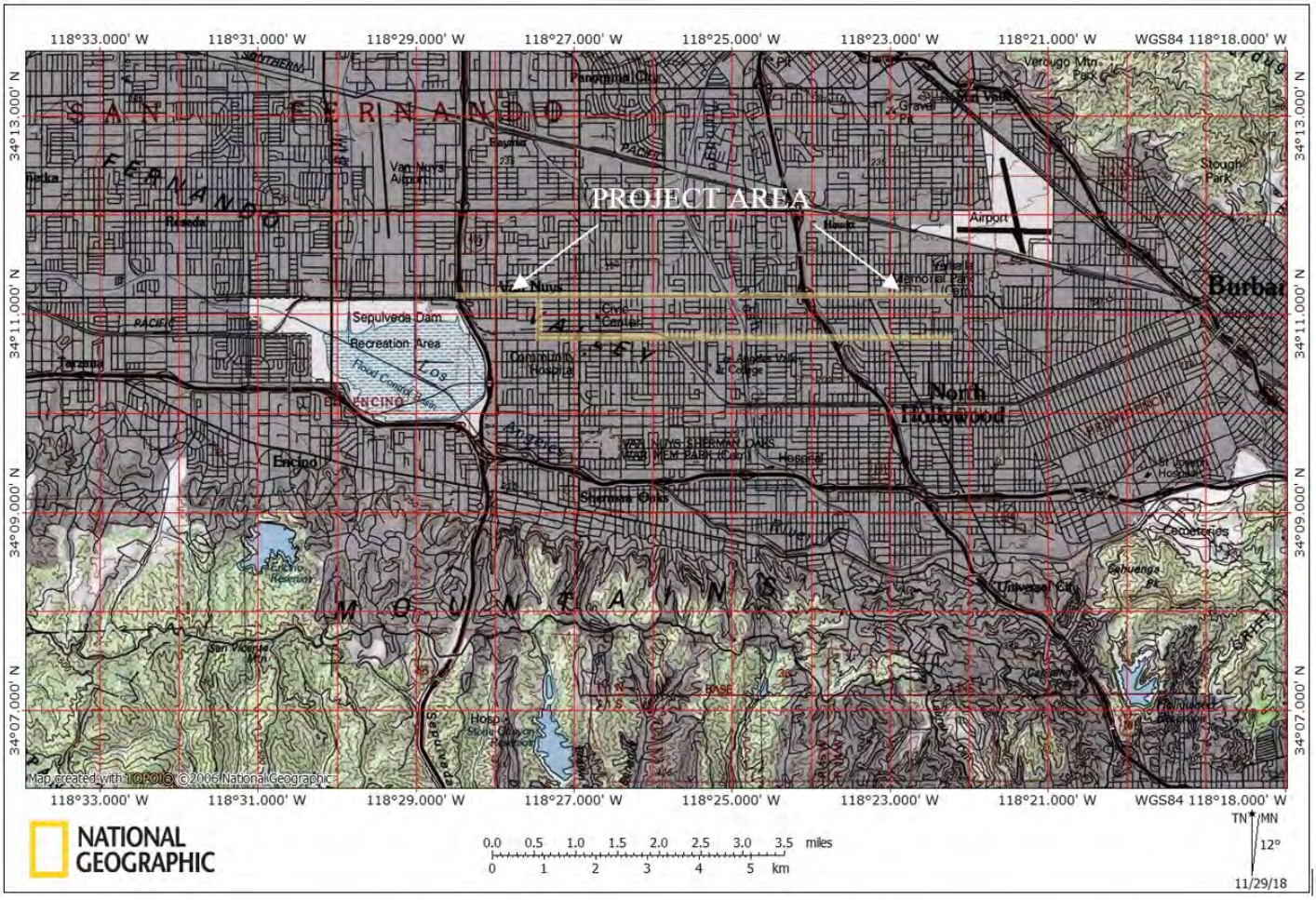
Sincerely,

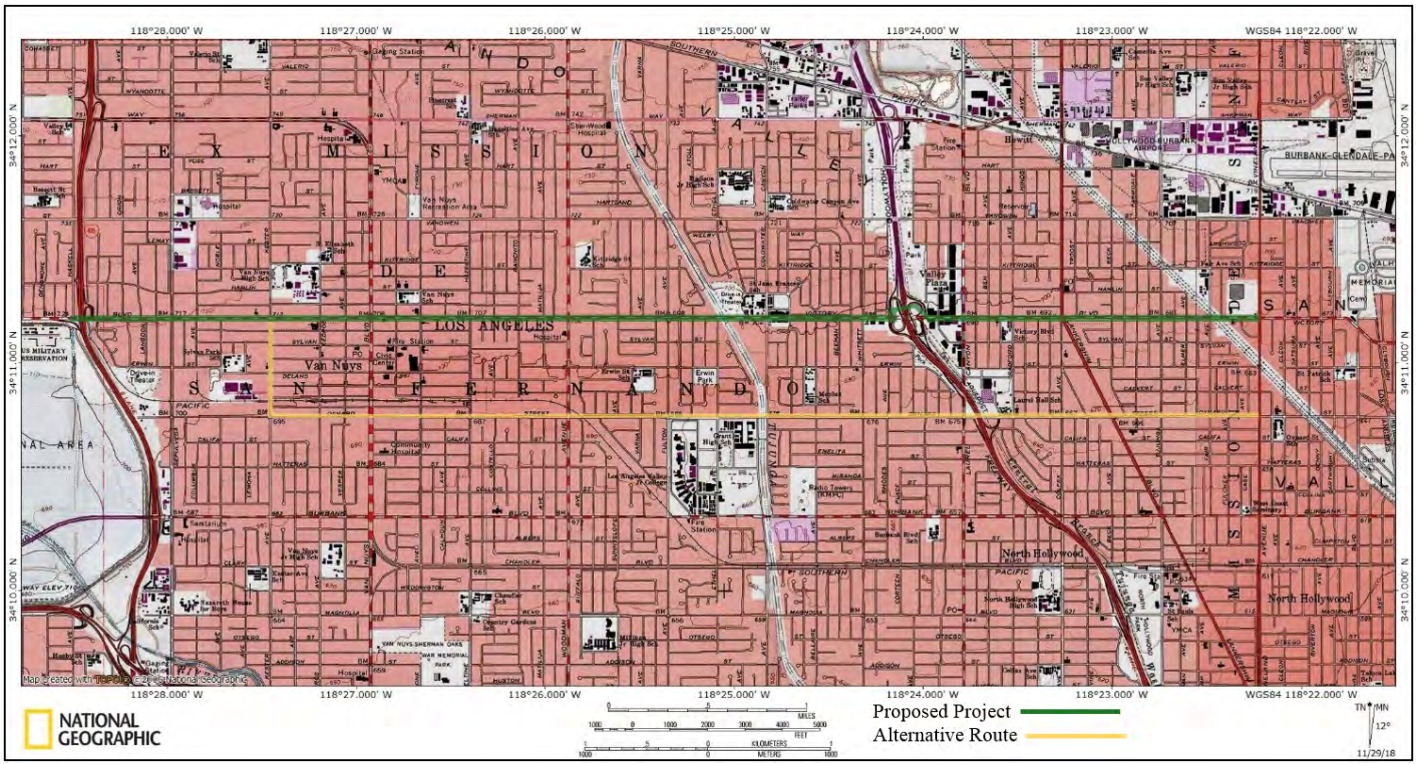
Robin Turner
President/Principal

1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(424) 248-3316 ph.
(424) 248-3417 fax

Project Vicinity & Location Maps



Project Area



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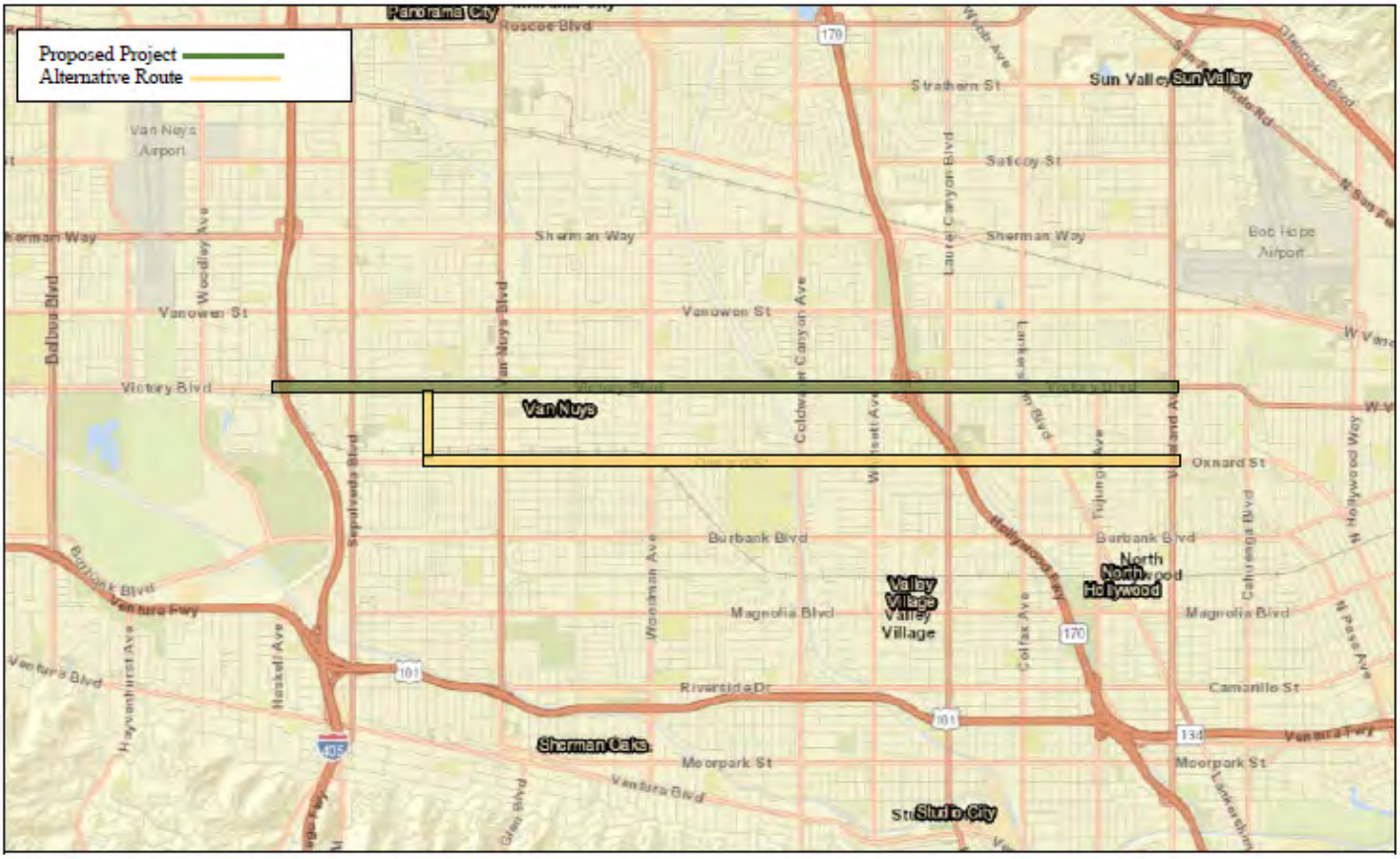

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January 4, 2019

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Re: East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad,

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Robin Turner
President/Principal

1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(424) 248-3316 ph.
(424) 248-3417 fax

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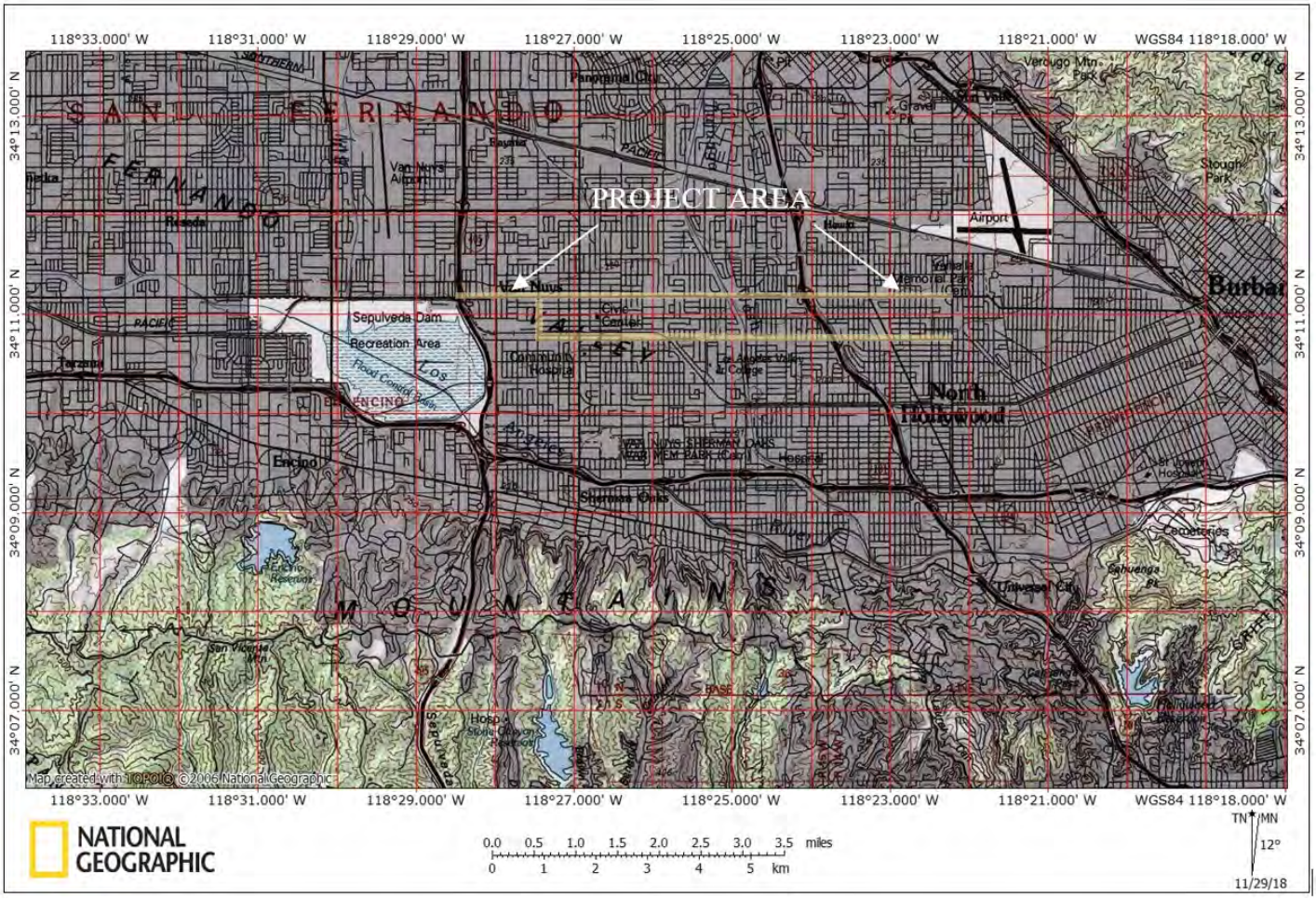

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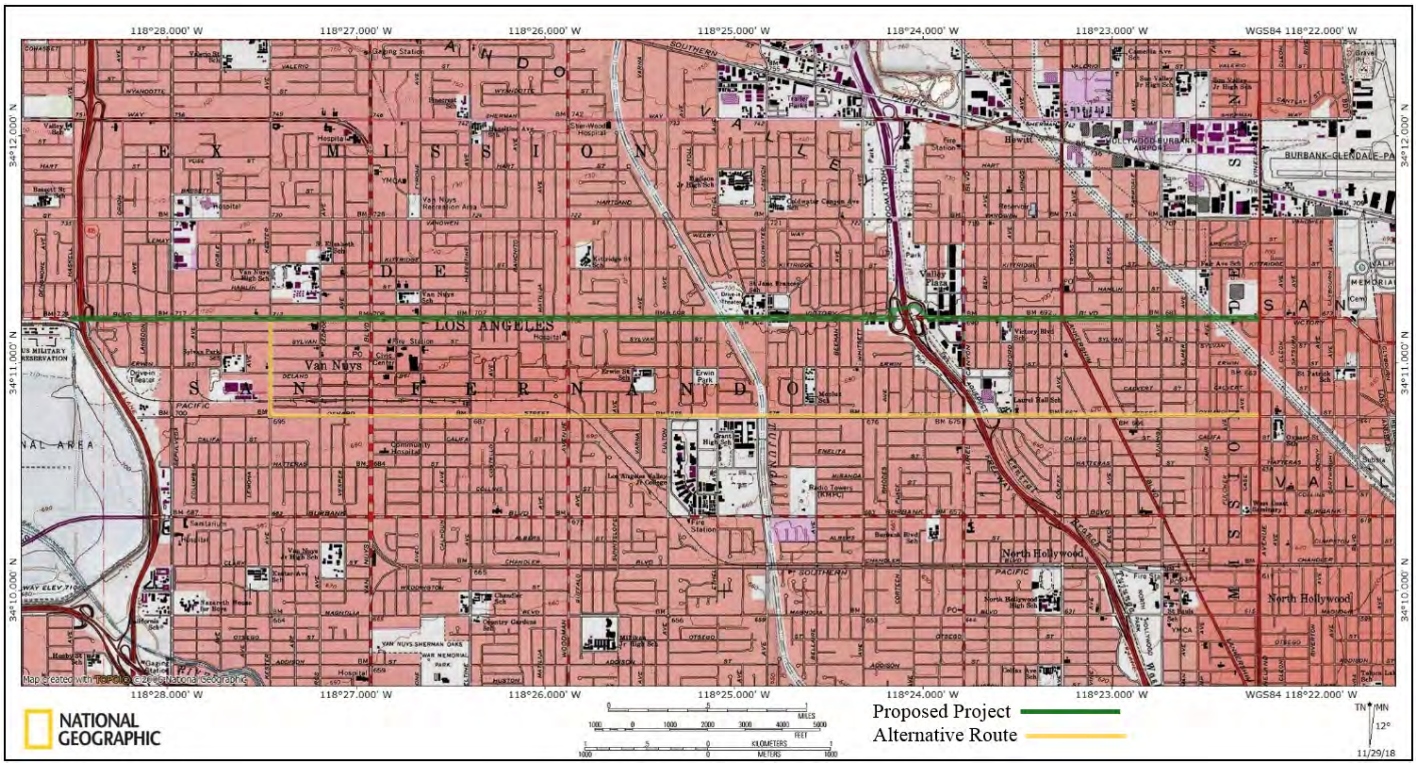

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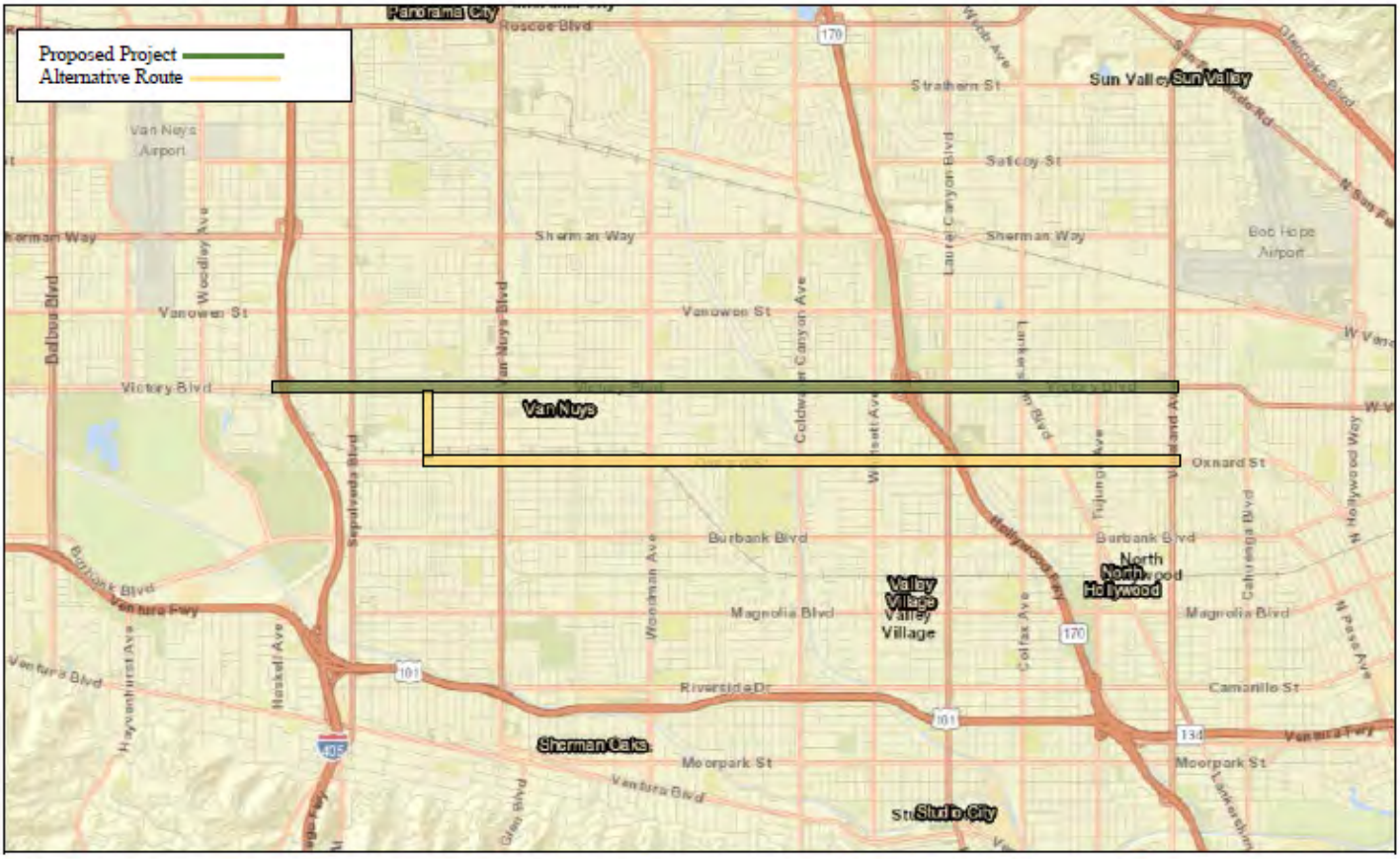

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January 4, 2019

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

Re: East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Morales,

The City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation, proposes to update and install a new waste water pipeline within the San Fernando Valley, County of Los Angeles. The pipe line will be installed in the middle of the street and divert waste water from the North Hollywood, Van Nuys/Sylmar, and Pacoima sewer basin areas to the Donald C. Tillman Reclamation Plant for production and redistribution of recycled water. The Project area is approximately 6-miles in length along Victory Boulevard extending from Vineland Avenue and ending towards the west at Haskell Avenue. A proposed alternative for the Project is along Oxnard Street from the intersections of Oxnard Street/Vineland Avenue to Oxnard Street/Kester Avenue, then northward towards Victory Avenue/Kester Avenue and ending in the same location as the proposed Project (~6.5 miles in length). The Project is approximately 100 meters west of Interstate 405 (I-405) and 100 meters east of State Route 170 (SR-170). The Project is in Section 12 of T2S, 15W on the Van Nuys and Burbank 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic maps (revised in 2018), see attached. The Project will require open cut and microtunneling/jack & bore excavation methods that will reach 25 feet in depth for open cuts and vary from 20 feet-50 feet below grade for microtunneling/jack & bore methods.

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Robin Turner
President/Principal

1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(424) 248-3316 ph.
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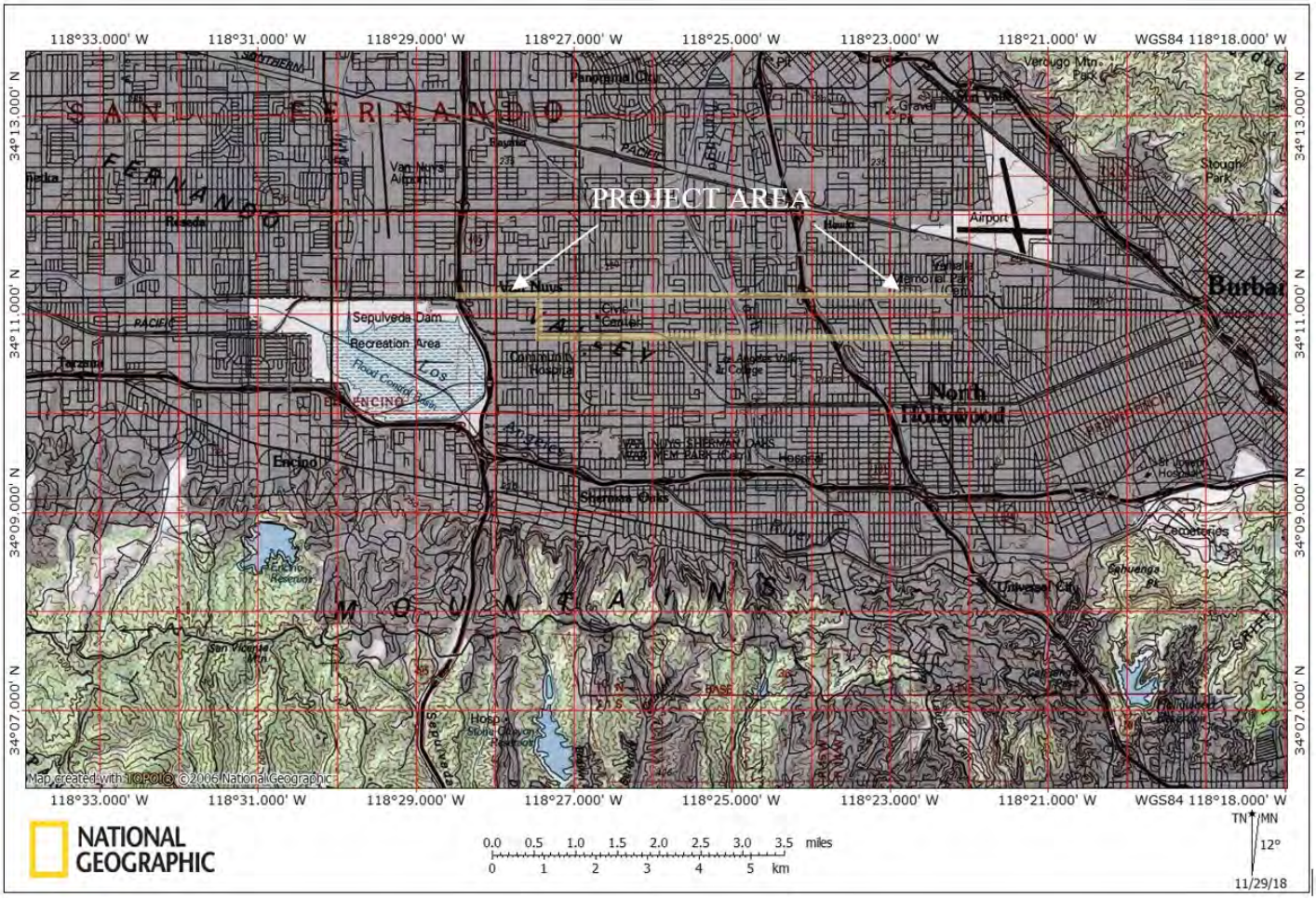

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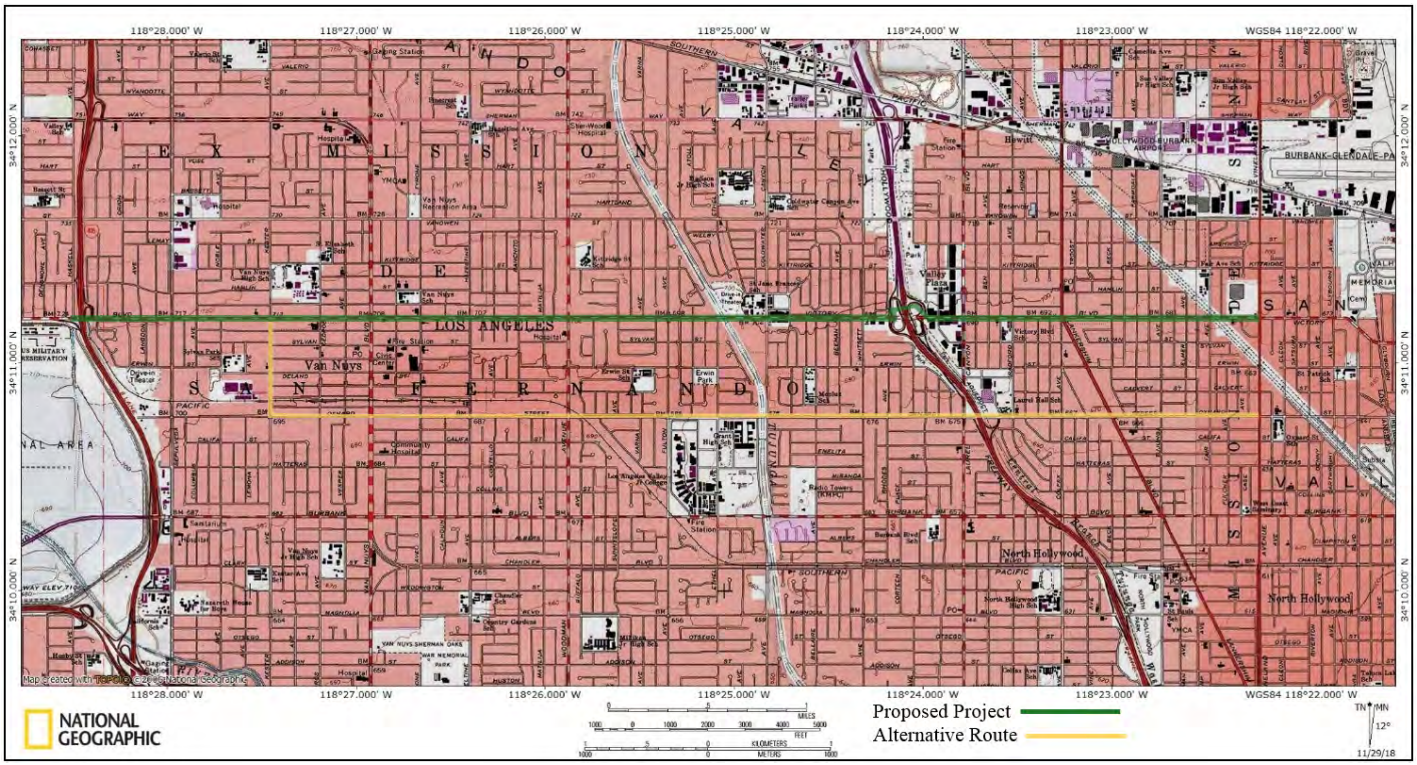

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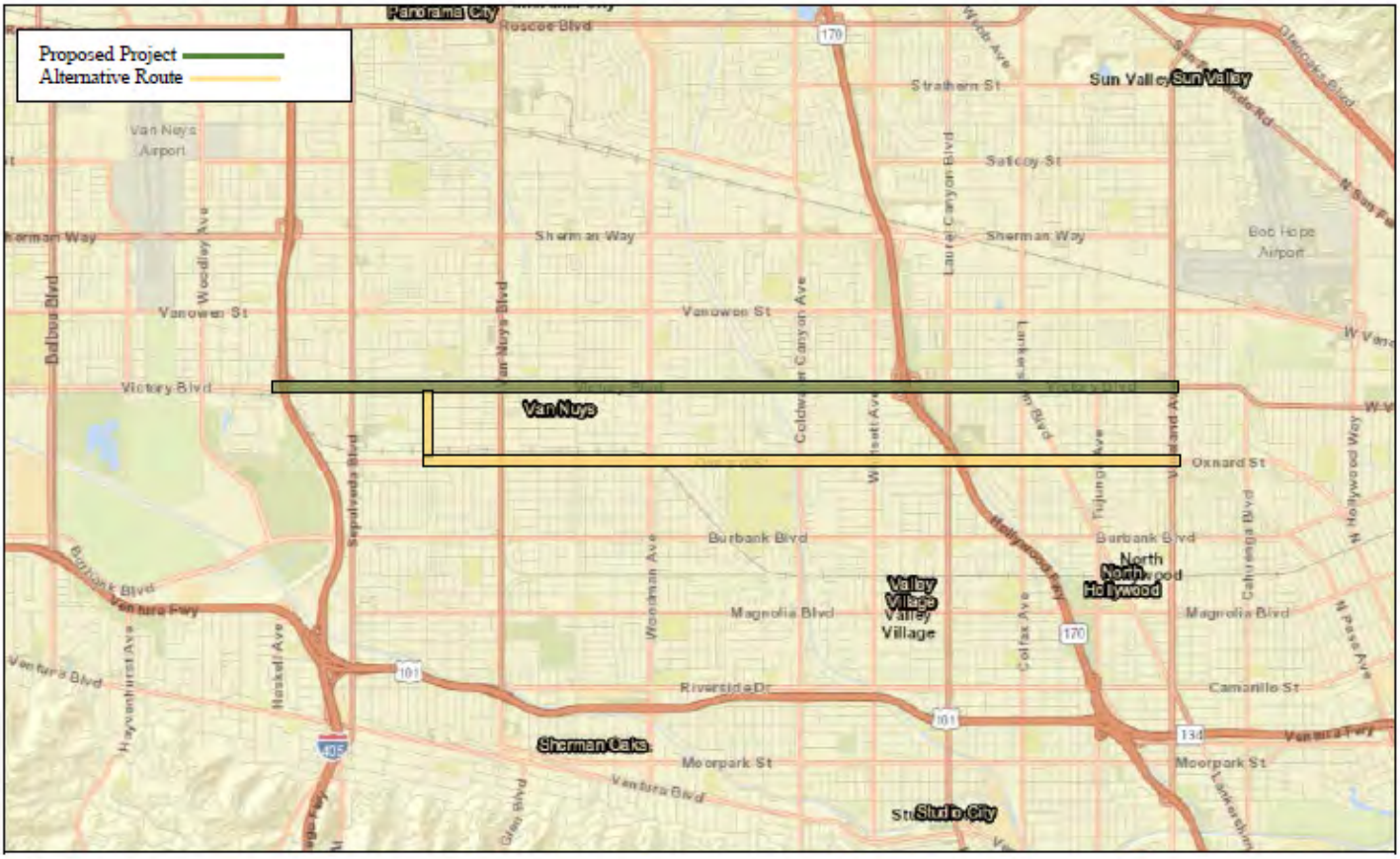

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January 4, 2019

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

Re: East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Salas,

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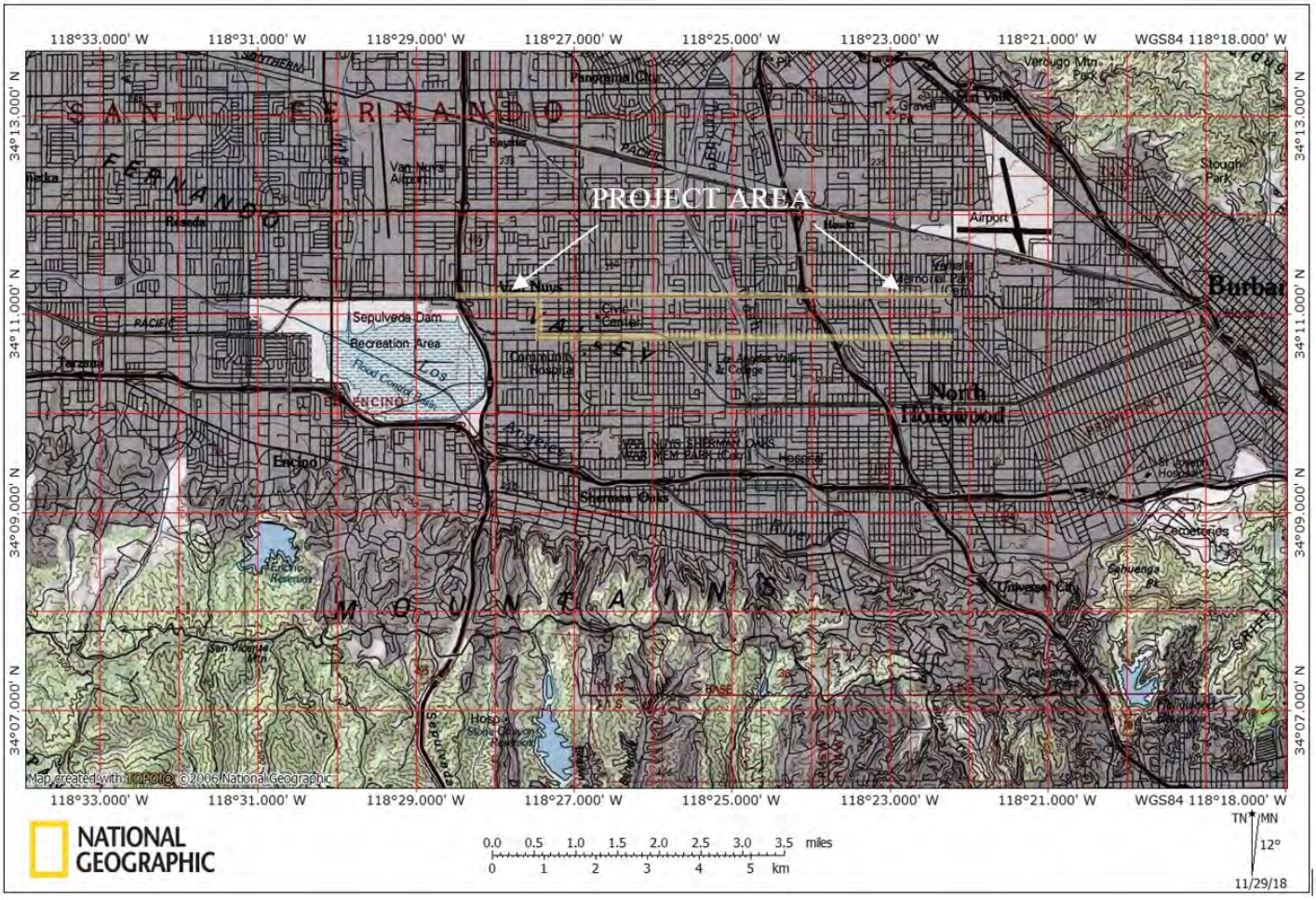

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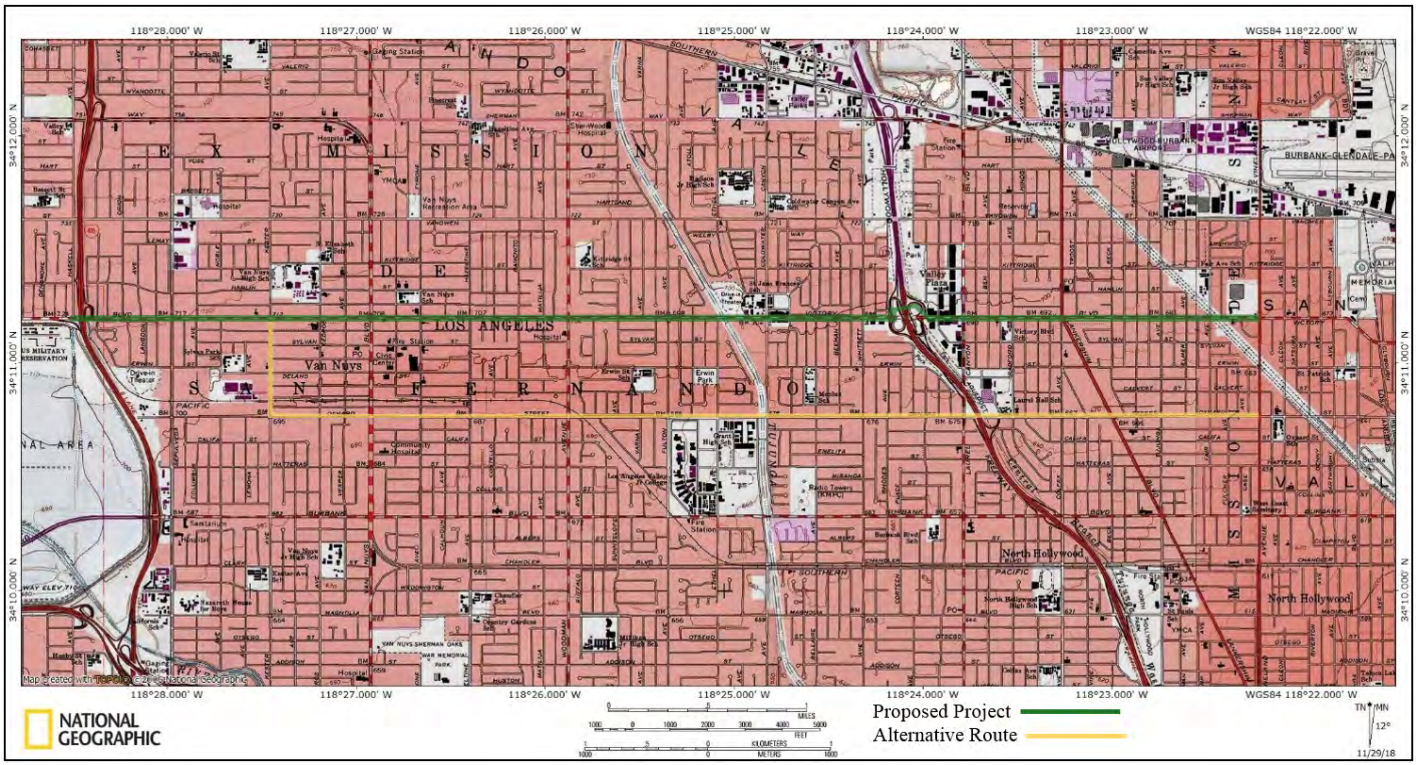

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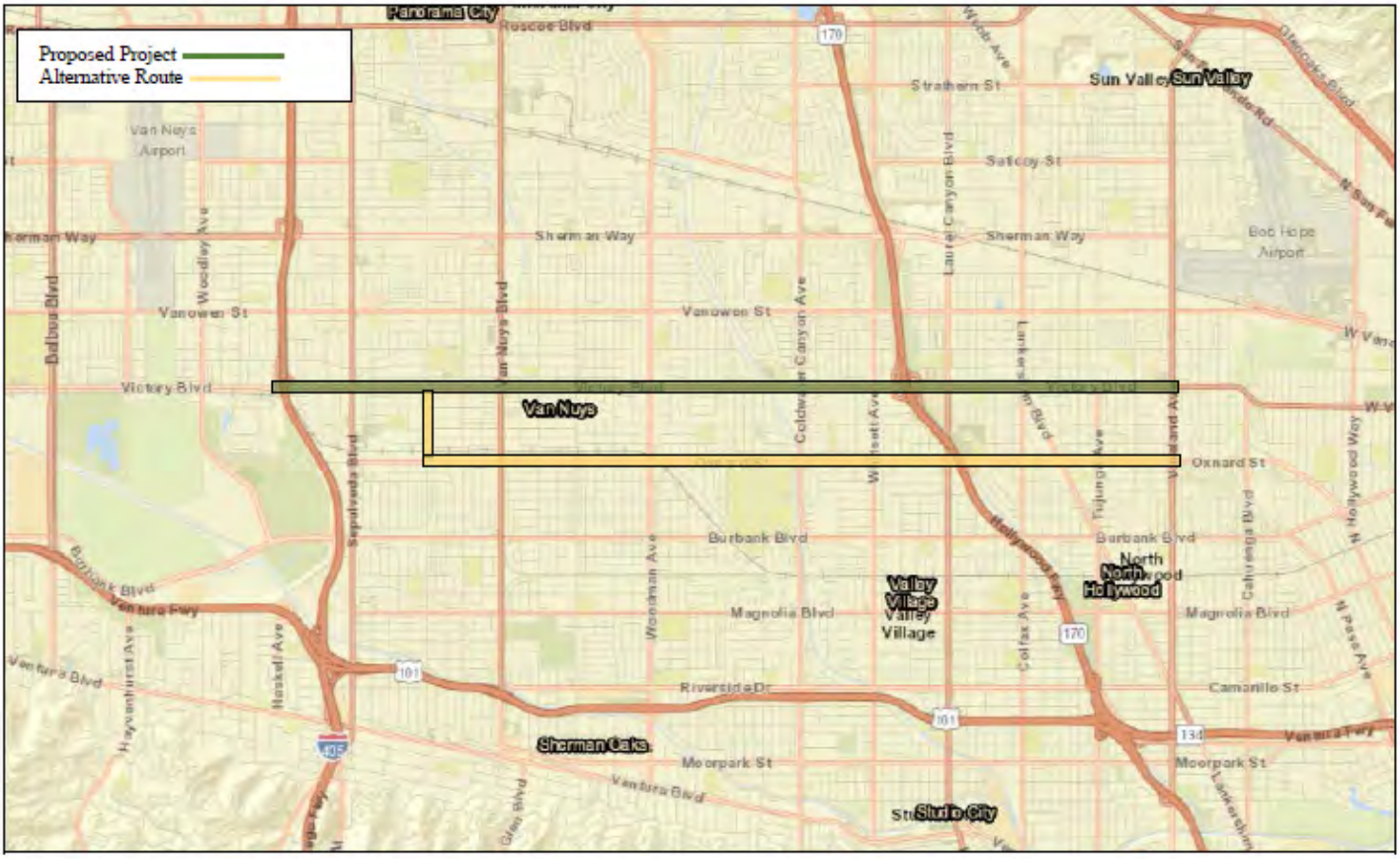

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January 4, 2019

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA 91322

Re: East West Valley Interceptor Sewer Project, San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Yocum,

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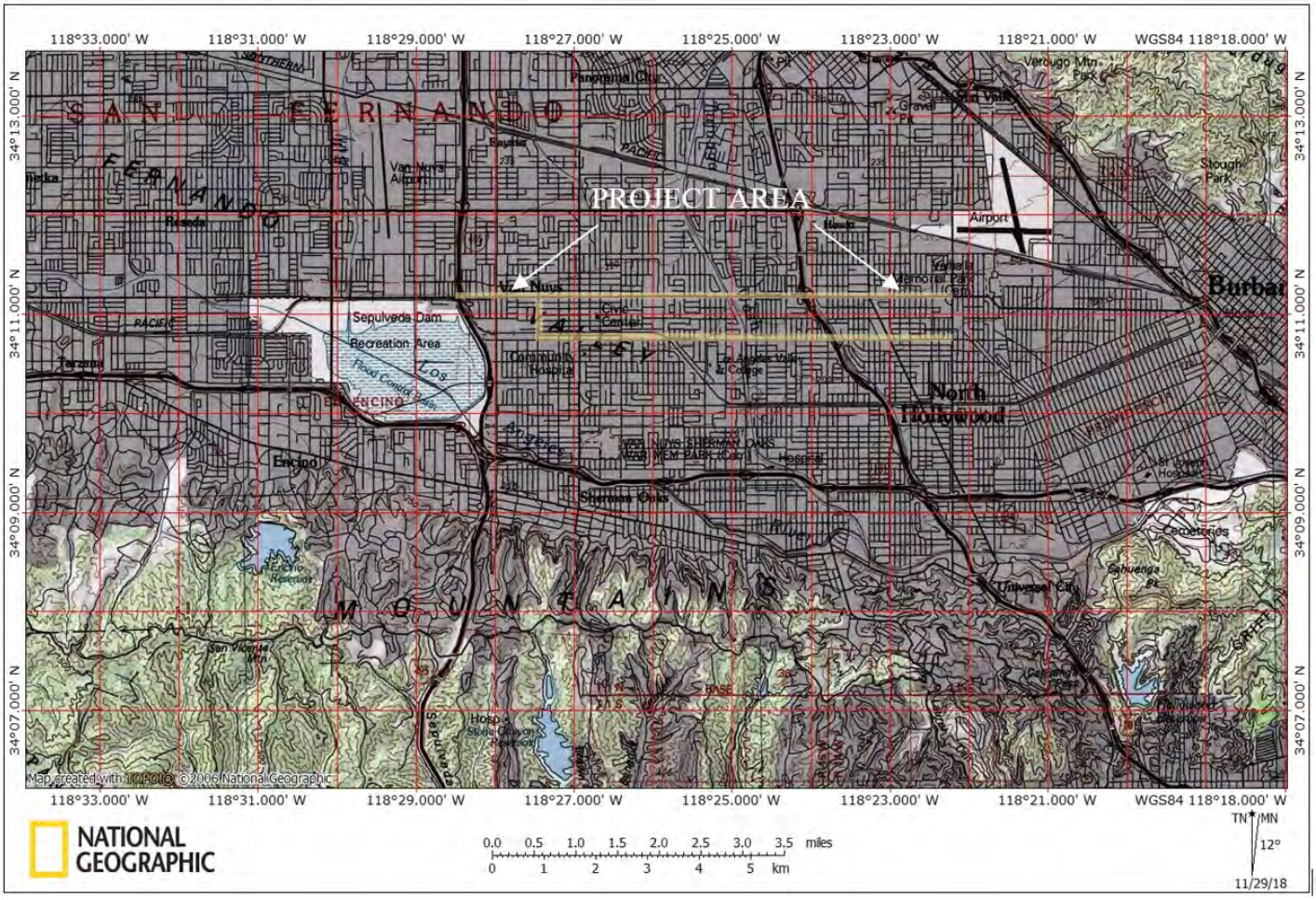

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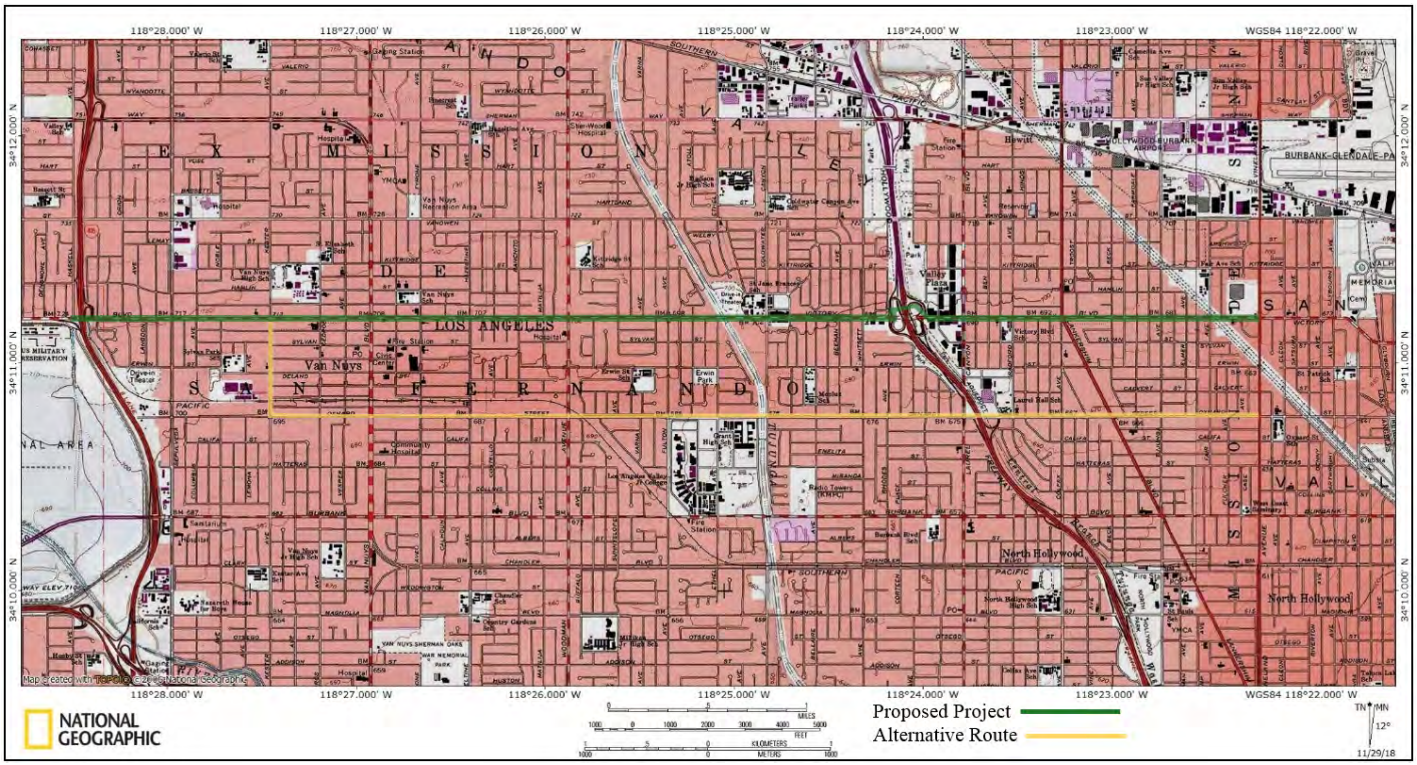

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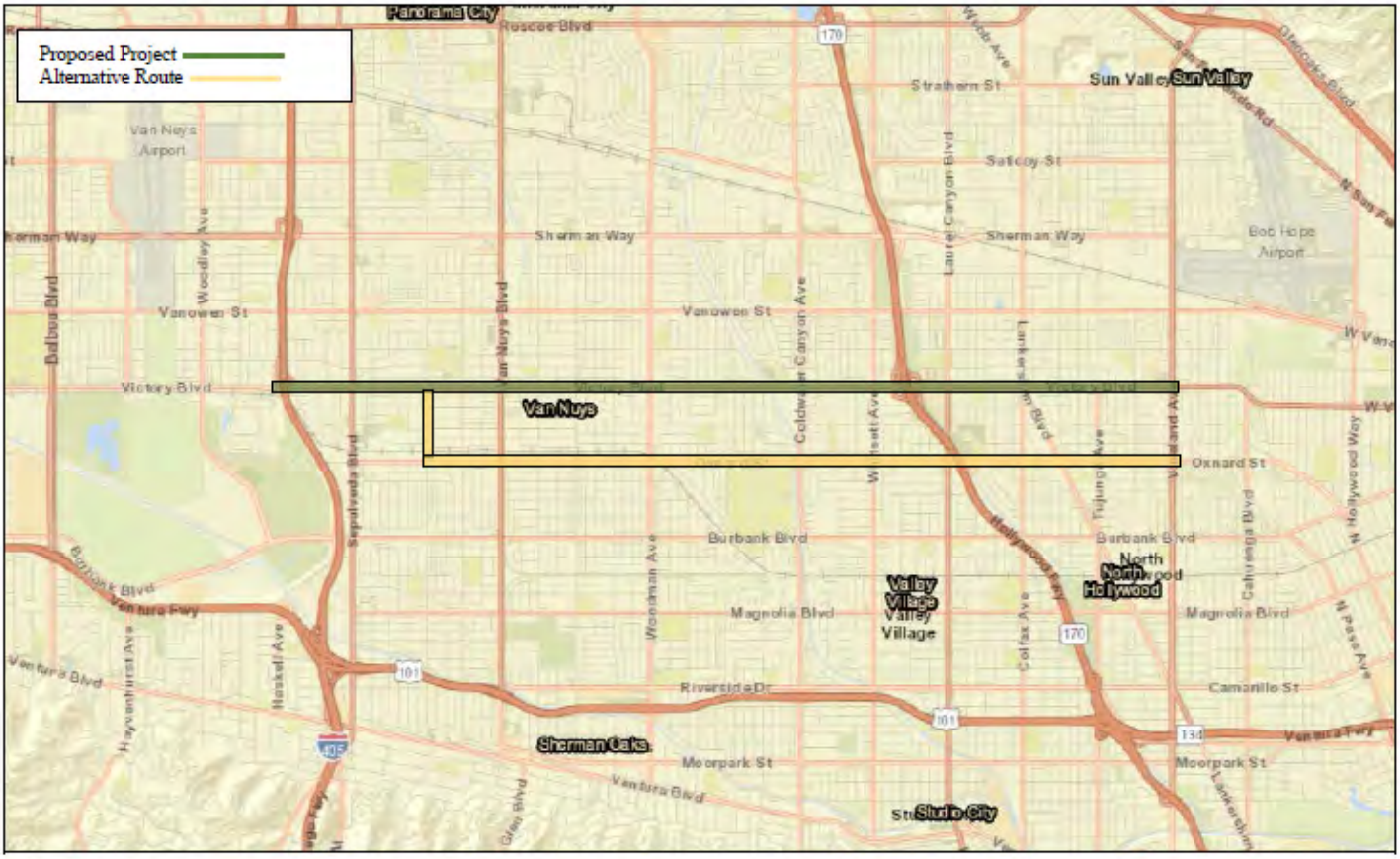

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SB-18 Generated Native American Contact Log
EWVIS Realignment Project 2019

Name	Affiliation	Contact Type	Comments
Charles Alvarez	Councilmember for Gabrielino/Tongva Tribe	called 1/3/19, sent package 1/4/19	No Response
Robert Dorame	Chairperson for Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	called 1/3/19, sent package 1/4/19	Responded to APRMI through personal (verbal) communication and states he is interested in being the Native American monitor for the Project regarding any Native American resources within the Project area
Sandonne Goad	Chairperson for Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	called 1/3/19, sent package 1/4/19	No Response
Anthony Morales	Chairperson for Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	called 1/3/19, sent package 1/4/19	No Response
Andrew Salas	Chairperson for Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	called 1/3/19, sent package 1/4/19	Responded to APRMI through personal (verbal) communication and states he wants to be involved in all Project related updates and interested in being the Native American monitor for the Project regarding any Native American resources within the Project area
Linda Candelaria	Chairperson for Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	called 1/3/19, sent package 1/4/19	No Response