APPENDIX D
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
ELYSIAN PARK WATER RECYCLING PROJECT
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Los Angeles

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) proposes to extend the existing recycled water pipeline network, which currently terminates near Taylor Yard, to serve Elysian Park. The Elysian Park Water Recycling Project (WRP project) includes installation of recycled water pipeline, backup potable water pipeline, storage tanks, and a new recycled water pumping station within Elysian Park. The project (Elysian Park WRP) involves the delivery of recycled water to Elysian Park. The Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks has committed to utilizing the recycled water supply that would become available via these new facilities to irrigate Elysian Park. A new 16-inch recycled water pipeline would be constructed from the existing recycled water pipeline serving Taylor Yard. It would begin on Dorris Place on the west side of the Los Angeles River in the Elysian Valley neighborhood. Approximately 8,400 linear feet of pipe would be installed connecting the Taylor Yard WRP with a 2-million-gallon recycled water storage tank located in Elysian Fields via a 3,000-gallons-per-minute recycled water pump station located on the west side of Interstate 5 just inside Elysian Park.

Archival research for this project was conducted on April 18–19 and 25–26, 2012, at the South Central Coastal Information Center housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search revealed that six cultural resource investigations were previously conducted within the 0.5-mile radius of the project area. No archaeological resources were previously recorded within the study area; however, two Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (LAHCM No. 48 and LAHCM No. 110) are located within the study area, one of which (LAHCM No. 48) overlaps with the project area of potential effects.

A letter requesting a Sacred Lands File check was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The response from the NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project APE. A full contact program of interested parties, following Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, was conducted.

A cultural resources field survey was conducted on May 8, 2012. Areas surveyed were those determined to be potentially impacted by the project. Elysian Park itself was determined to be a resource and recorded during the survey; however, no archaeological resources were observed or recorded during the survey.

Elysian Park was evaluated for its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and for listing as a City of Los Angeles LAHCM. The park was found to be eligible under CRHR and LAHCM criteria.

Because the project would be constructed in an area known to be inhabited by Native American Indians prehistorically, and that experienced recreational and usage associated with water conveyance systems during the historic era, prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources may be present within the project area. Such resources may lie beneath the surface obscured by pavement, vegetation, or the reservoir itself. Because the potential to encounter archaeological resources exists for this project, archaeological monitoring is recommended during all ground-

disturbing activities as well as controlled grading of the excavation of launching and receiving pits for microtunneling, which will be directed by the archaeological monitor.

INTRODUCTION

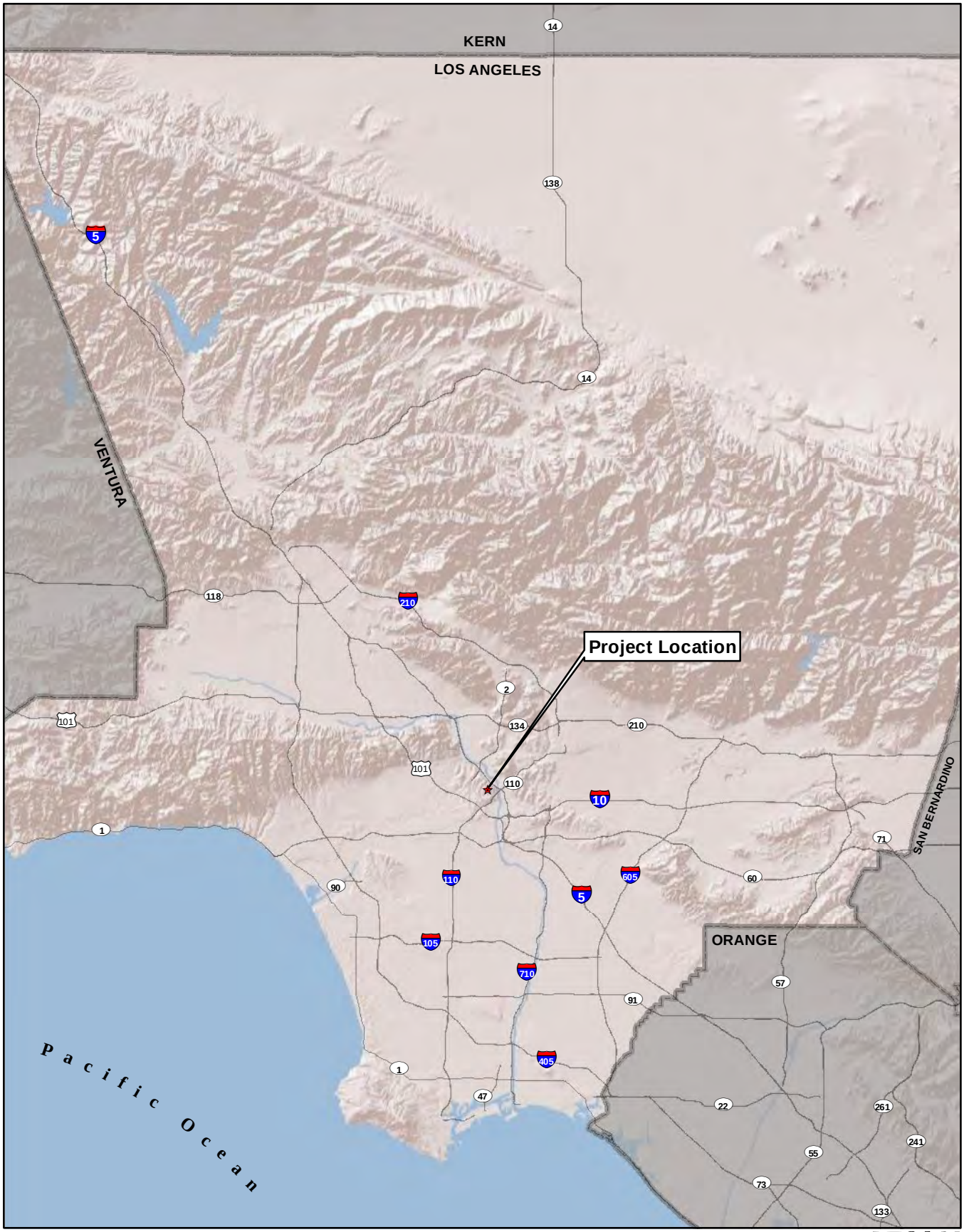
This document reports a Phase I cultural resources assessment in connection with the Elysian Park Water Recycling Project (Elysian Park WRP). The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) proposes to extend the existing recycled water pipeline network, which currently terminates near Taylor Yard and the Cornfields Park, to serve Elysian Park and customers in central Los Angeles. The Elysian Park WRP includes installation of recycled water pipeline, backup potable water pipeline, storage tanks, and a new recycled water pumping stations within Elysian Park (Figure 1). The project is being undertaken by LADWP in accordance with the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan and the Recycled Water Master Plan. Since the Elysian Park WRP is receiving funding from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and federal regulations are required, as such, this study of the Elysian Park WRP was prepared in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as amended, and its implementing regulation, 36 California Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800 and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

PROJECT PERSONNEL

AECOM personnel involved in the cultural resources assessment are as follows: Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA, and Sara Dietler, B.A., served as report authors; James Wallace, M.A., R.P.A., provided geographic information system (GIS) support and conducted both archival research and the archaeological survey; Tim Harris, B.A., conducted archival research and provided graphics and GIS support; and Linda Kry, B.A., conducted archival research and archaeological survey. Resumes of key personnel are included in Appendix A.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized following the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990). These guidelines provide a standardized format and suggested report content, scaled to the size of the project. First, a project description, including project location, proposed undertaking, and construction schedule, are provided. Next, the environmental and cultural settings are presented along with a detailed history of the project area. The research methods are then presented followed by the results of the archival research and Native American contact program, and the survey results. The final section summarizes the research and provides management recommendations.



Source: ESRI 2012 Imagery

0 5 10 15 20 Miles

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Figure 1
Regional Map

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT LOCATION

The Elysian Park WRP would be located within and adjacent to Elysian Park, which is located approximately 1.5 miles north of downtown Los Angeles (Figure 2). Dedicated in 1886 and consisting of 575 acres, Elysian Park is the oldest and second largest park in Los Angeles. The park is owned by the City of Los Angeles and maintained by the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. Lying within the Santa Monica Mountains Zone, Elysian Park is designated as Open Space. Land uses in the vicinity of the park are primarily devoted to single- and multi-family residential uses, with some small-scale commercial uses. Dodger Stadium, the Los Angeles Police Academy, and a U.S. Naval reserve armory are located adjacent to the park, and Elysian Reservoir and two radio towers are located within the park. To the north of Elysian Park, the Elysian Park WRP recycled water pipeline would begin in the Elysian Valley neighborhood located between Interstate 5 (I-5) and the Los Angeles River. The proposed alignment follows Dorris Place between Crystal Street and Riverside Drive.

The area of potential effects (APE) for the purposes of this cultural resources assessment includes the Elysian Park WRP (encompassing the location of the proposed recycled water pipeline within Elysian Park and extending north of I-5 along Dorris Place) and facilities entirely within the park (the potable water pipeline, the potable and recycling water storage tanks, and the two pumping stations) (Figures 3 and 4).

PROPOSED UNDERTAKING

The project is part of a broader effort by the City of Los Angeles to create reliable and sustainable sources of water for the future of the city. A key component of this effort is to maximize the use of recycled water. With imported water supplies becoming increasingly restricted and unreliable, the LADWP 2010 Urban Water Management Plan sets a goal for 59,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of potable supplies to be replaced by recycled water by 2035. Specific objectives related to the goal of creating reliable and sustainable sources of water are to:

- Improve the reliability of the City of Los Angeles water supply through increased recycled water use
- Comply with the City of Los Angeles and the LADWP action plan titled “Securing L.A.’s Water Supply,” outlining the steps to sustain a reliable water supply to meet current and future demand
- Construct the necessary infrastructure to convey recycled water to the various industrial and irrigation customers in the central Los Angeles Area
- Provide recycled water to some of the City of Los Angeles’ largest water customers, and where feasible, switch their potable water use into recycled water use

Source: ESRI 2012 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Los Angeles (1966) Revised 1981 and 1994 - Map scale 1:24,000

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Figure 2
Project Location

Source: ESRI 2012 Basemap Imagery

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

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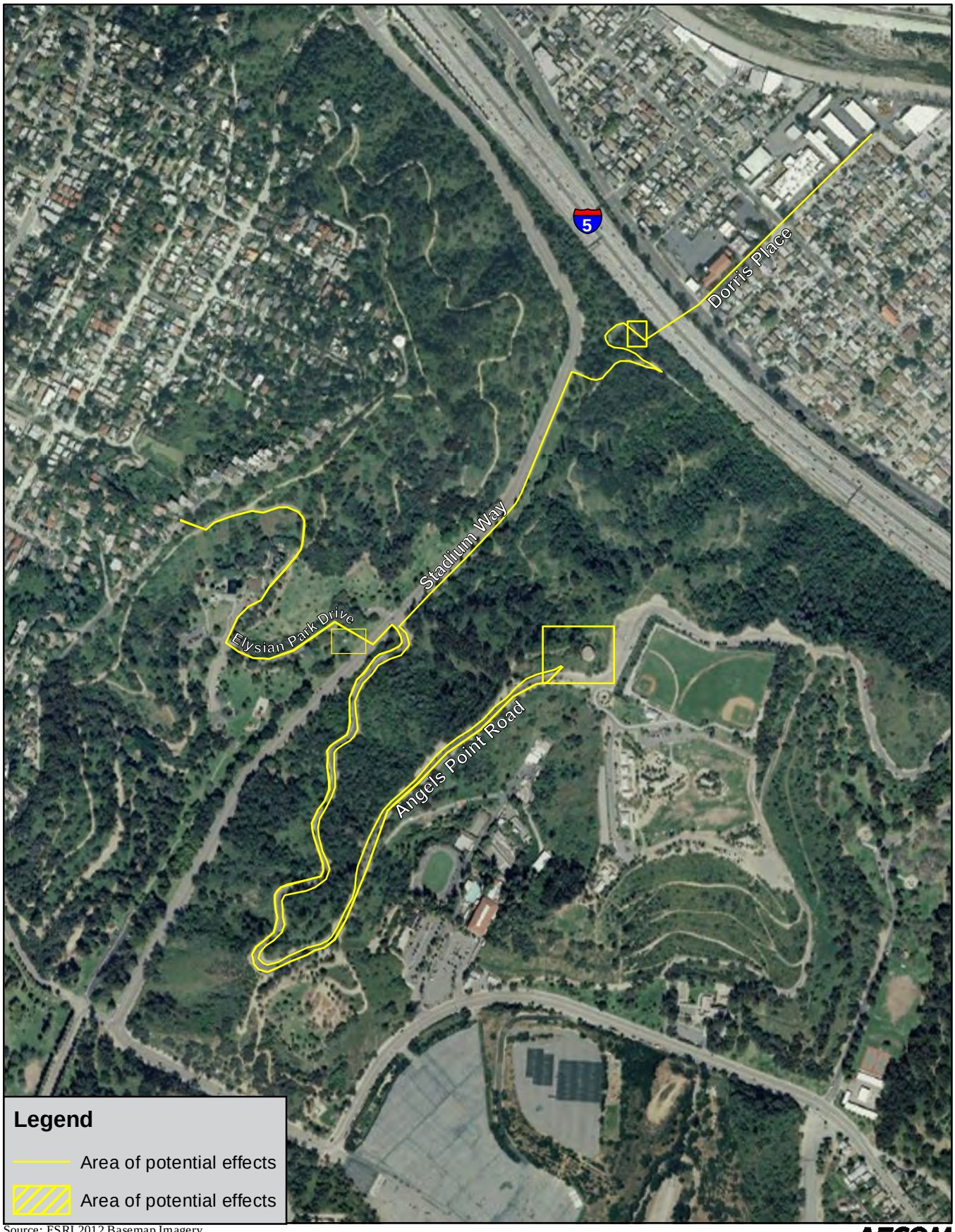
Figure 3

Proposed Project Components



Source: ESRI 2012 Basemap Imagery

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

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Figure 4
Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Elysian WRP Project Description

The project (Elysian Park WRP) involves the delivery of recycled water to Elysian Park. The Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks has committed to using the recycled water supply that would become available via these new facilities to irrigate Elysian Park. A new 16-inch recycled water pipeline would be constructed from the existing recycled water pipeline serving Taylor Yard. It would begin on Dorris Place on the west side of the Los Angeles River in the Elysian Valley neighborhood. Approximately 8,400 linear feet of pipe would be installed connecting the Taylor Yard WRP with a 2-million-gallon (MG) recycled water storage tank located in Elysian Fields via a 3,000-gallons-per-minute (gpm) recycled water pump station located on the west side of I-5 just inside Elysian Park.

Installation of the recycled water pipeline within Dorris Place, Stadium Way, and Academy Road would use trench construction known as "cut and cover." An approximately 3-foot-wide by 4.5-foot-deep trench would be excavated within the roadway that could be covered with metal plates during periods of the day when construction is not ongoing. Once the pipeline has been installed within a segment, the trench would be backfilled with imported material and repaved.

Installation of the recycled water pipeline from Dorris Place across I-5 would require a trenchless form of construction called "microtunneling" to avoid affecting traffic on the freeway. A tunnel of less than 1,000 linear feet would be constructed beneath the freeway. Launching and receiving pits would be located on either end of the tunnel. Hydraulic jacks would drive pipes through the ground.

A flat pad approximately 65 feet long by 30 feet wide would be cleared and graded on which to place a slab foundation and the recycled water pump station. The pump station would be an exposed facility secured by chain-link fencing and would stand less than 5 feet high. Clearing of vegetation in the area would be necessary prior to construction of the concrete pad. An existing road would be used to access the proposed site.

From the recycled water pumping station, the recycled water pipeline would be installed along Stadium Way to Angels Point Road past the Police Academy to a hilltop adjacent to Elysian Fields. The pipeline would supply a proposed new 2-MG recycled water storage tank located in a flat area of Elysian Fields north of Angels Point Road. A flat pad would be cleared and graded on which to place the 85-foot-diameter recycled water storage tank. The tank would be a steel structure approximately 48 feet tall. The area already contains a 0.5-MG water tank, which would remain in place.

To provide for the potable water needs of Elysian Park, such as for restroom facilities, a 5,000-gallon potable water tank would be constructed adjacent to the proposed recycled water storage tank. The steel potable water tank would be approximately 14 feet in diameter and 10 feet tall.

Approximately 7,300 linear feet of 12-inch potable water pipeline would be installed to connect the potable water storage tank to an existing potable water service pipeline located outside of Elysian Park within Park Drive. It would use an existing fire road from Park Drive to the Grace

E. Simons Lodge where it would connect to Elysian Park Drive and Angels Point Road. An approximately 2.5-foot-wide by 4-foot-deep trench would be excavated for the potable water pipeline using the cut and cover technique. Once the pipeline has been installed within a segment, the trench would be backfilled with the excavated or imported material and restored to its original condition.

The potable water pipeline would be connected to a potable water pumping station, which would be installed on the southwest corner of Stadium Way and Elysian Park Drive within the grounds of the Grace E. Simons Lodge. A flat pad approximately 65 feet long by 30 feet wide would be cleared and graded to accommodate the potable water pumping station. It would be constructed of a similar material as the existing pump house, would stand approximately 10 feet tall, and would be capable of pumping 2,000 gpm.

Construction Schedule

Construction of the Elysian Park WRP is anticipated to begin in summer 2016 and take approximately 2 years to complete, concluding in summer 2018.

SETTING

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project is located in the western Los Angeles Basin, which is formed by the Santa Monica Mountains to the northwest, the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, and the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains to the east. The basin was formed by alluvial and fluvial deposits derived from these surrounding mountains. The floodplain forest of the Los Angeles Basin formed one of the most biologically rich habitats in Southern California. Willow, cottonwood, and sycamore, and a dense underbrush of alder, hackberry, and shrubs once lined the Los Angeles River as it passed near present-day downtown Los Angeles. Although historically most of the Los Angeles River was dry for at least part of the year, shallow bedrock in the Elysian Park area forced much of the river's underground water to the surface. This allowed for a steady year-round flow of water through the area that later became known as downtown Los Angeles (Gumprecht 1999).

Elysian Park is located among a series of low hills reaching a maximum elevation of approximately 650 feet above sea level. The Los Angeles River is located to the east of Elysian Park and flows in a southerly direction along the east side of the hills. Vegetation within Elysian Park is largely composed of nonnative ornamental plant species, although stands of native vegetation still exist in some areas.

CULTURAL SETTING

As a framework for discussing the potential cultural resources that may exist in the study area, the following discussion summarizes the current understanding of major prehistoric and historic developments in and around Los Angeles. This is followed by a more focused discussion of the history of the project area itself.

Prehistoric Overview

The earliest evidence of occupation in the Los Angeles area dates to at least 9,000 years before present (B.P.) and is associated with a period known as the Millingstone Cultural Horizon (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Departing from the subsistence strategies of their nomadic big-game hunting predecessors, Millingstone populations established more permanent settlements. These settlements were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than 5,000 years B.P. contain a mortar-and-pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

Although many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, by 3,500 years B.P. a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). These changes

are associated with the period known as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955). Increased populations in the region necessitated the intensification of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson 1994). This was accomplished in part through the use of the circular shell fishhook on the coast, and more abundant and diverse hunting equipment. Evidence for shifts in settlement patterns has been noted at a variety of locations at this time and is seen by many researchers as reflecting increasingly territorial and sedentary populations. The Intermediate Horizon marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and nonutilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Archaeological evidence suggests that the margins of numerous rivers, marshes, and swamps within the Los Angeles River Drainage served as ideal locations for prehistoric settlement during this period. These well-watered areas contained a rich collection of resources and are likely to have been among the more heavily trafficked travel routes.

The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1,500 years B.P. to the mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of the contemporary Native American group known as the Gabrielino (Wallace 1955). Coming ashore near Malibu Lagoon or Mugu Lagoon in October of 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Gabrielino Indians. Occupying the southern Channel Islands and adjacent mainland areas of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, the Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to their Chumash neighbors in terms of population size, regional influence, and degree of sedentism (Bean and Smith 1978). The Gabrielino are estimated to have numbered around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber 1925) and maps produced by early explorers indicate that at least 26 Gabrielino villages were within proximity to known Los Angeles River courses, while an additional 18 villages were reasonably close to the river (Gumprecht 1999). Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game were hunted with deadfalls and rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith 1978; Reid 1939 [1852]). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed with mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly leafed-cherry (Reid 1939 [1852]).

Historic Overview

The Gabrielino were virtually ignored between the time of Cabrillo's visit and the Spanish period, which began in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola and a small Spanish contingent began their exploratory journey along the California coast from San Diego to Monterey. Passing through the Los Angeles area, they reached the San Gabriel Valley on August 2 and traveled west through a pass between two hills where they encountered the Los Angeles River and camped on its east bank near the present-day North Broadway Bridge and the entrance to Elysian Park. This location has been designated California Historic Landmark Number 655, the Portola Trail Campsite. Father Crespi (a member of the Portola party) indicated in his diaries that on that day they "entered a spacious valley, well grown with cottonwoods and alders, among which ran a beautiful river. This plain where the river runs is very extensive and…is the most suitable site for

a large settlement" (The River Project 2001). He goes on to describe this "green, lush valley"; its "very full flowing, wide river"; the "riot of color" in the hills; and the abundance of native grapevines, wild roses, grizzly, antelope, quail and steelhead trout. Crespi observed that the soil was rich and "capable of supporting every kind of grain and fruit which may be planted." The river was named *El Rio y Valle de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles de la Porciuncula*.

Gabrielino villages are reported by early explorers to have been most abundant near the Los Angeles River, in the area north of downtown, known as the Glendale Narrows, and those areas along the river's various outlets into the sea. Among those villages north of downtown are *Maawnga* in the Glendale Narrows; *Totongna* and *Kawengna*, in the San Fernando Valley; *Hahamongna*, northeast of Glendale; and the village of *Yangna*, in the vicinity of present-day downtown Los Angeles.

The exact location of *Yangna*, within downtown Los Angeles continues to be debated, although some believe it to have been located at the present-day location of the Civic Center (McCawley 1996). Other proposed locations are near the present day Union Station (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1972:64), to the south of the old Spanish Plaza, and near the original site of the Bella Union Hotel located on the 300 Block of North Main Street (Robinson 1963:83, as cited in Dillon 1994:30). Dillon (1994:30) hypothesizes that the Union Station location is an unlikely spot for a large village or habitation, as it lies within the annual Los Angeles River flood zone. Local sources such as the Echo Park Historical Society report that when Gaspar de Portola and Father Juan Crespi camped on the river bank opposite the North Broadway Bridge entrance to Elysian Park, they were served refreshments by *Yangna* Indian villagers from the current location of the Los Angeles Police Academy (Echo Park Historical Society 2008). The Los Angeles Police Academy is located in the northern portion of Elysian Park, which does not seem like a possible location for the Native American Village of *Yangna*. It is possible, however, that the local histories are actually referring to the village of *Maawnga*, which was reported to have been originally located within the *Rancho de los Felis*. This rancho originally encompassed Griffith Park and extended south to the northern portion of Elysian Park. The village of *Maawnga*, also recorded as *Maungna*, is believed to have been located "high on a bluff overlooking Glendale Narrows in the hills now occupied by Elysian Park" (Gumprecht 1999:31).

Missions were established in the years that followed the Portola expedition, the fourth being the Mission San Gabriel `Archangel founded in 1771 near the present-day city of Montebello, approximately 7.5 miles east of the project area. By the early 1800s, the majority of the surviving *Gabrielino* population had entered the mission system. The Gabrielino inhabiting Los Angeles County were under the jurisdiction of either Mission San Gabriel or Mission San Fernando. Mission life offered the Indians security in a time when their traditional trade and political alliances were failing, and epidemics and subsistence instabilities were increasing (Jackson 1999).

On September 4, 1781, which was 12 years after Crespi's initial visit, the *Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles* was established not far from the site where Portola and his men camped. Watered by the river's ample flow and the area's rich soils, the original pueblo occupied 28 square miles and consisted of a central square, surrounded by 12 houses, and a series of 36 agricultural fields occupying 250 acres, plotted to the east between the town and the river (Gumprecht 1999).

An irrigation system that would carry water from the river to the fields and the pueblo was the communities' first priority and was constructed almost immediately. The main irrigation ditch, or *Zanja Madre*, was completed by the end of October 1781. It was constructed in the area of present-day Elysian Park and carried water south (roughly parallel to what is currently Spring Street) to the agricultural lands situated just east of the pueblo (Gumprecht 1999).

By 1786, the flourishing pueblo attained self-sufficiency and funding by the Spanish government ceased (Gumprecht 1999). Fed by a steady supply of water and an expanding irrigation system, agriculture and ranching grew, and by the early 1800s the pueblo produced 47 cultigens. Among the most popular were grapes used for the production of wine (Gumprecht 1999). Vineyards blanketed the landscape between present-day San Pedro Street and the Los Angeles River. By 1830, an estimated 100,000 vines were being cultivated at 26 Los Angeles vineyards. Over 8,300 acres of land were being irrigated by the *zanjas* during the 1880s (Gumprecht 1999).

The authority of the California missions gradually declined, culminating with their secularization in 1834. Although the Mexican government directed that each mission's lands, livestock, and equipment be divided among its converts, the majority of these holdings quickly fell into non-Indigenous hands. Mission buildings were abandoned and quickly fell into decay. If mission life was difficult for Native Americans, secularization was typically worse. After two generations of dependence on the missions, they were suddenly disenfranchised. After secularization, "nearly all of the Gabrielinos went north while those of San Diego, San Luis, and San Juan overran this county, filling the Angeles and surrounding ranchos with more servants than were required" (Reid 1977 [1851]:104). Upon his 1852 visit to Los Angeles, John Russel Barlett wrote,

> I saw more Indians about this place than in any part of California I had yet visited. They were chiefly mission Indians, i.e., those who had been connected with the missions and had derived their support from them until the suppression of those establishments. They are a miserable, squalid-looking set, squatting or lying about the corners of the streets with no occupation. They have no means of obtaining a living, as their lands are taken from them, and the missions for which they labored and which provided after a sort for many thousands of them, are abolished (as cited in Sugranes 1909:77).

The first party of U.S. immigrants arrived in Los Angeles in 1841, although surreptitious commerce had previously been conducted between Mexican California and residents of the United States and its territories. Included in this first wave of immigrants were William Workman and John Rowland, who soon became influential landowners. As the possibility of a takeover of California by the United States loomed large, the Mexican government increased the number of land grants in an effort to keep the land in the hands of upper-class *Californios* like the Domínguez, Lugo, and Sepúlveda families (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006:14–17). Governor Pío Pico and his predecessors made more than 600 rancho grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Gumprecht 1999). Having been established as a pueblo, property within Los Angeles could not be dispersed by the governor, and this task instead fell under the city council's jurisdiction (Robinson 1979).

The United States took control of California after the Mexican–American War of 1846, and seized Monterey, San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles (then the state capital) with little resistance. Local unrest soon bubbled to the surface, and Los Angeles slipped from U.S. control in 1847. Hostilities officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the conquered territory, which included California, Nevada, and Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The conquered territory represented nearly half of Mexico's pre-1846 holdings. California joined the United States in 1850 as the 31st state (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006:15).

While the discovery of gold in Northern California in 1849 gave rise to the California gold rush, Los Angeles was where the first California gold was found. Francisco López had found several gold nuggets clinging to wild onion roots near the San Fernando Mission in 1842 (Guinn 1915; Workman 1935). The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1849 led to an enormous influx of people from others parts of the United States in the 1850s and 1860s; these "forty-niners" rapidly displaced the old rancho families. Southern California's prosperity in the 1850s was largely a result of the increased demand for cattle for meat and hides, which was created by the gold rush. Southern California was able to meet this need, and the local ranching community profited handsomely (Bell 1881:26).

Surrounded by miles of ranchos, Los Angeles was the center of a vibrant cattle industry throughout the 19th century (Figure 5). The city served as a trading hub for Southern California's "cow counties," and, at mid-century, the plaza was lined with the shops and town homes of ranch owners (Robinson 1979:243). In 1860, Los Angeles County had approximately 75,000 head of cattle, 14,000 horses, and 95,000 sheep. More than 55,000 bushels of wheat, 85,000 bushels of corn, and 209,000 pounds of wool were produced annually. The county accounted for approximately two-thirds of the state's wine output, producing almost 163,000 gallons in 1860. These agricultural pursuits were essential to the local economy.

When the Southern Pacific Railroad extended its line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876, newcomers poured into Los Angeles and the population nearly doubled between 1870 and 1880. The completion of the second transcontinental line, the Santa Fe, took place in 1886 causing a fare war that drove fares to an unprecedented low. More settlers continued to head west and the demand for real estate skyrocketed. As real estate prices soared, land that had been farmed for decades outlived its agricultural value and was sold to become residential communities. The subdivision of the large ranchos took place during this time. The city's population rose from 11,000 in 1880 to 50,000 by 1890 (Meyer 1981:45).

The tremendous influx of people necessitated an increase in public transportation options, and, in the final years of the 19th century, passenger rail lines proliferated. Beginning with the Spring and Sixth Street Railway Company in 1873, dozens of rail lines appeared throughout the Los Angeles area. The Los Angeles Pacific Company began improving and extending interurban rail lines in earnest in 1906, creating impressive new switching stations and tunnels designed to shorten travel time and increase efficiency (Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California 2006). The majority of these lines were subsequently incorporated into the Pacific Electric Company. As a result of growing population and the increasing diversion of water, the

Figure 5. Bird's Eye View in 1871 by Gores, View West (Library of Congress American Memory Collection)

once plentiful water supply provided by the Los Angeles River began to dwindle. The extensive floodplain dried up; the richly vegetated landscape had been cleared for construction materials and fuel; and the tens of thousands of head of cattle, horses, and sheep had decimated the local grasses. A number of waterworks projects were underway during the second half of the 19th century in an effort to increase water flow and water retention. These projects included the construction of Echo Park Reservoir, the Silverlake Reservoir, and the further expansion of the Zanja Madre irrigation ditches. When these measures proved insufficient, a more permanent solution to Los Angeles' water shortage was sought. Under the direction of city engineer William Mulholland, the Los Angeles Bureau of Water Works and Supply constructed the 238-mile-long Los Angeles Aqueduct. This 5-year project, completed in 1913, employed the labor of more than 5,000 men and brought millions of gallons of water into the San Fernando (now Van Norman) Reservoir (Gumprecht 1999). Now able to offer water and sewer service at a grand scale, many smaller cities were voluntarily incorporated by Los Angeles (Robinson 1979:244).

The beginning of the 20th century saw the florescence of a uniquely suburban metropolis, where a vast network of residential communities overshadowed city centers, where the single-family home was valued over the high-rise, and where private space took precedence over public space (Hawthorne 2006). This landscape demanded an innovative transportation solution, and Los Angeles embraced automobiles and freeways like no other city had. The first homemade car puttered down city streets in 1897. Seven years later, the first grand theft auto was reported by Los Angeles Police (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006:50). Inexpensive automobiles gained popularity in the 1920s, soon creating tremendous congestion in the centers of cities and necessitating alternate transportation routes. The Arroyo Seco Parkway, connecting Los Angeles to Pasadena, was among the earliest "express auto highways" in the United States, opening in December 1940 (Balzar 2006). Dozens of freeways were constructed in the post-World War II years, radically altering the character of Los Angeles by simultaneously dividing local neighborhoods and connecting outlying communities.

During the first three decades of the 20th century, more than two million people moved to Los Angeles County, transforming it from a largely agricultural region into a major metropolitan area. By 1945, Los Angeles had undertaken 95 annexations, expanding from a 28-square-mile agrarian pueblo into a densely populated city covering more than 450 square miles (Robinson 1979:245).

History of the Project Area

The following section provides a brief history of the project APE. A portion of this context has been summarized from *Water Conveyance Systems in California* (JRP Historical Consulting 2000).

Elysian Park

In 1781, the Pueblo of Los Angeles was officially established along the Los Angeles River. The original Pueblo consisted of a public land grant that included four square leagues, or 28 square miles (Gumprecht 1999). In 1883, city officials decided to create Elysian Park on a 746-acre piece of land west of the river (Gumprecht 1999) within a hill area known as the Rock Quarry

Hills (Echo Park Historical Society 2008). The Rock Quarry Hills area was beyond the reach of the *zanjas* and the city's domestic water supply system, and as such, the land was considered worthless. At the time, land was valued based on the available water supply, not on the land itself (Gumprecht 1999:78). The Elysian Hills encompassed a series of rugged ravines: Chavez Ravine, Sulphur Ravine, Cemetery Ravine, Solano Ravine, and Reservoir Ravine (Figure 6). Reduced from its original size, Elysian Park currently covers approximately 575 acres, second only in size to Griffith Park. Elysian Park is the last remaining large piece of the original Pueblo of Los Angeles public land grant (Echo Park Historical Society 2008). Historically, Elysian Park has had an assortment of uses and currently still accommodates diverse needs.

Figure 6. City of Los Angeles in 1894 by Stevenson, Detail of Elysian Park Vicinity (Library of Congress American Memory Collection)

The close of the 19th century served as a turning point for Los Angeles; the physical landscape was dramatically altered as the urban population increased (Figure 7 and Figure 8). The completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad link from San Francisco to the transcontinental railroad increased trade and transportation and contributed to the city's prosperity and growth. Los Angeles' population had grown from 11,000 in 1880 to 319,000 in 1910. The middle and upper class became concerned with increased density and focused on improving the city and citizens through creating a beautiful city. The City Beautiful movement was concerned with more than aesthetics; it was a political movement that created parks and beatification groups that in turn promoted urban planning and secured the voter approval for public financing of projects (Wilson 1989).

Parks were central to the City Beautiful movement and the definition of Elysian Park fits the social reformers' cultural ideal of parks, "a place of delightful retreat." Mayor Henry Hazard was an enthusiastic supporter of Elysian Park. In the 1890s, he secured funding for over 100,000 planted trees as well as a road to access the park. The Mayor advocated that the park was crucial to the economic vitality of the city and compared the park to San Francisco's Golden Gate Park (Los Angeles Times [LAT] 1893).

In 1893, the Los Angeles Horticultural Society established the arboretum, as well as botanical gardens within the park. In 1967, the Chavez Ravine Arboretum was declared Los Angeles City Historic-Cultural Monument (LAHCM) No. 48. The Avenue of the Palms was planted on what is now Stadium Way, with a rare specimen of wild date palms in 1895 (Echo Park Historical Society 2008).

In proximity to the Arboretum, the Barlow Respiratory Hospital was founded on 25 acres next to Elysian Park on Chavez Ravine Road. In 1902, it opened as a sanatorium to care for patients with tuberculosis. Its natural open space setting was a key element of treatment for tuberculosis, which was thought to be a disease contracted from filthy urban living. The buildings mostly date from 1902 to the mid 1950s and are Craftsman and Spanish Colonial Revival style. The site was recognized as LAHCM No. 504 and eligible for listing as a National Register of Historic Places (NHRP or National Register) historic district in 1992 (Finegan 1992).

In 1925, the Los Angeles Police Revolver and Athletic Club was founded on 20 acres of the park land for a pistol range. The Elysian Park shooting range served as the venue site for the 1932 Olympics revolver and pistol matches. In 1936, the Los Angeles Police Department took over the range and hired landscape artist Francois Scotti to design a rock garden, which included four pools, stone seats, waterfalls, an amphitheater, and an outdoor dining area. The rock garden was dedicated by the City of Los Angeles in 1973 as Cultural Heritage Monument No. 110. From 1935 until 1995, all members of the Police Department received training at the Police Academy at Elysian Park (Hays 2005).

The most controversial transition for Elysian Park was the land acquisition and construction for Dodger Stadium. In the first half of the 20th century, Chavez Ravine was a thriving Mexican American barrio that included small numbers of Chinese Americans and African Americans. This neighborhood was named after Julian Chavez, who developed the neighborhood in the

1830s with the influx of migrant families during the Mexican Revolution. By the mid-20th century, most of the houses were dilapidated and overcrowded (Figure 9). However, the inexpensive housing allowed multi-generational families to live in the same area thereby maintaining a strong sense of community (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006).

In 1949, the Los Angeles City Council endorsed a public housing plan that would use $110 million of federal money to construct 10,000 new housing units in 11 sites around Los Angeles, including Chavez Ravine. The families of the neighborhood were informed that their homes would be demolished but would be replaced with better public housing. Families in Chavez Ravine sold their homes to the government under eminent domain under the agreement that the land would be for public use. The plans to build public housing were thwarted and the City Council and Los Angeles voters approved the purchase of the land for Dodger Stadium (Ruiz 2006). Figure 10 shows the Elysian Park vicinity before the construction of Dodger Stadium.

The Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park (CCSEP) was formed in 1965 in an attempt to thwart plans to develop the park. Prior to CCSEP's founding, the Pasadena Freeway split the park, Dodger Stadium had been constructed within portions of the park, and several other developments including the reservoir system were constructed. The CCSEP is still active and has continued to stop development and preserve the Elysian Park lands as open space (Jamison 2008).

The Los Angeles Water System

Water—too much, or too little—has shaped much of California's history. Rain falls unevenly and seasonally over the length of the state, and all too often California faces prolonged drought or flood cycles. The state has a generally Mediterranean climate, with little rain falling through the summer months. Although the amount of available water varies enormously from northern redwood regions of heavy rainfall to dry southern deserts, California as a whole is considered semiarid, and much of the state relies on winter snow in the mountains to provide spring and summer runoff to water the valleys below.

The effects of the erratic water distribution are magnified by the eccentric placement of population centers. Traditionally, cities and towns are developed from agricultural beginnings located adjacent to water sources. California, however, developed abruptly during the Gold Rush. Instead of following a gradual growth pattern along waterways based on traditional practices of agriculture, California became suddenly urban, with cities preceding farms.

During the Gold Rush and the years that followed, California rarely let planning for long-term water needs interfere with current enterprises, and many decisions were made without regard for an adequate supply of water. People set up businesses in locations that suited them in other ways. Cities were built along the coast, where shipping and commercial advantages outweighed the shortages of municipal water supplies; extracted gold from dry diggings using water carried in miles of mining ditches; planted crops requiring irrigation in fertile, but arid valleys; and brought in the water to make desert housing developments bloom, at least until the lots were sold.

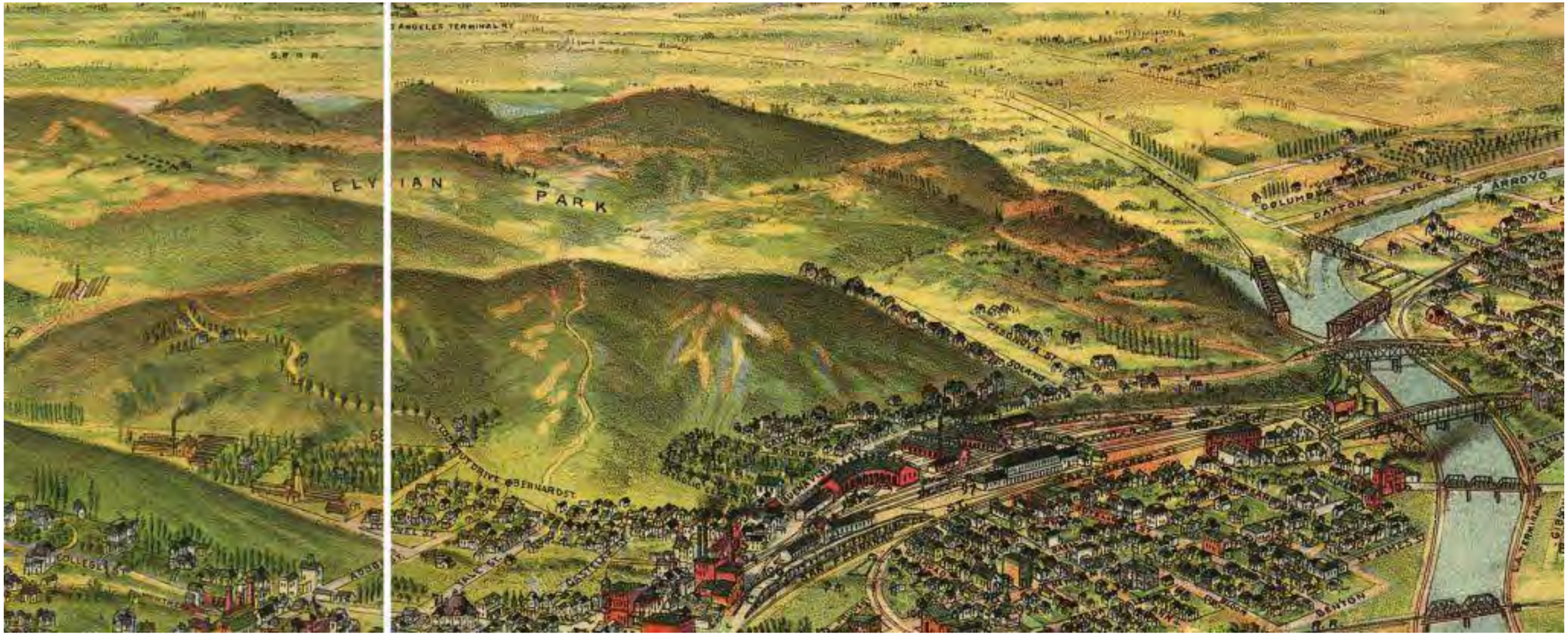


Figure 7. Bird's Eye View of Los Angeles by B.W. Pierce, 1894, Showing Elysian Park and Los Angeles River, View North (Library of Congress American Memory Collection)

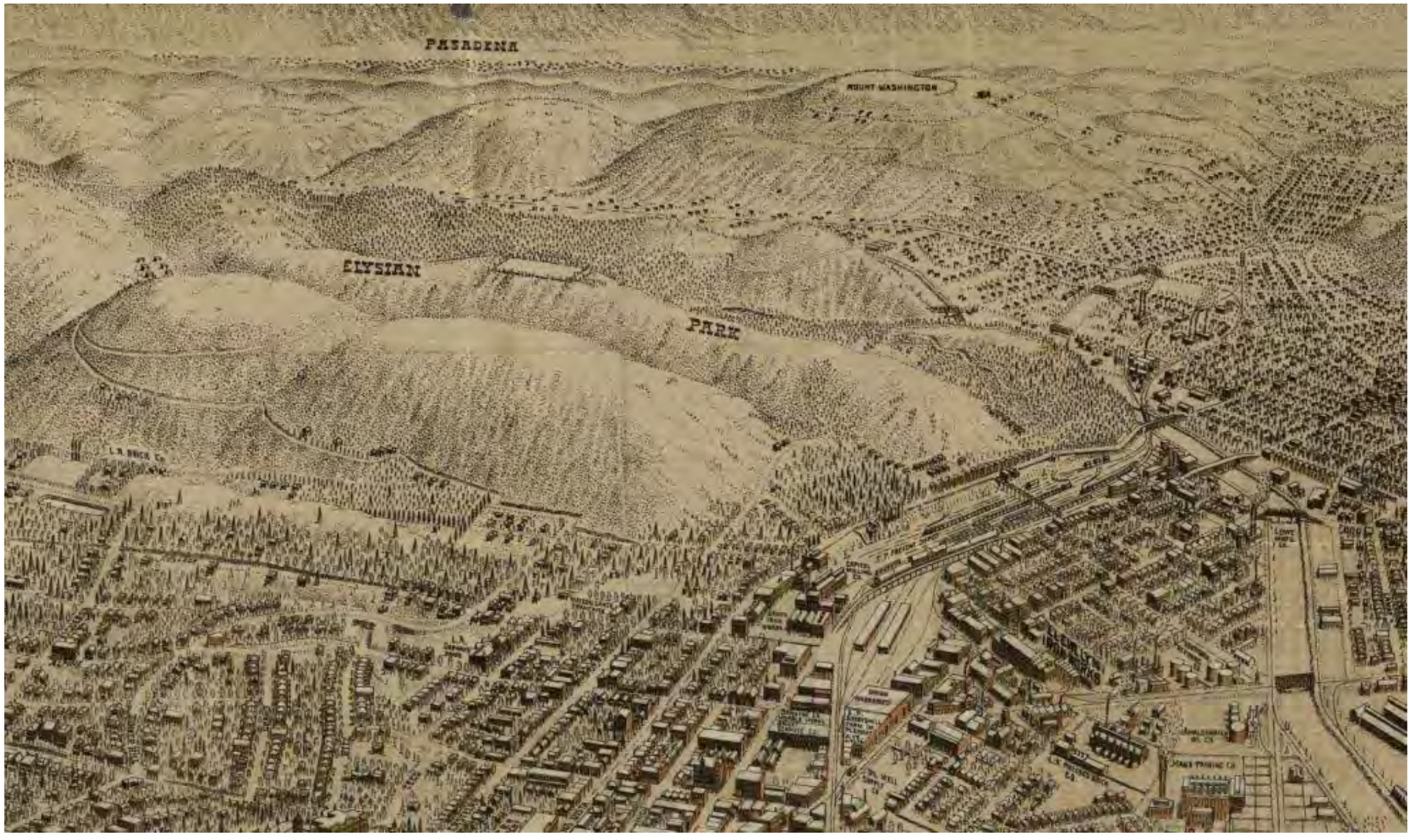


Figure 8. Los Angeles in 1909 by W. Gates Showing Elysian Park and Los Angeles River, View North (Library of Congress American Memory Collection)

Figure 9. Chavez Ravine Housing, 1950 (Los Angeles Public Library)

For the Pueblo of Los Angeles, the *zanjas*, or publicly owned irrigation ditches, sustained the area for many years and enabled ranching and cultivation of the fertile floodplains. The *zanjas* were established by the residents' Mexican predecessors, and consisted of gravity systems, which resulted in the irrigation of lands that lay to the south of the source. Lands at a higher elevation could not be irrigated by the *zanjas*. The *Zanja Madre* (Mother Ditch) had been constructed, branching off of the river and carrying the water south to the agricultural lands surrounding the pueblo. As the pueblo grew and more water was diverted from the river, the supply began to dwindle. Initially, however, there was little worry about the future water needs of the city, and no regulation of the water distribution itself. Typically, farmers would dig their own ditches from the main ditches or from the river. Private water carriers hauled and sold water to households for domestic use (Gumprecht 1999).

By the mid-19th century, city officials established a system of water use fees and rules to govern the *zanjas*. They created the official city position of *zanjero*, the highest paid of any public official in Los Angeles. The duties of the *zanjero* varied including issuance of permits for water

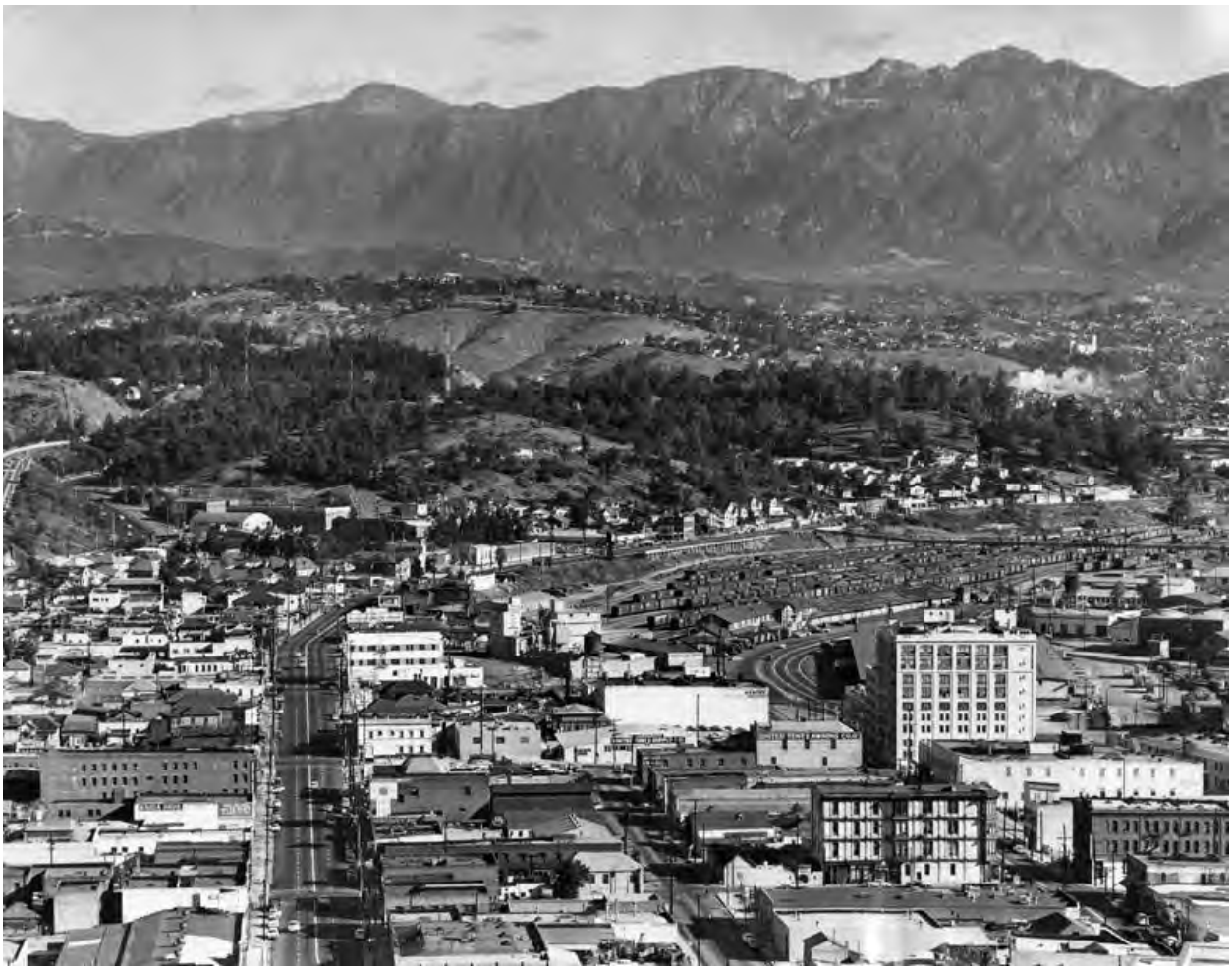


Figure 10. Los Angeles North of Downtown, 1958, Elysian Park at Center, View North-Northeast (Los Angeles Public Library)

usages, maintenance of the ditches, maintenance of the city dam, and even the early coordination of flood control work on the Los Angeles River (Gumprecht 1999). A map compiled by Gumprecht (1999) shows the extent of the *zanja* system in 1880 (Figure 11).

While the *zanjas* worked well for irrigation, the water was frequently unsuitable for domestic purposes. The city had no sewer system or other outlet for its liquid waste, and the *zanjas* were being used for laundry and bathing, as well as trash and sewage disposal. Several efforts to pipe domestic water directly to homes were tried as early as 1864. To keep up with demand, the city allowed several private companies to be formed in order to provide domestic supplies of water. The city continued to oversee the irrigation system, eventually enclosing several of the *zanjas* or creating ornamental *zanjas* in several areas (Gumprecht 1999).

As Southern California grew, the Los Angeles River became an inadequate supply of water for the residential and industrial development that gradually displaced agricultural uses. With the

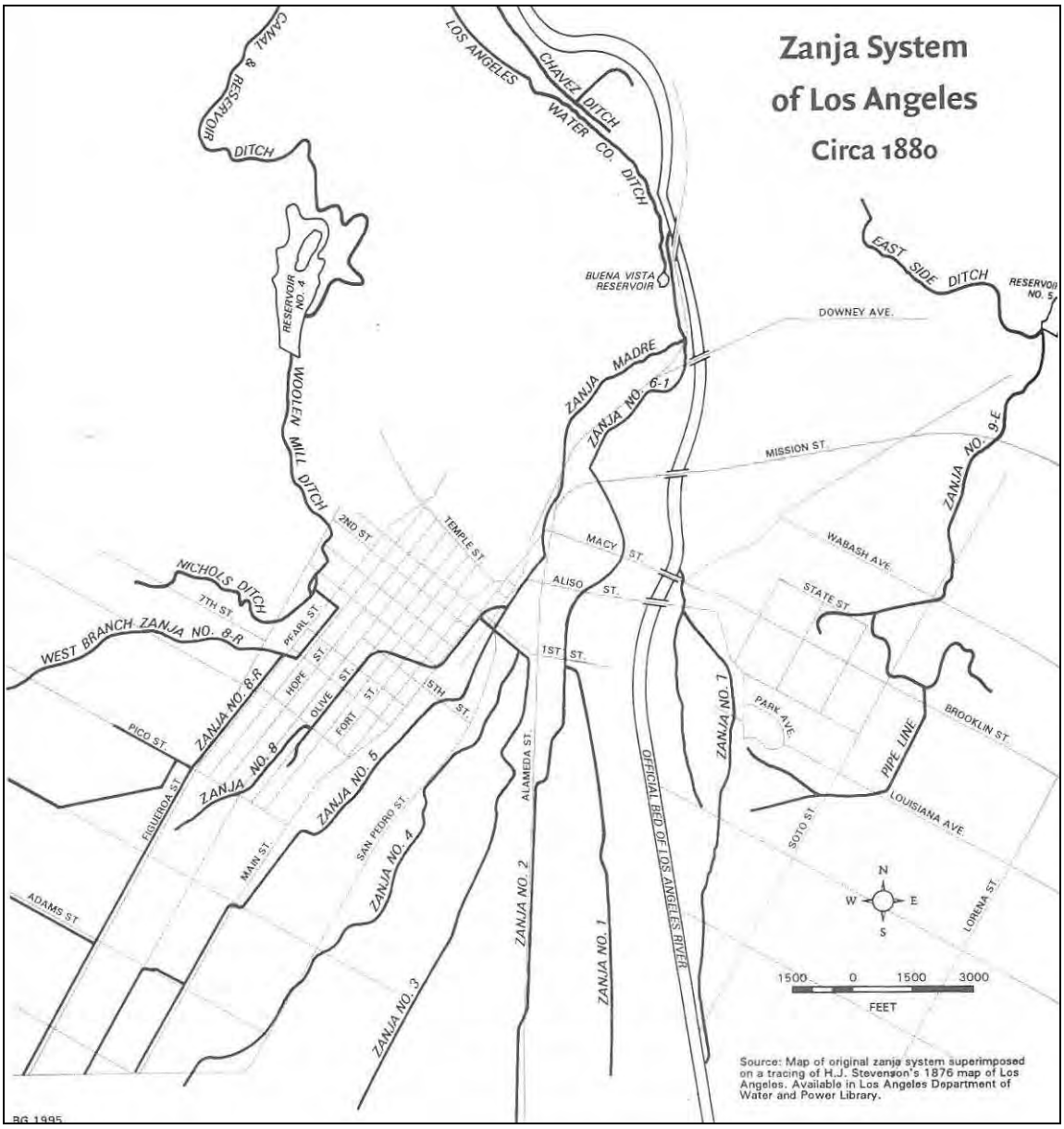


Figure 11. Los Angeles Zanja System in 1880 (Gumprecht 1999)

arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the demand became so great that the Los Angeles City Water Company began tapping the river's water supply before it even reached the surface. Water supply reservoirs began to be used and the *zanja* system was dismantled ditch by ditch (Gumprecht 1999). By 1902, the Los Angeles municipal government took back jurisdiction of its own water needs and purchased the existing water system, which consisted of seven reservoirs and 337 miles of pipe.

Elysian Valley/Frogtown Neighborhood

The neighborhood known as Elysian Valley is located on a narrow pocket of land between the Golden State Freeway (I-5) and the Los Angeles River, north of Elysian Park (McMillan 1987). In the 19th and early 20th centuries, this area was devoted to farming in the low-lying floodplain of the river (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Los Angeles River and Farming Area North of Elysian Park, 1900 (Los Angeles Public Library)

As the city's population grew following the arrival of the railroad and the local economy transitioned from agriculture to industry, this area was more densely developed for industrial, commercial, and residential uses. In the first half of the 20th century, Elysian Valley was a working class neighborhood, with many residents employed at the nearby Southern Pacific Railroad yard, located just across the river. Typical homes in Elysian Valley were small cottages and bungalows (McMillan 1987).

In 1926, Dorris Place Elementary School was opened at 2225 Dorris Place. A 1930 Sanborn map (Figure 13) shows that the school complex included the main school building and supplemental classroom buildings along the block between Riverside Drive and Blake Avenue. Farther northeast on Dorris Place were facilities for the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department. Most other buildings in the neighborhood were residential, with some businesses located along Riverside Drive.

By 1951, the neighborhood was more densely built (Figure 14). St. Ann's Church had been built at 2300 Dorris Place (at the corner of Blake Avenue). The Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department had expanded their facilities by this time to include lumber storage, a paint shop, and an auto repair shop. At 2347 Dorris Place, the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works had a sewer maintenance facility. Residential buildings made up most of the new development in the neighborhood, with new businesses sprouting up along Riverside Drive.

The I-5 freeway was constructed in the 1950s along the base of the Elysian Hills in the former location of Riverside Drive. When the freeway was constructed, Riverside Drive was moved to the northeast and many of the neighborhood's businesses were demolished. In addition, access to the neighborhood became increasingly difficult as it was cut off from Elysian Park by the freeway and associated barrier walls (Figures 15 and 16). Elysian Valley, popularly known as "Frogtown," has since remained largely a residential neighborhood.

Figure 13. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1930, Volume 40, Sheets 4091 and 4092 (Los Angeles Public Library)

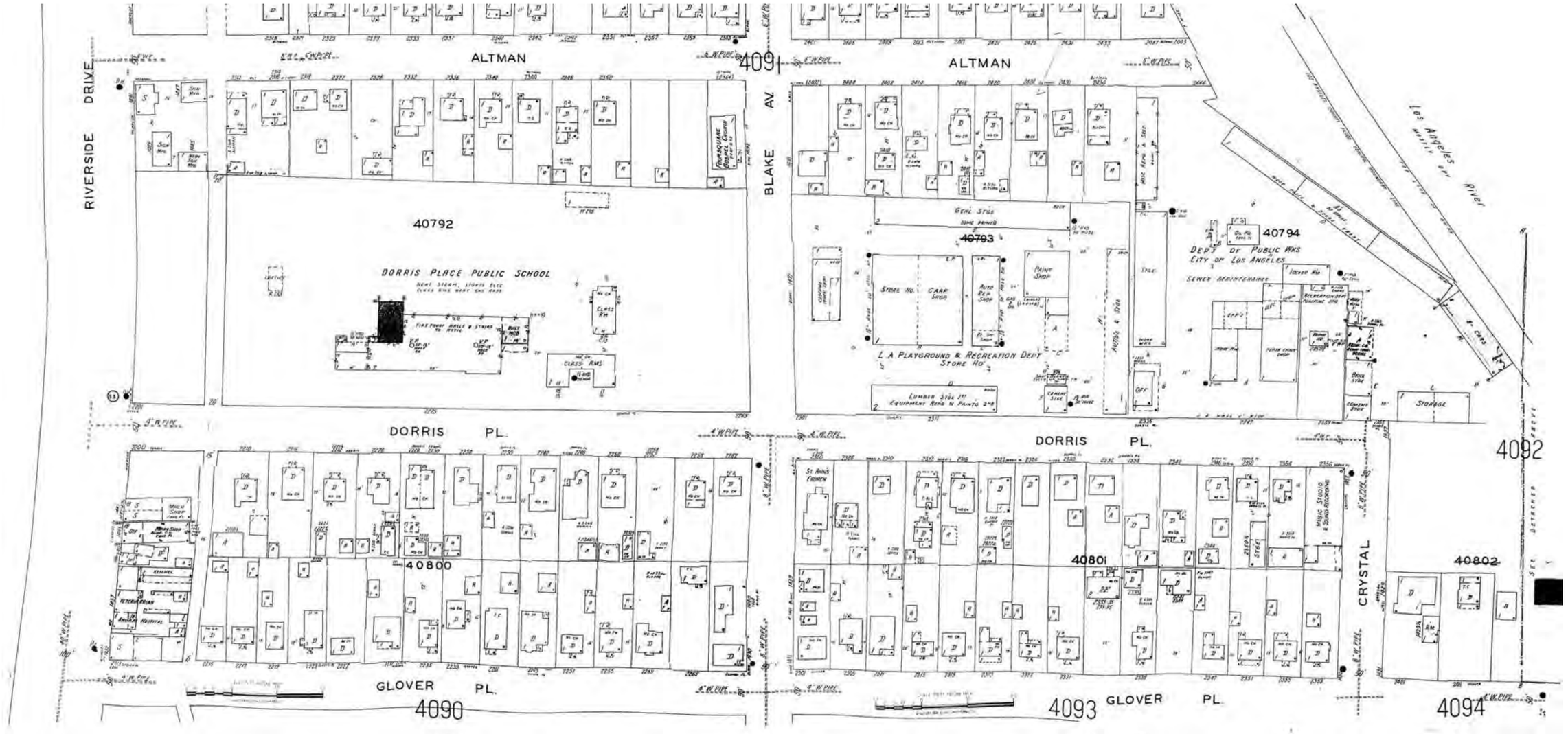


Figure 14. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1930–1951, Volume 40, Sheets 4091 and 4092 (Los Angeles Public Library)

Figure 15. Los Angeles River Valley, "Frogtown" in the Foreground, 1983, Plate 1. (Los Angeles Public Library)

Figure 16. Panoramic View of Los Angeles River Valley, "Frogtown" in the Foreground, 1983, Plate 2. (Los Angeles Public Library)

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

The cultural resources investigation for this project involved archival research including a cultural resources records search, a search of the Sacred Lands File, and other background research.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Additional historic research to develop a historical context for Elysian Reservoir was conducted at a number of archival repositories and local agency archives. Archives searched include the Los Angeles Public Library; the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering Vault; and plans, photos and historical narratives provided by the LADWP. Documents searched during the course of the research include book publications, historic newspaper articles, historic photographs, and historic maps.

Records Search

A search of previously recorded cultural resource files and related historic maps for this project was conducted on April 18–19 and 25–26, 2012, at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The project APE and a study area encompassing a 0.25-mile radius around the APE were searched for cultural resource investigations and previously recorded cultural resource sites. The archival research involved review of archaeological site records, historic maps, and historic site and building inventories.

The records search revealed that six cultural resource investigations were previously conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project (Table 1), and no archaeological sites are recorded within the APE or study area. The cultural resource investigations include five cultural resources Phase I assessments (LA-2517, 4309, 4310, 9604, and 10699) and one monitoring report (LA-4212). Although LA-2517 is directly adjacent to the APE, none of the APE has been previously surveyed, and the previous investigations included less than 10 percent of the entire study area.

Table 1. Previous Surveys Conducted within 0.25 Mile of the Project APE*

Author	Report # (LA-)	Description	Date
Bonner, Wayne H.	4212	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Cellular Facility	1998
Bonner, Wayne H.	9604	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cellular Facility	2008
Bonner, Wayne H.	10699	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cellular Facility	2010
Duke, Curt	4309	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cellular Facility	1999
Duke, Curt	4310	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cellular Facility	1999
Wlodarski, Robert J.	2517	Phase I Archaeological Study of Eight Areas	1991

*No surveys were found to overlap with the APE.

With the exception of the two LAHCMs, as described below, all of the studies (see Table 1) were negative for previously recorded or newly discovered archaeological or historic resources.

No previously recorded archaeological sites were within the APE or the study area. However, two landscape and built features are located within the study area that have been designated as LAHCMs and are described below.

California State Historic Resources Inventory

The California Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Resources Inventory does not list any historic resources within the APE or the 0.25-mile study area. However, two resources are listed on the inventory that are outside of the study area but within or adjacent to Elysian Park. These resources are Dodger Stadium, located at 1000 Elysian Park Avenue (P-19-173073), and the Barlow Respiratory Hospital (19-175626) District, which consists of 40 buildings located at 2000 Stadium Way on the southwest side of Elysian Park. Both resources have been evaluated as possibly having local, state, or national significance.

California Historical Landmarks

A listing of California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) identified no historic landmarks within 0.25 mile of the project site. However, two historic resources are listed on the register within or adjacent to Elysian Park, neither of which overlaps with the APE nor occurs within the study area. The first of these resources is the First Jewish Site in Los Angeles (CHL 822), which is located to the south of Dodger Stadium in the area of Chavez Ravine. This site is the former location of the first Jewish cemetery in the City of Los Angeles. The cemetery was moved in approximately 1890 to Home of Peace Cemetery in East Los Angeles. The second resource, located to the east of the project APE on the northwest corner of North Broadway and Elysian Park Drive, is the Portola Trail Camp Site (CHL 655), where the Gaspar de Portola expedition camped in 1769.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument Register

A search of the LAHCM register identified two historic monuments previously recorded within 0.25 mile of the project APE, both located within Elysian Park (Table 2). In addition, a third historic monument, the Barlow Sanitorium, was listed outside of the study area but adjacent to Elysian Park.

Table 2. Historical Monuments Designated by the City of Los Angeles

Resource Name	Number	Address	Year Built	Significance
Chavez Ravine Arboretum	48	Elysian Park	1893	LAHCM
Los Angeles Police Academy Rock Garden	110	1880 N. Academy Drive	1937	LAHCM

The first monument (LAHCM 48) is the Chavez Ravine Arboretum, which was founded in 1893 in Elysian Park, with tree planting continuing through the 1920s. The arboretum is the first and oldest arboretum existing in Southern California and many of the original trees planted are still standing today. The arboretum was inducted into the LAHCM register in 1967 (Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks 2012). The project APE, including a segment of the potable water pipeline and the potable water pumping station (see Figure 3), is located within a portion of the arboretum.

The second monument (LAHCM No. 110) is located adjacent to the APE alignment within the study area; however, this resource does not overlap with any portion of the APE. This resource is the Los Angeles Police Academy Rock Garden, which is located within the Los Angeles Police Academy. The rock garden was designed and built by landscape artist Francois Scotti in 1937. The monument was inducted into the LAHCM register in 1973.

INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION PROGRAM

Sacred Lands File Search

As part of this investigation, AECOM conducted a Native American contact program on behalf of the LADWP, to inform interested parties of the proposed project and to address any concerns regarding Traditional Cultural Properties or other resources that might be affected by the project as required by 36 CFR 800.2(A) of Section 106 of the NHPA. The program involved contacting Native American representatives provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to solicit comments and concerns regarding the project. Documents pertaining to the Native American contact program are attached as Appendix B.

A letter was prepared and mailed to the NAHC on April 18, 2012. The letter requested that a Sacred Lands File check be conducted for the project and that contact information be provided for Native American groups or individuals that may have concerns about cultural resources in the project area. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated April 25, 2012. The letter indicated that "Native American cultural resources were not identified in the project area of potential effect…also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any groundbreaking activity." The letter also included an attached list of Native American contacts.

Letters were mailed on April 27, 2012, to each group or individual provided on the contact list. Nine parties were indicated on the contact list: Bernie Acuna of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Cindy Alvitre of the Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu, Ron Andrade of the Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission, Linda Candelaria of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Robert Dorame of the Garbrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Sam Dunlap of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation, Anthony Morales of the Gabrielino /Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Johntommy Rosas of the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation, and Andrew Salas of the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians, Maps depicting the project

area and response forms were attached to each letter. Follow-up phone calls were made to each party on June 8, 2012. Six responses were received from five parties as described below.

Mr. Johntommy Rosas responded to the letter via email on April 28, 2012. Mr. Rosas indicated in his email, "I OBJECT and OPPOSE the ref[erenced] proposed project…I also object to the illegal process/timelines you have self imposed which are in complete violation to the NHPA and SB18 tribal consultations which are both required and we demand and invoke now. We also will consult directly with DWP the government entity not your firm as is our right. That way our rights can be fully implemented and adhered to versus what you or your have already attempted illegally, so you need to [forward] this em[ail] to DWP and they will provide us the direct contact." Per Mr. Rosas' request, AECOM notified the DWP that he would prefer to consult with them directly. AECOM received confirmation that the DWP would take over the consultation and no further contact with Mr. Rosas was attempted by AECOM.

Mr. Anthony Morales responded via phone on April 30, 2012. Mr. Morales indicated that there are "many culturally sensitive areas near the 110 and 5 freeways and that Dodger Stadium was constructed in Chavez Ravine prior to CEQA and important cultural resources were likely destroyed during that construction". He stated that, "proximity of the Los Angeles River to the project area is also an indicator of the presence of Native American villages and today's freeways follow prehistoric travel routes and due to the lack of development in Elysian Park, there is a high potential for unrecorded sites". Mr. Morales requested that consultation with him be continued as the project develops and he also recommended monitoring during construction.

Mr. Andrew Salas replied via email on May 7, 2012, and via letter on May 20, 2012. Mr. Salas and the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians (who he represents) consider the project APE to be a portion of their traditional tribal territory. He specifically states in his letter of May 20, "We the Gabrieleno Indians, once occupied the now greater Los Angeles area with many villages located in and around downtown Los Angeles. One of our most prominent villages, Yangna, was located just west of this site. We consider this area to be potentially full of cultural resources that have yet to be found. We are requesting to protect our potential resources by having one of our experienced and certified Native American monitors to be on site during all ground disturbances. We would like to request participating in the consultation process." (See Appendix B for the complete letter dated May 20, 2012.)

Mr. Robert Dorame responded via phone on June 20, 2012, and indicated that the "entire project area is sensitive and will need archaeological and Native American monitoring conducted for all ground disturbing excavations.

Mr. Sam Dunlap replied via email on June 21, 2012. Mr. Dunlap indicates in his letter that, "after a review of the information provided by your office it would appear that the proposed project has a possibility to impact historic and prehistoric archaeological material." Mr. Dunlap recommends "archaeological monitoring for subsurface construction activity and also a Native American monitoring component to assist in the identification and assessment of any cultural material that may be encountered. Since the proposed project is within the traditional tribal territory of the

Gabrielino Tongva Nation, I also request that the Native American monitor be selected from our tribal group."

Friends of Elysian Park

The Friends of Elysian Park group is also involved in the consultation process; however, their input is being solicited directly by the LADWP and the EPA. It is understood that Friends of Elysian Park will be participating and making recommendations regarding the design of the planned potable water pumping station, the recycled water pumping station, and the potable and recycled water tanks.

METHODS

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Cultural Resources Pedestrian Survey

While several previous archaeological surveys were conducted within the vicinity of the project area, the present APE was not previously subject to survey. A cultural resources field survey of the project area was conducted by James Wallace and Linda Kry on May 8, 2012. Pedestrian survey was conducted within all accessible portions of the APE, including the locations of the proposed potable and recycled water pipelines, pumping stations, and tanks (see Figure 3). In areas with greater than 30 percent grade, heavy road traffic, and/or dense vegetation, windshield survey was conducted in lieu of pedestrian survey. The cultural resources survey included identification of archaeological and historic architectural resources.

Documentation

Cultural resources identified during the surveys were documented on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. These included a Primary Form (Form 523A) and Location Map (Form 523J), at a minimum. More complex resources required a District Record (DPR 523D), Archaeological Site Record (Form 523C), and a Sketch Map (Form 523K). Sketch maps included a site datum and features, artifacts concentrations, and other cultural elements. Resource locations were determined using a Global Positioning System unit. All completed DPR site forms will be sent to the SCCIC for the assignment of permanent numbers in the state inventory system prior to finalizing this report. DPR forms are included in this report in Appendix C (confidential).

RESULTS

Project cultural resource specialists performed pedestrian and windshield surveys of the APE on May 8 and June 5, 2012. The survey area included the proposed locations for the potable and recycled water pipelines, pumping stations, and tanks (see Figure 3). Windshield survey was conducted in areas that had a grade greater than 30 percent, heavy road traffic, and/or dense vegetation as these areas could not be accessed for pedestrian survey. Pedestrian survey was conducted in all other areas within 40 feet on each side of the proposed pipelines and the proposed location of the recycled water tank, the potable water tank, the recycled water pumping station, and the potable water pumping station. The goals of the survey were to identify any previously recorded or previously unknown cultural resources within the survey area and to evaluate potential for any buried resources. All observed ground soil was medium compacted, brown coarse-grained sand with silt and poorly sorted.

SURVEY OBSERVATIONS

The proposed recycled water pipeline would begin northeast of Elysian Park on Dorris Place, on the west side of the Los Angeles River in the Elysian Valley Neighborhood. Pedestrian survey was conducted along Dorris Place between Crystal Street and Riverside Drive. This portion of the project APE is developed with paved street surfaces. Dorris Place (Figure 17) is a residential street; located adjacent to the APE are a number of historic-era homes and a large elementary school (Figure 18) that is also historic in age. Previous research by Gumprecht (1999:72; see Figure 11) suggests that the course of Chavez Ditch, which was part of the historic Los Angeles zanja system, crossed Dorris Place just north of the present-day intersection with Riverside Drive. No evidence of this water conveyance feature was observed during pedestrian survey. No archaeological sites or built resources historic in age were observed within this portion of the APE.

Figure 17. Dorris Place, View Towards Northeast.

Figure 18. Dorris Place Elementary School, View Towards Northwest.

The APE crosses I-5 to the southwest of the Elysian Valley neighborhood and continues along Stadium Way within Elysian Park. Just south of I-5, the APE follows a utility road to reach Stadium Way approximately 700 feet to the southwest of the proposed recycled water pumping station. Pedestrian survey was conducted along the access road and at the proposed location of the recycled water pumping station. The area is densely vegetated with much mechanical disturbance from road construction as well as erosion processes. Wooden pillars and planks have been installed for erosion control and to prevent runoff onto the access road (Figure 19). The proposed recycled water pumping station would be located at the end of the utility road. An existing utility structure (Figure 20) is located within the proposed location for the recycled water pumping station. The age of the structure is unknown but is likely from the modern era, and no identification of the structure was present.

Previous research by Gumprecht (1999:72) has suggested that the course of a Los Angeles Water Company ditch, which was a part of the historic Los Angeles *zanja* system, may have crossed the proposed location of the recycled water pipeline east of Stadium Way, intersecting the access road. No evidence of an east-west-trending historic water conveyance feature was observed during the survey.

The proposed location of the recycled water pipeline was surveyed by vehicle along Stadium Way south from the utility road leading to the recycled water pumping station to the intersection of Elysian Park Drive. From the intersection of Stadium Way and Elysian Park Drive, the recycled and potable water pipelines would follow Angels Point Road south to the area known as Angels Point. Along this road heading south from Stadium Way, much of the area east and west

Figure 19. Wooden Pillars and Planks, View Towards Southwest.

Figure 20. Existing Utility Structure at Proposed Location of Recycled Water Pumping Station, View Northeast.

of the road is densely covered in vegetation with a grade greater than 30 percent. These areas have been heavily altered by mechanical excavation and slope cutting for the road and various pipelines. At the southwest end of Angels Point Road, as the road changes to a north-south-trending direction near the picnic area, a concrete wall (Figures 21 and 22) is located 30 feet northeast of the road. The wall is 20 feet long, 3.5 feet high, and 1 foot wide. It is constructed of coarse-grained cement mortar and cement blocks. It appears to be constructed for erosion control to prevent runoff onto the road. The wall does not appear to be historic and does not have any indicators of age. The surrounding area is densely vegetated with heavy disturbance from underground pipes and erosion control.

South and east of the proposed pipelines, approximately 10 to 20 feet from Angels Point Road (Figure 23) towards the base of the hill, is a southeast-facing slope greater than a 30 percent grade. This downward slope leads to the Los Angeles Police Academy complex to the southeast and the Elysian Park picnic recreational area to the south. To the north and west of the proposed pipelines, the park is densely vegetated and undeveloped, but heavily altered by mechanical disturbance and erosive processes. Ground soil visibility is less than 10 percent due to dense vegetation including grasses, weeds, conifers, and various vines. No archaeological sites or historic built resources were observed within the Angels Point Road portion of the APE.

Figure 21. North Façade of Concrete Wall, View Southeast.

Figure 22. Close-up of Concrete Wall North Façade.

Figure 23. Angels Point Road View Towards Northeast.

The proposed potable and recycled water tanks would be located on the hilltop northwest of Angels Point Road near the intersection with Park Road. This area was inspected by pedestrian survey. The hill slope appears to be heavily disturbed by mechanical excavation. Approximately 6 to 12 feet of the slope has been vertically cut to create the sidewalk and paved road. Approximately 100 feet north of Elysian Park Drive is an existing 500,000-gallon water tank (Figure 24) and water pipe features. This steel water tank, measuring 65 feet in diameter and 21 feet high, was designed in 1968. It replaced an earlier 52-foot concrete tank in the same location (Los Angeles Board of Public Works 1968). Since this structure is less than 45 years old, it was not considered historic in age and was therefore not recorded on a DPR 523 form. Ground visibility in the vicinity of the existing water tank and water pipe features was less than 30 percent because of dense vegetation, including intrusive weeds and grasses. Modern trash littered the ground. Areas that had soil ground visibility demonstrated heavy rodent and mechanical disturbance as well as erosive processes.

Figure 24. Existing Steel Water Tank, View Southwest.

West of Stadium Way, the potable water pipeline is proposed to continue along Elysian Park Drive and along an existing fire road that connects Grace E. Simons Lodge to Park Drive. Pedestrian survey was conducted west of the intersection of Elysian Park Drive and Stadium Way within the Chavez Ravine Arboretum and the grounds of the Grace E. Simons Lodge. The proposed location of the potable water pump station (Figure 25) is approximately 200 feet southwest of the intersection of Elysian Park Drive and Stadium Way, within the Chavez Ravine Arboretum (LAHCM No. 48). Ground visibility is less than 10 percent in this area because of short grass coverage. An existing pump station is located at the proposed location of the potable water pump station; it does not appear to be of historic age and has no known marker of identification.

Figure 25. Location of Proposed Potable Water Pumping Station, View Southwest.

The proposed potable water pipeline follows Elysian Park Drive to the entrance of the Japanese gardens and Grace E. Simons Lodge parking lot, west of the proposed potable water pumping station (Figure 26). The proposed potable water pipeline continues along a small paved utility road that is located at the eastern extent of the Japanese gardens (Figure 27). It continues north from the Japanese gardens along a fire road (Figure 28) located between Elysian Park Drive and Park Drive. This area north of the gardens is heavily impacted by pedestrian traffic. Much of the trail has been cut from the hill slope. On the side of the hill, existing water pipes can be seen eroding from the slope (Figure 29). There also appears to be heavy rodent disturbance along the trail. The fire road north of Grace E. Simons Lodge is lightly vegetated and undeveloped. No cultural resources were observed within this portion of the APE.

Within the APE, the cultural resources survey identified two built resources that are historic in age: one park (Elysian Park assigned Temporary Site Number EWRP-H-001) and one cultural landscape (Chavez Ravine Arboretum, LAHCM No. 48, a feature of Elysian Park). No archaeological sites were identified.

Figure 26. Parking Area for Grace E. Simons Lodge and Japanese Gardens, View Northwest.

Figure 27. Utility Road Adjacent to Japanese gardens, View Northeast.

Figure 28. Fire Road North of Japanese Gardens, View Northeast.

Figure 29. Exposed Water Pipes Adjacent to Fire Road, View North

SUMMARY, EVALUATION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

The survey of the study area did not result in the discovery of any previously unknown archaeological (historic or prehistoric) resources. However, Elysian Park, the oldest park in Los Angeles, is itself historic in age. In addition, research indicated that a portion of the park, the Chavez Ravine Arboretum, would be impacted by the project, was historic in age, and is an LAHCM-listed resource. A DPR 523 recordation for the park, including Chavez Ravine Arboretum as a component of the park, was completed as part of this assessment (Appendix C).

Elysian Park (EWRP-H-001)

Elysian Park was proposed in 1883 and dedicated in 1886 on a 746-acre piece of land west of the Los Angeles River (Gumprecht 1999). Reduced from its original size, Elysian Park currently covers approximately 604-acres, second only in size to Griffith Park. Elysian Park is the last remaining large piece of the original Pueblo of Los Angeles public land grant (Echo Park Historical Society 2008). The park includes numerous components, some of which have been designated LAHCMs (Table 3 and Figure 30), and others have been noted as points of interest associated with the park (Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks 2006). Chavez Ravine Arboretum was given further description below as it the only park feature or resource that overlaps with the project APE.

Table 3. Elysian Park Components

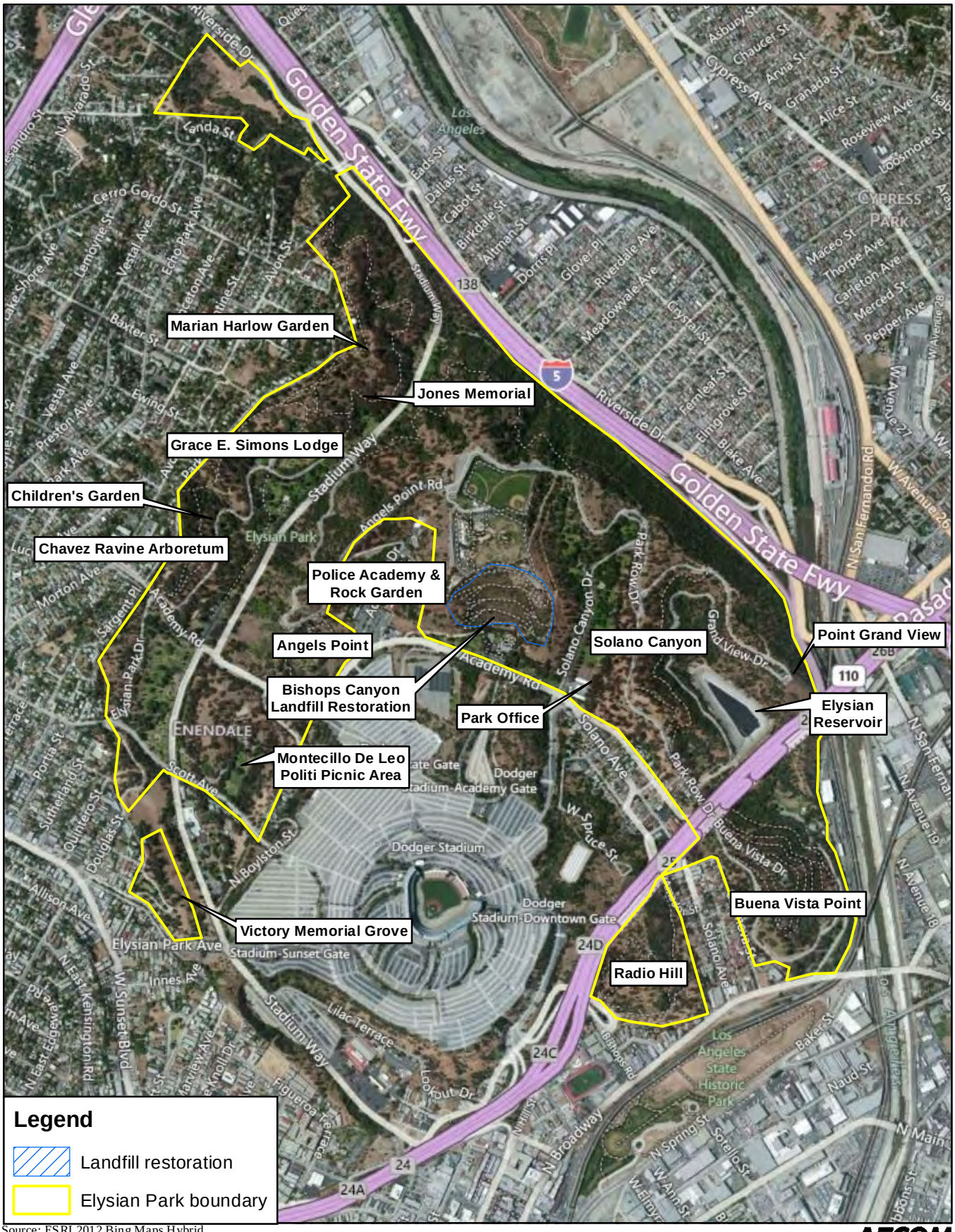
Monument or Point of Interest Name	Description and/or Designation Number	Date
Elysian Park	City Ordinance Number 218 dedicated Rock Quarry Hills as a public park, Freeholders Charter, Section 170, reaffirms protection of parklands in perpetuity	1886
Angels Point	Picnic area south of Police Academy	Unknown
Avenue of the Palms	Rare Specimen of wild dates planted on what is now Stadium Way north of Scott Avenue	1895
Barlow Sanitorium	Respiratory hospital. 2000 Stadium Way and 1300 Scott Avenue, LAHCM No. 504 1990	1902
Bishop Canyon	Picnic area/baseball fields	Unknown
Buena Vista Meadow	Picnic area	Unknown
Buena Vista Point	Portion of the park located south of Buena Vista Meadow	Unknown
Carob Tree Grove	Picnic area	Unknown
Chavez Ravine Arboretum	LAHCM No. 48 dedicated in 1967	1893
Elysian Fields	Picnic area/baseball fields	Unknown
Elysian Maintenance Office	Park office	Unknown
Elysian Reservoir	LADWP reservoir located within park boundaries.	1903

Monument or Point of Interest Name	Description and/or Designation Number	Date
Elysian Therapeutic Center	Recreation center	Unknown
Ficus Tree Grove	Picnic area	Unknown
Grace E. Simons Lodge	Facility created in honor of Grace E. Simons, the founder of the Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park	1983
Grace E. Simons Memorial Sculpture	Memorial to Grace E. Simons the founder of the Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park located at Angel's Point in Elysian Park	1994
Jones Memorial	Memorial wall	Unknown
Monticello De Leo Politti	Picnic area	Unknown
Palm Hill	Picnic area	Unknown
Point Grand View	Picnic area	Unknown
Police Academy	Los Angeles Police Department Training Facility	1925
Police Academy Rock Garden	LAHCM No. 110 dedicated in 1973	1937
Portola Trail Historical Monument	Portola Trail Camp Site, CHL 655	1769, designated: 1958
Radio Hill	Garden area	Unknown
Solano Canyon	Picnic area/community garden	Unknown
Victory Memorial Grove	WWI memorial	Unknown

The Chavez Ravine Arboretum was established in 1893 by the Los Angeles Horticultural Society with the planting of rare trees in the upper part of the ravine (LAT 1967). This arboretum was Southern California's first botanical garden and was designated a LAHCM by the city's Cultural Heritage Board in 1967. Original plantings included a cape chestnut, several Tipu trees, and a grove of rubber trees. The double row of Canary Island palms (*Phoenix canariensis*), now known as the Avenue of the Palms, was planted between 1895 and 1900. Numerous trees from the original arboretum plantings still survive, and the arboretum and Avenue of the Palms are considered "the most prominent and valuable historic vegetation resources in the Park" (Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks 2006:38). The grounds of the arboretum currently include two play structures, a restroom facility, a horseshoe pit, and individual and group picnic areas (Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks 2006:4).

REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resources in California are protected by a number of federal, state, and local regulations, statutes, and ordinances. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. State and federal laws use different terms for cultural resources. California state law discusses significant cultural resources as "historical resources," whereas federal law uses the



Source: ESRI 2012 Bing Maps Hybrid

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

AECOM

Figure 30

Elysian Park Points of Interest

terms “historic properties” and “historic resources.” In all instances where the term “resource” or “resources” is used, it is intended to convey the sense of both state and federal law.

National Register of Historic Places

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

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

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

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

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

All resources or properties nominated for listing in the NRHP must retain integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for nomination.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s regulation 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1) defines significant impacts as “adverse effects” under the following criteria:

> An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property’s eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative (36 CFR 800.5[a][1]).

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register or CRHR) was created to identify resources deemed worthy of preservation on a state level and was modeled closely after the National Register. The criteria are nearly identical to those of the National Register but focus on resources of statewide, rather than national, significance. The California Register consists of properties that are listed automatically as well as those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process.

The criteria for eligibility of listing in the California Register are based on National Register criteria but are identified as 1 through 4 instead of A through D. To be eligible for listing in the California Register, a property must be at least 50 years of age and possess significance at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

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

City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

On the local level, a historical or cultural monument is eligible for listing as a LAHCM under Article 4, Section 22.130 of the City of Los Angeles Administrative Code if the resource meets a number of criteria. Section 22.130 indicates that a monument is

> any site … building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, such as historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic, or social history of the nation, State, or community is reflected or exemplified, or which are identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State, or local history or which embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period style or method of construction, or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his age.

EVALUATION

Potential for Archaeological Resources

No archaeological resources were identified within the project APE as part of the survey described above.

Prehistoric Site Potential

Review of previous investigations in the vicinity of the project and of the prehistoric context for the area provides an understanding of the potential for encountering prehistoric sites in the project APE. The important factors to consider in constructing such a model include elevation, soil conditions, proximity to water sources, and proximity to raw materials. In addition, subsequent land use is an essential factor in whether archaeological remains have been preserved.

As described in the context section of this report, the location of the prehistoric villages of *Yangna*, and *Maawnga* have long been rumored or documented as being located within or near Elysian Park. Ethnographic evidence seems to indicate that the village of *Maawnga* was more than likely the village actually located within the park, "The Los Angeles Police Academy is located in the northern portion of Elysian Park, which is not a possible location for the Native American village of *Yangna*. It is possible, however, that the local histories are actually referring to the village of *Maawnga*, which was reported to have been originally located within the *Rancho de los Felis*. This rancho originally encompassed Griffith Park and extended south to the northern portion of Elysian Park. The village of *Maawnga*, also recorded as *Maungna*, is believed to have been located *high on a bluff overlooking Glendale Narrows in the hills now occupied by Elysian Park*" (Gumprecht 1999:31).

The project site's location relative to the Los Angeles River would have provided access to important resources during all periods of prehistory. Subsequent land use has included some urban development in portions of the APE, but most of the study area lies within land that was set aside as Elysian Park in 1883. Park lands have subsequently been developed as a cultural landscape, and land use has been primarily recreational and related to utilities within the footprint of the project APE. It is possible that prehistoric resources could be buried beneath the surface within the park, especially in areas where development has included only minimal ground disturbance, or in areas where development (such as roads or pathways) may have effectively capped buried prehistoric resources.

Historic Period Site Potential

Since the late 19th century, most of the project APE has been located within Elysian Park. Park lands were set aside in an area formerly used for quarrying during the early development of Los Angeles, and the location of the APE has been used primarily as park lands since 1883. It is possible that buried historic sites related to the early use as a quarry or park use could exist buried beneath the surface of the park, especially in areas where development has included only minimal ground disturbance, or in areas where development (such as roads or pathways) may have effectively capped buried historic resources.

In addition, there is potential for encountering historic water conveyance features related to the Los Angeles *zanja* system. Historic research suggests that the historic location of the Chavez Ditch crosses the path of the project APE near the intersection of Riverside Drive and Dorris Place. In addition, the historic location of a Los Angeles Water Company ditch crosses the path of the project APE south of I-5 and the recycled water pump station.

Resources Evaluation

Elysian Park derives its local and regional historical significance from its role as the first park in the city of Los Angeles. Since its establishment in 1886, Elysian Park has formed an important part of the downtown landscape and has played a significant role in the social life of the city. It has provided open space and served the recreational needs of the population within a rapidly changing urban setting. The vicinity of Elysian Park has also been the locus of hard-fought battles over development and land exchanges. Most notably, the eviction of Chavez Ravine residents in the 1950s and the construction of Dodger Stadium in 1962 were contentious moments in local history.

The significance of Elysian Park is at the local and state level. It is recommended eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its association with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. Elysian Park is the oldest park in the city of Los Angeles and the only remaining portion of the Pueblo of Los Angeles Public Land Grant. The establishment of the park at the end of the 19th century reflects changing views of urban life and a desire to create open spaces within rapidly growing cities. Over the course of the past 125 years, Elysian Park has played an important role in the community, providing space in proximity to downtown for leisure and recreation activities. Elysian Park does not seem to be associated with the lives of persons important to the past (Criterion 2), nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master (Criterion 3). At present, there is no evidence that the park as a whole is likely to qualify for the CRHR under Criterion 4 for its information potential. The park may be eligible under Criterion 1 as a district, but the evaluation of individual resources as potential contributing elements to such a district is not possible as part of the present effort, as most of these resources lie outside the present project area. The portions of the park that are encompassed in the APE for the present project still retain their integrity and contribute to the overall significance of the park.

In addition, Elysian Park is also recommended eligible as a LAHCM for its significance to local history. Within the park, the Chavez Ravine Arboretum is considered to have local level significance and, as such, is listed as Historic-Cultural Monument No. 48.

Elysian Park does not seem to meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP. It is not associated with events that have made broad contributions to national history (Criterion A). It is not associated with the lives of significant persons (Criterion B). It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a time, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master (Criterion C). At present, there is no evidence that the park has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history or prehistory that would qualify it for the National Register under Criterion D.

Integrity

Elysian Park has been subject to numerous alterations over the past 125 years, including land exchanges and development projects resulting in a reduction in the amount of open space within the park (Anderson et al. 1990). Areas that were originally incorporated into the park as open space have been developed for diverse uses. Barlow Hospital was built to the southwest of the park in 1902. The Los Angeles Police Revolver and Athletic Club Pistol Range (now the Los Angeles Police Academy) was built in 1925. The city built Figueroa Street through Elysian Park in 1930 and in 1940 the state built a second road (the Pasadena Freeway) that transects the park. In 1959, the Los Angeles Dodgers acquired 315 acres of land within Chavez Ravine, and Dodger Stadium was built in this location in 1962. The United States Naval and Marine Corps Reserve was built in 1940 by the Works Progress Administration. It is located south of Barlow Hospital on Stadium Way.

Several city facilities are also located within the park. LADWP facilities include a water tank and the Elysian Park Reservoir. The City radio tower was constructed in 1940 in an area known as "Radio Hill." This tower serves city agencies including the police and fire services. From 1966 to 1969, the Department of Sanitation operated a landfill in Bishop Canyon. In the 1960s, Chavez Ravine Road was converted to Stadium Way, and improvements to the road were made to increase the road's capacity and facilitate better access to Dodger Stadium.

Developments that have occurred within and adjacent to Elysian Park detract somewhat from its integrity in that the park does not appear exactly as it did when it was initially established. However, many of the developments that have occurred on park land have served important municipal functions, and as such the history of the park reflects the changing needs of a growing metropolis. While the size of the park has decreased by approximately 142 acres, many portions of the park have remained intact. Furthermore, the feel of the park remains largely the same. It is composed mostly of natural landscape with native vegetation, interspersed with some landscaped areas such as the Avenue of the Palms and the Chavez Ravine Arboretum. It continues to serve the recreational needs of the city, and several historically significant components of the park hold local importance, such as the first botanical gardens in Southern California, the Chavez Ravine Arboretum. The park retains overall integrity despite some changes over the years. Most changes that have been made are in keeping with the intent and use of the park.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Recommendations

The project area lies in proximity to the original Pueblo of the City of Los Angeles, as well as the Los Angeles River. The location of the project, Elysian Park, is the oldest city park in Los Angeles and has a wide and varied history of its own. Research revealed the possible proximity of the Native American village *Maawngna* to the project area, as well as over 100 years of history of the Elysian Park and the Chavez Ravine Arboretum. In addition to potentially uncovering Native American cultural resources, the possibility of unearthing buried sites related to historic use of the project area is possible.

Based on the results of the archival research and the Sacred Lands File search, it is possible that prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources may be present within the Project area. Such resources may lie beneath the surface obscured by pavement or vegetation. Because the potential to encounter archaeological resources exists for the proposed project, the construction contractor or LADWP will retain and use a qualified archaeological monitor, working under the supervision of a qualified archaeological Principal Investigator during all ground disturbing activities, including, but not limited to, trenching, grading and excavation of launching and receiving pits for microtunneling. The archaeological monitor shall conduct worker training prior to the initiation of ground disturbing activity in order to inform workers of the types of resources that may be encountered and apprise them of appropriate handling of such resources. If any prehistoric archaeological sites are encountered within the APE, consultation with interested Native American parties will be conducted to apprise them of any such findings and solicit any comments they may have regarding appropriate treatment and disposition of the resources. The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to redirect construction equipment in the event potential archaeological resources are encountered. In the event archaeological resources are encountered, the client will be notified immediately and work in the vicinity of the discovery shall halt until appropriate treatment of the resource is determined by the qualified archaeological Principal Investigator in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA.

The Elysian Valley neighborhood north of the park also has an approximate 85-year history as a working class neighborhood. There is some potential for buried archaeological resources, including historic street surface, within the APE along Dorris Place. In addition, a component of the Los Angeles *zanja* system known as the Chavez Ditch was historically mapped near the present-day intersection of Riverside Drive and Dorris Place. Ground-disturbing activity for the proposed recycled water pipeline, including launching and receiving pits associated with microtunneling, should be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor. The location of the launching and receiving pits will be excavated in a controlled manner with a flat blade for the first 5 feet, under the direction of the archaeological monitor. This will allow the monitor to assess whether any archaeological evidence of the historic water conveyance feature remains.

Built Environment Recommendations

Potable Water Pump Station

The potable water pump station and a portion of the potable water pipeline are proposed to be located within the grounds of the Chavez Ravine Arboretum. The following recommendations suggest preservation of the arboretum landscape during design and construction phases. In general, the design should be consistent with the historic landscape of the arboretum and should be carried out in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (National Park Service 2012).

The installation of the pumping station and potable water pipeline within the arboretum shall be designed so as not to impact any of the tree plantings within the historic arboretum. Park staff with knowledge of the trees and their root systems should be consulted in order to avoid any

impacts to trees or root systems that may lie within or adjacent to the project APE. Lawn (grass) that will be removed during the trenching construction process should be replaced in the postconstruction phase.

If possible, it may be preferable to expand or adapt the existing pump station to meet the needs of the new potable water pipeline. If it is necessary to build a separate structure, visual impacts to the historic landscape design of the arboretum can be reduced if the new pump station building is similar in design and style to the existing pump station. The size and height of the structure should be minimized to the extent possible, and should incorporate a sensitive design including the color and construction style of the structure in order to create a low impact to the surrounding landscape.

Interested parties such as the Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park should be contacted to solicit input on the design of the potable water pump station.

Potable and Recycled Water Tanks

The potable and recycled water tanks proposed to be located at the intersection of Angels Point Road and Park Road shall be designed so as to be visually consistent with the landscape of Elysian Park. These proposed water tanks will be located adjacent to the existing steel water tank in this location and, as part of the visual mitigation measures for the proposed project, the tanks are proposed to be painted a neutral color and to be visually obscured by vegetation. In general, the design should be consistent with the historic landscape of the park and should be carried out in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (National Park Service 2012). Interested parties such as the Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park should be contacted to solicit input on the design of the potable and recycled water tanks.

Recycled Water Pumping Station

The recycled water pumping station shall be designed to be visually consistent with the landscape of Elysian Park and should be carried out in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (National Park Service 2012). This station will be located adjacent to an existing pumping station in this location and, as part of the visual mitigation measures for the proposed project; the station housing will incorporate sensitive design, be painted a neutral color, and be visually obscured by vegetation in order to create a low impact to the surrounding landscape. Interested parties such as the Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park should be contacted to solicit input on the design of the recycled water pump station.

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1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States,* edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3):1–14.

Wilkman, Nancy, and Jon Wilkman
2006 *Picturing Los Angeles.* Gibbs Smith Publishers, Salt Lake City.

Wilson, William H.
1989 *The City Beautiful Movement.* Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Workman, Boyle
1935 *The City that Grew: As Told by Caroline Walker*. The Southland Publishing Company, Los Angeles.

APPENDIX A

RESUMES

Heather Gibson, PhD, RPA
Archaeologist

Education
Ph.D., with distinction, Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 2007
M.A., Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 2004
B.A., magna cum laude, Anthropology and French, University of Notre Dame, 1998

Professional Affiliations
Member, Society for Historical Archaeology
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, Society for American Archaeology

Certifications
Register of Professional Archaeologists

Training
National Preservation Institute, Section 106 Basics

Grants + Awards
2008, Doctoral Prize, Syracuse University
2008, Certificate in University Teaching, Syracuse University
2007–2008, Post-doctoral Fellowship, Mellon French Atlantic History Group, McGill University
2006, Maxwell Dean's Dissertation Fellowship, Syracuse University
2004–2005, Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad (DDRA) grant, US Department of Education
2001–2004, 2005–2006, University Fellow, Syracuse University

Heather Gibson is an anthropologically trained archaeologist with 10 years of research experience. Her archaeological experience includes archival research, surveys, and excavations at sites in the United States and Caribbean. As a historical archaeologist who has worked on a range of 18th, 19th, and 20th century sites, Dr. Gibson has deep knowledge of historic material culture. She has served as project archaeologist and principal investigator on cultural resources and environmental projects in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for public and private sector clients including a range of local and federal agencies. Dr. Gibson meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards in both history and archaeology. She has been awarded numerous grants for her research and is the author of journal articles and papers presented at national and international conferences.

Project Experience

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Van Norman Complex Water Quality Improvement, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Los Angeles, California
Project archaeologist and technical report co-author for Phase I archaeological study in compliance with CEQA. Conducted background research and analysed impacts of proposed facility upgrades to cultural resources.

City of Los Angeles Harbor Department, WWL Vehicle Cargo Terminal at Berths 195-200A Phase I Archaeological Study, Los Angeles County, California
Project archaeologist and technical report co-author for Phase I archaeological study in compliance with CEQA. Conducted background research, developed historic context, and analysed impacts of proposed facility upgrades to cultural resources.

SWCA Environmental Consultants/County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Plaza Cemetery Summary Report, Los Angeles, California
Primary author and project manager for summary report examining artifact assemblage excavated from 19th century historic cemetery site. Provided review of existing project records and descriptive summary of historic material culture; made recommendations for further work.

Clark Construction, Long Beach Courthouse Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring, Long Beach, CA
Principal Investigator for monitoring and data recovery investigation for private developer. Archaeological monitoring conducted for construction activity related to new courthouse complex. Archaeologists identified late 19th and early 20th century features and isolated artifacts. Responsibilities pertained to excavation of multiple historic features, including two privies, which were documented, removed, and evaluated for their significance under CEQA. Role included serving as field director for excavation and documentation of findings.

General Services Administration, Mary E. Switzer Building Site Improvements, Phase I/II Investigations, Washington, DC
Project archaeologist who provided technical support for geoarchaeological and combined Phase I/II archaeological studies for site where a buried 19th century foundation was identified. Coordinated with subconsultants conducting fieldwork and provided project management support. Coordinated archaeological studies with State Historic Preservation Office on behalf of the client.

SDG&E, Sunrise Powerlink Restoration Services , San Diego and Imperial Counties, California
Provided project management support, authored and reviewed site-specific restoration plans (SRP), and coordinated SRP writing team for the Sunrise Powerlink project, a 117-mile-long, 500-kilovolt transmission corridor. SDG&E has retained AECOM to provide mitigation, including habitat restoration, for temporary impacts to sensitive vegetation communities and temporary and permanent impacts to special-status plants, sensitive wildlife habitats, and jurisdictional wetlands and waters (including dry washes).

National Park Service, Eisenhower Memorial Environmental Assessment and Phase IA Archaeological Study, Washington, DC
Project archaeologist for memorial commission who conducted archival research, archaeological pedestrian survey, and analysis of potential impacts to archaeological resources for this NEPA and Section 106 project. Evaluated impacts to archaeological resources for multiple proposed project design alternatives and prepared corresponding Environmental Assessment sections. Prepared Phase IA archaeological report following District of Columbia guidelines for archaeological investigations and recommended subsequent steps to identify and evaluate resources and archaeological potential. Coordinated archaeological studies with State Historic Preservation Office on behalf of the client.

Los Angeles Unified School District, Central Los Angeles High School #9, Los Angeles, CA
Project archaeologist providing senior review, report content, and report editing for 19th century cemetery project. Project includes data recovery of archaeological materials in connection with the 19th century Los Angeles City Cemetery in downtown Los Angeles, which were discovered during archaeological monitoring of the demolition and grading phases of construction at the Central Los Angeles Area New High School #9. The project team coordinated with the Los Angeles County Coroner and office of Vital Statistics to obtain disinterment permits; developed a mitigation plan incorporating the components related to the future disposition of remains, artifact curation, and commemoration; and conducted laboratory analysis of artifacts and human remains. A technical report documenting the history of the cemetery, its role in 19th-century Los Angeles, and the results of the osteological and artifact analysis is currently being prepared. Responsibilities included reviewing the technical report, drafting necessary sections to provide synthesis, and coordinating supplementary analysis necessary for project completion.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Van Norman Chloramination Stations Nos. 1 and 2 Archaeological Monitoring and Assessment, Los Angeles, California
Provided senior review of technical report summarizing archaeological monitoring and assessment efforts related to construction of new chloarmination stations at water and power facility. Archaeological and Native American construction monitoring conducted as mitigation of project impacts in compliance with CEQA. Identified, recorded, and evaluated three archaeological sites.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Alameda Street/Spring Street Arterial Redesign Phase II Archaeological Resource Assessment, Los Angeles, CA
Archaeological monitoring was conducted for this project during construction activities related to widening of Alameda Street. During the course of monitoring, archaeologists discovered historic archaeological resources related to the late 19th and early 20th century use of the area. Resources discovered included a segment of the original Zanja Madre irrigation system, railroad elements, and the original brick pavement of Alameda Street located under the present roadway. Mitigation in compliance with CEQA was developed to address each of the resource types, and included documentation, avoidance, and removal. As project archaeologist, conducted analysis of results and authored final report. Report documents the construction monitoring, describes the features and artifacts that were recovered, and evaluates their historic significance.

District of Columbia Department of Transportation, I-395 Air Rights Environmental Assessment, Washington, DC
Project archaeologist for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 project. Conducted archival research, archaeological pedestrian survey, and analysis of potential impacts to archaeological resources. Evaluated impacts to archaeological resources for multiple proposed project design alternatives and prepared Assessment of Effects report and

Environmental Assessment sections. Coordinated archaeological studies with State Historic Preservation Office on behalf of client.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Aiso Street Parking Facility Archaeological Assessment, Los Angeles, CA
Archaeological and paleontological monitoring was conducted for this project during construction activities related to the Aiso Street Parking Facility. During the course of the construction project, archaeologists discovered seven 19th and 20th century features and more than 100 isolated artifacts. The features were documented, removed, and evaluated for their significance under CEQA. Tasks as project archaeologist included analysis of results and authoring final report. Report documents the construction monitoring, describes the features and artifacts that were recovered, and evaluates their historic significance. Report in progress.

California High Speed Rail Authority, California High-Speed Train, Fresno to Merced Cultural Resources Inventory, Fresno and Merced Counties, CA
Project historian for architectural history survey. Conducted built environment fieldwork to record and evaluate historic resources for railway alignment and affiliated parcel acquisitions. Evaluated resources within the Area of Potential Effects to recommend eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historic Resources.

Tessera Solar, Imperial Valley Solar Project, Imperial County, CA
Project archaeologist for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III intensive pedestrian survey, resource documentation, and site evaluation efforts for an approximately 6,500-acre solar power project on BLM land under a Fast-Track American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding schedule. AECOM services included field investigations, preparation of cultural resource documents, and Section 106 consultation. This project included extensive records searches and data management, multiagency coordination, and consultation involving BLM and the California Energy Commission. As designed, the project was crossed by the Congressional-designated Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail corridor. Responsibilities pertained to the portion of the project area that overlays the National Historic Trail corridor. Consultation on the disposition of the trail corridor involved hiring subconsultants to do specialized analysis; summarizing consultant findings for presentation to BLM and consulting parties (State Historic Preservation Office, National Park Service, and National Trust for Historic Preservation, and others); and drafting a synthetic technical report.

National Park Service, Butterfield Overland Trail Environmental Assessment, AK, AR, CA, MO, NM, OK, TX
Project archaeologist for special resource study to evaluate feasibility of adding the Butterfield Overland trail as a national historic trail. Role includes background research, analysis of existing conditions, and assessment of impacts to archaeological resources. Prepared archaeological resources sections for EA.

National Park Service, Four Trails Feasibility Study Environmental Assessment, CA, CO, IA, ID, KS, MO, NE, OK, OR, NV, UT, WA, WY
Project archaeologist for feasibility study for revisions to the California, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express, and Oregon National Historic Trails. Role includes background research, analysis of existing conditions, and assessment of impacts to archaeological resources. Prepared archaeological resources sections for EA.

National Park Service, Vietnam Veterans Memorial Education Center Environmental Assessment, Washington, DC
Project archaeologist for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 project. Conducted background research and analysis of archaeological sensitivity for project APE. Evaluated impacts to archaeological resources for multiple proposed project design alternatives and prepared Environmental Assessment archaeological resources sections. Coordinated archaeological studies with State Historic Preservation Office on behalf of client.

Selected Reports

Not Dead But Gone Before: The Archaeology of Los Angeles City Cemetery. In progress. AECOM Cultural Heritage Publication No. 4, H. Gibson and S. Dietler, editors. Prepared for Los Angeles Unified School District. AECOM.

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Van Norman Complex Water Quality Improvement Project, City of Los Angeles, California, with S. Dietler and L. Kry. 2012. Prepared for Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. AECOM.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation, WWL Vehicle Cargo Terminal at Berths 195-200A, Los Angeles County, California, with S. Dietler. 2012. Prepared for City of Los Angeles Harbor Department. AECOM.

I-395 Air Rights, Section 106 Assessment of Effects, Washington, D.C., with S. Dyer-Carroll and C. Dolan. 2011. Prepared for District of Columbia Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Commission. AECOM.

Underneath Alameda Street: Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Alameda Street/Spring Street Arterial Redesign Phase II Project, City of Los Angeles, California, with S. Dietler. 2011. Prepared for City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works. AECOM.

Archaeological Assessment for the Aiso Street Parking Facility Project, City of Los Angeles, California, with L. Kry and S. Dietler. 2011. Prepared for City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works. AECOM.

Potomac Annex Navy Hill Regulatory Framework & Strategy, Site Context, and Archaeological Considerations, with C. Dolan. 2011. Prepared for US Department of State and KCCT. AECOM.

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Design Concept, Washington, D.C., with C. Dolan, S. Dyer-Carroll, and S. Bemis. 2011. Prepared for National Park Service and US General Service Administration. AECOM.

Publications

Gibson, Heather. 2010. Review of *Building the Devil's Empire,* by S. Dawdy. *Historical Archaeology,* Vol. 44, No. 2.

Gibson, Heather. 2009. Domestic Economy and Daily Practice in Guadeloupe: Historical Archaeology at La Mahaudière Plantation. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology,* Vol. 13, No. 1.

Gibson, Heather. 2007. *Daily Practice and Domestic Economy in Guadeloupe, FWI: An Archaeological and Historical Study*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Kelly, Kenneth, and Heather Gibson. 2005. Plantation Village Archaeology in Guadeloupe, French West Indies. In *Proceedings of the XX International Congress of Caribbean Archaeologists*, edited by G. Tavarez and M. Garcia Arevalo. Museo del Hombre Dominicano and Fondacion Garcia Arvela, Santo Domingo.

Papers + Presentations

The Search for a Historic Trail (with Rebecca Apple), Society for American Archaeology, 76th Annual Conference, Sacramento, California, 2011.
Caribbean Contradictions: Entangled Networks, Slavery, and the French West Indies (with Kenneth Kelly), American Anthropological Association, 109th Annual Meetings, New Orleans, Louisiana, 2010.
She Was Always Treated with Benevolence: Understanding Cruelty and Power on a Guadeloupean Plantation, 42nd Annual Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Toronto, Ontario, 2009.

The View from the Ground: Archaeological Perspectives on Creolization, Mellon French Atlantic History Group 4th Workshop, "Creole Histories – Histoires Créoles: Practice and Poetics," 2008.
"Getting by" at La Mahaudière: Material Culture and Household Economies on a Guadeloupean Plantation, Society for American Archaeology 73rd Annual Conference, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2008.

French Ceramics from La Mahaudière Plantation: Understanding Foodways and Consumption in Guadeloupe, 40th Annual Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Williamsburg, Virginia, 2007.

Domestic Economies of Guadeloupean Plantation Laborers: Production and Consumption at *La Mahaudière,* 21st International Congress of Caribbean Archaeologists, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 2005.

Domestic Economy and Daily Practice in Guadeloupe: Historical Archaeology at La Mahaudière Plantation, 38th Annual Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, York, England, 2005.

Historical Archaeology of Slavery in Guadeloupe, French West Indies (with Kenneth Kelly), Ste. Genevieve Conference on French Settlements and Culture in North America and the Caribbean, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, 2003.

Plantation Village Archaeology in Guadeloupe, French West Indies (with Kenneth Kelly), 20th International Congress of Caribbean Archaeologists, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 2003.

Sara Dietler
Project Archaeologist/Paleontologist

Education
BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1998
Minor, American Indian Studies, San Diego State University, 1998

Affiliations
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology

Publications and Professional Papers
Dietler, S. 2000. Protohistoric Burial Practices of the Gabrielino as Evidenced by the Comparison of Funerary Objects from Three Southern California Sites. In Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Volume 13. Judyth Reed, Greg Greenway, and Kevin McCormick eds. Society for California Archaeology. Fresno.

Strauss, M. and S. Dietler 2006. Bones, Beads and Bowls: Variation In Habitation And Ritual Contexts At Landing Hill. Oral Presentation at the Society for California Archaeology Meeting, Ventura, California, April.
Dietler, S. 2008. Digging Deep: Archival Research into the History of Los Angeles' City Cemetery. Oral Presentation at the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Meeting, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, March.

Dietler, S. 2008. Digging Deep: Archival Research into the History of Los Angeles' City Cemetery. Oral Presentation at the Society for California Archaeology Meeting, Burbank, California, April.

Strauss, M., S. Dietler, and C. Ehringer. 2008. Death Lends a Hand: Archaeological Excavations of Los Angeles's City Cemetery. Oral paper presentation at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, Albuquerque, NM.

Ehringer, C., L. Kry, S. Dietler, and M. Strauss, 2008. After the Bones Have Gone: The Role of Personal Effects in Identifying Unmarked Historic Burials. Poster presentation at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, Albuquerque, NM.

Presentations and Lectures
2005. Guest lecturer at Santa Monica Community College regarding career opportunities in cultural resources management, Santa Monica, CA.

2006. Guest lecturer at Santa Monica Community College regarding early Los Angeles history and cemetery research and excavation, Santa Monica, CA.

Sara Dietler is a project archaeologist and paleontologist with fifteen years of experience in cultural resource management and is also a cross-trained paleontological monitor and supervisor. She has worked for more than ten years in the Los Angeles area and participated in both historic and prehistoric research throughout Southern and Central California. Since joining AECOM's Los Angeles office, she has specialized in the development history of downtown Los Angeles and co-authored technical reports on numerous projects relating to this subject.

As lead cultural resource manager for the Los Angeles office, Sara directs prehistoric and historic archaeological field and research projects, built environment projects, and provides paleontological support for many clients in Southern California, including public agencies and private developers. She manages a staff of cultural resources specialists who conduct various types of cultural resources compliance including Phase I surveys, construction monitoring, Native American consultation, archaeological testing and treatment, historic resource significance evaluations, and large-scale data recovery programs. Sara prepares technical documents in support of CEQA and Section 106 compliance as well as cultural resources components for General and Specific Plans.

City of Los Angeles BOE, Main Street Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring and Assessment, Los Angeles, CA
Directed the archaeological and paleontological monitoring of a police parking facility in downtown Los Angeles. Coordinated with the client and construction personnel throughout the project. Archaeological monitoring resulted in the identification of nineteen archaeological features. Completed the analysis of artifacts recovered and produced a technical report.

Clark Construction, Long Beach Courthouse Project, Long Beach, CA
Directing the paleontological and archaeological monitoring for the

construction of the New Long Beach Courthouse. Supervising monitors inspecting excavations up to 25 feet in depth. Nine archaeological features have been recovered to date. Will complete an assessment of the artifacts and fossil localities in a technical report at the completion of the project.

South Bay Metro Green Line Extension Project, Los Angeles County, CA
Created survey and evaluation strategy for transportation project through metropolitan Los Angeles County in consultation with SHPO to meet Section 106 requirements. Prepared technical report for the evaluation of historical resources and the cultural resources portion of EIS/EIR, including mitigation measures for the treatment of evaluated historical resources. Assistant Project Archaeologist.

LACDPW, Alcazar Yard Historical Assessment, Los Angeles, CA
AECOM conducted a Phase I historical assessment in anticipation of the redevelopment of the Alcazar Yards. The project area is located on two parcels at 1537 Alcazar Street and at 2275 Alcazar Street in Los Angeles. Managed the project and assisted the architectural historian with background research. Project Archaeologist.

LADPW, First Street Trunkline Project, Los Angeles, CA
AECOM has conducted cultural resource monitoring of the First Street Trunkline installation during excavation. Construction has included excavations up to 25 feet in depth. Supervised cross-trained monitors inspecting for archaeological resources and fossils in marine terrace deposits in the Puente formation that is encountered during the deeper excavations. Will complete an assessment of the artifacts and fossil localities in a technical report at the completion of the project.

LACDPW, Topanga Library Project, Topanga Canyon, CA
AECOM conducted archaeological monitoring during construction of the Topanga Library. Construction included the installation waterlines along the roadway outside of the main project area. Monitoring resulted in the discovery of materials associated with the recorded archaeological site CA-LAN-8. Directed cultural resource specialists in conducting archaeological testing of this site and worked closely with the LADPW to assist them in mitigating the effects of the project as well as coordinating with Caltrans who had oversight on the project. Resources were identified and evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

LAUSD, Central Los Angeles High School #9, Los Angeles, CA
Conducted on-site monitoring and investigation of archaeological sites exposed as a result of construction activities. During data recovery phase in connection with a 19th century cemetery located on-site, participated in locating of features, feature excavation, mapping and client coordination. Organized background research on cemetery including; genealogical, local libraries, city and county archives, other local cemetery records, internet and local fraternal organizations. Advised in lab methodology and set up, and served as project manager, contributing author and editor for the in-progress technical report.

LADWP, Lakeside Recreational Complex, Sylmar, CA
AECOM conducted a Phase I cultural resources evaluation of the historic-era Lakeside Debris Basin property including a California Register eligibility assessment for the facility itself and archaeological features identified as a result of the survey, and prepared a Cultural Resources Technical Report with findings and recommendations for further work, pursuant to CEQA requirements.

City of Los Angeles BOE, Temple Street Widening Project, Los Angeles, CA
AECOM conducted archaeological monitoring during the widening of Temple Street in downtown Los Angeles. Extensive coordination with general contractors was involved, as well as response to discoveries including and segment of the zanja irrigation ditch and a large historic refuse deposit to determine appropriate treatment and develop recommendations. At the completion of the monitoring phase, AECOM archaeologists analyzed the artifacts and features documented during excavation and prepared and archaeological resource assessment.

Thomas Properties, Metro Universal, North Hollywood, CA
Assisted in compiling a compendium of over seventy years of archaeological excavation and construction monitoring in and around the Campo historic site. Drafted appropriate mitigation for the archaeological resources within the scope of the proposed development. At the request of the client a Vision Plan for the Universal City property to the east of the project area was peer reviewed for consistency and appropriate mitigation to historical resources on that property and affects to the historical resources on the Metro Universal Project location.

LAUSD, Glassell Park Early Education Center and Affordable Housing Project, Los Angeles, CA
Conducted a Phase I study for the Glassell Park Early Education Center (EEC) and Affordable Housing Project adjacent to the existing Glassell Park Elementary School. Prepared a cultural resources study with findings and recommendations for further work, pursuant to CEQA requirements.

LAUSD, Belmont Primary Care #11, Los Angeles, CA
Conducted on-site monitoring and investigation of a historic trash deposit exposed during grading. Assisted in completing and presenting background research on the property in order to contextualize the artifact findings. Conducted historic map research, as well as visiting local libraries, and city and county archives.

LACDPW, Olive View Medical Center Emergency Services Expansion, Los Angeles, CA
Participated in a Phase I cultural resources evaluation of a portion of the Olive View Medical Center campus in Sylmar. Assisted in research to support a California Register eligibility assessment of the MacClay Highline, an underground spur of the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

LACDPW, Olive View Medical Center Building 403 Cultural Evaluation
Los Angeles, CA
Completed the historic architectural survey and assisted the architectural historian in evaluating a historic ward building on the property of the Olive View Medical Center campus in Sylmar that was slated for demolition.

ExxonMobile, Chevron Station 31 Connection Project Fellows, CA
Directed a Phase I cultural resources evaluation of an undeveloped property in Kern County. Conducted an assessment of resources discovered during survey and prepared a Cultural Resources Technical Report with findings and recommendations for further work, pursuant to CEQA requirements.

Conejo Recreation and Park District,
Lang Ranch, El Monte, CA
Participated in the Phase I archaeological survey of the 46-acre project area. Project work involved the archaeological testing at two artifact isolate locations to determine presence of sub-surface deposits. Assisted in the preparation of an Archaeological Resources Technical Report and EIR section with findings and recommendations for further work, pursuant to CEQA requirements.

San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles
Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, Woodland Duck Farm Project, El Monte, CA
Completed the Phase I investigation, including a historic structure and archaeological survey of the site of the former historic Woodland Duck Farm. Researched the history and background of the farm itself, assisted the Architectural Historian in the analysis of structures related to the duck farm and co-authored the technical report.

LACDPW, Santa Anita Reservoir, Los Angeles County, CA
Completed the Phase I investigation, including a historic structure and archaeological survey of the site of the Santa Anita Dam, Reservoir and Complex. Researched the history and background of the farm itself, assisted the Architectural Historian in the analysis of structures related to the dam complex and co-authored the technical report.

Western Bypass Bridge, Temecula, CA
Oversaw Phase I investigation including a record search and survey of the project area. Completed all documentation required for MND document.

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

Twining Laboratories, Inc., Home Depot Monitoring – Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, CA
Participated in archaeological monitoring of Caltrans road-widening in vicinity of historic cemetery. Assisted in preparing negative report of findings. Coordinated with Caltrans.

Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Los Angeles County, CA
Assisted in research and survey of a Phase I archaeological resources evaluation of an approximately five-square block area in downtown Los Angeles. Completed a record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center in addition to research on specific historic attributes present on the properties and general site history within the APE.

The Grove at Farmers Market Monitoring Project, Los Angeles, CA
Served as Lab Director for the analysis of a historic collection recovered from the area surrounding the historic Farmers Market and the nearby Gilmore Adobe. The project included cataloging and analysis of all recovered artifacts, reconstruction of items, photo-documentation and preparation for display and curation of the entire collection. Co-authored the resulting technical report for the project, which detailed the results of monitoring. The report included an analysis of features and artifacts recovered and a detailed history of the property.

San Diego Ballpark Project
Served as archaeological monitor for the construction of underground utility line installation for San Diego, California's downtown ballpark. Recovered historic artifacts and kept detailed records. Handled public relations and dealt with a variety of public officials and construction crews effectively, despite the controversial and complicated nature of this multimillion dollar project.

SANDAG Regional Beach Restoration Project
Acted as lead archaeological monitor in the inspection and analysis of offshore sediments along a large portion of coastal of San Diego County. The monitoring represented an effort to identify inundated archaeological sites in sediments representing former coastline. Collected samples of sediment, shellfish, and marine mammal remains from dredging spoils, and identified and described samples. Served as a vital member of a multidisciplinary team in materials evaluation. Job required familiarity with construction methods, and an ability to deal with a high level of media and public interest.

Barona Cultural Center and Museum, Barona Reservation Cultural Center Project San Diego County, CA
Completed an inventory of the recently purchased core collection for a new archaeological museum. Identified, inventoried, cleaned, and restored the artifacts, including extensive lithic and ceramic assemblages. Transformed the old and poorly packaged collection into one professionally sorted, documented, and labeled, and curated to Federal standards.

All American Pipeline Conversion Survey
Led a field crew as a part of a 170-mile long archaeological survey for the conversion of a high-pressure gas pipeline in the Mojave Desert between the towns of Daggett and Blythe, California. The survey located and updated previously unrecorded resources, including 93 archaeological sites and 22 isolated artifacts.

Level Three,Level Three Long Haul Construction Monitoring.
Coauthored a technical report concerning the salvage excavation of a Chumash multiple human burial exposed during the project, researching and analyzing the unique assemblage of stone beads associated with the human remains. Monitored the directional drilling, trenching, and clean-up relating to the installation of fiber optic cable along the coast of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, California. Worked closely with Chumash monitors in the identification, boundary and significance testing, and protection of prehistoric archaeological sites.

Model Marsh Data Recovery.
Excavated and water screened as part of a archaeological data recovery project for a buried Late Prehistoric period shell midden site (CA-SDI-15,598) in southern coastal San Diego, California. Following the excavation of 41 archaeological test units and 23 shovel test pits, sorted, catalogued, and speciated over 77,000 grams of shellfish and other cultural materials. Wrote the Invertebrate Faunal Analysis chapter of the resulting technical report.

MILCON Monitoring and Data Recovery.
Served as field crew for the emergency salvage treatment of eleven flexed human burials on northern MCAS Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California. Data recovery included the identification of burial features during monitoring, exposing, documenting, and identifying visible remains, and then pedestalling and removing them in blocks.

ARCO, ARCO Burial Ground Salvage Excavation.
Assisted in cataloguing and analyzing artifacts following the salvage excavation of site CA-LAN-2682, a Protohistoric period Gabrielino habitation site and burial ground. Identified, sorted, and catalogued archaeological material including artifacts, large numbers of invertebrate and vertebrate faunal remains, as well as human remains. Conducted extensive research on several similar sites, culminating in an analytical paper presented at the 1999 Society for California Archaeology Meetings and published the following year in the group's proceedings.

Selected Reports

Central Los Angeles High School #9 Archaeological Excavation Report (in progress) (contributing author). Prepared for Los Angeles Unified School District. AECOM. (anticipated 2011).

Piecing Together the Prehistory of Landing Hill: A Place Remembered (contributing author). EDAW Cultural Publications. No. 3. (2007).

Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Alameda Street Improvement Project (in progress). Prepared for City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works. AECOM. (2010)

Archaeological Resources Assessment for the MTA Universal Project. Prepared for Thomas Properties Group. EDAW, Inc. (2008).

Archaeological Evaluation Proposal (Phase II) of the Admiralty Site (CA-LAN047) for the State Route 90 Connector Road and the Admiralty Way Widening Projects, Marina del Rey, County of Los Angeles, CA. Prepared for Caltrans District 7. EDAW, Inc. (2007).

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Woodland Duck Farm Project, Avocado Heights, Los Angeles County, CA (with A. Tomes). Prepared for San Gabriel River & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (2007).

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

AECOM Inc
515 South Flower Street, 9th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071
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April 18, 2012

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814
T 916.653.6251 F 916.657.5390
www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

Subject: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment - Sacred Lands File Search

Dear Mr. Singleton:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment. The proposed project is located within sectioned and un-sectioned portions of Township 1 and 2 South, Range 13 West of the following California United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps: Los Angeles 1966 [Revised in 1981] and Hollywood 1966 [Revised in 1981], and is indicated on the enclosed maps.

The project proposes to maximize the use of recycled water to replace potable sources for irrigation and industrial uses by extending the recycled water pipeline network to Elysian Park and downtown Los Angeles. The proposed project would be implemented in two phases. Phase I of the proposed project would be located within Elysian Park and consist of a 575 acre area that is bounded by Interstate 5 (Golden State Freeway, I-5) on the north, State Route 110 (Pasadena Freeway, SR 110) and Solano Canyon on the east, the community of Chinatown on the south, and the community of Echo Park on the west. Phase II of the proposed project would be located within the public streets of fully developed communities of Chinatown, downtown Los Angeles, Exposition Park, and Boyle Heights.

The first phase of the project involves the delivery of recycled water for Elysian Park through the construction of a new 16-inch recycled water pipeline totaling approximately 8,400 linear feet and associated water pumping stations and water storage tank. This phase of construction would remain within the confines of Stadium Way.

The second phase of the project involves constructing approximately 10 miles of new 16-inch recycled water pipeline to downtown Los Angeles, the University of Southern California (USC), and Boyle Heights. This phase of construction will remain within the confines of the public streets of the urbanized and fully developed communities.

The goal of this letter, in addition to acquainting you with this project, is to request that you check the Sacred Lands File records to identify any previously recorded sites in the project area.

Thank you for your assistance. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions about this project.

AECOM Inc
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Very truly yours,

Sara Dietler
AECOM
Project Archaeologist
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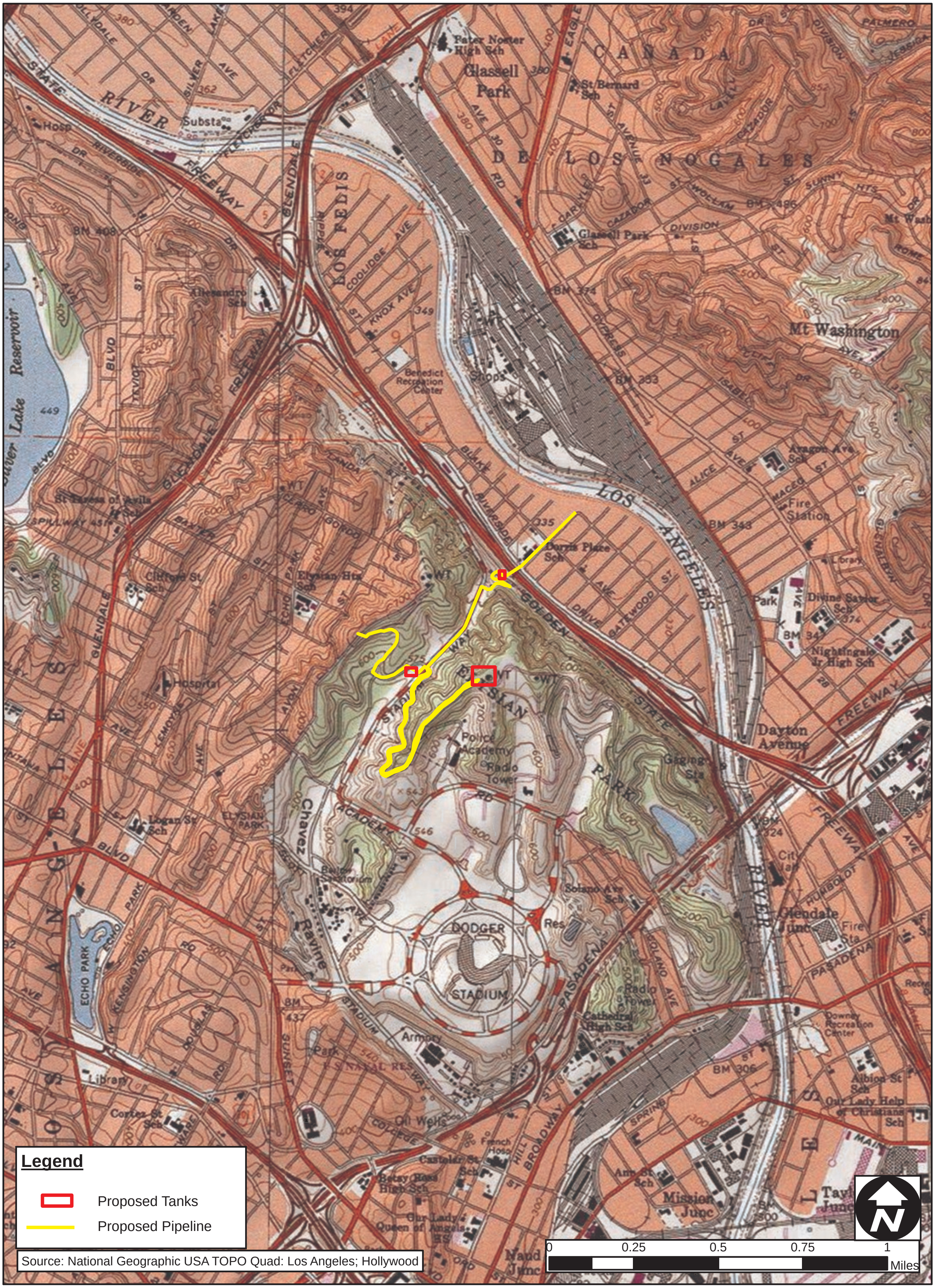
Los Angeles, CA 90071 USA
sara.dietler@aecom.com

Enclosures:

1) Phase I – Project Area Map
2) Phase II – Project Area Map (1 of 2)
3) Phase II – Project Area Map (2 of 2)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CIVIC CENTER
Convention Center
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Echo Park
Lafayette Park
MacArthur Park
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Mission Junc
Taylor Junc
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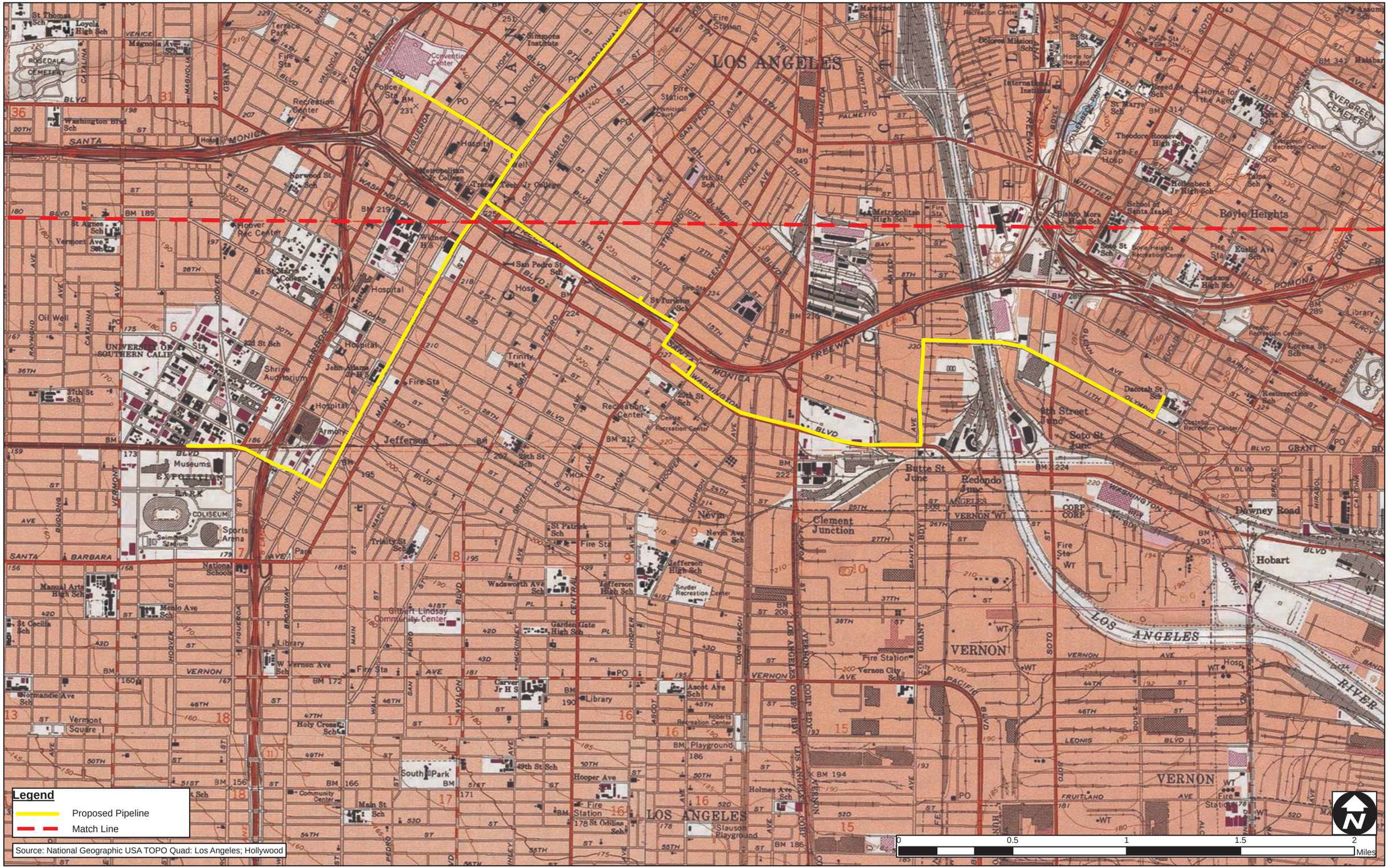
FREEWAY
Loyola University
Hospital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Hospital
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Recreation Center
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Park
Museums
Coliseum
Sports Arena
Swimming Stadium
Vermont Square
South Park
Trinity Park
Slauson Playground
Hooper Ave
Holmes Ave
Gilbert Lindsay Community Center
Snyder Recreation Center
Roberts Recreation Center
Evergreen Cemetery
Rosedale Cemetery
Metropolitan High Sch
Jefferson High Sch
Garfield High Sch
Theodore Roosevelt High Sch
Lincoln High Sch
Manual Arts High Sch
Vernon City Sch
Fire Sta
Police Sta
Convention Center
Shrine Auditorium
Los Angeles River
Santa Monica Freeway
Pomona Freeway
Harbor Freeway
Hollywood Freeway
Golden State Freeway
Santa Ana Freeway
Long Beach Freeway
Pasadena Freeway
Glendale Freeway
Riverside Freeway
Ramona Freeway
Los Angeles Harbor Freeway
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Los Angeles Pacific Blvd
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Los Angeles 998th St
Los Angeles 999th St
Los Angeles 1000th St

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

April 25, 2012

Ms. Sara Dietler, RPA, Project Archaeologist
AECOM
515 S. Flower Street, 9th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Sent by FAX to: 213-593-7715
No. of Pages: 5

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project IS/EIR;"** located south of Downtown Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Dietler:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and **Native American cultural resources were not identified** in the project area of potential effect (e.g. APE): you specified... Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to. California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list that the NAHC has provided in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 (f)(k) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision

on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
April 25, 2012

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th St, Rm. 403
Los Angeles , CA 90020
randrade@css.lacounty.gov
(213) 351-5324
(213) 386-3995 FAX

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net

(909) 262-9351 - cell

Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu
Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar
3094 Mace Avenue, Apt. B Gabrielino
Costa Mesa, , CA 92626
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
562-761-6417 - voice
562-761-6417- fax

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
Private Address Gabrielino Tongva
,
tattnlaw@gmail.com
310-570-6567

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna
1875 Century Pk East #1500 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067
(619) 294-6660-work
(310) 428-5690 - cell
(310) 587-0170 - FAX
bacuna1@gabrieinotribe.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman
1875 Century Pk East #1500 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067
lcandelaria1@gabrielinoTribe.org
626-676-1184- cell
(310) 587-0170 - FAX
760-904-6533-home

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project IS/EIR; located near Downtown Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
April 25, 2012

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

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

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project IS/EIR; located near Downtown Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

AECOM Inc
515 South Flower Street, 9th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.7715 www.AECOM.com

April 27, 2012

Gabrielino – Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna
1875 Century Park East #1500
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Subject: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

Dear Mr. Acuna:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment.

The project proposes to maximize the use of recycled water to replace potable sources for irrigation and industrial uses by extending the recycled water pipeline network to Elysian Park and downtown Los Angeles. The proposed project would be implemented in two phases. Phase I of the proposed project would be located within Elysian Park and consist of a 575 acre area that is bounded by Interstate 5 (Golden State Freeway, I-5) on the north, State Route 110 (Pasadena Freeway, SR 110) and Solano Canyon on the east, the community of Chinatown on the south, and the community of Echo Park on the west. Phase II of the proposed project would be located within the public streets of fully developed communities of Chinatown, downtown Los Angeles, Exposition Park, and Boyle Heights.

The first phase of the project involves the delivery of recycled water for Elysian Park through the construction of a new 16-inch recycled water pipeline totaling approximately 8,400 linear feet and associated water pumping stations and water storage tank. This phase of construction would remain within the confines of Stadium Way.

The second phase of the project involves constructing approximately 10 miles of new 16-inch recycled water pipeline to downtown Los Angeles, the University of Southern California (USC), and Boyle Heights. This phase of construction will remain within the confines of the public streets of the urbanized and fully developed communities.

The proposed project is located within sectioned and un-sectioned portions of Township 1 and 2 South, Range 13 West of the following California United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps: Los Angeles 1966 [Revised in 1981] and Hollywood 1966 [Revised in 1981], and is indicated on the enclosed maps.

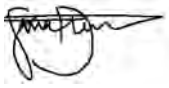
The response form (Enclosure 4) is provided to help us identify and address your concerns with this project. Return of this form does not imply that you approve or disapprove of the project nor does it limit your opportunity to comment at a later time. Please return the response form to the address shown below no later than May 27, 2012.

AECOM Inc
515 South Flower Street, 9th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.7715 www.AECOM.com

Please contact Project Archaeologist Sara Dietler with any questions:

Sara Dietler
AECOM
Project Archaeologist
D 213.593.8693 F 213.593.7715
515 S Flower Street, 9th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071 USA
sara.dietler@aecom.com

Yours Sincerely,



Enclosure:

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April 27, 2012

Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu
Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar
3094 Mace Avenue, Apt. B
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Subject: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

Dear Ms. Alvitre:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment.

The project proposes to maximize the use of recycled water to replace potable sources for irrigation and industrial uses by extending the recycled water pipeline network to Elysian Park and downtown Los Angeles. The proposed project would be implemented in two phases. Phase I of the proposed project would be located within Elysian Park and consist of a 575 acre area that is bounded by Interstate 5 (Golden State Freeway, I-5) on the north, State Route 110 (Pasadena Freeway, SR 110) and Solano Canyon on the east, the community of Chinatown on the south, and the community of Echo Park on the west. Phase II of the proposed project would be located within the public streets of fully developed communities of Chinatown, downtown Los Angeles, Exposition Park, and Boyle Heights.

The first phase of the project involves the delivery of recycled water for Elysian Park through the construction of a new 16-inch recycled water pipeline totaling approximately 8,400 linear feet and associated water pumping stations and water storage tank. This phase of construction would remain within the confines of Stadium Way.

The second phase of the project involves constructing approximately 10 miles of new 16-inch recycled water pipeline to downtown Los Angeles, the University of Southern California (USC), and Boyle Heights. This phase of construction will remain within the confines of the public streets of the urbanized and fully developed communities.

The proposed project is located within sectioned and un-sectioned portions of Township 1 and 2 South, Range 13 West of the following California United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps: Los Angeles 1966 [Revised in 1981] and Hollywood 1966 [Revised in 1981], and is indicated on the enclosed maps.

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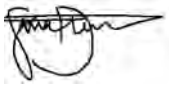
515 South Flower Street, 9th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.7715 www.AECOM.com

Please contact Project Archaeologist Sara Dietler with any questions:

Sara Dietler
AECOM
Project Archaeologist
D 213.593.8693 F 213.593.7715
515 S Flower Street, 9th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071 USA
sara.dietler@aecom.com

Yours Sincerely,



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April 27, 2012

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm.
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th Street, Rm. 403
Los Angeles, CA 90020

Subject: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

Dear Mr. Andrade:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment.

The project proposes to maximize the use of recycled water to replace potable sources for irrigation and industrial uses by extending the recycled water pipeline network to Elysian Park and downtown Los Angeles. The proposed project would be implemented in two phases. Phase I of the proposed project would be located within Elysian Park and consist of a 575 acre area that is bounded by Interstate 5 (Golden State Freeway, I-5) on the north, State Route 110 (Pasadena Freeway, SR 110) and Solano Canyon on the east, the community of Chinatown on the south, and the community of Echo Park on the west. Phase II of the proposed project would be located within the public streets of fully developed communities of Chinatown, downtown Los Angeles, Exposition Park, and Boyle Heights.

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Los Angeles, CA 90071 USA
sara.dietler@aecom.com

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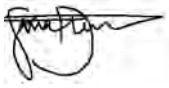

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April 27, 2012

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman
1875 Century Pk, East #1500
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Subject: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

Dear Ms. Candelaria:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment.

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AECOM
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515 S Flower Street, 9th Floor
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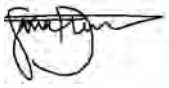

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April 27, 2012

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

Subject: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

Dear Mr. Dorame:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment.

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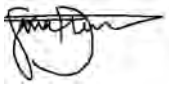

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T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.7715 www.AECOM.com

April 27, 2012

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Subject: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment.

The project proposes to maximize the use of recycled water to replace potable sources for irrigation and industrial uses by extending the recycled water pipeline network to Elysian Park and downtown Los Angeles. The proposed project would be implemented in two phases. Phase I of the proposed project would be located within Elysian Park and consist of a 575 acre area that is bounded by Interstate 5 (Golden State Freeway, I-5) on the north, State Route 110 (Pasadena Freeway, SR 110) and Solano Canyon on the east, the community of Chinatown on the south, and the community of Echo Park on the west. Phase II of the proposed project would be located within the public streets of fully developed communities of Chinatown, downtown Los Angeles, Exposition Park, and Boyle Heights.

The first phase of the project involves the delivery of recycled water for Elysian Park through the construction of a new 16-inch recycled water pipeline totaling approximately 8,400 linear feet and associated water pumping stations and water storage tank. This phase of construction would remain within the confines of Stadium Way.

The second phase of the project involves constructing approximately 10 miles of new 16-inch recycled water pipeline to downtown Los Angeles, the University of Southern California (USC), and Boyle Heights. This phase of construction will remain within the confines of the public streets of the urbanized and fully developed communities.

The proposed project is located within sectioned and un-sectioned portions of Township 1 and 2 South, Range 13 West of the following California United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps: Los Angeles 1966 [Revised in 1981] and Hollywood 1966 [Revised in 1981], and is indicated on the enclosed maps.

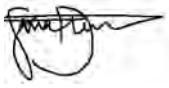
The response form (Enclosure 4) is provided to help us identify and address your concerns with this project. Return of this form does not imply that you approve or disapprove of the project nor does it limit your opportunity to comment at a later time. Please return the response form to the address shown below no later than May 27, 2012.

AECOM Inc
515 South Flower Street, 9th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.7715 www.AECOM.com

Please contact Project Archaeologist Sara Dietler with any questions:

Sara Dietler
AECOM
Project Archaeologist
D 213.593.8693 F 213.593.7715
515 S Flower Street, 9th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071 USA
sara.dietler@aecom.com

Yours Sincerely,



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April 27, 2012

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

Subject: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

Dear Mr. Morales:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment.

The project proposes to maximize the use of recycled water to replace potable sources for irrigation and industrial uses by extending the recycled water pipeline network to Elysian Park and downtown Los Angeles. The proposed project would be implemented in two phases. Phase I of the proposed project would be located within Elysian Park and consist of a 575 acre area that is bounded by Interstate 5 (Golden State Freeway, I-5) on the north, State Route 110 (Pasadena Freeway, SR 110) and Solano Canyon on the east, the community of Chinatown on the south, and the community of Echo Park on the west. Phase II of the proposed project would be located within the public streets of fully developed communities of Chinatown, downtown Los Angeles, Exposition Park, and Boyle Heights.

The first phase of the project involves the delivery of recycled water for Elysian Park through the construction of a new 16-inch recycled water pipeline totaling approximately 8,400 linear feet and associated water pumping stations and water storage tank. This phase of construction would remain within the confines of Stadium Way.

The second phase of the project involves constructing approximately 10 miles of new 16-inch recycled water pipeline to downtown Los Angeles, the University of Southern California (USC), and Boyle Heights. This phase of construction will remain within the confines of the public streets of the urbanized and fully developed communities.

The proposed project is located within sectioned and un-sectioned portions of Township 1 and 2 South, Range 13 West of the following California United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps: Los Angeles 1966 [Revised in 1981] and Hollywood 1966 [Revised in 1981], and is indicated on the enclosed maps.

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AECOM
Project Archaeologist
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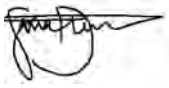
515 S Flower Street, 9th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071 USA
sara.dietler@aecom.com

Yours Sincerely,



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April 27, 2012

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
tattnlaw@gmail.com

Subject: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

Dear Mr. Rosas:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment.

The project proposes to maximize the use of recycled water to replace potable sources for irrigation and industrial uses by extending the recycled water pipeline network to Elysian Park and downtown Los Angeles. The proposed project would be implemented in two phases. Phase I of the proposed project would be located within Elysian Park and consist of a 575 acre area that is bounded by Interstate 5 (Golden State Freeway, I-5) on the north, State Route 110 (Pasadena Freeway, SR 110) and Solano Canyon on the east, the community of Chinatown on the south, and the community of Echo Park on the west. Phase II of the proposed project would be located within the public streets of fully developed communities of Chinatown, downtown Los Angeles, Exposition Park, and Boyle Heights.

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The second phase of the project involves constructing approximately 10 miles of new 16-inch recycled water pipeline to downtown Los Angeles, the University of Southern California (USC), and Boyle Heights. This phase of construction will remain within the confines of the public streets of the urbanized and fully developed communities.

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Project Archaeologist
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April 27, 2012

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

Subject: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

Dear Mr. Salas:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment.

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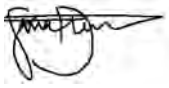

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Dietler, Sara

From: Kry, Linda
Sent: Saturday, April 28, 2012 2:52 PM
To: Dietler, Sara
Subject: Fw: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

See below

From: Johntommy Rosas [mailto:tattnlaw@gmail.com]
Sent: Saturday, April 28, 2012 12:53 PM
To: Kry, Linda; Dave Singleton <ds_nahc@pacbell.net>
Subject: Re: Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

thanks

I OBJECT and OPPOSE the ref proposed project Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

I also object to the illegal process / timelines you have self imposed which are in complete violation to the NHPA and sb18 tribal consultations

which are both required and we demand and invoke now

we also will consult directly with DWP the government entity not your firm as is our right

that way our rights can be fully implemented and adhered to versus what you or your have already attempted illegally

so you need to fwd this em to DWP and they will provide us the direct contact

/s/ johntommy rosas

On Fri, Apr 27, 2012 at 2:14 PM, Kry, Linda <Linda.Kry@aecom.com> wrote:

This message is for John Tommy Rosas –

We will be sending documents pertaining to the project listed above shortly through a send file application as the files are too big to send through regular email. Please feel free to contact me if you do not receive the aforementioned documents. Thank you.

Linda Kry
Archaeologist

Design + Planning

D 213.593.8474 M 562.787.0701

linda.kry@aecom.com

AECOM

515 S Flower Street, 9th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071 USA
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.7715

www.aecom.com

--
JOHN TOMMY ROSAS
TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR
TRIBAL LITIGATOR
TONGVA ANCESTRAL TERRITORIAL TRIBAL NATION
OFFICIAL TATTN E-MAIL CONFIDENTIAL

TATTN / TRIBAL NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY:

TRUTH IS OUR VICTORY AND HONOR IS OUR PRIZE >TATTN ©

Dietler, Sara

From: andysalas [gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2012 10:35 PM
To: Dietler, Sara; Christina Swindall; Gary Stickel
Subject: Elysian park/USC water recycling project.

The Gabrieleno Band Of Mission Indians/Kizh Tribe would like to request one of our NA monitor be present "ONLY" during any and all ground disturbance. The Los Angeles basin, Orange Counties up to the Channel islands and Ventura is our tribal territories so we would like to protect and preserve All our cultural resources if Possible. Your Project is within a very Highly Sensitive cultural area.

Thank you Chairman Andrew Tautimez Salas of the Gabrieleno Band Of Mission Indians/Kizh Tribe Los Angeles Basin.
Sent from my BlackBerry® by Boost Mobile

RECEIVED

MAY 30 2012

AECOM, LOS ANGELES, CA

GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Sara Dietler, Project Archaeologist
AECOM
515 S Flower St, 9th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071

May 20, 2012

Dear Mrs. Dietler,

Thank you for your correspondence dated April 27, 2012 advising me of the Elysian Park/USC Water Recycling Project Assessment. We, the Gabrieleno Indians, once occupied the now greater Los Angeles area with many villages located in and around downtown Los Angeles. One of our most prominent villages, Yangna, was located just west of this site. We consider this area to be potentially full of cultural resources that have yet to be found. We are requesting to protect our potential resources by having one of our experienced & certified Native American monitors to be on site during all ground disturbances. We would like to request participating in the consultation process.

In all cases, when or if the Native American Heritage Commission states there are "no records of sacred sites" in the subject area, they always refer the contractors back to the Native American Tribes whose tribal territory the project area is in. This is due to the fact that the NAHC is only aware of general information on each California NA Tribe they are not the "experts" on our Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts and are the reason why the NAHC will always refer contractors to the local tribes.

Please contact our office regarding this project to coordinate a Native American monitor to be present during ground disturbing construction.

Sincerely,

Andy Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians

Dietler, Sara

From: samdunlap@earthlink.net
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2012 3:55 PM
To: Dietler, Sara
Subject: LADWP-Elysian Park-USC-Water Recycling Project

Dear Ms. Dietler,

After review of the information provided by your office it would appear that the proposed project has a possibility to impact historic and prehistoric archaeological material.

I would recommend archaeological monitoring for subsurface construction activity and also a Native American monitoring component to assist in the identification and assessment of any cultural material that may be encountered.

Since the proposed project is within the traditional tribal territory of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation I also request that the Native American monitor be selected from our tribal group.

Please feel free to contact me regarding my recommendations and requests for this proposed project.

Sincerely,

Sam Dunlap
Cultural Resouce Director
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
(909) 262-9351

APPENDIX C

DPR FORMS

(CONFIDENTIAL)