

## **APPENDIX C**

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### Cultural Resources Technical Report

# GRAFFITH PARK PERFORMING ARTS CENTER

Phase I Cultural Resources Study

Prepared for  
City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks

December 2013



# GRAFFITH PARK PERFORMING ARTS CENTER

## Phase I Cultural Resources Study

December 2013

**Prepared for:**

City of Los Angeles  
Department of Recreation and Parks  
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**U.S.G.S. Quadrangles:** Burbank, CA

**Township/Range:** un-sectioned portion of Los Felis land grant

**Acres:** Approx. 1.6

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP), as part of the City of Los Angeles Proposition K funding, is proposing to construct improvements within Griffith Park. The Griffith Park Performing Arts Center Project (Project) would include the development of an open air outdoor stage measuring 45 feet by 45 feet on a landscaped grassy part of Griffith Park known as the Old Zoo area that currently hosts several regular annual events. The proposed project includes other ancillary improvements such a new switchboard, resurfaced parking lot, improvements to existing restrooms, path lighting, resurfaced walkways, a new path and bridge meeting Americans with Disability Act (ADA) requirements, and undergrounding of an existing overhead power line. The Project would be conducted in two phases. Phase I would be completed by June 2014 and includes the primary construction of the stage, undergrounding of existing utility lines, renovation of existing restrooms, installation of lighting, and ADA picnic and viewing areas. Phase 2 would be completed by June 2015 and includes an ADA pedestrian bridge, improved ADA paths, path lighting, refurbishment of existing stairs, and ADA parking improvements. ESA is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Project. RAP is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

On June 3, 2013, ESA conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton for the larger Griffith Park area as part of a nearby project. The results from that records search included the Project area and were adapted for use in this Project. The records search indicated that no archaeological resources have been previously recorded within a ¼-mile radius of, or within, the Project area. Three historic built resources (P-19-175297 – Griffith Park; P-19-176393 – Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo; P-19-176298 – Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round) have been previously recorded within a ¼-mile radius of the Project area. Of these three previously recorded historic built resources, Griffith Park (P-19175297) encompasses the Project area. Remnants of the Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo (P-19-176393) are located 200 feet south of the Project area, and the Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round (P-19-176298) is located approximately 1,000 feet to the southeast of the Project area. Griffith Park (P-19-175297) was previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under Criterion A, is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and is therefore considered a historical resource under CEQA. Griffith Park is also designated as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM No. 942). The Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo (P-19-176393) has been previously determined not eligible for the National Register by consensus through the Section 106 process (California Historic Resource Status Code 6Y), however the Old Zoo Buildings have been previously identified as a contributor to Griffith Park as an HCM, and as such would be considered a historical resource under CEQA. The Merry-Go-Round (P-19-

176298) has been previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributor to Griffith Park, is listed in the California Register, and is therefore also considered a historical resource under CEQA (SCCIC, 2013).

As part of a nearby project for the larger Griffith Park area, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 29, 2013. The SLF search indicated that Native American cultural resources are known to be located in the Project vicinity, however, no specific location information was provided. Follow-up correspondence was initiated with all individuals and groups indicated by the NAHC as having affiliation with the Project area as part of the previous larger Griffith Park area project. No responses were received.

A pedestrian field survey of the Project area was conducted on November 19, 2013 by Matthew Gonzalez. Ground visibility was generally poor due to pavement and landscaping. Animal cages and grottos associated with the Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo (P-19-176393), were observed approximately 200 feet south of the Project area. No surface evidence of archaeological resources was observed.

The Project is located within the recorded boundaries of Griffith Park (P-19-175297), a resource previously determined eligible for federal, State, and local listing. The Project will not materially alter the character of the park or change the use of the park and no Project impacts to this resource are anticipated. A portion of the Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo (P-19-176393) is located south of the Project area and was previously determined a contributor to Griffith Park as a local HCM. The Project is not anticipated to impact this resource. The Old Zoo buildings, as contributors to the HCM-listed Griffith Park, would not be directly impacted through construction of the amphitheater and associated improvements, nor would the addition of the proposed facilities result in a significant change to the historic setting of the Old Zoo beyond what has already occurred through Park development in the latter half of the twentieth century. The Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round (P-19-176298), previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributor to Griffith Park, is located approximately 1,000 feet to the southeast, and is not visible from the Project area. No impacts to this resource are anticipated.

No surface evidence of archaeological resources was identified within the Project area as a result of this study. While an SLF search did indicate that Native American cultural resources are known to be located in the Project vicinity, no specific location information was provided. The Project involves ground disturbing activities up to four feet in depth. These actions have the potential to unearth, expose, or disturb subsurface archaeological, historical, or Native American resources. Recommendations for construction worker cultural resources sensitivity training and for actions to be taken in the event of inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and/or human remains are provided in the *Summary and Recommendations* section at the close of this report.

# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY

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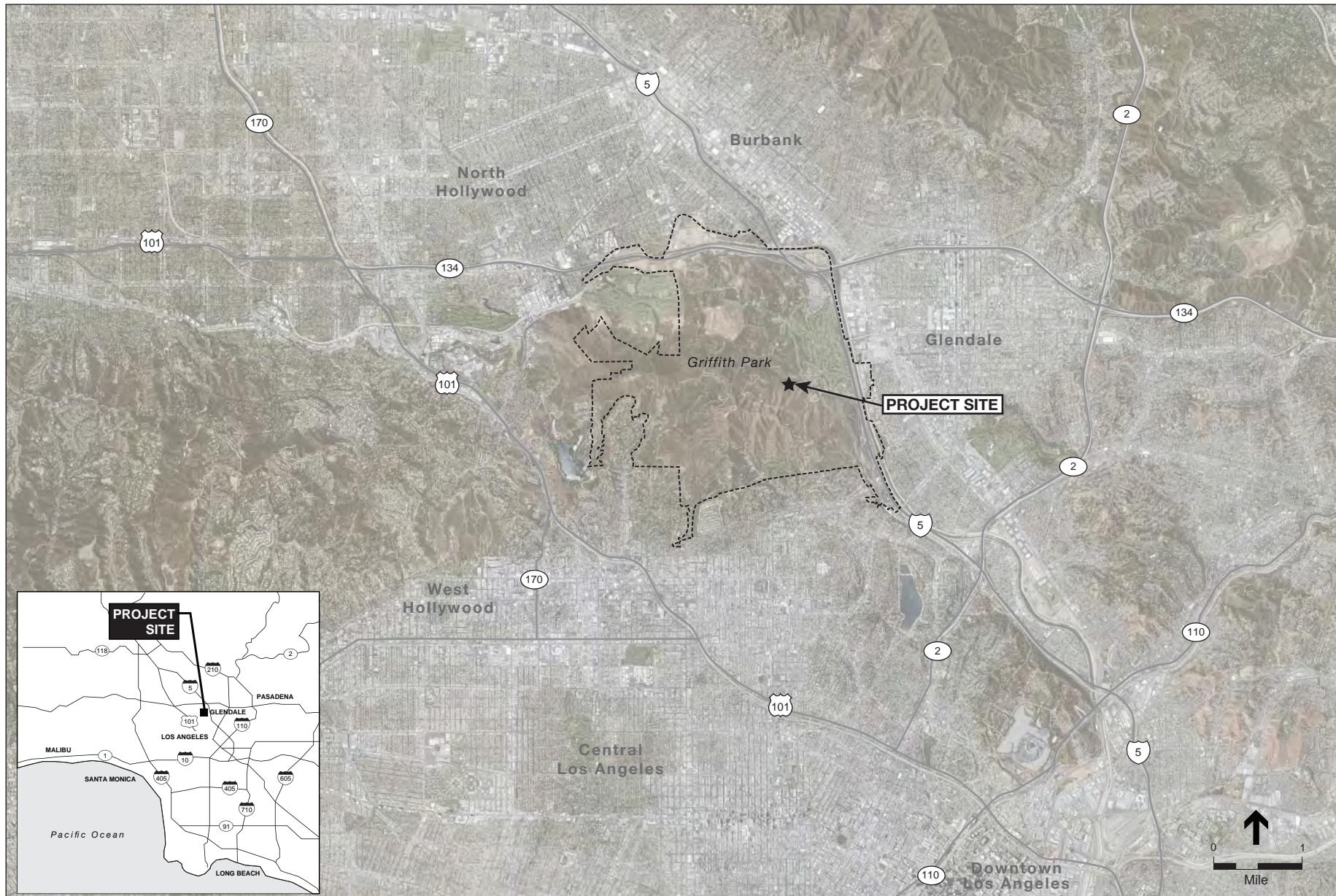
## Introduction

The Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP), as part of the City of Los Angeles Proposition K funding, is proposing to construct improvements within Griffith Park. The Griffith Park Outdoor Performing Arts Center Project (Project) would include the development of an open air outdoor stage measuring 45 feet by 45 feet on a landscaped grassy part of Griffith Park known as the Old Zoo area that currently hosts several regular annual events. The proposed project includes other ancillary improvements such a new switchboard, resurfaced parking lot, improvements to existing restrooms, path lighting, resurfaced walkways, a new path and bridge meeting Americans with Disability Act (ADA) requirements, and undergrounding of an existing overhead power line. The Project would be conducted in two phases. Phase I would be completed by June 2014 and includes the primary construction of the stage, undergrounding of existing utility lines, renovation of existing restrooms, installation of lighting, and ADA picnic and viewing areas. Phase 2 would be completed by June 2015 and includes an ADA pedestrian bridge, improved ADA paths, path lighting, refurbishment of existing stairs, and ADA parking improvements. Phase II would include additional ADA improvements such as a pedestrian bridge and improvements to existing paths and viewing areas. ESA is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Project. RAP is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This report documents the results of a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Study conducted in support of the IS/MND. ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report include Monica Strauss, M.A., R.P.A., principal investigator; Matthew Gonzalez, researcher, surveyor, and report author; Katherine Anderson, report contributor; Jason Nielsen, GIS specialist; and Linda Uehara, graphic artist. Resumes of key personnel are provided in **Appendix A**.

## Project Location

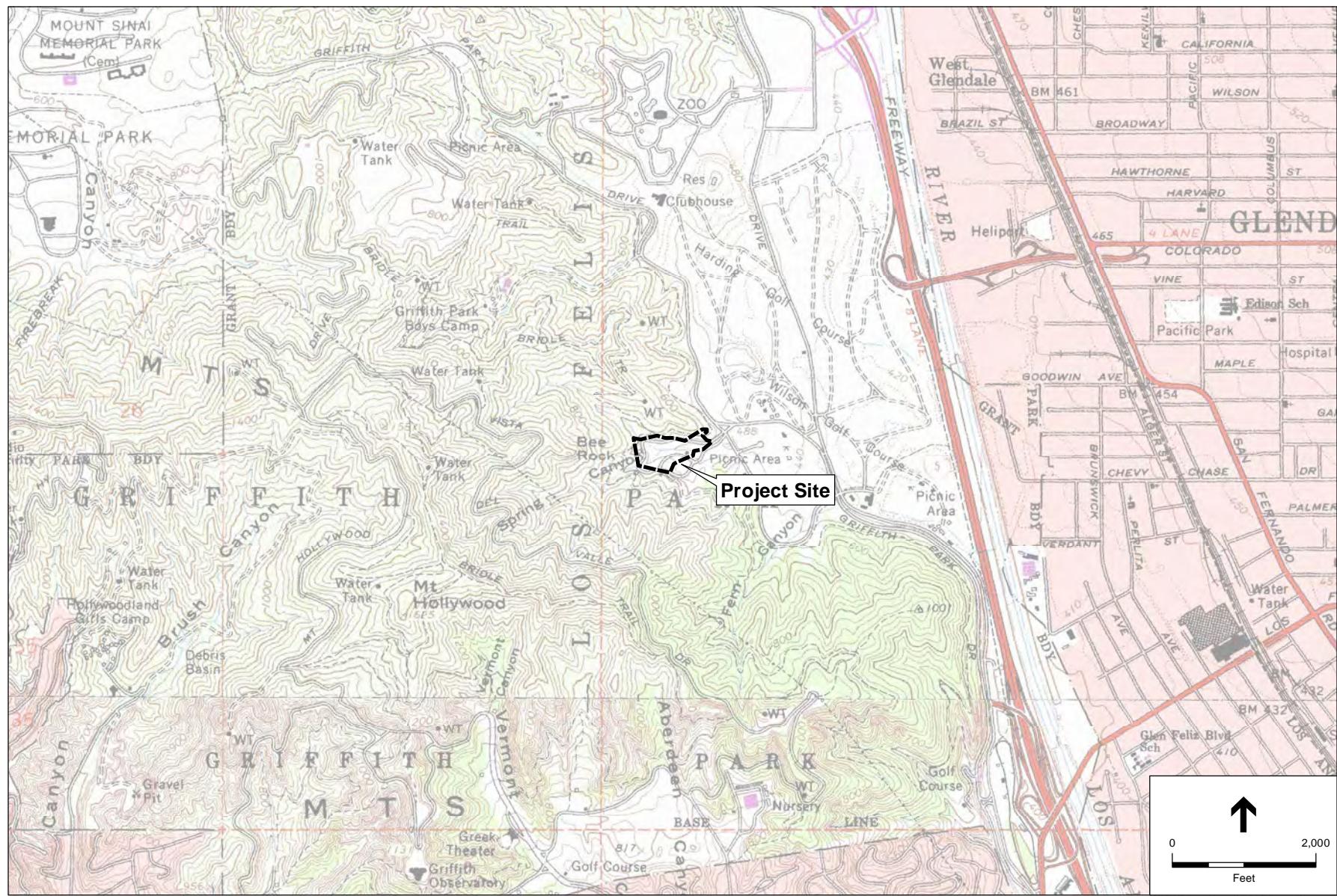
The Project is located at 4730 Crystal Springs Drive, and is entirely within Griffith Park within the City of Los Angeles, approximately 15 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles (see **Figure 1**). Griffith Park lies just west of the Golden State Freeway [Interstate-5 (I-5)], roughly between Los Feliz Boulevard on the south and the Ventura Freeway [State Route (SR) 134] on the north. The Project area is roughly bound by Spring Canyon to the west and the north, the Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo to the south, and Griffith Park Drive to the east. The Project is located in an un-sectioned portion of the Los Felis land grant of the Burbank USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (**Figure 2**). The Project area falls within an approximately 1.6-acre area of Griffith Park (**Figure 3**).



SOURCE: ESA, 2013

Griffith Park Performing Arts Center . 130367.02

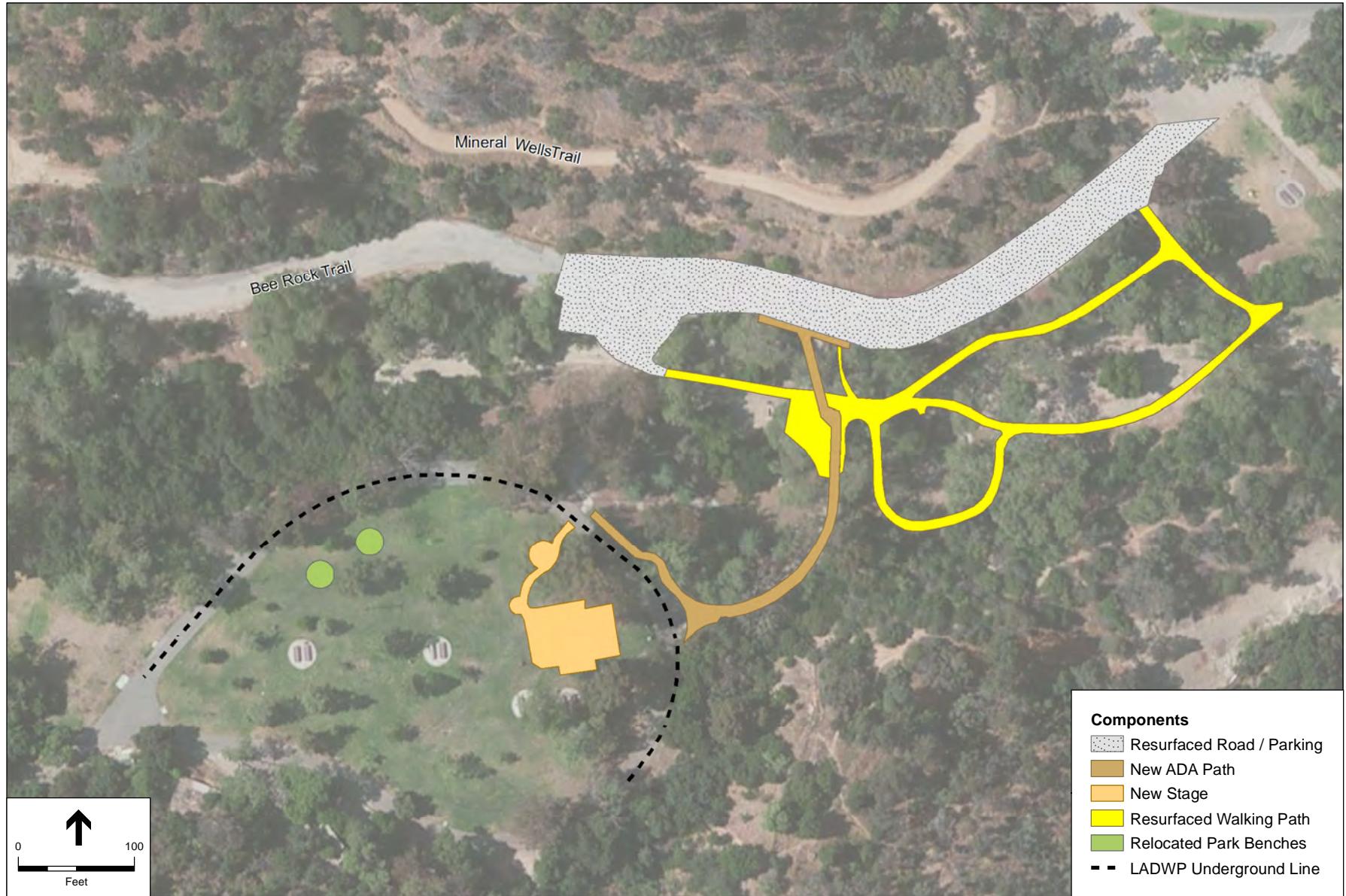
**Figure 1**  
Project Vicinity Map



TOPOQUAD: Burbank

Griffith Park Performing Arts Center . 130367.02

**Figure 2**  
Project Location



Griffith Park Performing Arts Center . 130367.02

**Figure 3**  
Project Footprint

## Project Description

The proposed amphitheater stage dimensions would be 45 feet in length by 45 feet in width with chamfered corners. The front of the stage would be six to eight inches above finished grade. The back of the stage would be at about 6 feet above finished grade. A finished backstage area (possibly with permeable pavers) would measure 45 feet by 30 feet for accessibility. The overall height measuring to the top of the overhead structures at the stage from grade level would be between 26 to 28 feet. The stage would be oriented to the west and open unreserved seating would be available in the grassy lawn area. No permanent seating would be installed. It may be necessary for existing irrigation infrastructure beneath the stage site to be relocated within the immediate vicinity of the stage. The Project would also relocate two existing concrete picnic bench pads within the grassy area in order to accommodate the stage and provide optimal viewing areas for visitors.

Electrical connections would be provided, but no permanent sound amplification equipment or speakers would be installed as part of the Project. An electrical switchboard would be constructed in an undeveloped dirt area just to the east of the stage and the existing road. The proposed Project would include the undergrounding of an existing LADWP power line that currently runs through the Project site. Conducted by LADWP, the effort would include the removal of three overhead utility poles and connecting lines, and the undergrounding of new power lines for approximately 600 feet within the existing pedestrian pathway that encircles the grassy knoll area. Trenching would occur along the route and would be an estimated two feet wide by four feet deep. Excavation for two new poles would occur.

Existing restrooms (constructed in 1989) would be upgraded for ADA compliance. This would include removal of the existing countertops and four sinks and installation of new accessible fixtures and correct height counters; installation of new grab bars and accessories in the two accessible stalls; installation of new accessories in the remaining five stalls; sandblast and painting of the exterior; and repainting of the doors, frames, and louvers.

Existing unmarked parking is provided in an paved and damaged access road north of the site. There is currently capacity for an estimated 30 parking spaces provided, including one faded ADA stall. The parking area would be resurfaced with permeable pavers and an asphalt drive aisle and striped up to an existing turn-around area and gate. Striping for between 20 and 22 standard parking stalls and up to six ADA stalls would be provided.

Lighting fixtures would be installed solely to provide safety and security and would be in a rustic or rural style in keeping with the existing aesthetic of the Old Zoo area and Griffith Park in general. Lighting would be consistent with the use of the space per individual event permits (all lighting is currently provided by user groups). It would not be on when the permitted users are not present. Lights can be set to timers for shutoff and permitted users would also have the ability to turn them off when they leave. Light emitting diode (LED) lights would be used for low power consumption and longer life within dark sky light fixtures. The light fixtures would be installed along the eastern part of the lower picnic area and along the resurfaced pathway. Any lighting

used for the performances would be brought in for individual events by the performers, if needed, as is current protocol.

Phase 2 of the Project would include a new prefabricated modular ADA pedestrian bridge to connect the resurfaced ADA parking area to the lower picnic area and stage area. The aboveground bridge would turn into surface path, and would include hand rails and lighting. The bridges would vary in height due to the topography and would be no more than eight feet above grade measured to the bottom of the bridge (not the walking surface). The bridge would be composed of steel (COR-TEN). Phase 2 would also include resurfacing (leveling) the existing uneven small network of walking paths with decomposed granite (DG) and installation of ground level lighting.

The proposed Project has been designed to accommodate the existing annual events that occur on the Project site; namely Shakespeare in the Park, which has the highest regular event attendance at roughly 2,500 visitors. These events would continue to operate as they have traditionally, but with improved viewing capabilities, set up and breakdown abilities for performers, and improved safety and ADA access. Additional future events could be held at the facility, and would be required to secure an event permit with the City of Los Angeles as under current procedure. RAP knows of no other potential events at this time and would consider each event on an individual basis. While the current known events that are held at this location do not use sound amplification, it could be used in the future if it meets Municipal Code requirements. The facility would be required to meet operational regulations of the rest of Griffith Park, and would operate from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Construction of the proposed Project would involve limited grading of the proposed stage area, with some minor excavations for footings and other sub-grade features. Trenching would occur up to four feet deep for the LADWP power lines. It is anticipated that any cut and fill from earthwork activities would be balanced on-site (no imported or exported soils needed). Some limited vegetation trimming may be necessary, particularly in the path resurfacing area; however no trees would be removed as part of this Project. Maintenance of the stage facility would involve the continued regular landscaping maintenance and routine checkup of the developed stage, restrooms, and features.

## **Setting**

The following section provides a brief summary of the natural environment, historical context, and regulatory framework for the Project.

### **Environmental Setting**

The Project is located in Griffith Park, which is on the eastern tip of the Santa Monica Mountain Range. The San Fernando Valley is located to the north and the Los Angeles Basin to the south. Griffith Park is characterized by rough terrain and steep slopes, with limited flat areas. Of the 4,043 acres in the park, about 600 are classified as very steep (greater than 40% slope), 2,100 are classified as steep (20-40% slope), and 1,300 are classified as flat to gentle (less than 20% slope).

Much of the park area has shallow erodible soils, particularly on steeper slopes (City of Los Angeles, 1978). Elevations within the park range from about 300 feet above mean sea level (amsl) along the Los Angeles River to more than 1,600 feet amsl on ridges (Cooper and Mathewson, 2008).

The climate is mild with temperatures ranging from a mean annual of about 65 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall averages 14.05 inches annually, with the majority falling between November and April. Vegetation includes native plant types, such as mixed chaparral, mixed scrub, oak-sycamore riparian, oak woodland and walnut woodland, and non-native vegetation, including pine and eucalyptus plantations (Cooper and Mathewson, 2008; City of Los Angeles, 1978).

Historically, the Los Angeles River originated from a spring, near present-day Encino, where the underground reservoir overflowed. The river flowed eastward from Encino through the southern portion of the valley near the foot of the Santa Monica Mountains, through present-day Universal City and Burbank, before turning southeast at Griffith Park (Gumprecht, 2001). In its natural state, the river's flow meandered dramatically, narrowed and widened intermittently, and even returned underground completely in certain locations. The area surrounding it was a marshy environment of thick sycamores and tule patches supporting a plethora of wildlife (Gumprecht, 2001). The Los Angeles River plain encompasses all the flat land along the north and eastern boundaries of the park (City of Los Angeles, 1978).

## Prehistoric Setting

The chronology of southern California is typically divided into three general time periods: the Early Holocene (11,000 to 7,600 Before Present [B.P.]), the Middle Holocene (7,600 to 3,600 B.P.), and the Late Holocene (3,600 B.P. to A.D. 1769). This chronology is manifested in the archaeological record by particular artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture.

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in southern California by about 11,000 B.P. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 11,100 and 10,950 B.P. (Byrd and Raab, 2007). During the Early Holocene (11,000 to 7,600 B.P.), the climate of southern California became warmer and more arid and the human population, residing mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

During the Middle Holocene (7,600 to 3,600 B.P.), there is evidence for the processing of acorns for food and a shift toward a more generalized economy. The first evidence of human occupation in the Los Angeles area dates to at least 9,000 years B.P. and is associated with the Millingstone cultures (Wallace, 1955; Warren, 1968). Millingstone cultures were characterized by the collection and processing of plant foods, particularly acorns, and the hunting of a wider variety of game animals (Byrd and Raab, 2007; Wallace, 1955). Millingstone cultures also established more permanent settlements that 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 B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

During the Late Holocene (3,600 B.P. to A.D. 1769), many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson, 1994; Wallace, 1955; Warren, 1968). The native populations of southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson, 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab, 2007). Around 1,000 B.P., there was an episode of sustained drought, known as the Medieval Warm Period, occurred. While this climatic event did not appear to reduce the human population, it did lead to a change in subsistence strategies in order to deal with the substantial stress on resources. The Late Holocene marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Although the intensity of trade had already been increasing, it now reached its zenith, with asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite being traded from southern California to the Great Basin. Major technological changes appeared as well, particularly with the advent of the bow and arrow, which largely replaced the use of the dart and atlatl.

## Ethnographic Setting

The Project is located in a region traditionally occupied by the Gabrielino-Tongva Indians. The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish at the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Many contemporary Gabrielino identify themselves by the name “Tongva.” Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino-Tongva occupied a diverse area that included: the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Kroeber, 1925). Their neighbors included the Chumash and Tataviam to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino-Tongva are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith, 1978). The Gabrielino language is part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztec language family.

The Gabrielino-Tongva Indians were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable food supply. Community populations generally ranged from 50 to 100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. The Gabrielino-Tongva are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber, 1925). Villages are reported to have been the most abundant in the San Fernando Valley, the Glendale Narrows area north of downtown, and around the Los Angeles River’s coastal outlets (Gumprecht, 2001). Those nearest Griffith Park were *Kaweenga*, located on the present day site of Universal Studios about 3.3 miles to the west, and *Haahamonga*, probably located somewhere

between Griffith Park and the Verdugo Hills about 3 miles to the northeast (McCawley, 1996). Fern Dell (*Mococahuenga*), located within Griffith Park about 1.85 miles southwest of the Project area, was reportedly once a meeting ground and/or village site for the Gabrielino-Tongva Indians (Cohen, 1985; Los Angeles Times [LAT], 1978).

Gabrielino-Tongva society was characterized by patrilineal, non-localized clans, each clan consisting of several lineages. The Gabrielino-Tongva inhabited large circular, domed houses constructed of willow poles thatched with tule (Bean and Smith, 1978). These houses could sometimes hold up to 50 people. Other village structures of varying sizes served as sweat houses, ceremonial enclosures, and granaries.

Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game were hunted with deadfalls, 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). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in 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-leaved cherry.

At the time of Spanish contact, many Gabrielino-Tongva practiced a religion that was centered around the mythological figure Chinigchinich (Bean and Smith, 1978). This religion may have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived, and was spreading at that time to other neighboring Takic groups. The Gabrielino-Tongva practiced both cremation and inhumation of their dead. A wide variety of grave offerings, such as stone tools, baskets, shell beads, projectile points, bone and shell ornaments, and otter skins, were interred with the deceased.

Coming ashore on Santa Catalina Island in October of 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Gabrielino-Tongva; the 1769 expedition of Portolá also passed through Gabrielino-Tongva territory (Bean and Smith, 1978). Native Americans suffered severe depopulation and their traditional culture was radically altered after Spanish contact. Nonetheless, Gabrielino-Tongva descendants still reside in the greater Los Angeles and Orange County areas and maintain an active interest in their heritage.

## Historic Setting

### Spanish Period (A.D. 1769-1821)

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

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and forcibly relocating and converting native peoples. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded on September 8, 1771 and Mission San Fernando Rey de España on September 8, 1797. By the early 1800s, the majority of the surviving Gabrielino-Tongva population had entered the mission system, either at San Gabriel or San Fernando. Mission life offered some degree of security in a time when traditional trade and political alliances were failing and epidemics and subsistence instabilities were increasing (Jackson, 1999). This lifestyle change also brought with it significant negative consequences for Gabrielino-Tongva health and cultural integrity.

On September 4, 1781, El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles was established not far from the site where Portolá and his men camped during their 1769 excursion, with a land grant of 28 acres issued to California Governor Felipe de Neve in 1781 (Gumprecht, 2001). The pueblo was first established in response to the increasing agricultural needs of Spanish missions and presidios in Alta California. The original pueblo consisted of a central square surrounded by twelve houses and a series of agricultural fields. Thirty-six fields occupied 250 acres between the town and the river to the east (Gumprecht, 2001).

By 1786, the flourishing pueblo attained self-sufficiency and funding from the Spanish government ceased. Fed by a steady supply of water and an expanding irrigation system, agriculture and ranching grew, and by the early 1800s the pueblo produced surplus wheat, corn, barley, and beans for export. A large number of livestock, including cattle and sheep, grazed in the surrounding lands (Gumprecht, 2001).

### **Mexican Period (A.D. 1821-1848)**

After Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Los Angeles became the capital of the California territory in 1835 (Gumprecht, 2001). Mexico continued to promote settlement of California with the issuance of land grants. In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al., 2009).

Many ranchos continued to be used for cattle grazing by settlers during the Mexican Period. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for Californios (native Hispanic Californians), many of whom became wealthy and prominent members of society. The Californios led generally easy lives, leaving the hard work to vaqueros (Hispanic cowhands) and Indian laborers (Pitt, 1994; Starr, 2007).

### **American Period (A.D. 1848-present)**

Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. California officially became one of the United States in 1850. While the treaty recognized right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given.

The process was lengthy and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr, 2007).

When the discovery of gold in northern California was announced in 1848, a huge influx of people from other parts of North America flooded into California and the population of Los Angeles tripled between 1850 and 1860. The increased population provided an additional outlet for the Californios' cattle. As demand increased, the price of beef skyrocketed and Californios reaped the benefits. However, a devastating flood in 1861, followed by droughts in 1862 and 1864, led to a rapid decline of the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle perished during these droughts (McWilliams, 1946; Dinkelspiel, 2008). These natural disasters, coupled with the burden of proving ownership, caused many Californios to lose their lands during this period. Former ranchos were subsequently subdivided and sold for agriculture and residential settlement (Gumprecht, 2001; McWilliams, 1946).

Los Angeles was connected to the transcontinental railroad via San Francisco on September 5, 1876 and the population again exploded. The city would experience its greatest growth in the 1880s when two more direct rail connections to the East Coast were constructed. The Southern Pacific completed its second transcontinental railway, the Sunset Route from Los Angeles to New Orleans, in 1883 (Orsi, 2005). In 1885, the Santa Fe Railroad completed a competing transcontinental railway to San Diego, with connecting service to Los Angeles (Mullaly and Petty, 2002). The resulting fare wars led to an unprecedented real estate boom. Despite a subsequent collapse of the real estate market, the population of Los Angeles increased 350 percent from 1880 to 1890 (Dinkelspiel, 2008). Los Angeles continued on its upward trajectory in the first few decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the rise of tourism, automobile travel, and the movie industry (McWilliams, 1946).

## **Griffith Park**

Griffith Park was part of the Rancho Los Feliz, 6,647-acre Spanish-era land grant issued to Jose Vicente Feliz circa 1800. Feliz had accompanied de Anza on his 1775 expedition and was one of the original settlers of El Pueblo de los Angeles. The Feliz family lost control of the rancho in 1863 and the land passed through several owners until Col. Griffith J. Griffith, a Welsh-born journalist who made his fortunes in Mexico's silver mines, purchased the rancho in 1882. Griffith maintained a working ranch, with crops, cattle, and sheep. He partnered with Charles Sketchley to open an ostrich farm on 680 acres, which was opened to the public as an attraction until its closure in 1889 (Masters, 2012; Stephens and Wanamaker, 2011).

In 1896, Griffith donated over 3,000 acres of the former rancho to the City of Los Angeles for its use as public recreation area. The City was slow to develop and promote the area as a public park. Griffith's plans for the park included an astronomical observatory and a large outdoor amphitheater, but the City refused to accept additional funds to construct the building after Griffith was involved in a scandal. In 1903, Griffith, intoxicated and insane, shot his wife after accusing her of conspiring with the Pope to poison him. He was convicted of attempted murder and sentenced to two years at the State Penitentiary in San Quentin. After his death in 1919, the City accepted \$700,000 in bequeathed funds (Masters, 2012; Stephens and Wanamaker, 2011).

In 1910, Frank Shearer was named Superintendent of Parks for Los Angeles. He set about designing and constructing a park system for the City, which included Griffith Park. Under his tutelage, Fern Dell was created (Sahagun, 2012). Col. Griffith's son, Van M. Griffith, became a park commissioner in the 1920s and set about reforestation of the park.

The Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo, located within Griffith Park, served the City of Los Angeles from its construction in 1912 through 1966. Los Angeles' first zoo was established in 1885 on a two acre site at the northeast corner of Eastlake (Lincoln) Park. As early as 1907, however, the City had proposed the construction of a zoo similar to the New York Bronx Zoo as a replacement for "cramped, unsanitary zoo at Eastlake Park" (LA Times, 10/13/1907). In 1911, the City Council voted to appropriate \$5,000 for construction of a new 12 acre zoo in Griffith Park. The zoo opened in 1912 with 15 animals, but almost immediately the facility proved inadequate. Difficulties in securing funding, pollution, and improper care for the animals drew complaints that remained largely unaddressed for decades. During the Great Depression, the Works Progress Administration employed 12,000 men to the Los Angeles Park System, and projects included improvements to the zoo. Construction crews constructed seven animal grottoes, four elk and deer paddocks, and five heated cat cages, in addition to improving the grounds (LA Times, 11/28/1966). Many of the extant stone walls, grottoes, and enclosures are products of the WPA efforts; although the majority of the iron bars originally enclosing the cages and caves have been removed (Stephens, 2011).

Even with the WPA improvements, however, the City began seriously considering replacing the Griffith Park Zoo by the mid-1930s. The small scale of the zoo, coupled with ongoing funding issues frustrated the local population, and citizens expressed their discontent at being "the only major city in the world without a major zoo." In 1939, the City hired the architectural firm of Cornell & Shearer to survey sites for the new zoo. World War II halted zoo development for a time, but by 1947, the Los Angeles Recreation and Parks department revived the issue (LA Times, 11/28/1966).

In 1956, the citizens of Los Angeles voted to approve a \$6.6 million bond measure to fund the construction of a new zoo. In the fall of 1966, the City closed the Old Zoo, transferred the remaining animals, and opened the doors of the new \$10 million Los Angeles Zoo (LA Times, 11/28/1966). Following the transfer of animals to the new zoo located two miles north, the Old Zoo was not demolished, but rather abandoned, and over the following decades, the City converted the facility to a picnic area. Review of historic maps dating to the Old Zoo's period of use, depict that the meadow adjacent to the animal cages was separated from the cages by a stand of mature trees that bisected the meadow. Following closure of the Old Zoo, the trees expanded within the meadow until the City cut them down in the 1980s and converted the meadow to its current design. During the same time, the City constructed modern restroom facilities and utilities in the space. The Old Zoo Picnic Area currently includes modern restrooms and utilities, as well as picnic tables located throughout the meadow and within the old animal cages.

Acquisition of additional acreage and construction of new facilities has continued through the decades. The Greek Theatre opened in 1929 and the Griffith Observatory in 1935 (Masters, 2012; Stephens and Wanamaker, 2011). Other uses of the park have included an airport and later

National Guard Air Station where the Los Angeles Zoo is now located; a Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps camp and a World War II-era prisoner of war camp where Travel Town is now located; and a landfill in Toyon Canyon (California State Military Museum, 2012; Stephens and Wanamaker, 2011). Today, Griffith Park is one of the largest public park in the United States.

## Regulatory Setting

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

### Federal

#### ***National Register of Historic Places***

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) was established by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s historic resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2). The National Register recognizes both historic-period and prehistoric archaeological properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must meet one or more of the following four established criteria (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002):

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Unless the property possesses exceptional significance, it must be at least 50 years old to be eligible for National Register listing (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002).

In addition to meeting the criteria of significance, a property must have integrity. Integrity is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance” (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002). The National Register recognizes seven qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. The seven factors that define integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity a property must possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. Thus, the retention of the specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.

## **State**

The State implements the NHPA through its statewide comprehensive cultural resources surveys and preservation programs. The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), as an office of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, implements the policies of the NHPA on a statewide level. The OHP also maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory. The SHPO is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the State's jurisdictions.

### ***California Environmental Quality Act***

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the State and is *codified at PRC Section 21000 et seq.* CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment, including significant effects on historical or archaeological resources.

Under CEQA (Section 21084.1), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5) recognize that a historical resource includes: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of CEQA and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines apply. If a project may cause a substantial adverse change (defined as physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired) in the significance of an historical resource, the lead agency must identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate these effects (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5(b)(1), 15064.5(b)(4)).

If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the CEQA Guidelines, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083, which is a unique archaeological resource. As defined in Section 21083.2 of CEQA a “unique” archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (Section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required.

The CEQA Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(f), a categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

#### ***California Register of Historical Resources***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and/or a local jurisdiction register);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and,
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

#### ***California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5***

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that in the event human remains are discovered, the County Coroner be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. In the event the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner is required to contact the NAHC within 24 hours to relinquish jurisdiction.

#### ***California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98***

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

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

## Local

### ***City of Los Angeles General Plan***

The City of Los Angeles General Plan (adopted 2001) states as its objective, to “protect the city’s archaeological and paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research, and/or educational purposes” by continuing “to identify and protect significant archaeological and paleontological resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition, or property modification activities.”

In addition, the City will:

continue to protect historic and cultural sites and/or resources potentially affected by proposed land development, demolition, or property modification activities...The city's environmental guidelines require the applicant to secure services of a bona fide archaeologist to monitor excavations or other subsurface activities associated with a development project in which all or a portion is deemed to be of archaeological significance. Discovery of archaeological materials may temporarily halt the project until the site has been assessed, potential impacts evaluated and, if deemed appropriate, the resources protected, documented and/or removed (City of Los Angeles, 2001).

In addition to the National Register and the California Register, three additional types of historic designations may apply at a local level:

- 1) Historic-Cultural Monument
- 2) Designation by the Community Redevelopment Agency as being of cultural or historical significance within a designated redevelopment area
- 3) Classification by the City Council as a Historic Preservation Overlay Zone

The City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance states that a Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) designation is reserved for those resources that have a special aesthetic, architectural, or engineering interest or value of a historic nature and meet one of the following criteria (City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, 2009). A historical or cultural monument is any site, building, or structure of particular historical or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, such as historic structures or sites:

- in which the broad cultural, political, 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
- which are a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

Griffith Park is a City of Los Angeles HCM (No 942, listed in 2008), and subsequently is presumed to be historically or culturally significant under CEQA (CCR, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5). The Old Zoo Buildings are listed as contributors to Griffith Park which the LA Cultural Heritage Commission describes as follows:

The most prominent features of the Old Zoo are a series of cave-like spaces recessed into the side of a hill with an irregular arrangement of boulders that gives them a prehistoric appearance. It was one of the nation's few free admission zoos in the 1930s. The structures now serve as mostly a landscaping element and are not actively used. (LA Cultural Heritage Commission, 2008)

In addition, the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 91.106.4.5 states that the Building Department “shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated” by a federal, state, or local authority.

## **Background Research**

### **SCCIC Records Search**

On June 3, 2013, ESA conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton for the larger Griffith Park area as part of a nearby project. The results from that records search included the Project area and were adapted for use in this Project. The records search included a review of all recorded archaeological sites and cultural resource reports within a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile radius of the Project area, as well as a review of all recorded built historic resources within a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile radius of the Project area. The records search also included a review of California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register, the National Register, the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings, and the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments.

### **Previous Cultural Resources Investigations**

The records search indicated that a total of two cultural resources investigations (LA 845 and LA 3554) have been conducted within a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile radius of the Project area, both of which included the Project area.

## **Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

The records search indicated that no archaeological resources have been previously recorded within a ¼-mile radius of, or within, the Project area. Three historic built resources (P-19-175297 – Griffith Park; P-19-176393 – Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo; P-19-176298 – Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round) have been previously recorded within a ¼-mile radius of the Project area. Of these three previously recorded historic built resources, Griffith Park (P-19175297) encompasses the Project area. The Old Zoo (P-19-176393) is located 200 feet south of the Project area. The Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round (P-19-176298) is located approximately 990 feet to the southeast of the Project area. Each resource is described in detail below.

**Resource P-19-175297, Griffith Park**, is the largest urban park in the City of Los Angles, as well as in the United States, and includes approximately 4,300 acres of natural and landscaped features (McAvoy, 1994). The park opened in 1898 on land donated to the City of Los Angeles by Griffith J. Griffith, a successful land speculator. Griffith Park was previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, is listed in the California Register, and is therefore considered a historical resource under CEQA (SCCIC, 2013). The park was identified as a National Register-eligible district under the theme of Parks and Recreation. The park has figured prominently in the history of Los Angeles and has provided recreational space for the surrounding community since its inception. Contributing features include Fern Dell, Mount Hollywood, Bird Sanctuary, Griffith Park Observatory and Planetarium, Los Feliz Adobe, Merry-Go-Round, Harding Golf Course Clubhouse, Swimming Pool and Building, Boys' Camp, and Mulholland Fountain. Non-contributing features include Los Angeles Zoo, Greek Theatre, Girls' Camp, Travel Town, and Autry National Center. Griffith Park (19-175297) encompasses the Project area. Griffith Park is also designated as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (No. 942).

**Resource P-19-176393, Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo**, was built in Griffith Park in 1912 when the animal collection from the Eastlake Park (now Lincoln Park) Zoo were moved to this location. The zoo was relocated to its current location in 1966. It has been previously determined ineligible for the National Register by consensus through the Section 106 process (California Historic Resource Status Code 6Y). The Old Zoo Buildings are regarded as contributing resources to Griffith Park as an HCM, and subsequently are considered to be historically or culturally significant under CEQA. The Old Zoo is located 200 feet south of the Project area.

**Resource P-19-176298, Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round**, was constructed in 1926 and moved to its current location in 1936 (McAvoy, 1994). It was previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributor to Griffith Park, is listed in the California Register, and is therefore considered a historical resource under CEQA (SCCIC, 2013). The Merry-Go-Round is located approximately 990 feet southeast of the Project area.

## **Historical Documents Review**

Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were examined as part of this study. Historic topographic maps between 1896 and 1953 were examined (USGS, 1896; 1898; 1902; 1921; 1928; 1953a; and 1953b). The 1896, 1898, and 1902 maps depict a canal (an off-shoot of the Los Angeles River) located adjacent to present-day Crystal Springs Drive. The Old Zoo is depicted just south of the Project area on the 1928 map and Vista Del Valle Drive is depicted on the 1953 map.

Historic aerial photographs were available for the years 1948, 1952, 1954, 1972, 1980, 2003, 2004, and 2005 ([historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com), 2013). With the exception of the addition of the new Los Angeles Zoo, the Merry-Go-Round (moved to its current location in 1936) and adjacent parking lot (constructed sometime between 1954 and 1972), and the modification of the Old Zoo Picnic area, the Project area and immediate vicinity does not appear to have changed substantially from 1948 to the present.

## **Native American Heritage Commission**

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) containing sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. As part of a nearby project for the larger Griffith Park area, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 29, 2013. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated May 30, 2013. The letter stated that Native American cultural resources are known to be located in the Project vicinity, however, no specific location information was provided. The letter also included an attached list of Native American contacts.

Follow-up correspondence was prepared and mailed on June 5, 2013 to all individuals and groups indicated by the NAHC as having affiliation with the Project area as part of the previous larger Griffith Park area project. The letters described the adjacent project and included a map depicting the location of the adjacent project area. Recipients were requested to reply with any information they are able to share about Native American resources that might be affected by the adjacent project. To date, no responses have been received. Copies of all correspondence are provided in Appendix B.

## **Cultural Resources Survey**

A pedestrian field survey of the Project area was conducted on November 19, 2013 by Matthew Gonzalez. Ground visibility was generally poor due to pavement and landscaping. Animal cages and grottoes associated with the Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo (P-19-176393), were observed south of the Project area. No surface evidence of archaeological resources was observed.

## Cultural Resources Evaluations

Griffith Park (P-19-175291) was previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register and is listed in the California Register under Criterion A. The park was identified as a National Register-eligible district under the theme of Parks and Recreation. The park has figured prominently in the history of Los Angeles and has provided recreational space for the surrounding community since its inception. The period of significance for Griffith Park was identified as 1896-1944. Resources that fall within the period of significance and continue in use for recreation, the primary purpose of the park, may be eligible as contributors to Griffith Park. In 2008, the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission found Griffith Park eligible as an HCM for its distinct architectural style, association with the growth and development of the City of Los Angeles from a small city to a major metropolitan area, and its association with historic persons (including Jose Feliz, Griffith J. Griffith, and Walt Disney).

The Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo (P-19-176393) has been previously determined ineligible for the National Register by consensus through the Section 106 process (California Historic Resource Status Code 6Y). In the 2008 HCM evaluation of Griffith Park, however, the Commission identified the Old Zoo buildings as contributing resources to Griffith Park. As such, the Old Zoo Buildings are considered historical resources under CEQA. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for the Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo are included as **Appendix C**.

The addition of the proposed amphitheater, improvements to existing modern facilities, including parking lots and restrooms, would not be inconsistent with the historical use of the park and would not result in a significant change in the historic setting or character of Griffith Park as a whole nor the historic setting within the vicinity of the Old Zoo. The Old Zoo picnic area was developed following the closure of the Old Zoo, and has developed over the past 50 years into a manicured space with picnic benches, modern restroom facilities and utilities.

The Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round (P-19-176298) is listed in the California Register and was previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributor to Griffith Park, therefore it is considered a historical resource under CEQA (SCCIC, 2013). The Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round is located approximately 990 feet to the southeast, and is not visible from the Project area.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

### Built Historic Resources

Three built historic resources, Griffith Park (P-19-175297), the Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo (P-19-176393) consisting of Old Zoo Buildings, and the Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round (P-19-176298) were identified as a result of the records search within a ¼ mile of the Project area as a result of this study. The Project area is located within Griffith Park and will not be impacted by the Project. The Old Zoo buildings are located south of the Project area and will also not be directly or indirectly impacted by the Project. The proposed amphitheater is consistent with the

historic use of the Park and will not result in a significant change to the character or setting of Griffith Park or the Old Zoo Buildings. The Griffith Park Merry-Go-Round is located far enough away from the proposed Project area as to not be impacted physically or visually. No further work is recommended in connection with built historic resources.

## Archaeological Resources

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project area as a result of this study. While the SLF search did indicate that Native American cultural resources are known to be located near the Project area, no specific location information was provided. The Project involves limited grading of the proposed stage area, with some minor excavations for footings and other sub-grade features (up to three feet). Trenching would occur up to 48 inches deep for the LADWP power lines. Some limited vegetation trimming may be necessary, particularly in the path resurfacing area; however no trees would be removed as part of this Project. These actions have the potential to unearth, expose, or disturb subsurface archaeological, historical, or Native American resources. The following procedures are recommended to reduce potential impacts to buried archaeological or Native American resources.

**Recommendation #1 – Pre-Construction Training.** Prior to earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008) shall conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of cultural resources that may be encountered, and of the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. RAP shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and shall retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

**Recommendation #2 - Inadvertent Archaeological Discoveries.** In the event of the discovery of archaeological materials, the construction foreman shall immediately halt all work activities in the vicinity (within approximately 100 feet) of the discovery until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. After cessation of earthmoving activities, the construction foreman shall immediately contact RAP. Work shall not resume until authorized by RAP and the qualified archaeologist.

If the qualified archaeologist determines that the discovery constitutes a significant resource under CEQA, preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigation. In the event preservation in place is demonstrated to be infeasible, and data recovery is determined to be the only feasible mitigation option, a detailed Cultural Resources Treatment Plan shall be prepared and implemented by a qualified archaeologist in consultation with RAP. RAP shall consult with appropriate Native American representatives in determining appropriate treatment for unearthed cultural resources if the resources are prehistoric or Native American in origin. Archaeological materials recovered during any investigation shall be curated at an accredited facility. The report(s) documenting implementation of the Cultural Resources Treatment Plan shall be submitted to RAP and to the SCCIC.

**Recommendation #3: Human Remains Discoveries.** If human remains are encountered, RAP shall halt work in the vicinity (within 100 feet) of the find and contact the Los Angeles County Coroner in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified, in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, subdivision (c), and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The Native American Heritage Commission shall designate a Most Likely Descendant for the remains per PRC Section 5097.98. RAP shall ensure that the immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, until the landowner has discussed and conferred with the Most Likely Descendant regarding their recommendations, as prescribed in Public Resources Codes Section 5097.98, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains.

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## **APPENDIX A**

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### **Personnel**



## MONICA STRAUSS, RPA

Director, Southern California Cultural Resources Group

Monica Strauss has 17 years of experience in cultural resources management and has directed numerous archaeological investigations throughout Southern California and the Channel Islands. She directs prehistoric and historic field and research projects for public agencies and private developers and is proficient in CEQA and Section 106 compliance. She manages a staff of cultural resources specialists who conduct various types of compliance work including phase I surveys, construction monitoring, Native American consultation, archaeological testing and treatment, historic resource significance evaluations, and large-scale data recovery programs. Monica has prepared technical documents meeting the requirements of federal, state, and local agencies in support of CEQA and Section 106 as well as cultural resources components for General and Specific Plans. She provides senior oversight and quality control of archaeological resources-focused documents for ESA staff throughout the state.

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### Relevant Experience

#### Education

MA, Archaeology , California State University, Northridge

BA, Anthropology, California State University, Northridge

AA, Humanities, Los Angeles Pierce College

#### 17 Years of Experience

#### Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

#### Specialized Experience

Treatment of Historic and Prehistoric Human Remains

Archaeological Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden Sites

Groundstone Analysis

#### Qualifications

Exceeds Secretary of Interior Standards

CA State BLM Permitted

Certified in CA BLM Protocol

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#### Ocotillo Wind Farm Express Project EIR. Imperial County, CA. *Project Director*.

ESAs has been retained by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under an on-call contract to provide cultural resource services including compliance monitoring for projects under BLM jurisdiction. Monica is specially trained in BLM protocols and procedures. She is currently assisting BLM El Centro Field Office staff with general oversight of the 15,000-acre cultural resources study being carried out for the Ocotillo Wind Farm Express project. Monica has conducted peer-review of cultural resources documents to ensure conformance with BLM requirements and provided oversight to survey staff who conducted compliance monitoring of the survey effort.

#### Pacific Gas & Electric and California Department of Toxic Substance Control, Topock Compressor Station, CEQA Consultant, Topock,

#### AZ/Needles, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director*.

ESAs is preparing an EIR for the proposed Topock Soils Investigation project, located in San Bernardino County, CA. The project includes soil investigation activities at the Pacific Gas and Electric Company Topock Gas Compressor Station and within adjacent lands. The purpose of the project is to characterize the nature and extent of chemicals of potential concern in the soils and sediments within the Station, along the perimeter area outside of the Station, as well as in the surrounding area. Monica is managing the preparation of the cultural resources section of the EIR, providing regulatory guidance to the California Department of Toxic Substances, and coordinating with Native American Tribes.

#### Calexico and Mount Signal Solar Farm Project. Imperial County, CA.

*Cultural Resources Project Director*. 8minutenergy Renewables LLC(8ME) has retained ESA to complete a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the proposed Calexico and Mount Signal Solar Farm Project located near the City of

## **Relevant Experience (Continued)**

Calexico, Imperial County, California. The proposed Project includes the construction of three solar facilities on approximately 4,200 acres of land and a 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line that will connect the three facilities. The transmission line is located, in part, on BLM lands. The Imperial County Planning and Development Services Department is the lead agency for the CEQA portion of this Project. Monica directed the survey effort and authored the technical report, providing recommendations regarding identified cultural resources and the potential for subsurface deposits.

**Cluster I Solar Farm Project. Imperial County, CA. *Project Director.***  
8ME has retained ESA to complete an EIR for the Cluster I Solar Farm Project. The Project would develop a 255-megawatt solar photovoltaic (PV) power generating facility on three separate Project areas near the City of Calipatria, Imperial County, California. The three Project areas total 1,731 acres of agricultural land. The Imperial County Planning and Development Services Department is the lead agency for this Project. Monica provided senior review of cultural resources documents and recommendations for the treatment of identified cultural resources, in addition to managing the field effort.

**BLM On-Call Cultural Resources Services. Riverside County, CA. *Principal Investigator.***  
ESA has been retained by the BLM under an on-call contract to provide cultural resource services including compliance monitoring for projects under BLM jurisdiction. Monica has managed a number of projects for the BLM Palm Springs South Coast Field Office providing a wide range of cultural resources services for solar projects and other projects taking place on BLM lands in compliance with Section 106 and specified BLM protocols. Services that she and her staff provide under this contract include compliance monitoring and peer review, Class III archaeological resources surveys, resource evaluations, the preparation of reports, and Native American consultation. Projects completed under this contract include Dos Palmas Class III Survey and Archaeological Monitoring, National Monument Class III Survey, Windy Pointe Archaeological Monitoring, and Fast and the Furious Class III Survey.

**BLM Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Archaeological Inventory. San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Kern Counties, CA. *Principal Investigator.***  
ESA has been retained to provide cultural resources services to the BLM in connection with the Abandoned Mine Lands program. BLM is proposing to close or remediate abandoned mines that pose a safety hazard. ESA prepared archaeological inventory reports documenting the abandoned mines, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Monica directed cultural resources staff in the survey, research, and evaluation of mining features identified in the areas proposed for remediation.



## MATTHEW GONZALEZ

Archaeologist / Paleontologist

Matthew Gonzalez has nine years of experience in archaeological and paleontological investigations including identification of historic and prehistoric archaeological resources. Cross-trained as an archaeologist and paleontologist, Matthew has performed archaeological and paleontological surveys on a number of projects throughout Southern California and Arizona. Matthew has led numerous surveys and has acted as crew chief on several projects. He has extensive experience with survey and resource recordation, excavation and wet/dry screening, lab work and preparation of artifacts for curation, and soil analysis. Matthew possesses specialized expertise in marine fossil identification and faunal and lithic analysis. Matthew prepares Section 106 and CEQA-compliance reports; environmental document sections; and conducts Native American outreach programs. Matthew is also skilled in the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)/Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to facilitate field investigations and record searches, and using ArcView and Google Earth to develop field maps. Matthew has prepared sections for over 40 CEQA documents for other projects throughout California.

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### Education

B.A., Classical Archaeology,  
University of California, Santa  
Barbara, California, 2005

### Years Experience: 9

### Professional Affiliations

Society for American  
Archaeology

### Specialized Training

40-Hour HAZWOPER  
Training (Update), 2013

Cultural Resources Protection  
Under CEQA and Other  
Legislative Mandates, UCLA  
Extension, 2008

Riverside County  
Archaeology and Cultural  
Sensitivity Training Program,  
2007

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### Relevant Experience

**LADWP Barren Ridge Switching Station Project. Kern County, CA. Crew Chief.** ESA supported pre-construction efforts for the expansion of the Barren Ridge Switching Station, a major component of the larger Barren Ridge Renewable Transmission Project (BRRTP). Matthew led a survey of the proposed expansion area, documented cultural resources, and authored an updated Phase I technical report.

**LADWP Path 46 Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP)  
Path 46 Transmission Line Clearances Surveys. San Bernardino County, CA.**

**Archaeologist.** ESA has been tasked by LADWP to conduct required surveys for the Path 46 Transmission Line Clearances Project. The project's objective is to restore required code clearances to the transmission conductors. LADWP intends to comply with the code clearances by grading the ground surface of the area underneath the transmission lines to achieve required height consistency. Since the majority of the transmission line is located on lands managed by the BLM, work is being conducted in compliance with BLM guidelines and federal laws and statutes. Matthew is conducting archival research and is developing a survey strategy for the documentation of several large prehistoric sites.

### Prior to ESA

**Phase I 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Street Improvements, San Bernardino County, California. Field Director.** Matthew lead a crew on an archaeological and

## **Relevant Experience (Continued)**

paleontological survey for a 2.4-mile roadway improvement project in the City of Highland, California.

**Artifact Processing from Avalon High School, Catalina Island, California.**  
**Archaeologist.** Matthew processed and analysed a historic artifact collection from the controversial Avalon High School project on Catalina Island. Matthew also assisted in documenting the analysis of these artifacts.

**Phase I, II and III for the 186 acre College Park Project, Chino, California.**  
**Field Director.** Matthew lead a crew on an archaeological and paleontological survey of the 186 acre College Park Project in Chino, California. Matthew also assisted in Phase II testing program and directed the monitoring program.

**Phase III and Artifact Analysis for a Petroleum Project in the Central Coast.** Archaeologist. Matthew conducted construction monitoring, analysis of numerous prehistoric and historic artifacts and report writing for a patrolium project in the Central Coast.

**Phase I, II and III of the 3,000-acre Heritage Fields [Orange County] Great Park in Irvine, California.** Archaeologist. Matthew assisted in the archaeological surveys, site recording, excavations, construction monitoring and Report writing for the 3,000-acre Heritage Fields [Orange County] Great Park in Irvine, California.

**Phase I Archaeological Survey of the approximately 10,000 acres of the 19,000-acre La Osa Ranch in Pinal County, Arizona.** Archaeologist.  
Matthew assisted in the archaeological surveys, site recording, excavations and Report writing for the 19,000-acre La Osa Ranch in Pinal County, Arizona.

**Phase I, II, and III for a controversial KB Home residential development in Riverside County, California.** Crew Chief. Matthew lead and assisted in leading crews to conduct archaeological surveys, site recording, excavations, analysis and processing of hundreds of prehistoric artifacts, construction monitoring and report writing to achieve mitigation compliance for a controversial KB Home residential development in Riverside County, California.

**Phase I for the 136-acre Trabuco Canyon 119 site in Orange County, California.** Crew Chief. Matthew lead a crew to conduct archaeological surveys, site recording, and report writing for the 136-acre Trabuco Canyon 119 site in Orange County, California.

**Phase I for the 175-acre Oasis Date Garden project in Riverside County, California.** Crew Chief. Matthew lead and assisted in leading a crew to conduct archaeological and paleontological surveys, site recording, and report writing for the 175-acre Oasis Date Garden project in Riverside County.



## KATHERINE ANDERSON

Associate III

Kathy is a cultural resources researcher and writer involved with a variety of ESA projects involving cultural resources work. Her role entails establishing a base historical setting for the respective projects, coordinating the efforts of various cultural resource personnel in the creation of cultural resource documents, and contributing to the evaluation of various historic resources for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

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### Education

Masters of Arts in Public History, Sacramento State University

B.A., History, Minor in Women's Studies and Anthropology/Geography, California Polytechnic State University, San Louis Obispo

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### 4 Years Experience

### Relevant Experience

**Amador County Airport Environmental On-Call Consulting Services, Amador County, CA. Architectural Historian.** Kathy assisted in the completion of a Cultural Resources Baseline Study of the Amador County Airport (Westover Field). This included archival review at the North Central Information Center; archival research at local repositories; field survey; evaluation of the 1949 Amador County Airport Administration Building and a 1949 airplane hangar; and recommendations for the treatment of additional historical period structures within the airport.

**Truckee River Legacy Trail Phase 3A and 3B. Section Writer.** Kathy assisted in the preparation of an IS/MND, NES, and Categorical Exclusion for a proposed pedestrian and bicycle trail for the Town of Truckee, CalTrans, and the USFS. This included a review of existing cultural resource documents completed for the project and analysis of the impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources within and adjacent to the proposed trail.

**Tahoe Rim Trail Association, Rim to Reno EA, Washoe County, NV. Section Writer.** Kathy assisted in the preparation of an EA and BE/BA for a proposed new trail system from Mt. Rose near Lake Tahoe to Reno. This included a review of existing cultural resource documents completed for the project and analysis of the impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources within and adjacent to the proposed trail.

**210436 Merced River Comprehensive Management Plan and EIS, National Park Service, Yosemite, CA. Content Analysis Manager.** Kathy managed the content analysis of public comments received for the initial scoping of the EIS. Content analysis efforts included creating the coding structure, coding public comments, writing public concern statements and summary reports, working with the associated PEPC database, resolving IT issues, and working directly with the client and the National Parks Service staff.

**209481 The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Dairy Manure Digester and Manure Co-digester Program EIR, Central Valley, CA. Section Writer.** Kathy assisted in the writing of various sections for the statewide program EIR. This included aesthetics, cumulative impacts, alternatives, and other CEQA issues sections within the document.

## Relevant Experience (Continued)

**209397 BLM Desert Sunlight Solar Project Support Services and EIS, Riverside County, CA.** *Comment Analyst.* Kathy managed the content analysis of public comments received for the public draft of the EIS. Content analysis efforts included coding public comments, organizing and distributing comments to appropriate section writers, and summarizing the response to comments within the Final EIS.

**209259 Mather Specific Plan EIS, Sacramento County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Analyst.* Kathy is assisting in the cultural resources analysis for the proposed specific plan EIS. This includes conducting archival research at local repositories, including the North Central Information Center, as well as evaluation of structures dating 50 years or older within the project area.

**209081 DWR North Bay Aqueduct Alternate Intake Project EIR, Sacramento, Yolo, Napa and Sonoma Counties, CA.** *Cultural Resources Analyst.* Kathy is assisting in the identification and evaluation of historical resources within the project area, including the completion of records searches and initial constraints analysis for the alternative alignment routes.

**208607 Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District, Capay Dam Restoration Project, Capay, CA.** *Section Writer.* Kathy assisted in providing the cultural resources analysis of impacts relating to the construction of the Capay Dam Restoration, which included identification and evaluation of any potential historic structures within the project area (including Capay Dam itself), as well as any impacts to cultural resources resulting from the implementation of the project.

**209139 Westside Cherry Valley Golf Club Mitigation and Monitoring Compliance, Tuolumne, CA.** *Section Writer.* Kathy assisted in the cultural resources analysis of impacts relating to the establishment of a staging area for the Westside Cherry Valley Golf Club, as well as the documentation of HPTP site capping mitigation for the construction of the golf course. The staging area documentation included the evaluation and identification of historical structures within the project area, as well as any impacts to cultural resources resulting from the implementation of the project.

**207769 Woodbridge Irrigation District Stockton Water Transfer, Stockton, CA.** *Section Writer.* Kathy assisted in providing the cultural resources analysis of impacts relating to the construction of the Woodbridge Irrigation District project, which included identification and evaluation of any potential historic structures within the project area (including the Woodbridge Canal), as well as any impacts to cultural resources resulting from the implementation of the project.

## **APPENDIX B**

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### Correspondence



626 Wilshire Boulevard  
Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
213.599.4300 [phone](#)  
213.599.4301 [fax](#)

[www.esassoc.com](#)

May 29, 2013

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst  
Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
FAX- 916-657-5390

**Subject: SLF search request for LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Mr. Singleton:

ESA is conducting a cultural resources study and MND for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Griffith Park South Water Recycling Project (Project). The Project would increase recycled water supply and offset the demand of potable water in Central Los Angeles. The Project would install a 12-inch, 200-foot steel pipeline to connect to an existing eight-inch recycled water pipeline located southwest of the intersection of Griffith Park Drive and Crystal Springs Drive. The Project would also install a pump station at or near the vacant concession stand or restroom in Griffith Park. From the pump station, a 12-inch, 1,500-foot welded steel pipeline would run to the proposed horizontal directional drilling launch pit. From the launch pit, a 12-inch, 2,500-foot long steel pipeline would run to the receiving pit near the proposed one million gallon tank at the foot of Fern Canyon Nature Trail.

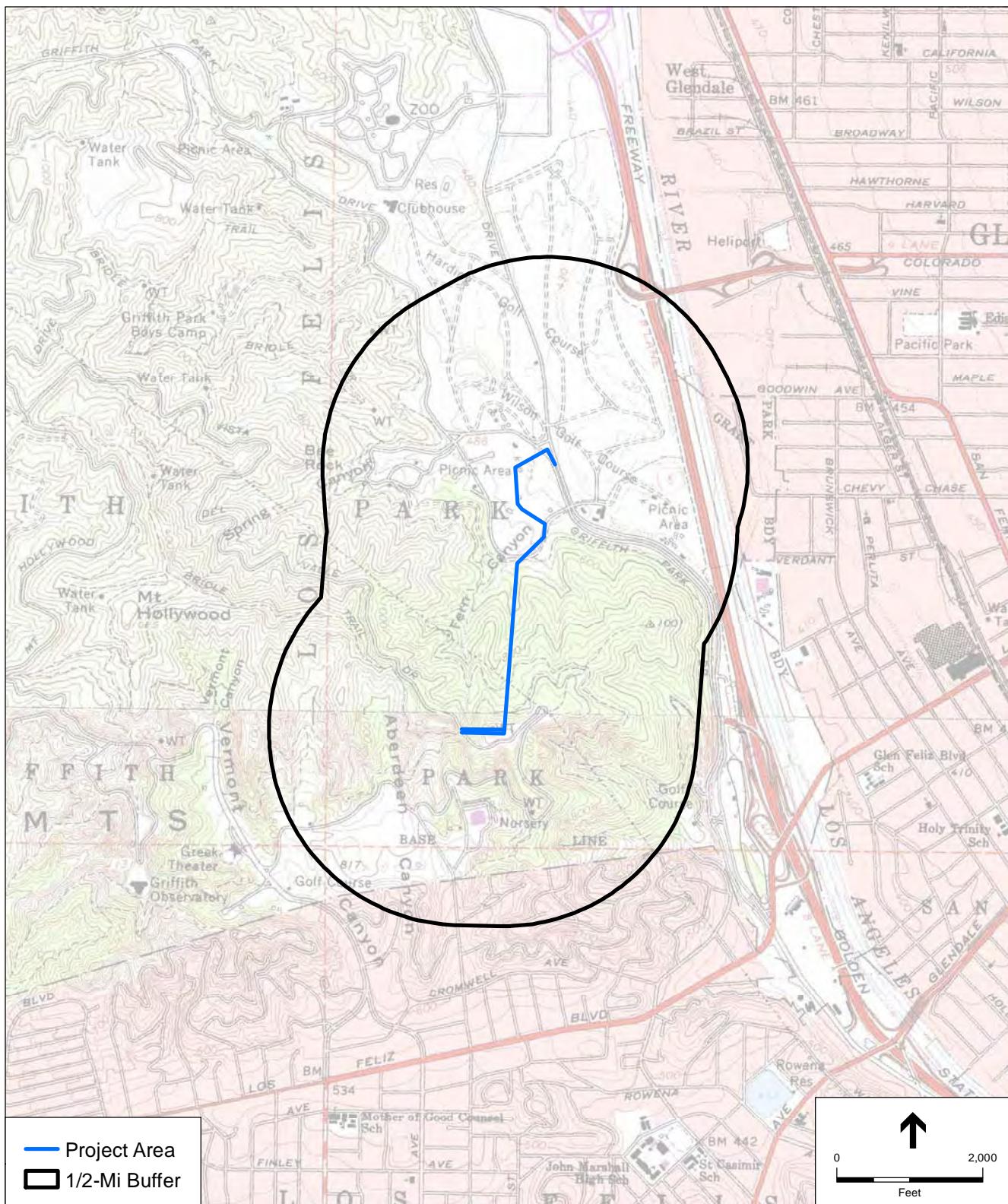
The Project is located on City of Los Angeles-owned lands within Griffith Park in Central Los Angeles. The enclosed map depicts the Project area and a ½-mile buffer on an un-sectioned portion of Township 1 North, Range 13 and 14 West of the Burbank USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and an un-sectioned portion of Township 1 North and 1 South, Range 13 and 14 West of the Hollywood USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Rancho Los Feliz land grant).

In an effort to provide an adequate appraisal of all potential impacts that may result from the proposed project, ESA is requesting that a sacred lands file (SLF) search be conducted for sacred lands or traditional cultural properties that may exist within the Project area.

Please fax the SLF search results to 213.599.4301, or email them to [cehringer@esassoc.com](mailto:cehringer@esassoc.com). Thank you for your time and cooperation regarding this matter. If you have any questions, please give me a call at 626.375.2785 (cell) or email me at [cehringer@esassoc.com](mailto:cehringer@esassoc.com).

Sincerely,

Candace Ehringer  
Cultural Resources



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**STATE OF CALIFORNIA****Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor****NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE  
COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3715  
Fax (916) 373-5471  
[www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
e-mail: [cs\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:cs_nahc@pacbell.net)

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May 30, 2013

Ms. Candace Ehringer  
**ESA | Cultural Resources**  
626 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Sent by FAX to: 213-599-4301  
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the  
**"Los Angeles Department of Water & Power (LADWP) Griffith Park  
Project;"** located in Griffith Park; central Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Ehringer:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File did indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site location submitted, based on the USGS coordinates, the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Note also that the absence of archaeological features does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Contacts  
Los Angeles County  
May 30, 2013**

## Beverly Salazar Folkes

1931 Shadybrook Drive  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362  
  
805 492-7255  
(805) 558-1154 - cell  
folkes9@msn.com

## Chumash Tataviam Fernandeño

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

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](mailto:calvitre@yahoo.com)  
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Randy Guzman - Folkes  
6471 Cornell Circle  
Moorpark , CA 93021  
**[ndnRandy@yahoo.com](mailto:ndnRandy@yahoo.com)**  
(805) 905-1675 - cell

Chumash  
Fernandeño  
Tataviam  
Shoshone Paiute  
Yagui

**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 only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Griffith Park Project; located near the cities of Burbank and Glendale on the southwest side of Interstate 5 in central Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts

**Native American Contacts  
Los Angeles County  
May 30, 2013**

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**  
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 180                            Gabrielino  
Bonsall                                 CA 92003  
(619) 294-6660-work  
(310) 428-5690 - cell  
(760) 636-0854- FAX  
[bacuna1@gabrielinotribe.org](mailto:bacuna1@gabrielinotribe.org)

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**  
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 180                            Gabrielino  
Bonsall                                 CA 92003  
[palmssprings9@yahoo.com](mailto:palmssprings9@yahoo.com)  
626-876-1164- cell  
(760) 636-0854 - FAX

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians**  
Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393                            Gabrielino  
Covina                                 CA 91723  
(626) 928-4131  
[gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com](mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com)

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**  
Conrad Acuna,  
P.O. Box 180                            Gabrielino  
Bonsall                                 CA 92003

760-636-0854 - FAX

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 5097.88 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Griffith Park Project; located near the cities of Burbank and Glendale on the southwest side of Interstate 5 in central Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts



626 Wilshire Boulevard  
Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
213.599.4300 [phone](#)  
213.599.4301 [fax](#)

[www.esassoc.com](#)

June 4, 2013

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 180  
Bonsall, CA 92003

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Mr. Acuna:

ESA is conducting a cultural resources study and MND for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Griffith Park South Water Recycling Project (Project). The Project would increase recycled water supply and offset the demand of potable water in Central Los Angeles. The Project would install a 12-inch, 200-foot steel pipeline to connect to an existing eight-inch recycled water pipeline located southwest of the intersection of Griffith Park Drive and Crystal Springs Drive. The Project would also install a pump station at or near the vacant concession stand or restroom in Griffith Park. The Project is located on City of Los Angeles-owned lands within Griffith Park in Central Los Angeles (See attached Project Location Map).

On May 30, 2013, the Native American Heritage Commission performed a Sacred Lands File search for the Project. The SLF search indicated the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project area. You were identified in the letter as a person who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area.

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Sincerely,

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Candace Ehringer  
Cultural Resources



626 Wilshire Boulevard  
Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
213.599.4300 [phone](#)  
213.599.4301 [fax](#)

[www.esassoc.com](#)

June 4, 2013

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

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Ms. Alvitre:

ESA is conducting a cultural resources study and MND for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Griffith Park South Water Recycling Project (Project). The Project would increase recycled water supply and offset the demand of potable water in Central Los Angeles. The Project would install a 12-inch, 200-foot steel pipeline to connect to an existing eight-inch recycled water pipeline located southwest of the intersection of Griffith Park Drive and Crystal Springs Drive. The Project would also install a pump station at or near the vacant concession stand or restroom in Griffith Park. The Project is located on City of Los Angeles-owned lands within Griffith Park in Central Los Angeles (See attached Project Location Map).

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June 4, 2013

LA City/County Native American Indian Commission  
Ron Andrade, Director  
3175 West 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Room 403  
Los Angeles, CA 90020

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Mr. Andrade:

ESA is conducting a cultural resources study and MND for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Griffith Park South Water Recycling Project (Project). The Project would increase recycled water supply and offset the demand of potable water in Central Los Angeles. The Project would install a 12-inch, 200-foot steel pipeline to connect to an existing eight-inch recycled water pipeline located southwest of the intersection of Griffith Park Drive and Crystal Springs Drive. The Project would also install a pump station at or near the vacant concession stand or restroom in Griffith Park. The Project is located on City of Los Angeles-owned lands within Griffith Park in Central Los Angeles (See attached Project Location Map).

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June 4, 2013

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Conrad Acuna  
P.O. Box 180  
Bonsall, CA 92003

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Mr. Acuna:

ESA is conducting a cultural resources study and MND for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Griffith Park South Water Recycling Project (Project). The Project would increase recycled water supply and offset the demand of potable water in Central Los Angeles. The Project would install a 12-inch, 200-foot steel pipeline to connect to an existing eight-inch recycled water pipeline located southwest of the intersection of Griffith Park Drive and Crystal Springs Drive. The Project would also install a pump station at or near the vacant concession stand or restroom in Griffith Park. The Project is located on City of Los Angeles-owned lands within Griffith Park in Central Los Angeles (See attached Project Location Map).

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June 4, 2013

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 180  
Bonsall, CA 92003

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Ms. Candelaria:

ESA is conducting a cultural resources study and MND for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Griffith Park South Water Recycling Project (Project). The Project would increase recycled water supply and offset the demand of potable water in Central Los Angeles. The Project would install a 12-inch, 200-foot steel pipeline to connect to an existing eight-inch recycled water pipeline located southwest of the intersection of Griffith Park Drive and Crystal Springs Drive. The Project would also install a pump station at or near the vacant concession stand or restroom in Griffith Park. The Project is located on City of Los Angeles-owned lands within Griffith Park in Central Los Angeles (See attached Project Location Map).

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June 4, 2013

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

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Mr. Dorame:

ESA is conducting a cultural resources study and MND for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Griffith Park South Water Recycling Project (Project). The Project would increase recycled water supply and offset the demand of potable water in Central Los Angeles. The Project would install a 12-inch, 200-foot steel pipeline to connect to an existing eight-inch recycled water pipeline located southwest of the intersection of Griffith Park Drive and Crystal Springs Drive. The Project would also install a pump station at or near the vacant concession stand or restroom in Griffith Park. The Project is located on City of Los Angeles-owned lands within Griffith Park in Central Los Angeles (See attached Project Location Map).

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June 4, 2013

Gabrielino Tongva Nation  
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director  
P.O. Box 86908  
Los Angeles, CA 90086

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

ESA is conducting a cultural resources study and MND for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Griffith Park South Water Recycling Project (Project). The Project would increase recycled water supply and offset the demand of potable water in Central Los Angeles. The Project would install a 12-inch, 200-foot steel pipeline to connect to an existing eight-inch recycled water pipeline located southwest of the intersection of Griffith Park Drive and Crystal Springs Drive. The Project would also install a pump station at or near the vacant concession stand or restroom in Griffith Park. The Project is located on City of Los Angeles-owned lands within Griffith Park in Central Los Angeles (See attached Project Location Map).

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June 4, 2013

Randy Guzman-Folkes  
6471 Cornell Circle  
Moorpark, CA 93021

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Mr. Guzman-Folkes:

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June 4, 2013

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

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Mr. Morales:

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June 4, 2013

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation  
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administration  
[tattnlaw@gmail.com](mailto:tattnlaw@gmail.com)

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Mr. Rosas:

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June 4, 2013

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

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Mr. Salas:

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June 4, 2013

Beverly Salazar-Folkes  
1931 Shadybrook Drive  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

**Subject: LADWP Griffith Park Project (Project No. 211490.27)**

Dear Ms. Salazar-Folkes:

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Cultural Resources

## **APPENDIX C**

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### DPR 523 Forms

State of California — The Resources Agency

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

## PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo Buildings

P1. Other Identifier: Old Los Angeles Zoo Buildings

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: Los Angeles

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Burbank

Date: 1953

un-sectioned ;

1/4 of

Zip:

c. Address: n/a

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

From Crystal Springs Road, turn west on Griffith Park Drive, continuing a quarter mile and turn left into a parking area just before the road bends to the right. Old Zoo buildings are approximately 400 feet south of the parking area, on the south side of the picnic meadow.

### \*P3a. Description:

The Old Los Angeles Zoo Buildings consist of a series of cave-like spaces recessed into the side of a hill with an irregular arrangement of boulders that gives them a prehistoric appearance. The spaces include seven animal grottos and five cages . The iron bars separating the animals from the public have been removed within the grottos, although the iron cages are still present on the five cages. Picnic benches have been installed inside some of the grottos. A paved path winds along the front of the cages and caves, and descriptive signs explaining the history of the zoo are hung on the cages.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP25. Amusement Park (Zoo)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of grottos, looking south

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: 1936  Historic

Prehistoric  Both

### \*P7. Owner and Address:

LA Department of Recreation and Parks, 221 N. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, CA 90012

\*P8. Recorded by: Katherine

Anderson | ESA  
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200  
Sacramento, CA 95816

\*P9. Date Recorded: 11/2013

\*P10. Survey Type: intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: ESA, 2013. LARAP Griffith Park Outdoor Performing Arts Center Project Phase I Cultural Resources Study. Prepared for LARAP. December 2013.

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

## BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

\*NRHP Status Code SD1

\*Resource Name or # Old Los Angeles Zoo Buildings

- B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles Zoo buildings  
B2. Common Name: Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo Buildings  
B3. Original Use: zoo  
B4. Present Use: abandoned

\*B5. Architectural Style: pseudo-prehistoric

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1912 construction of original zoo facilities

1936 construction of Old Zoo Buildings by WPA

1966 closure of Old Zoo and relocation of animals to new Los Angeles Zoo. Facility abandoned

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date:

Original Location:

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

The Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo served the City of Los Angeles from its construction in 1912 through 1966. Los Angeles' first zoo was established in 1885 on a two acre site at the northeast corner of Eastlake (Lincoln) Park. As early as 1907, however, the City had proposed the construction of a zoo similar to the New York Bronx Zoo as a replacement for "cramped, unsanitary zoo at Eastlake Park" (LA Times, 10/13/1907). In 1911, the City Council voted to appropriate \$5,000 for construction of a new 12 acre zoo in Griffith Park. The zoo opened in 1912 with 15 animals, but almost immediately the facility proved inadequate. Difficulties in securing funding, pollution, and improper care for the animals drew complaints that remained largely unaddressed for decades. During the Great Depression, the Works Progress Administration employed 12,000 men to the Los Angeles Park System, and projects included improvements to the zoo (LA Times, 10/29/1935, 11/28/1966). Construction crews constructed seven animal grottoes, four elk and deer paddocks, and five heated cat cages, in addition to improving the grounds. Many of the extant stone walls, grottos, and enclosures are products of the WPA efforts; although the majority of the iron bars originally enclosing the cages and caves have been removed (Stephens, 2011). (See continuation sheet)

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

\*B12. References:

Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission, 2008. Historic-Cultural Monument Application for the Griffith Park. Available online < <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/StaffRpt/CHC/10-30-08/CHC-2008-2724.pdf>>. Accessed December 3, 2013. (See continuation sheet)

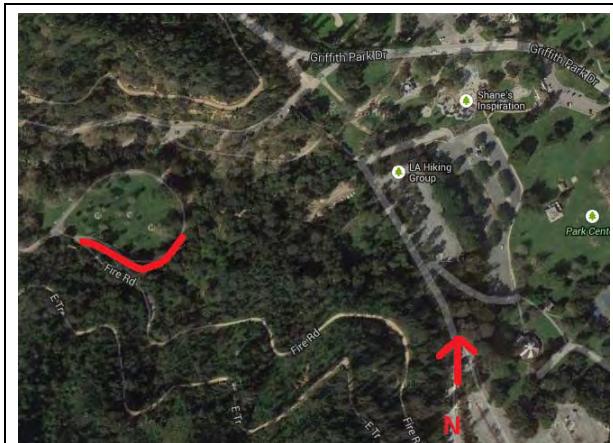
B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator:

Katherine Anderson | ESA  
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200  
Sacramento, CA 95816

\*Date of Evaluation: 12/05/13

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

**Primary #**

**HRI#**

**Trinomial**

**Page 3 of 4**

**\*Resource Name or # Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo Buildings**

**\*Recorded by:** Katherine Anderson | ESA  
2600 Capitol Ave, Ste 200  
Sacramento, CA 95816

**\*Date: 12/04/13**

Continuation

Update

**\*B10. Significance:**

Even with the WPA improvements, however, the City began seriously considering replacing the Griffith Park Zoo by the mid-1930s. The small scale of the zoo, coupled with ongoing funding issues frustrated the local population, and citizens expressed their discontent at being “the only major city in the world without a major zoo.” In 1939, the City hired the architectural firm of Cornell & Shearer to survey sites for the new zoo. World War II halted zoo development for a time, but by 1947, the Los Angeles Recreation and Parks department revived the issue (LA Times, 11/28/1966).

In 1956, the citizens of Los Angeles voted to approve a \$6.6 million bond measure to fund the construction of a new zoo. In the fall of 1966, the City closed the Old Zoo, transferred the remaining animals, and opened the doors of the new \$10 million Los Angeles Zoo (LA Times, 11/28/1966). Following the transfer of animals to the new zoo located two miles north, the Old Zoo was not demolished, but rather abandoned, and over the following decades, the City converted the facility to a picnic area. Review of historic maps dating to the Old Zoo’s period of use, depict that the meadow adjacent to the animal cages was separated from the cages by a stand of mature trees that bisected the meadow. Following closure of the Old Zoo, the trees expanded within the meadow until the City cut them down in the 1980s and converted the meadow to its current design. During the same time, the City constructed modern restroom facilities and utilities in the space. The Old Zoo Picnic Area currently includes modern restrooms and utilities, as well as picnic tables located throughout the meadow and within the old animal cages.

Griffith Park is a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (No 942, listed in 2008), found eligible for its distinct architectural style, association with the growth and development of the City of Los Angeles from a small city to a major metropolitan area, and its association with historic persons (including Jose Feliz, Griffith J. Griffith, and Walt Disney). The nomination included the Old Zoo Buildings as contributors to Griffith Park. The LA Cultural Heritage Commission describes the Old Zoo Buildings as follows:

The most prominent features of the Old Zoo are a series of cave-like spaces recessed into the side of a hill with an irregular arrangement of boulders that gives them a prehistoric appearance. It was one of the nation’s few free admission zoos in the 1930s. The structures now serve as mostly a landscaping element and are not actively used. (LA Cultural Heritage Commission, 2008)

**\*B12. References:**

Los Angeles Times (LAT)

Zoo Like Bronx for Los Angeles Official Plan in Griffith Park, Los Angeles Times (1886-1922), October 13, 1907,

Construction crews constructed seven animal grottoes, four elk and deer paddocks, and five heated cat cages, Los Angeles Times (1923-Current File), October 29, 1935.

After 30 Years, \$10 Million Zoo Opens Today, Los Angeles Times (1923-Current File), November 28, 1966.

Stephens, E.J. and Marc Wanamaker, Images of America: Griffith Park, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2011

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

**Primary #**

**HRI#**

**Trinomial**

**Page 4 of 4**

**\*Resource Name or # Old (Griffith Park) Los Angeles Zoo Buildings**

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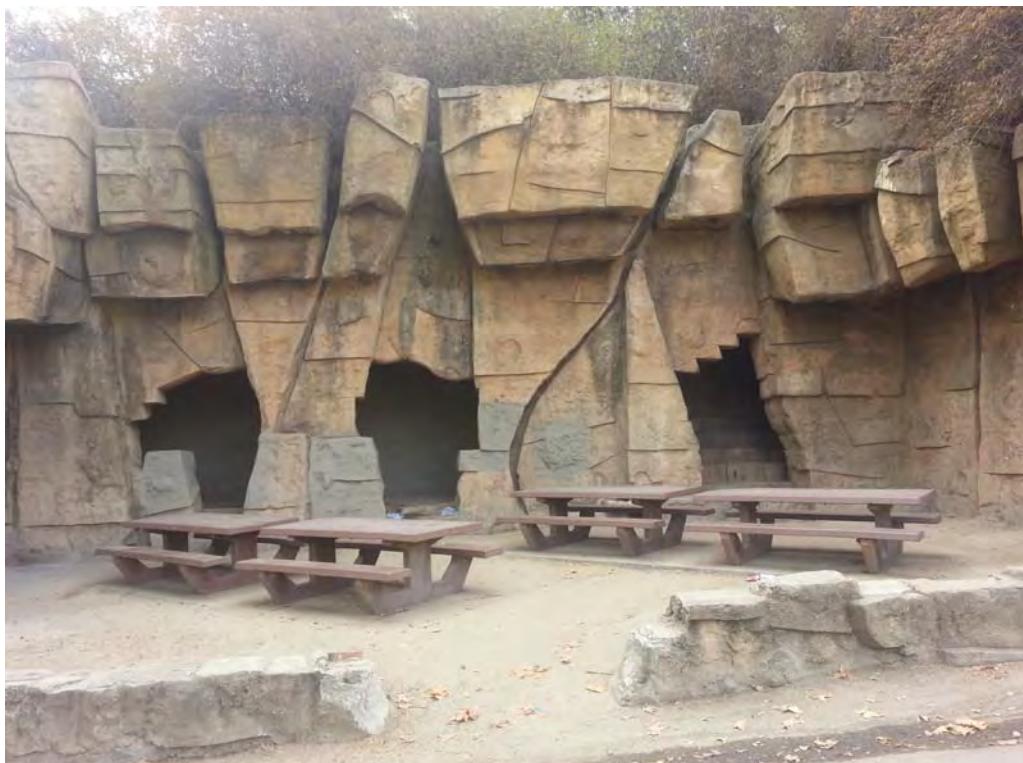
**\*Date: 12/04/13**

Continuation

Update



**Old (Griffith Park)Los Angeles Zoo Buildings "Cat Cages"**



**Old (Griffith Park )Los Angeles Zoo Buildings, animal grotto and picnic tables**