

Appendix I
Cultural Resources Study

Appendices

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County of Los Angeles General Plan
Environmental Impact Report
Cultural Resources Technical Report

Prepared for:

PlaceWorks
3 MacArthur Place
Santa Ana, CA 92707

Prepared by:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 North Halstead Street
Pasadena, California 91107

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTIONS	PAGE
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 Statement of Problem	1-1
1.2 Purpose	1-1
1.3 Intended Audience	1-1
1.4 Scope of the Investigation	1-1
1.5 Sources of Relevant Information	1-2
2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	2-1
2.1 Project Location.....	2-1
2.2 Project Description	2-4
2.2.1 County General Plan Components.....	2-5
3.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.....	3-1
3.1 Federal	3-1
3.1.1 National Environmental Policy Act	3-1
3.1.2 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.....	3-1
3.1.2.1 Section 106	3-1
3.1.2.2 National Register of Historic Places	3-2
3.1.3 National Historic Landmarks Program of 1966.....	3-2
3.1.4 Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties	3-3
3.1.5 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.....	3-4
3.1.6 Omnibus Lands Act (2009)	3-4
3.2 State of California	3-4
3.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act	3-4
3.2.2 California Coastal Act of 1976	3-5
3.2.3 California Register of Historical Resources.....	3-5
3.2.4 California Historical Landmarks	3-6
3.2.5 California Points of Historical Interest.....	3-7
3.2.6 State Historical Building Code.....	3-7
3.2.7 State Historic Preservation Officer.....	3-7
3.2.8 Native American Heritage Commission.....	3-8
3.2.9 Senate Bill 18	3-8
3.2.10 Government Code, Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10	3-8
3.2.11 Health and Safety Code, Sections 7050 and 7052	3-8
3.2.12 Penal Code, Section 622.5	3-9
3.2.13 Public Resources Code, Section 5097.5	3-9
3.3 Local	3-9
3.3.1 Southern California Association of Governments.....	3-9
3.3.2 Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission	3-9
4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS.....	4-1
4.1 Paleontological Resources.....	4-1

4.1.1	Paleontological Context	4-1
4.1.2	Paleontological Resource Characterization	4-3
4.2	Archaeological Resources.....	4-5
4.2.1	Archaeological Context.....	4-5
4.2.1.1	Early Period (5500–600 BC).....	4-5
4.2.1.2	Middle Period (600 BC-AD 1150).....	4-6
4.2.1.3	Transitional Period (AD 1150–1300).....	4-6
4.2.1.4	Late Period (AD 1300–1771) and Historic Period (Post 1771).....	4-6
4.2.1.5	Mojave Desert Chronology	4-7
4.2.2	Ethnographic Context	4-8
4.2.2.1	Gabrielino	4-8
4.2.2.1.1	Subsistence and Trade	4-9
4.2.2.1.2	Settlement	4-10
4.2.2.2	Tataviam.....	4-12
4.2.2.3	Kitanemuk	4-14
4.2.3	Archaeological Resource Characterization.....	4-14
4.3	Historical Resources.....	4-16
4.3.1	Historic Overview of the Development of Los Angeles County.....	4-16
4.3.2	Historical Resource Characterization.....	4-18
4.3.2.1	Residential.....	4-19
4.3.2.2	Commercial.....	4-19
4.3.2.3	Institutional and Infrastructure	4-19
4.3.2.4	Industrial	4-19
4.4	Human Remains.....	4-42
4.4.1	Human Remains Context.....	4-42
4.4.2	Human Remains Resource Characterization	4-43
5.0	IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	5-1
5.1	Paleontological Resources.....	5-1
5.1.1	Significance Threshold	5-1
5.1.2	Impacts to Paleontological Resources.....	5-1
5.1.3	Mitigation Measures	5-2
5.1.3.1	Cultural-1	5-2
5.1.3.2	Cultural-2	5-2
5.1.3.3	Cultural-3	5-2
5.2	Archaeological Resources.....	5-2
5.2.1	Significance Threshold	5-2
5.2.2	Impacts to Archaeological Resources.....	5-3
5.2.3	Mitigation Measures	5-3
5.2.3.1	Cultural-4	5-3
5.2.3.2	Cultural-5	5-4
5.2.3.3	Cultural-6	5-5
5.2.3.4	Cultural-7	5-5
5.3	Historical Resources.....	5-6
5.3.1	Significance Threshold	5-6
5.3.2	Impacts to Historical Resources.....	5-6
5.3.3	Mitigation Measures	5-7

	5.3.3.1 Cultural-8	5-7
	5.3.3.2 Cultural-9	5-7
	5.3.3.3 Cultural-10	5-7
5.4	Human Remains	5-8
	5.4.1 Significance Threshold	5-8
	5.4.2 Impacts to Human Remains	5-8
	5.4.3 Mitigation Measures	5-8
	5.4.3.1 Cultural-11	5-8
	5.4.3.2 Cultural-12	5-8

TABLES

2.1-1	Unincorporated Areas within the County of Los Angeles	2-1
4.1.1-1	Geologic Time Scale	4-1
4.1.2-1	Significant Fossil Localities in Los Angeles County	4-4
4.2.1-1	Coastal Regional Chronology	4-5
4.2.1.5-1	Mojave Desert Regional Chronology	4-7
4.3.2.4-1	National Register Properties in Los Angeles County	4-20
4.3.2.4-2	National Historic Landmarks in Los Angeles County	4-33
4.3.2.4-3	Partial Listing of California Register Properties in Los Angeles County	4-34
4.3.2.4-4	California Historical Landmarks in Los Angeles County	4-35
4.3.2.4-5	California Points of Historical Interest in Los Angeles County	4-41

FIGURES

FOLLOWS PAGE

2.1-1	County of Los Angeles	2-4
2.1-2	Unincorporated Areas of County of Los Angeles	2-4

1.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

This Cultural Resources Technical Report was prepared to assess the potential effects of the proposed County of Los Angeles (County) General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (proposed project) on cultural resources and the ability to avoid or resolve adverse effects.¹ In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County requires the preparation of an EIR to be completed in conjunction with the County General Plan Update. The EIR assesses the potential for the proposed County General Plan Update to result in environmental impacts, including impacts on cultural resources. The County General Plan Update is the guide for growth and development in the unincorporated areas of the County. Acting in their capacity as lead agency under CEQA, the County Board of Supervisors will need to determine the potential for the proposed project to result in significant adverse impacts, consider mitigation measures and alternatives capable of avoiding significant impacts, and take the environmental effects of the proposed action into consideration as part of their decision-making process.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Cultural Resources Technical Report is to characterize existing conditions for cultural resources in unincorporated Los Angeles County, review the goals and policies of the County General Plan Update related to cultural resources, assess potential impacts that may result from the implementation of those goals and policies, and recommend mitigation measures for any identified adverse impacts. The County General Plan Update represents a program of options for continued and future land uses, and no specific developments or entitlements would be associated with its adoption. Therefore, the Cultural Resources Technical Report utilizes a programmatic rather than a site-specific approach. The report will provide the substantial evidence required to comply with the provisions of CEQA with respect to cultural resources.

1.3 INTENDED AUDIENCE

This Cultural Resources Technical Report presents the results of the cultural resources analysis for consideration by the County; trustee and responsible agencies, including the State Historic Preservation Officer; and the public.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION

The analysis of cultural resources consists of a summary of the regulatory framework that guides the decision-making process to be undertaken by the County, a description of the methods employed to support the characterization of cultural resources within the County General Plan Update area, the analysis of baseline conditions for cultural resources, the potential for the proposed project to affect cultural resources, and opportunities to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the potential effects of the proposed project. The report addresses each of the environmental issues considered in Appendix G of the State

¹ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. 2008. *Draft General Plan: Planning Tomorrow's Great Places*. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan>

CEQA Guidelines for cultural resources:²

- Unique paleontological resources or sites or unique geologic features
- Archaeological resources
- Historical resources
- Human remains

1.5 SOURCES OF RELEVANT INFORMATION

Information used in the preparation of this Cultural Resources Technical Report was derived from a review of relevant documents prepared in support of the County General Plan Update and databases maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior (National Park Service) and the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. Specific sources of relevant information are cited in footnotes and compiled in the References section of this report.

² *California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Section 15000-15387, Appendix G.

SECTION 2
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

County of Los Angeles (County), one of the largest counties in the nation, stretches along 75 miles of the Pacific Coast of Southern California and is bordered to the north by Kern County, to the east by Orange and San Bernardino Counties, and to the west by Ventura County. County of Los Angeles also includes the offshore islands of Santa Catalina and San Clemente (Figure 2.1-1, *County of Los Angeles*). There are 88 cities in the County, all of which have their own general plans that govern their jurisdictions. The County General Plan Update will address land use planning in unincorporated areas of the County. The unincorporated areas, divided into five supervisorial districts, comprise nearly 65 percent and some 2,653.5 square miles of the total 4,083 square miles of the County (Figure 2.1-2, *Unincorporated Areas of County of Los Angeles*). There are approximately 140 unincorporated communities, with the largest number located in the northern part of the County (Table 2.1-1, *Unincorporated Areas within the County of Los Angeles*).¹

TABLE 2.1-1
UNINCORPORATED AREAS WITHIN THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Community	Supervisorial District ¹	Population ²
Acton/Mint Canyon	5	11,901
Agoura	3	N/A
Agua Dulce	5	N/A
Alpine	5	N/A
Altadena	5	43,975
Antelope Acres	5	N/A
Athens (or West Athens)	2	N/A
Avocado Heights	1	16,007
Baldwin Hills	2	N/A
Bandini (islands)	1	N/A
Bassett	1	N/A
Belvedere Gardens	1	76,517
Big Pines	5	N/A
Bouquet Canyon	5	N/A
Calabasas (adjacent)	3	N/A
Calabasas Highlands	3	6,106
Castaic / Val Verde	5	31,844
Castaic Junction	5	N/A
Channel Islands	4	569
Charter Oak (islands)	5	19,754
Citrus (Covina islands)	1, 5	N/A

¹ County of Los Angeles. Accessed 10 August 2009. Available at:
http://portal.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/!ut/p/c1/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3gLAWgwsjAJdDMw8nG1CPU0NTYyMDMCykfIlg80I6A7HGCQfsorAIDMDoxA3Pz9XE0NjoAhE3gAHcDTArz_EhID5ZujymO7HK2-q7-eRn5uqX5AbYZDpmRmQ7qioCAAclSpx/dl2/d1/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS9ZQnB3LzZfODAwMDAwMDAyT01RNjAyTExKRUDSNzMWsZA/

Community	Supervisorial District¹	Population²
City Terrace	1	50,281
Covina Islands	1	19,131
Crystalaire	5	N/A
Deer Lake Highlands	5	N/A
Del Aire	2	9,200
Del Sur	5	N/A
East Antelope Valley	5	14,658
East Azusa (islands)	1, 5	15,528
East Canyon Country	5	3,626
East Carson	4	4,027
East Compton	4	14,076
East La Mirada	4	9,668
East Los Angeles	1	N/A
East Malibu Hills	3	2,218
East Rancho Dominguez	2	N/A
East Pasadena	5	6,129
East San Gabriel	5	20,671
East Whittier	4	N/A
Eastmont	1	19,091
El Camino Village	2	N/A
El Dorado	5	N/A
Elizabeth Lake	5	N/A
Fairmont	5	N/A
Firestone	1, 2	N/A
Florence	1, 2	38,986
Forrest Park	5	N/A
Franklin Canyon	3	5
Glendora (islands)	5	777
Gorman	5	N/A
Graham	1, 2	27,490
Green Valley	5	N/A
Hacienda Heights	1, 4	57,354
Hi Vista	5	N/A
Juniper Hills	5	N/A
Kagel Canyon	5	N/A
Kinnetoa Mesa	5	N/A
La Crescenta/Montrose	5	18,907
La Rambla	4	1,704
Ladera Heights	2	6,775
Lake Hughes	5	N/A
Lake Los Angeles	5	N/A
Lakeview	5	N/A
Lang	5	N/A
Lennox	2	25,942
Leona Valley	5	N/A
Littlerock/Pearblossom	5	15,213
Llano	5	N/A
Long Beach Islands	4	1,310
Longview	5	N/A

Community	Supervisory District¹	Population²
Los Cerritos Wetlands	4	N/A
Los Nietos	1, 4	N/A
Lynwood Islands	4	241
Malibu Vista	3	N/A
Marina del Rey	2, 4	8,262
Mint Canyon	5	N/A
Monrovia/Arcadia/Duarte (islands)	5	N/A
Monte Nido	3	N/A
Mulholland Corridor (Cornell, Las Virgenes / Malibu Canyon, Malibu Lake, Malibu Bowl, Malibu Highlands, Malibu/Sycamore Canyon, Monte Nido, Seminole Hit Springs, Sunset Mesa, Truifuno Canyon)	3	N/A
Neenach	5	N/A
Newhall	5	N/A
North Claremont (islands)	1, 5	2,524
North El Monte Islands	1	3,772
Northeast San Dimas (islands)	5	1,261
Northeast Whittier (island)	4	1,053
Northwest Whittier	4	4,335
Norwalk/Cerritos (islands)	4	336
Oak Mountain	5	1,385
Placerita Canyon	5	N/A
Quartz Hill	5	16,081
Rancho Dominguez	2	N/A
Redman	5	N/A
Roosevelt	5	N/A
Rowland Heights	1, 4	52,758
San Clemente Island	4	N/A
San Gabriel Mountains	1	3,003
San Pasqual	5	2,044
Santa Catalina Island	4	N/A
Saugus	5	N/A
Sawtelle VA Center	3	634
Soledad	5	N/A
South Antelope Valley	5	10,214
South Monrovia Islands	5	13,874
South San Gabriel	1	8,762
South San Jose Hills	1	21,779
South Whittier	1, 4	51,609
Stevenson Ranch	5	N/A
Sulphur Springs	5	N/A
Sun Village	5	N/A
Sunland/Sylmar/Tujunga (adjacent)	5	N/A
Sunshine Acres	1	6,141
Three Points	5	N/A
Topanga Canyon (Fernwood, Glenview, Sylvia Park, Topanga)	3	6,775
Triunfo Canyon	3	1,229

Community	Supervisorial District ¹	Population ²
Twin Lakes	5	N/A
Universal City	3	0
Val Verde	5	N/A
Valencia	5	N/A
Valinda	1	20,481
Valyermo	5	N/A
Vasquez Rocks	5	N/A
Veterans Administration Center	3	N/A
View Park/Windsor Hills	2	11,984
Walnut Park	1	17,161
West Alondra Park	4	11,598
West Antelope Valley	5	4,119
West Arcadia (islands)	5	1,830
West Canyon Country	5	26,785
West Carson	2, 4	22,946
West Chatsworth	3, 5	2,376
West Malibu Hills	3	3,687
West Pomona (islands)	5	359
West Puente Valley	1	23,972
West Rancho Dominguez/Victoria	2	N/A
West Santa Clarita Valley	5	17,531
West Whittier	1, 4	27,510
Westfield	4	1,993
Westmont	2	45,063
White Fence Farms	5	N/A
Whittier Narrows	1	1,828
Willowbrook	2	41,073
Wilsona Gardens	5	N/A
Windsor Hills	2	N/A
Wiseburn	2	N/A
Wrightwood	5	N/A

SOURCES:

1. County of Los Angeles. Accessed 10 August 2009. Available at: http://portal.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/!ut/p/c1/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3gLAwgw8vcNNDMw8vHxcnUPMjc28DYAykiyVuYBLob5V0tQj1NjY0MA50l6A4H2YesPzAlqCLEzc_P1cTQGCgCkTfAARwN8OsPMSFgvhm6PKb78cqb4pc3M9L388jPTdUvyI0wyPTM9NR1VFQEAJw9b3k!/dl2/d1/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS9ZQnB3LzZfODAwMDAwMDAyT01RNjAyTExKRUDsNzMsSzU!/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/wps/wcm/connect/LACountyContent/lacounty+site/home/government/board+of+supervisors/supervisorial+district+maps
2. County of Los Angeles. Accessed 10 August 2009. Available at: <http://ceo.lacounty.gov/forms/Estimate%20Unincorp.pdf>

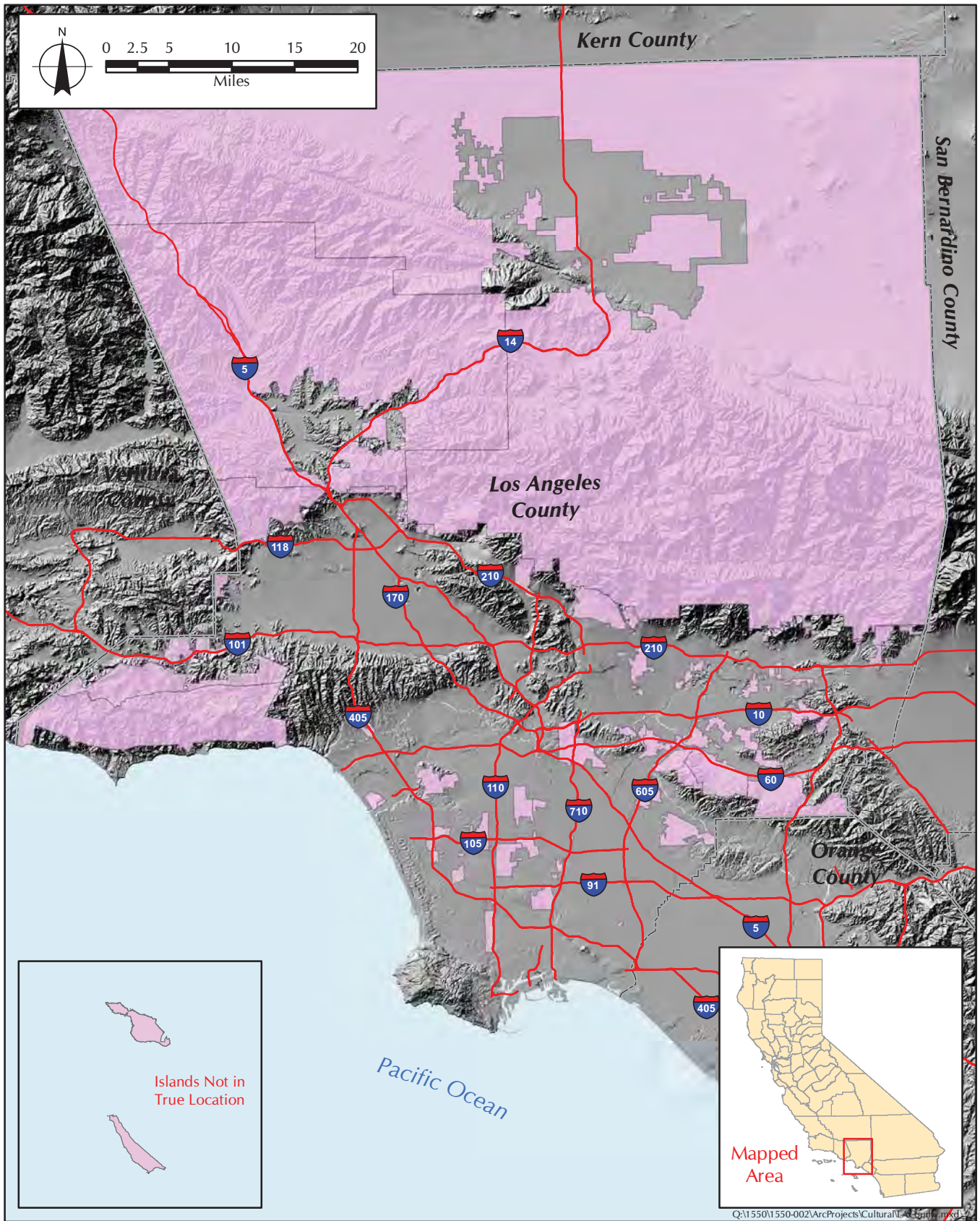
2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is the adoption and implementation of the County General Plan Update and Amendment, which was revised and adopted in 1980. The County General Plan is designed to guide the long-term physical development and conservation of the County's land and environment through a framework of goals, policies, and implementation programs. The County General Plan also provides a foundation for more detailed plans and implementation programs to be conducted, such as area or community plans, zoning ordinances, and specific plans. California Government Code Section 65302

requires that all general plans contain and address seven elements: land use, transportation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. The Government Code also provides flexibility in the format and allows jurisdictions to combine elements or to cover new topics.

2.2.1 County General Plan Components

- **Chapter 1:** Introduction
- **Chapter 2:** Applicability
- **Chapter 3:** Guiding Principals
- **Chapter 4:** Background
- **Chapter 5:** Planning Areas Framework
- **Chapter 6:** Land Use Element
- **Chapter 7:** Mobility Element
- **Chapter 8:** Air Quality Element
- **Chapter 9:** Conservation and Natural Resources Element
- **Chapter 10:** Parks and Recreation Element
- **Chapter 11:** Noise Element
- **Chapter 12:** Safety Element
- **Chapter 13:** Public Services and Facilities Element
- **Chapter 14:** Economic Development Element
- **Chapter 15:** General Plan Maintenance
- **Chapter 16:** General Plan Implementation Programs
- **Chapter 17:** Goals and Policies Summary



Unincorporated Areas

FIGURE 2.1-1
County of Los Angeles

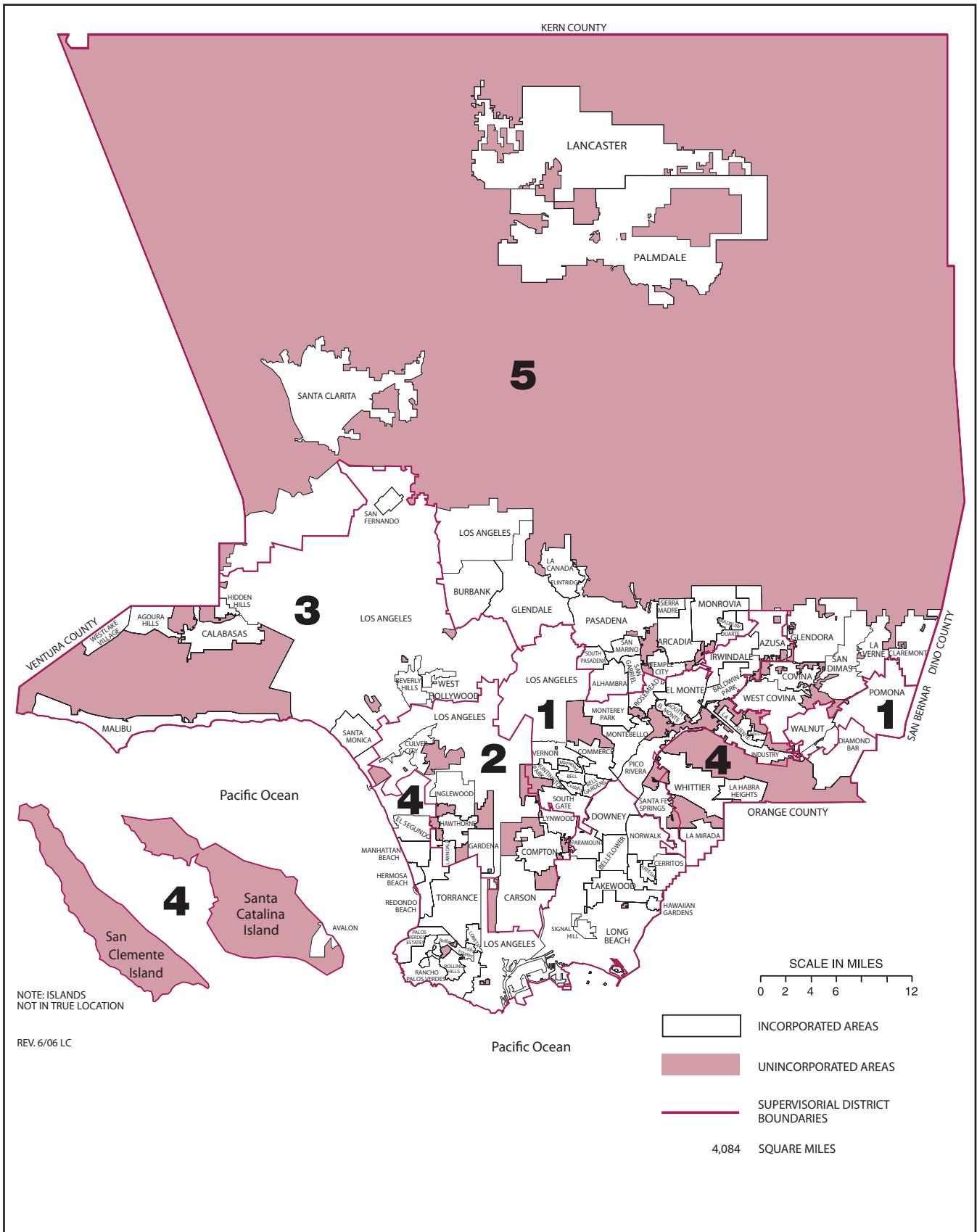


FIGURE 2.1-2
Unincorporated Areas of County of Los Angeles

2.2.1 County General Plan Components

- **Chapter 1:** Introduction
- **Chapter 2:** Background
- **Chapter 3:** Land Use Element
- **Chapter 4:** Mobility Element
- **Chapter 5:** Air Resources Element
- **Chapter 6:** Conservation and Open Space Element
- **Chapter 7:** Noise Element
- **Chapter 8:** Safety Element
- **Chapter 9:** Public Services and Facilities Element
- **Chapter 10:** Economic Development Element
- **Appendix I:** Area and Community Plan Land Use Policy Maps
- **Appendix II:** Land Use Plan Maps for Unincorporated Areas without a Local Plan
- **Technical Appendix:** Contains information and studies that were generated in creating the County General Plan
- **Environmental Impact Report:** Meets the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; the Regional Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors use the EIR to understand the potential environmental implications associated with implementation of the County General Plan

SECTION 3

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This regulatory framework identifies the federal, state, and local statutes, regulations, guidelines and agencies that govern the identification and treatment of cultural resources and analysis of potential impacts to cultural resources. The lead agency must consider this regulatory framework when rendering decisions on projects that have the potential to affect cultural resources.

3.1 FEDERAL

3.1.1 National Environmental Policy Act

Enacted in 1970, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its supporting federal regulations establish certain requirements that must be adhered to for any action “financed, assisted, conducted or approved by a federal agency.” In making a decision on the issuance of federal grant monies or a permit to conduct work on federal lands for components of the proposed action, the federally designated lead agency pursuant to NEPA is required to “determine whether the proposed action may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.” NEPA requires systematic evaluation of potential environmental impacts of a proposed action and alternative actions, identification of adverse effects, and consultation with any federal agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved. With regard to cultural resources, NEPA states, “It is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means . . . to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage” (42 USC 4331).¹ The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources must be considered [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1508.27(b)8].²

3.1.2 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966³

Enacted in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as amended declared a national policy of historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA authorized the expansion and maintenance of the NRHP, established the position of State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and provided for the designation of State Review Boards, set up a mechanism to certify local governments to carry out the purposes of the NHRA, assisted Native American tribes to preserve their cultural heritage, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

3.1.2.1 Section 106

¹ U.S. Code, 42 USC 4331.

² Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 1508.27(b)8.

³ U.S. Code, 16 USC 470.

Section 106 of the NHPA states that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings must take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and that the ACHP must be afforded an opportunity to comment—through a process outlined in the ACHP regulations, in Title 36 of the CFR Part 800—on such undertakings. The Section 106 process involves identification of significant historic resources within an “area of potential effect,” determination if the undertaking will cause an adverse effect on historic resources, and resolution of those adverse effects through execution of a Memorandum of Agreement. In addition to the ACHP, interested members of the public—including individuals, organizations, and agencies, such as the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)—are provided with opportunities to participate in the process.

3.1.2.2 National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the 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 cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment.”⁴ The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance also must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the four established criteria:⁵

Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past;

Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or

Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP, unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be 50 years old to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

3.1.3 National Historic Landmarks Program of 1966

⁴ *Code of Federal Regulations*, 36 CFR 60.2.

⁵ *Code of Federal Regulations*, 36 CFR 60.4.

Also established under NHPA, as amended, the National Historic Landmark Program designates properties of exceptional importance in prehistory or history of the United States. All properties designated as NHLs must possess national significance and a superior level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. NHLs can be districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects, and are designated by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior. Second only to inclusion within the National Park System, becoming an NHL is the highest level of designation that can be bestowed on a property by the federal government. All properties designated as NHLs are automatically listed in the NRHP at the national level of significance. NHLs are often identified through thematic studies conducted by the NHL Program at the National Park Service. Theme studies identify significant broad trends or contexts that reach a national scope and provide a document in which to evaluate potential NHL properties. Specific NRHP-listed properties may be identified within the theme study as having merit for NHL status, as well as properties not yet listed but significant under the specified theme. Properties must possess significance at the national level in one or more of the following criteria:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent the broad national patterns of U.S. history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained
2. Associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States
3. Represent some great idea or ideal of the American people
4. Embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style, or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive, and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction
5. Composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture
6. Have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures or by shedding light on periods of occupation over large areas of the United States; such sites are those that have yielded, or that may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not eligible for designation.⁶

⁶ *Code of Federal Regulations*, 36 CFR 65.4.

3.1.4 Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

Evolving from the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Preservation Projects with Guidelines for Applying the Standards* that were developed in 1976, the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* was published in 1995 and codified as 36 CFR 67. Neither technical nor prescriptive, these standards are “intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect our Nation’s irreplaceable cultural resources.”⁷ *Preservation* acknowledges a resource as a document of its history over time and emphasizes stabilization, maintenance, and repair of existing historic fabric. *Rehabilitation* not only incorporates the retention of features that convey historic character but also accommodates alterations and additions to facilitate continuing or new uses. *Restoration* involves the retention and replacement of features from a specific period of significance. *Reconstruction*, the least used treatment, provides a basis for recreating a missing resource. These standards have been adopted, or are used informally, by many agencies at all levels of government to review projects that affect historic resources.

3.1.5 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 sets provisions for the intentional removal and inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

3.1.6 Omnibus Lands Act (2009)

Originally known as the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Title VI Subtitle D, *Paleontological Resources Preservation*, of this Act provides protection for scientifically significant fossils on federal land. The Act defines a paleontological resource as “any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth’s crust, that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on earth.”⁸ The Act promotes the inventory, monitoring, and scientific and educational use of paleontological resources on federal land and establishes rules for the collection and curation of paleontological materials. Penalties for illegal collection of paleontological resources are also strengthened by the Act.

3.2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

3.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act⁹

⁷ Weeks, Kay D., and Anne E. Grimmer. 1995. *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstruction Historic Buildings*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

⁸ *Public Law*, 111-11.

⁹ *California Public Resources Code*, Division 13, Statutes 21083.2, 21084.1.

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a historical resource is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In addition, resources included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines also are considered historical resources under CEQA, unless a preponderance of the facts or evidence demonstrates otherwise. According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude a Lead Agency, as defined by CEQA, from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1.¹⁰ Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment.¹¹

CEQA also applies to effects on archaeological sites. Archaeological sites may be eligible for the CRHR and thus would qualify as historical resources under CEQA. If an archaeological site does not satisfy the criteria as an historical resource but does meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource," it is also subject to CEQA. A unique archaeological resource is defined as 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:¹²

- (1) It contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) It has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) It is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

3.2.2 California Coastal Act of 1976

Enacted in 1976, the California Coastal Act (PRC Section 30000-30265.5, Division 30116) specifies protection of archaeological resources identified in the California Coastline and Recreation Plan or as designated by the SHPO into Land Conservation Plans that regulate land uses within the coastal zone. The California Coastal Act defines a "coastal zone" as the area of the state which extends from the Oregon boarder to the Mexican boarder and then extends 3 miles seaward and generally about 1,000 yards inland. In generally undeveloped areas, the coastal zone extends to a maximum of 5 miles inland from mean high tide line. In developed urban areas, the coastal zone extends substantially less than 1,000 yards inland. The Coastal Commission's jurisdiction does not extend into or around San Francisco Bay, where development is regulated by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

¹⁰ *California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Chapter 3, CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a).

¹¹ *California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Chapter 3, CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(b).

¹² *California Public Resources Code*, Section 21083.2(g).

3.2.3 California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.”¹³ Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. A resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:¹⁴

Criterion 1: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2: It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

Criterion 3: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

Criterion 4: It has yielded, or may be likely yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.¹⁵ It is possible that a resource whose integrity does not satisfy NRHP criteria still may be eligible for listing in the CRHR. Similarly, resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.¹⁶

3.2.4 California Historical Landmarks¹⁷

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or

¹³ *California Public Resources Code*, Section 5024.1(a).

¹⁴ *California Public Resources Code*, Section 5024.1(c).

¹⁵ Office of Historic Preservation. n.d. “California Register and National Register, A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register).” *Technical Assistance Bulletin*, 6. Available at: <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>

¹⁶ Office of Historic Preservation. n.d. “California Register and National Register, A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register).” *Technical Assistance Bulletin*, 6. Available at: <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>

¹⁷ Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed 17 July 2006. “California Historical Landmarks Registration Program.” Available at: <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov>

other value and that have been determined to have statewide historical significance by meeting at least one of the criteria listed below. The resource also must be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or be recommended by the SHRC, and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. The specific standards now in use first were applied in the designation of CHL 770. CHLs 770 and above are automatically listed in the CRHR.

To be eligible for designation as a *landmark*, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California)
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction, or be one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder

3.2.5 California Points of Historical Interest¹⁸

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the SHRC also are listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a *point*. If a point is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the point designation will be retired.

To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county)
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction, or be one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder

3.2.6 State Historical Building Code¹⁹

¹⁸ Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed 17 July 2006. "California Points of Historical Interest, Registrations Programs." Available at: <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov>

Created in 1975, the State Historical Building Code (SHBC) provides regulations and standards for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, or relocation of historic buildings, structures, and properties that have been determined by an appropriate local or state governmental jurisdiction to be significant in the history, architecture, or culture of an area. Rather than being prescriptive, the SHBC constitutes a set of performance criteria. The SHBC is designed to help facilitate restoration or change of occupancy in such a way as to preserve original or restored elements and features of a resource; to encourage energy conservation and a cost-effective approach to preservation; and to provide for reasonable safety from earthquake, fire, or other hazards for occupants and users of such buildings, structures, and properties.” The SHBC also serves as a guide for providing reasonable availability, access, and usability by the physically disabled.

3.2.7 State Historic Preservation Officer

SHPO is responsible for the operation and management of the OHP, as well as long range preservation planning in California. The Governor appoints the SHPO, in consultation with the SHRC and the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation. The SHPO assists the Commission in accomplishing its goals and duties by developing and administering a program of public information, education, training, and technical assistance. The SHPO also serves as Executive Secretary to the Commission and is responsible for developing an administrative framework for the Commission and implementing the Commission's preservation programs and priorities. The SHPO also oversees implementation of preservation laws regarding historic resources, and oversees the California Historic Resources Inventory, which serves as a listing of historic resources identified using national, state, and local criteria.

3.2.8 Native American Heritage Commission

Section 5097.91 of the PRC established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), whose duties include the inventory of places of religious or social significance to Native Americans and the identification of known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. Section 5097.98 of the PRC specifies a protocol to be followed when the NAHC receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner.

3.2.9 Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill 18, signed into law in September 2004, requires cities and counties to notify and consult with California Native American Tribes about proposed local land use planning decisions for the purpose of protecting traditional tribal cultural sites. Effective march 1, 2005, cities and counties must provide general plan amendment proposals to those California Native American Tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city's or county's jurisdiction. If requested by the Native American Tribes, the cities and counties must also conduct consultations with the culturally-affiliated tribes prior to adopting or amending their general and specific plans.

¹⁹ California State Historical Building Safety Board, Division of the State Architect. 2 June 2006. “California’s State Historical Building Code and State Historical Building Safety Board.” Sacramento, CA. Available at: <http://www.dsa.dgs.ca.gov/StateHistoricalBuildingSafetyBoard/default.htm>

3.2.10 Government Code, Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to “Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the NAHC.” Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for “records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the SHRC, the State Lands Commission, the NAHC, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency.”

3.2.11 Health and Safety Code, Sections 7050 and 7052

Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5 declares that, in the event of the discovery of human remains outside of a dedicated cemetery, all ground-disturbing activities must cease and the county coroner must be notified. Section 7052 establishes a felony penalty for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, except by relatives.

3.2.12 Penal Code, Section 622.5

Penal Code, Section 622.5, provides misdemeanor penalties for injuring or destroying objects of historic or archaeological interest located on public or private lands but specifically excludes the landowner.

3.2.13 Public Resources Code, Section 5097.5

PRC, Section 5097.5, defines as a misdemeanor the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historic, or paleontological resources located on public lands.

3.3 LOCAL

3.3.1 Southern California Association of Governments

The Southern California Association of Governments Growth Management Chapter (SCAGGMC) has instituted policies regarding the protection of cultural resources. SCAGGMC Policy No. 3.21 “encourages the implementation of measures aimed at the preservation and protection of recorded and unrecorded cultural resources and archaeological sites.”²⁰

3.3.2 Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission

The Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission (Commission) considers and recommends to the Board of Supervisors local historical landmarks defined to be worthy of registration by the State of California, either as California Historical Landmarks or as Points of Historical Interest. The Commission also may comment for the Board on applications relating to the NRHP. The Commission also is charged with fostering and promoting the preservation of historical records. In its capacity as the memorial plaque review committee of the County of Los Angeles, the Commission screens applications for donations of historical memorial plaques and recommends to the Board plaques worthy of installation as County property.²¹

²⁰ Southern California Association of Governments. 2001. *SCAG Growth Management Chapter (GMC) Policy No. 3.21*. Los Angeles, CA.

²¹ McCauley, J. Tyler, County of Los Angeles Department of Auditor-Controller. 21 October 2002, accessed 17 July 2006. “Sunset Review for the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission.” Available at: http://auditor.co.la.ca.us/cms1_003345.pdf

SECTION 4
EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing conditions for paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources and human remains are characterized at the programmatic level of detail. Although the discipline of archaeology addresses both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, for clarity of analysis and presentation, prehistoric period resources are presented as archaeological resources and historic period resources are presented as historical resources. The prehistoric period is defined as the era prior to European contact with native populations, which occurred in the proposed project area around 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá made the first attempt to colonize the region.

4.1 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.1.1 Paleontological Context

Paleontology is the science dealing with the life of past geological periods as revealed by fossil remains.¹ The evolution of the earth and its life forms is divided into four geologic eras (Table 4.1.1-1, *Geologic Time Scale*):

TABLE 4.1.1-1
GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE*

ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	AGE(in millions of years)
Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene	0.01
		Pleistocene	1.8–1.9
	Tertiary	Pliocene	5.3
		Miocene	23.8
		Oligocene	36.6
		Eocene	57.8
		Paleocene	65.4
Mesozoic	Cretaceous		144
	Jurassic		199
	Triassic		251.6
Paleozoic	Permian		290
	Pennsylvanian		320
	Mississippian		362
	Devonian		418
	Silurian		439
	Ordovician		491
	Cambrian		543
Precambrian**	Ezoic		1620
	Proterozoic		1900
	Archeozoic		3300

SOURCE:

¹ Merriam-Webster's School Dictionary. 1980. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, p. 691.

* Lange, Ian M. 2002. *Ice Age Mammals of North America*. Missoula, Montana: Mountain Press Publishing Company. Page 8. Adapted from Erwin, D. H. and S. L. Wing, eds. 2000. *Deep Time*. Lawrence, Kansas: The Paleontology Society., Alton Press.

** King, Bob. March-April 2003. "North American Geology and Rock Outcroppings." *Bulletin of the Southern California Paleontological Society*. Vol. 35. Nos. 3 & 4. Pp. 14-19.

The Precambrian Era represents the beginning of life on earth and is sparsely represented in the fossil record in North America. During the Cambrian Period, all life forms were marine in nature. The first animals with skeletons appeared during this period. The Ordovician Period witnessed the development of primitive fishes, trilobites, shellfish, and plants. In the subsequent Silurian Period, the first land plants emerge, to be followed in the Devonian Period by trees and insects and the evolution of bony fish. During the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Periods, amphibians and land plants continued to develop, leading to reptiles and tropical forests. "Sail-backed" reptiles appear in the Permian Period, which concluded with a widespread extinction of life, believed to be the result of extreme climate changes and the changing character of the single super-continent.²

The Mesozoic Era, spanning the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous Periods, was the age of the dinosaurs. During this era, the super-continent began to break up, forming separate continents separated by growing oceans. Sea life continued to evolve, and mammals start to appear. The first flying creatures developed in the Jurassic period. This era, too, ended with massive extinctions, although not on the scale as that of the previous era. While the dinosaurs and many other species disappeared, mammals, flowering plants, and birds survived.³

Divided into five epochs, the Tertiary Period of the Cenozoic Era is characterized by explosions in mammal and avian populations as well as in marine and plant life. Giant mammals and huge hunting birds appear. While many radical forms of mammals became extinct by the end of the Period, others, like early forms of elephants, camels, rhinoceroses, canines, felines, and small carnivores survived. The first man-like creatures start to evolve during the Pliocene Epoch in North Africa and Kenya. The configuration of continents and oceans that exists today had assumed its shape by this Period.⁴

The Quaternary Period includes the Ice Age; at least four glacial advances occurred during the Pleistocene Epoch, most recently about 11,000 years ago. *Homo sapiens* appear and mammals migrate over land bridges, enabling the homogenization of animals to occur. In the Americas, the "Great American Animal Interchange" was the result of the land bridge connecting North and South America.⁵

The geology of Los Angeles County reflects this evolution. During the Miocene and Pliocene epochs, most of the area, both lowlands and hills, was submerged beneath the Pacific Ocean, resulting in deposits of sand, mud, and other materials that captured specimens of marine mammals and shore

² King, Bob. March/April 2003. "North American Geology and Rock Outcroppings." *Bulletin of the Southern California Paleontological Society*, 35(3/4): 14–19.

³ King, Bob. March/April 2003. "North American Geology and Rock Outcroppings." *Bulletin of the Southern California Paleontological Society*, 35(3/4): 14–19.

⁴ King, Bob. March/April 2003. "North American Geology and Rock Outcroppings." *Bulletin of the Southern California Paleontological Society*, 35(3/4): 14–19.

⁵ Lange, Ian M. 2002. *Ice Age Mammals of North America*. Missoula, MT: Mountain Press, pp. 16–17.

birds.⁶ Tectonic and volcanic activity that began in the Cretaceous continued to uplift the Coast and Transverse Ranges. Shallow marine, estuarine, freshwater, and terrestrial rocks were deposited around the state as sea levels fluctuated. Glaciers, lakes, and large river systems developed during the Quaternary. The fossil record of the Pleistocene reveals flora and fauna not too different from that of today. Deposits like the La Brea Tar Pits captured specimens of large vertebrates, such as saber-tooth cats, camels, and mammoths.⁷

4.1.2 Paleontological Resource Characterization

Paleontological resources are fossils, which are the remains of animals, both vertebrate and invertebrate, and plants that have been preserved by natural processes over time. Most fossils consist of only the hardest parts of an organism such as its shell or skeleton (“true fossils”), although some fossils are formed from animal impressions or byproducts and molds (“trace fossils”).⁸ Fossils are predominantly found in sedimentary rock deposits, and most of the Los Angeles Basin is composed of these sedimentary deposits. The sedimentary layers that characterize each successive period have been vertically and horizontally displaced through the action of the earth, so that the depth of fossil-bearing layers varies from location to location.

⁶ County of Los Angeles. 25 November 1980. *County of Los Angeles General Plan Environmental Impact Report*, pp. 5-84–5-85. Available at: County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning.

⁷ University of California Museum of Paleontology. “Paleontology and Geology.” Available at: http://www.paleoportal.org/index.php?globalnav=time_space§ionnav=state&name=California

⁸ Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. “Evidence of Ancient Life.” Available at: <http://www.nhm.org/site/research-collections#>

Well over 1,000 fossil localities have been recorded and in excess of a million specimens have been collected in Los Angeles County, making the region especially rich in fossil deposits.⁹ In part this is due to the discoveries at Rancho La Brea, where the “tar pits” trapped and preserved extinct animals and fossilized their remains. Although numerous places throughout the County have yielded fossils, especially in the hills and in the vicinity of Rancho La Brea, 11 significant general fossil localities in Los Angeles County have been previously identified (Table 4.1.2-1, *Significant Fossil Localities in Los Angeles County*):¹⁰

**TABLE 4.1.2-1
SIGNIFICANT FOSSIL LOCALITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

Location	Fossil Type	Formations
La Brea Tar Pits		N/A
Palos Verdes Peninsula	Mastadon, mammoth, horse, camel, sloth	Palos Verdes Sand
Palos Verdes Peninsula	Grey whale	San Pedro
Palos Verdes Peninsula	Fish, birds, sea lion, plants, baleen whale, horse, sloth, sea otter, mammoth, mastodon, bison, camel, tapir	Monterey Shale
Palos Verdes Peninsula	Dolphin	Monterey Shale
Santa Monica Mountains (Topanga Canyon)	Cypraeid gastropod	Topanga
Santa Monica Mountains (Old Topanga Canyon Road, Piuma Road)	Multiple	Topanga
Mint Canyon	Oldest hawk in California	Tick Canyon
Mint Canyon	Horse, elephant, camel	Mint Canyon
Puente Hills (Hacienda Heights)	Fish	Puente
Puente Hills (Diamond Bar)	Fish and leaves	Puente

Fossils continue to be discovered in Los Angeles County in association with ground-disturbing activities in fossil-rich areas. For example, in 2009, excavations associated with the expansion of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art expansion, adjacent to the Tar Pits, resulted in the recovery of the largest known cache of fossils from the last ice age. The fossils included a nearly intact skeleton of a Columbian mammoth, saber-tooth cats, giant ground sloth, and a North American lion, as well as smaller fossils, such as tree trunks, turtles, snails, clams, millipedes, fish, gophers, and oak leaves.¹¹

CEQA requires consideration of unique paleontological resources or sites and unique geologic features. In general, all vertebrate fossils are considered to be significant. Fossil vertebrates are usually unique or rare, nonrenewable resources that provide data by which the history of vertebrate life on

⁹ McLeod, Samuel, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. 11 December 2009. Personal Communication with Robbie Thomas, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

¹⁰ Southern California Association of Governments. January 2008. *Draft 2008 Rapid Transit Plan Program Environmental Impact Report*, pp. 3.4-1–3.4-4.

¹¹ “Major cache of fossils unearthed in L.A.” 18 February 2009. *Los Angeles Times*. Available at: <http://articles.latimes.com/2009/feb/18/sci-fossils18>

Earth may be reconstructed and are one of the primary means of studying evolutionary patterns and processes as well as environmental change.¹² Some invertebrate and plant fossils are also rare and can contribute significant scientific information. The context associated with excavated objects is crucial to artifact analysis and interpretation.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.2.1 Archaeological Context

Because of the relatively long record of Euro-American impact to the Los Angeles Basin, much of the material record associated with the prehistoric inhabitants of the area has not been available to modern archaeological research. Thus, culture-historical chronologies applied to the area have been more or less borrowed from better-known adjacent regions, and particularly from coastal and desert areas. Although sites within the region clearly show influence from both coastal and desert groups, this report primarily follows the broader chronology devised by King¹³ and refined by Arnold¹⁴ for the coastal areas (Table 4.2.1-1, *Coastal Regional Chronology*). Their chronology is based on changes and trends in shell beads generally associated with burial assemblages, on subsistence and settlement patterns, and on analyses of the microlithic industry in Chumash territory.

**TABLE 4.2.1-1
COASTAL REGIONAL CHRONOLOGY**

Epoch	Coastal Region	Dates
Middle to Late Holocene	Early Period	Circa 5500 to 600 BC
Late Holocene	Middle Period	Circa 600 BC to AD 1150
Late Holocene	Transitional Period	AD 1150 to 1300
Late Holocene	Late Period	AD 1300 to Historic Period (post 1782)

4.2.1.1 Early Period (5500–600 BC)

The Early Period is generally characterized by high numbers of ground stone implements, such as manos (handstones) and metates (milling slabs). Flaked stone artifacts from this period include choppers and scraper planes, but few projectile points are present. These artifacts suggest that plant foods, and particularly hard seeds, were the primary subsistence source during this period.¹⁵ Grave goods from areas throughout California suggest that relatively egalitarian social systems prevailed during the Early Period.

¹² Society for Vertebrate Paleontology. Available at: <http://www.vertpaleo.org/education/government.cfm>

¹³ King, Chester D. 1990. *Evolution of the Chumash Society: A Comparative Study of Artifacts Used for Social System Maintenance in the Santa Barbara Channel Region before A.D. 1804*. New York: Garland Publishing.

¹⁴ Arnold, Jeanne, E. 1992. "Complex Hunter-Gatherer-Fishers of Pre-historic California: Chiefs, Specialists, and Maritime Adaptations of the Channel Islands." In *American Antiquity*, 57: 60-84. Washington, DC: Society for American Archaeology.

¹⁵ King, Chester D., Charles Smith, and Tom King. 1974. *Archaeological Report Related to the Interpretation of Archaeological Resources Present at Vasquez Rocks County Park*. Prepared for: County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, p. 44.

4.2.1.2 Middle Period (600 BC-AD 1150)

During the Middle Period, changes occurred in the types of plant foods exploited and in the technologies used to process them. Yucca buds and acorns were processed through roasting or leaching techniques, allowing the consumption of these otherwise inedible plants. The introduction of these fleshy foods to the diet is signaled by technological changes: the use of portable milling equipment (manos and metates) used in the processing of hard seeds apparently declined, while permanent milling features such as bedrock mortars and pestles increased in frequency. As population densities and sedentism increased, food storage became an increasingly common practice. King et al. interpret differing quantities and qualities of grave goods among burials in several Southern California sites as evidence that social differentiation may have increased during the Middle Period, and then declined during the subsequent Transitional and Late Periods.¹⁶ The Middle Period also apparently brought a shift in the production of shell beads, with *Haliotis* and *Olivella* beads changing from rectangular to circular varieties. Overall, there was an increase in the variety of ornaments present in Southern California sites at this time,¹⁷ although bead production did not become a form of craft specialization *per se* until later periods.¹⁸

4.2.1.3 Transitional Period (AD 1150–1300)

The end of the Middle Period and the beginning of the Transitional Period are characterized by the nucleation of previously independent villages. This time also marks the appearance of simple chiefdoms in Chumash territory, characterized by complex socioeconomic relationships, hereditary inequality, and defined leadership. This higher complexity is evidenced in the archaeological record by the presence of craft specialization, advanced boating technology, extensive exchange networks, and subsistence patterns. Craft specialization is represented in microblade production and in increased manufacturing of shell beads from the thickest part (the callus) of the *Olivella* shells. Toward the end of the Transitional Period and beginning of the Late Period, *Olivella* callus beads began to be used as currency in the exchange system. Although beads were produced in coastal areas, changes in bead production also were reflected inland as a result of trading systems.¹⁹ The development of a sophisticated water craft, the plank canoe or *tomol*, intensified existing trade networks among the islands and mainland, thus affecting exchange throughout inland California.

4.2.1.4 Late Period (AD 1300–1771) and Historic Period (Post 1771)

During the Late Period, the trade networks continued to expand among islanders and between coastal and inland populations. In coastal areas, production of beads and microliths increased, while standardization of manufactured items became more common. Similar intensification of bead and

¹⁶ King, Chester D., Charles Smith and Tom King. 1974. *Archaeological Report Related to the Interpretation of Archaeological Resources Present at Vasquez Rocks County Park*. Prepared for: County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, pp. 44–45.

¹⁷ King, Chester D. 1990. *Evolution of the Chumash Society: A Comparative Study of Artifacts Used for Social System Maintenance in the Santa Barbara Channel Region before A.D. 1804*. New York: Garland.

¹⁸ Arnold, Jeanne E., and Anthony Graesch. 2004. "The Later Evolution of the Island Chumash." In *Foundations of Chumash Complexity*, ed. Jeanne Arnold Cotsen. Los Angeles, CA: Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, p. 5.

¹⁹ Arnold, Jeanne E., and Anthony Graesch. 2004. "The Later Evolution of the Island Chumash." In *Foundations of Chumash Complexity*, ed. Jeanne Arnold Cotsen. Los Angeles, CA: Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, pp. 6–7.

microlith production is not as well known inland; ethnographic evidence suggests that the collection of foods (such as acorn, seeds, and bulbs) and the manufacturing of other items (such as baskets and bowls) intensified, thus providing inland groups with currency that could be traded for needed coastal products.²⁰

The first Spanish contact with the island Gabrielino took place in 1520, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo arrived on Santa Catalina Island. In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá made the first attempt to colonize Gabrielino territory, and Portola is believed to have met the Gabrielino chief Hahamovic at the Gabrielino village *Hahamog-na*, on the Arroyo Seco near Garfias Spring in South Pasadena.^{21,22} In 1771, the Spanish established the San Gabriel Mission, and the decimation of the Gabrielino had begun.²³

4.2.1.5 Mojave Desert Chronology

Although the coastal chronology is best suited to characterizing prehistoric occupation within the Los Angeles Basin, a discussion of the Mojave Desert regional chronology is also relevant because artifacts resembling those generally associated with desert groups have been recovered from sites located in the San Gabriel Mountains and Antelope Valley. The desert chronology presented here consists of a brief outline of the currently accepted chronological framework for the Mojave Desert Region (Table 4.2.1.5-1, *Mojave Desert Regional Chronology*).

**TABLE 4.2.1.5-1
MOJAVE DESERT REGIONAL CHRONOLOGY**

Epoch	Mojave Desert Region	Dates
Late Pleistocene	Paleoindian period	12,000* to 10,000 BP
Early Holocene	Lake Mojave period	Circa 10,000 to 7,000 BP
Middle Holocene	Pinto period	Circa 7000 to 4000 BP
Late Holocene	Gypsum period	Circa 4000/3500 to 1500 BP
Late Holocene	Rose Spring period	Circa 1500 to 1000/600 BP
Late Holocene	Late Prehistoric period	Circa 1000 BP to Contact AD 1770

NOTE: *This date is subject to dispute among archaeologists.

Archaeological sequences for the Great Basin and Mojave Desert Region (Desert) are grouped into Late Pleistocene and Early, Middle, and Late Holocene time frames, with period and phase definitions varying by region. Two separate sets of period names are in common use—one set of period names has been broadly applied to the Mojave Desert (Table 4.2.1.5-1), while the other is derived from studies in the Owens Valley and is not discussed here. However, the prehistoric chronology for the region is continually being refined by new discoveries and improvements in the accuracy of dating techniques. Table 4.2.1.5-1 provides the general outline of the chronology of the

²⁰ Arnold, Jeanne E. 1993. "Labor and the Rise of Complex Hunter-Gatherers." In *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, 12:75–119.

²¹ Reid, Hiram A. 1895. *History of Pasadena*. Pasadena, CA: Pasadena History Company, p. 19.

²² Zack, Michele. 2004. *Altadena: Between Wilderness and City*. Altadena, CA: Altadena Historical Society, p. 8

²³ Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, pp. 540–541.

Desert. Little is known about the human occupation of this region during the Paleoindian (Late Pleistocene) period, except for the fact that projectile points characteristic of the Paleoindian period, known as Clovis points in the southwestern United States, have been reported from multiple sites throughout the Desert. During the Lake Mojave period in the Early Holocene (circa 10,000 to 7000 BP), there is an increase in the quantity of archaeological materials reported, most of which are found along the shorelines of dry Pleistocene lakes. With the onset of the Middle Holocene, climatic changes toward hotter and dryer conditions likely shifted the subsistence focus from lakeshores to upland resources. This time frame corresponds to the Pinto period, characterized by the appearance of Pinto series projectile points. This period is not well defined because of a paucity of chronometric data and disagreement on the definition and dating of the Pinto series.²⁴ About 4,000 years ago (the early Gypsum period), climatic conditions shifted again, this time to the cooler, moister conditions characterizing the Late Holocene. An increase in population, trade, and social complexity occurred with the more favorable climate conditions, and evidence of larger settlements appears early in the Late Holocene. There was an increase in the use of seeds, indicated by the presence of milling stones, although hunting of a variety of fauna, including mountain sheep, remained an important part of the economy. The Gypsum, Elko, and Humbolt series projectile points replaced Pinto points in various areas during this time period. By 1500 BP (the onset of the Rose Spring period), Elko and other dart-size points were replaced with Rose Spring projectile points, correlating with the introduction of the bow and arrow.²⁵ This occurrence may also mark the beginning of the Numic expansion, which many researchers believe emanated from southeastern California. Major villages and numerous smaller sites dating to this time period have been recorded in eastern California, many of which contain bedrock milling features and portable milling stones. During the Late Prehistoric period (circa 1000 BP to AD 1700), the larger points of the previous Rose Spring period are replaced with Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood series projectile points, and pottery first appears in the form of Owens Valley Brownware. During this period, trade networks increased along the Mojave River and over the San Gabriel Mountains.

4.2.2 Ethnographic Context

4.2.2.1 Gabrielino

At the time of contact, the Native American group subsequently known as the Gabrielino tribe occupied nearly the entire basin comprising the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange. Named after the Mission San Gabriel, the Gabrielino are thought to have been one of the two wealthiest and largest ethnic groups in aboriginal Southern California,²⁶ the other being the Chumash. The affluence of the Gabrielino was largely due to the wealth of natural resources within the land base they controlled, which included the rich coastal areas between Topanga Canyon and Aliso Creek, and the offshore islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. Inland Gabrielino territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers; was bounded on the

²⁴ Warren, C.N. 2002. "Time, Form, and Variability: Lake Mojave and Pinto Periods in Mojave Desert Prehistory." In *Essays in California Archaeology: A Memorial to Franklin Fenenga*, ed. W.J. Wallace and F.A. Riddell. Berkeley, CA: University of California Archaeological Research Facility, pp. 129–141.

²⁵ Yohe, R.M. 1998. "The Introduction of the Bow and Arrow and Lithic Resource Use at Rose Spring (CA-INY-372)." In *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, 20: 26–52. Burlington, MA: Academic Press.

²⁶ Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 538.

north by the San Gabriel Mountains and on the south by the Santa Ana Mountains; and extended to the east to the area of the current-day city of San Bernardino.²⁷

Gabrielino language belonged to the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, and was comprised of four to six distinct dialects.^{28,29} Ancestors of the ethnographically described Gabrielino are believed to have arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 BC, eventually establishing permanent settlements and displacing a preexisting population.³⁰ Little is known of Gabrielino social and political organization. Gabrielino communities were autonomous, comprised of several related nuclear families, and led by hereditary chiefdom.³¹ Bean and Smith argue for the existence of at least three hierarchically ordered social classes among the Gabrielino: an elite class consisting of chiefs and their immediate families; an economically established, hereditary middle class; and a lower class of individuals engaged in ordinary socioeconomic pursuits.³² Territorial boundaries were marked and controlled both by individuals and by villages.^{33,34} Many researchers assert that the Gabrielino cremated their dead until the mission era, when the Spanish imposed interment,^{35,36} although pre-contact cemeteries have been excavated in the area.³⁷

4.2.2.1.1 *Subsistence and Trade*

The Gabrielino practiced a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy utilizing large primary settlements and smaller, seasonal resource procurement camps. Hunting involved both large and small game including deer, rabbit, squirrel, snake, and rat, as well as a wide variety of insects. Hunting on land was carried out with the bow and arrow, deadfalls, snares, and traps. Smoke and throwing clubs were used to hunt burrowing animals. Some meat taboos were held by the Gabrielino: bear, rattlesnake, stingray, and raven were not consumed because these animals were believed to be messengers of the god Chingichngish.

²⁷ Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 538.

²⁸ Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 538.

²⁹ Kroeber, A.L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin, 78. Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 620.

³⁰ Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 540.

³¹ Kroeber, A.L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin, 78. Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 633.

³² Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 543.

³³ Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 543.

³⁴ McCawley, W. 1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, p. 25.

³⁵ Reid, Hiram A. 1895. *History of Pasadena*. Pasadena, CA: Pasadena History Company, p. 31.

³⁶ Kroeber, A.L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 633.

³⁷ Walker, Edwin F. 1951. "A Cemetery at the Sheldon Reservoir Site in Pasadena." In *Five Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Los Angeles County, California*. Los Angeles, CA: Southwest Museum, pp. 70–80.

An important part of the seasonal round for inland Gabrielino groups was the establishment of shell-gathering camps along the coast north of San Pedro during winter months.³⁸ In addition, aquatic animals such as fish, whales, seals, and sea otters constituted an important part of the diet of coastal populations, and were hunted with harpoons, spear-throwers, and clubs.³⁹ Although fishing generally took place along rivers and from shore, open-water fishing between the mainland and the islands was also practiced using boats made from wood planks and asphalt. Gabrielino fishing equipment also included fishhooks made of shell, nets, basketry traps, and poison substances obtained from plants.⁴⁰

A wide variety of plant foods were consumed by the Gabrielino. Most important of these were acorns, which are rich in nutrients and have a high content of fiber and fat. Other plants consumed by the Gabrielino included the seeds of the islay (*Prunus ilicifolia*), which were ground into a meal, and the seeds and shoots of the chía (*Salvia columbariae*), which were eaten raw, made into loaves, or mixed with water to make a beverage. Roots and bulbs were included in the diet of mainland and island groups, along with clover, wild sunflower seeds, and cholla seeds. Wild tobacco was used for medicinal purposes and as a sedative and narcotic.⁴¹

The Gabrielinos engaged in trade among themselves and with other groups. Archaeological evidence suggests that Uto-Aztecan speaking groups such as the Gabrielino inhabited San Nicolas Island by 8,500 years ago; by 5,000 years ago, the inhabitants of the island were involved in an exchange network of symbolic items and raw materials.⁴² On Santa Catalina Island, a steatite (soapstone) “industry” developed. This rock is abundant on the island and was widely exported to mainland Gabrielino as raw material for artistic or ritualistic objects, as well as for functional objects such as bowls, mortars, pestles, comals, and arrow shaft straighteners.⁴³ In exchange, the island inhabitants received acorns, different types of seeds, obsidian, and deerskin, both from mainland Gabrielino and from other inland groups, such as the Serrano. Coastal people exchanged shell and shell beads, dried fish, sea otter pelts, and salt.

4.2.2.1.2 Settlement

Early Spanish accounts indicate that the Gabrielino lived in permanent villages with populations ranging from 50 to 200 individuals, and that in 1770, the total Gabrielino population within the Los Angeles Basin exceeded 5,000 people.^{44,45} Several types of structures characterized the Gabrielino

³⁸ McCawley, W. 1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, p. 27.

³⁹ McCawley, W. 1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, pp. 116–117, 121, 126.

⁴⁰ Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. “Gabrielino.” In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 546.

⁴¹ McCawley, W. 1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, pp. 128–131.

⁴² Arnold, J.E., M.R. Walsh, and S.E. Hollimon. 2004. “The Archaeology of California.” In *Journal of Archaeological Research*, 12(1): 1–73.

⁴³ Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. “Gabrielino.” In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, pp. 542, 547.

⁴⁴ Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. “Gabrielino.” In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 540.

⁴⁵ McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, p. 25.

villages: single-family homes took the form of domed circular structures averaging 12 to 35 feet in diameter and covered with tule, fern, or carrizo, while communal structures measured over 60 feet in diameter, and could house three or four families. Sweathouses, menstrual huts, and ceremonial enclosures were also common features of many villages.^{46,47}

Hahamog-na was a large Gabrielino site located on both sides of the Arroyo Seco, near Garfias Spring in South Pasadena. It was here that the Spanish explorer Gaspar de Portola is said to have met the Gabrielino chief Hahamovic in January 1770.^{48,49} *Hahamog-na* was probably the first name used for the Pasadena and Altadena areas.⁵⁰

Other ethnographically documented Gabrielino villages in the area include *Akuuronga*, a village near a stone dam built to serve the Mission San Gabriel in southeast Pasadena, which was inhabited until at least the 1870s.⁵¹ *Sonaanga* was a village on Michael White's (Miguel Blanco's) farm, located about 0.25 mile west of *Akuuronga*,⁵² near the present-day San Marino High School.⁵³ *Sheshiikwanonga* was located near the Mission priests' pear orchard, south of the Huntington residence in San Marino.⁵⁴ *Sisit Canog-na* was located below the mouth of Wilson, Mission, and San Marino Canyons.⁵⁵

One of the earliest and best known examples of professional archaeological investigation in the Los Angeles Basin was the excavation of the Sheldon Reservoir Site by Edwin Francis Walker of the Southwest Museum in 1938.⁵⁶ This site, which was located just south of Devil's Gate Dam on the east site of the Arroyo Seco, yielded 53 burials, two cremations, and numerous flaked and ground stone artifacts. Although the site could not be dated by modern methods (e.g. radiocarbon dating), the absence of European trade goods or utensils suggests a pre-contact timeframe.

Archaeological evidence suggests that several Gabrielino communities may have been present in the City of Long Beach area prior to Spanish contact and that each community may have controlled an area up to 10 square miles in size. These areas may have been shaped irregularly, with each consisting of a small area of coastline attached to a larger inland area that included riparian and chaparral habitats, thus allowing a diversified economy within a fairly small geographic area.⁵⁷ Among

⁴⁶ Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 542.

⁴⁷ McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, p. 29.

⁴⁸ Reid, Hiram A. 1895. *History of Pasadena*. Pasadena, CA: Pasadena History Company, p. 19.

⁴⁹ Zack, Michele. 2004. *Altadena: Between Wilderness and City*. Altadena, CA: Altadena Historical Society, p. 8

⁵⁰ Reid, Hiram A. 1895. *History of Pasadena*. Pasadena, CA: Pasadena History Company, p. 20.

⁵¹ McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, p. 42.

⁵² McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, p. 43.

⁵³ Johnston, Bernice E. 1962. *California's Gabrielino Indians*. Los Angeles, CA: Southwest Museum, p. 165.

⁵⁴ McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, p. 43.

⁵⁵ Reid, Hiram A. 1895. *History of Pasadena*. Pasadena, CA: Pasadena History Company, p. 20.

⁵⁶ Walker, Edwin F. 1951. "A Cemetery at the Sheldon Reservoir Site in Pasadena." In *Five Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Los Angeles County, California*. Los Angeles, CA: Southwest Museum, pp. 70–80.

⁵⁷ Grenda, D.R., and J.H. Atschul. 2002. "A Moveable Feast: Isolation and Mobility Among Southern California Hunter Gatherers." In *Islands and Mainlanders: Prehistoric Context for the Southern California Bight*, eds. J.H. Atschul and D.R. Grenda. Tucson, AZ: SRI Press, pp. 143–144.

the best-researched Gabrielino communities in the City of Long Beach was *Puvungna*, a large settlement and important ceremonial site that was probably located approximately 3½ miles southeast of the proposed project site, in the area historically occupied by Rancho Los Alamitos and currently occupied by California State University, Long Beach (CSULB).⁵⁸ *Puvungna* probably served as a ritual center for Gabrielino communities in the region; the village is thought to be the origin of the Chingichngish doctrine, a historic-period religion based on rituals involving hallucinogenic *datura*, or jimsonweed.⁵⁹ Sites associated with *Puvungna* were added to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1974 and 1982.

4.2.2.2 Tataviam

The San Gabriel Mountains north of the Los Angeles Basin were inhabited by a Native American group known as the Tataviam. The Tataviam are a poorly understood group because the existing ethnographic data are limited and little previous archaeological research has been completed in the area. Most of what is known about the Tataviam comes from the work of two anthropologists, John Harrington (1910s) and Alfred Kroeber (mid 1920s), and from data obtained from the San Fernando Mission's registers, as well as the limited archaeological record.⁶⁰

Tataviam territory was bounded by the Chumash to the west, the Kitanemuk to the north, the Serrano to the east, and the Gabrielino to the south. Thus, their material culture, subsistence strategies, rock art representation, and religious practices resemble those of their neighbors, primarily the Gabrielino and Inland Chumash, as well as the Serrano and even the Kawaiisu, who were located to the north of the Kitanemuk.^{61,62}

The Tataviam territory extended from the northwest to the southeast, and encompassed portions of the Antelope, San Fernando, and Santa Clarita Valleys. The center of their territory is assumed to have been the Santa Clarita Basin area (upper portion of the Santa Clara River) east of Piru Creek, just north of what is currently known as the Los Angeles Metropolitan area.⁶³ The northern portion of their territory probably included the foothills of Liebre Mountain and Sawmill Mountain, located at the southwestern edge of the Antelope Valley. The northeast boundary of Tataviam territory included the south-facing slopes of Sawmill Mountain and the Sierra Pelona, extending southeast to Soledad Pass. The southeastern boundary is unclear but it is likely that the upper Soledad Canyon–Acton area was part of Tataviam territory, at least sometime during the Late Prehistoric period. The southern boundary included the high portions of the San Gabriel Mountains and continued to the west toward

⁵⁸ McCawley, W. 1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, p. 71.

⁵⁹ Bean, L.J., and S.B. Vane. 1978. "Cults and Their Transformations." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. R.F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, p. 669.

⁶⁰ King, Chester D., and Thomas C. Blackburn. 1978. "Tataviam." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. William C. Sturtevant. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institute, p. 535–537.

⁶¹ King, Chester D., and Thomas C. Blackburn. 1978. "Tataviam." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. by William C. Sturtevant. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institute, pp. 535–537.

⁶² Heizer, R.F. 1978. "Key to Tribal Territories." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. William C. Sturtevant. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institute, p. ix.

⁶³ Johnson, John R. 1990. "Tataviam Geography and Ethnohistory." In *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, 12(2): 191–214. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press.

the Santa Susana Mountains. Piru Creek appears to be near the westernmost boundary of the Tataviam territory.^{64,65}

Linguistically the Tataviam (also known as Alliklik)^{66,67} are considered to be part of the Takic subfamily of the Uto Aztecan linguistic family, who moved inland toward the west and along the California coast. The time frame of the Takic expansion is not clearly defined, because migration of the population throughout the region took place at different times. It appears that by the end of the Early period (circa 1500-1200 BC) Takic groups, such as the Tataviam, the Gabrielino, and the northern Serrano, already had firmly established territories.⁶⁸

Ethnographic and archaeological information indicates that the Tataviam lived in villages of various sizes, with large centers occupied by about 200 people, widely separated from each other. Large villages were considered to be major centers. Very small satellite communities of 10 to 15 people were located near the large centers, while mid-size settlements of 20 to 60 people were situated among the large villages. The total Tataviam population at the time of contact is assumed not to have exceeded 1,000 people.⁶⁹

Tataviam subsistence strategies were very similar to those of neighboring groups. A variety of plant foods was part of their diet, including the buds of the yucca plant (*Yucca whipplei*), a major staple, as well as coast live oak acorns (*Quercus agrifolia*), sage (*Salvia mellifera*), juniper berries (*Juniperus californica*), and berries of holly-leaf cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*). Their diet was also supplemented with insects, small mammals, deer, and possibly pronghorn.⁷⁰ In the hills of Los Angeles County yucca is abundant and can provide food throughout the year. The Tataviam cooked the flower stalks of the plant in earth ovens lined with rocks. The final product could be stored for over a year and was consumed throughout. The flowers, seeds, and leaves at the base of the plant were also consumed.

Acorns were a primary food source of the Tataviam. Archaeological evidence suggests that the Tataviam, as well as most native Southern Californians, traveled long distances to collect acorns during certain times of the year. Ethnographic information indicates that acorn was primarily processed using bedrock mortars. Several sites with bedrock mortars are present in the Natural Area

⁶⁴ King, Chester D., and Thomas C. Blackburn. 1978. "Tataviam." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. William C. Sturtevant. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institute, pp. 535–537.

⁶⁵ Johnson, John R. 1990. "Tataviam Geography and Ethnohistory." In *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, 12(2): 191–214. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press.

⁶⁶ Kroeber, A.L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. New York: Dover Publications, p. 995.

⁶⁷ Kroeber used the term *Alliklik*, which was the name used by neighboring Chumash groups and roughly translates to "grunters" or "stammerers." The Kitanemuk used the term *Tataviam* or "people facing the sun" when referring to the inhabitants of the sunny upper Santa Clara River. The term *Alliklik* is considered to be derogatory and, therefore, ceased to be used in literature around the mid-1970s.

⁶⁸ Moratto, Michael J. [1984] 2004. *California Archaeology*. Salinas, CA: Coyote Press.

⁶⁹ King, Chester D., and Thomas C. Blackburn. 1978. "Tataviam." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. William C. Sturtevant. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institute, pp. 535–537.

⁷⁰ King, Chester D., and Thomas C. Blackburn. 1978. "Tataviam." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. William C. Sturtevant. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institute, pp. 535–537.

Park, indicating that acorns were an important part of the Tataviam diet. Bedrock mortars were also used to process small animals, thus obviating the necessity of having to separate bone from meat.⁷¹

Tataviam mortuary practices were influenced by their immediate neighbors, and archaeological evidence indicates that the Tataviam practiced both cremation and inhumation. Among the groups influencing the Tataviam were the Chumash. Coastal and inland Chumash were among the few that used inhumation exclusively.⁷² The Gabrielino practiced both inhumation and cremation⁷³ until the establishment of the missions, when cremation was eliminated and inhumation alone became the norm. The Serrano cremated their deceased,⁷⁴ while the Kitanemuk preferred inhumation.⁷⁵ Based on his research of the Gabrielino, McCawley⁷⁶ mentions that inhumation, which was more common along coastal groups, may have been a result of cultural influence by the Chumash, or may simply have been adopted when fuel required for cremations became scarce.⁷⁷ With interment came the presence of grave goods in burials, a practice favored by most of the tribes in California. Grave goods usually consisted of beads of various materials, knives, projectile points, or other exotic trade items. Archaeological evidence regarding the presence or absence of grave goods, as well as their relative quality, has been an important archaeological tool for determining social hierarchy among individuals of specific social groups.

4.2.2.3 Kitanemuk

The Kitanemuk inhabited the Antelope Valley, located in the far northern portion of Los Angeles County, and are one of the least known groups in California.^{78,79} The Kitanemuk spoke a Serrano language of the Takic branch of Uno-Aztecan language family that was shared by groups living as far as Yucca Valley and Twentynine Palms. Despite their desert habitat, the Kitanemuk culture shows more similarity to southern coastal groups such as the Chumash than with to Great Basin groups.⁸⁰

⁷¹ King, Chester D., Charles Smith, and Tom King. 1974. *Archaeological Report Related to the Interpretation of Archaeological Resources Present at Vasquez Rocks County Park*. Prepared for: County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, pp. 5–11.

⁷² Kroeber, A.L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. New York: Dover Publications, p. 556.

⁷³ McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, p. 157.

⁷⁴ Bean, Lowell J., and Charles R. Smith. 1978. "Serrano." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. William C. Sturtevant. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, pp. 570–574.

⁷⁵ Blackburn, Thomas C., and Lowell J. Bean. 1978. "Kitanemuk." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. William C. Sturtevant. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, pp. 564–569.

⁷⁶ McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*, Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press.

⁷⁷ McCawley, William. 1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, p. 157.

⁷⁸ Sutton, M.Q. 1979. "Some Thoughts of the Prehistory of the Antelope Valley." Paper presented at the 1979 Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Luis Obispo, CA.

⁷⁹ Sutton, M.Q. 1987. "Some Aspects of Kitanemuk Prehistory." In *Prehistory of the Antelope Valley, California: An Overview*. Occasional Paper No 1. Lancaster, CA: Antelope Valley Archaeological Society.

⁸⁰ Blackburn, T.C., and L.J. Bean. 1978. "Kitanemuk." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, ed. W. L. D'Azevedo. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, p. 564.

The Kitanemuk lived in permanent village sites that functioned as year-round base camps. During the spring, summer, and fall months, gathering expeditions were sent to satellite villages or temporary camps in pursuit of available seasonal resources.⁸¹

Modern-day descendants of the Kitanemuk live at the Tule River Reservation, Porterville, and Tejon Ranch.⁸²

4.2.3 Archaeological Resource Characterization

Archaeological resources are prehistoric or historic materials that reflect human activities and may be buried or surface objects or structural remains. The NRHP defines an “archaeological site” (or property) as “the place or places where the remnants of a past culture survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains. Archaeological remains usually take the form of artifacts (e.g., fragments of tools, vestiges of utilitarian or non-utilitarian objects), features (e.g., remnants of walls, cooking hearths, or midden deposits), and ecological evidence (e.g., pollen remaining from plants that were in the area when the activities occurred).”⁸³ “Prehistoric archaeological sites” represent the material remains of Native American groups and their activities. These sites are generally thought to date to the period before European contact, but in some cases may contain evidence of trade contact with Europeans. “Historic archaeological sites” reflect the activities of nonnative populations during the Historic period. Under CEQA, archaeological sites may be treated as historical resources, unique archaeological resources, isolates, or non-unique archaeological resources. For organization of data, as well as clarity of presentation to the intended audience of this report, data and the analysis of the data have been organized chronologically, with prehistoric-period archaeological resources described in relation to prehistoric context, and historic archaeological resources described in relation to Historic-period context.

A “unique archaeological resource” is defined by CEQA as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, that there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:⁸⁴

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

⁸¹ Earle, D. 1997. *Ethnohistoric Overview of the Edwards Air Force Base Region and the Western Mojave Desert*. Prepared for: AFFTC/EMXR, Edwards Air Force Base, CA. Prepared by: Earle and Associates, Palmdale, CA, p. 10.

⁸² Four Directions Institute. 2004. Web site. Available at: <http://www.fourdir.org>

⁸³ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 2000. *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*. Available at: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/arch/>

⁸⁴ Association of Environmental Professionals. 2006. “15064.5, Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources.” In *2006 California Environmental Quality Act*. Sacramento, CA.

An “isolate” is defined as an isolated artifact or small group of artifacts that appear to reflect a single event, loci, or activity, and may lack identifiable context, but has the potential to add important information about a region, culture, or person. Isolates are considered categorically ineligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the NRHP, because their information potential has been exhausted by accurate recording, or when appropriate by collecting. Isolates do not require avoidance or mitigation under CEQA. A “Native American sacred site” is defined as an area that has been, and often continues to be, of religious significance to Native American peoples, such as an area where religious ceremonies are practiced or an area that is central to their origins as a people.⁸⁵ Native American sacred sites are considered under CEQA in association with archaeological resources or, in the case of burial locations, human remains (see Section 4.4, *Human Remains*).

As of December 2009, 3,979 archaeological sites had been recorded in Los Angeles County.⁸⁶ Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological sites and as required under state law, locations are not published.⁸⁷ Archaeological materials have been found throughout the county, both in urbanized and undeveloped locations.

4.3 HISTORICAL RESOURCES

4.3.1 Historic Overview of the Development of Los Angeles County

The historic period in California as a whole began with the arrival of Spanish navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his party, who anchored in San Diego Bay on September 28, 1542. The area that is now the County of Los Angeles received its first European visitors in the late 18th century with the arrival of Spanish explorers and missionaries. In that year, Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego as far north as San Francisco Bay, passing through what would become Los Angeles County and camping on the banks of the Los Angeles River. Two years later, in 1771, Mission San Gabriel Arcángel became the fourth in the chain of 21 missions that would eventually stretch from San Diego to Sonoma. Originally established by Father Junipero Serra near what is now Montebello, the mission now extant was built in San Gabriel between 1791 and 1805. It was awarded jurisdiction over most of what would become the southern portion of the County. Ten years later, the Pobladores, a group of 12 families from present-day Mexico, founded a secular community in what is now downtown Los Angeles. The settlers, who were reportedly recruited to establish a farming community to relieve Alta California’s dependence on imported grain, named the area el Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciúncula.⁸⁸ Over a decade later, in 1797, the 17th mission, Mission San Fernando Rey de España, was founded by Father Fermin Francisco de Lasuén in the northern San Fernando Valley. The two missions and the pueblo, along with the large ranchos granted by the king of Spain to loyal soldiers and other subjects, were the foci of development in the area that would become the County of Los Angeles for the first fifty years following European settlement.

⁸⁵ Native American Heritage Commission. Accessed 21 July 2006. Web site. “Understanding Cultural Resources.” Available at: www.nahc.ca.gov/understandingcr.html

⁸⁶ Shackford, Thomas, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. Personal Communication with Roberta Thomas, Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

⁸⁷ *California Government Code*, Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10

⁸⁸ Robinson, W.W. 1959. *Los Angeles from the Days of the Pueblo*. San Francisco, CA: California Historical Society, p. 5.

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and the subsequent secularization of the mission system and distribution of its holdings dramatically shifted the character of land ownership in Southern California. Mission secularization in 1833 and the beginning of a highly profitable trade in cattle hide and tallow exports opened the way for an increase in the number of commercially driven farms. During Mexican rule of California, from 1821 to 1848, land owned by the Spanish crown and clergy was distributed in over 800 land grants, passing mostly to Mexican settlers born in California, or *Californios*.⁸⁹

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the two year old U.S.–Mexican War formally ended. California was annexed to the United States and subsequently gained statehood in 1850. With this change, California’s legal and political system underwent a change. This shift set in motion a series of changes that began to erode the rancho system. The introduction of property taxes proved onerous for many Southern California ranchers, given the size of their holdings.⁹⁰ In addition, the 1851 creation of the U.S. Land Commission required that property owners prove the validity of their property titles, many of which had been granted relatively informally and without the benefit of formal survey. Because appeals were allowed (but were usually prolonged affairs), property ownership disputes were resolved via expensive litigation proceedings. Ranchers often paid legal debts with portions—or all—of their ranchos; during this period, 40 percent of rancho-held lands in the County of Los Angeles passed to the U.S. government.^{91,92}

On Feb. 18, 1850, the County of Los Angeles was created as one of the 27 original counties of the soon-to-be state of California. The County took its name from the town of Los Angeles, which was already the largest community in the region (although dwarfed by its northern California counterpart, San Francisco). The citizens of the County elected a three-man Court of Sessions as their first governing body. A total of 377 votes were cast in this election. The City of Los Angeles, which incorporated on April 4, 1850, became the seat of County government. In 1852 the Legislature dissolved the Court of Sessions and created a five-member Board of Supervisors.⁹³ In 1913, the citizens of Los Angeles County approved a charter giving the County greater freedom to govern itself within the framework of state law. Originally larger than 4,300 acres in size, portions of the County were partitioned off to create Kern County in 1851, San Bernardino County in 1853, and Orange County in 1889.

Immigration into Los Angeles County was stimulated by the discovery of gold in Placerita Canyon southwest of the Antelope Valley in 1842 and the much larger Gold Rush in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in 1849 and gained momentum during and after the Civil War. Several large Mexican-era ranches were divided into smaller farms, and cities such as Compton, Norwalk, San Fernando, Santa Monica, Pasadena, and Downey were founded. Los Angeles also experienced a large boom in population and development with the completion of the Southern Pacific and then the

⁸⁹ Poole, Jean Bruce. 2002. *El Pueblo: The Historic Heart of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles, CA: Getty Publications, p. 13.

⁹⁰ Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, p. 9.

⁹¹ Nadeau, Remi. 1960. *Los Angeles, from Mission to Modern City*. New York: Longmans, Green and Co., pp. 46–49.

⁹² Fogelson, Robert M. 1967. *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, pp. 13–14.

⁹³ County of Los Angeles. Web site. Available at: <http://lacounty.info/history.htm>

Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad routes into the southland during the last quarter of the 19th century. Competition between the two railroads sparked a real estate and tourism boom during the 1880s that resulted in the founding of dozens of cities in the County. Agriculture in the region, especially the young Southern California citrus industry, also flourished at this time due to the availability of rail lines for nationwide distribution of the crops. The Los Angeles County population increased from 33,381 in 1880 to about 101,454 in 1890. By 1900 the county's population had jumped to 170,298.⁹⁴ Also by 1900, eleven cities within the County, including the City of Los Angeles, had incorporated.

Several developments in the first quarter of the 20th century fueled profound growth in the County. The expansion of Henry E. Huntington's Pacific Electric Railway Company, which linked many of the county's communities by a network of light rail, made intra-county tourism and suburban living possible. Also during this period, the automobile was introduced to southern California, triggering the evolution of a new paradigm for county development. Two ports, at San Pedro and Long Beach, were improved and began to attract large amounts of manufacturing, shipping, and a significant local military presence. The motion picture industry established its presence in the County and by 1915, Los Angeles production companies employed roughly 15,000 citizens and produced 60 to 75 percent of American films.⁹⁵ Tourism continued to play a strong role in the local economy, with visitors, as always attracted by the benign climate, proximity of the Pacific Ocean, and now, the presence of Hollywood. Beginning in the 19th century and continuing with several more strikes in the 20th century, most notably in Signal Hill and Santa Fe Springs in 1921, several discoveries of oil in the County made the region a center for oil production. Resolution of the issue of water availability by the construction of the first Los Angeles aqueduct, importing water from the Owens Valley, removed a significant impediment to growth. The population in Los Angeles County swelled from 170,298 in 1900 to 504,131 in 1910, 936,455 in 1920, and had reached 2,208,492 in 1930.⁹⁶ In the 30 years from 1900 to 1930, 32 cities incorporated within the County.

These industrial and infrastructure underpinnings allowed Los Angeles County to weather the early years of the Great Depression better than some other parts of the country. Although the rate of population growth slowed, with 2,785,643 residents recorded in the County in 1940 and only two city incorporations, the expansion of the aviation industry and other defense-related endeavors in the late 1930s and early 1940s meant that Los Angeles continued to attract new residents and to subdivide previously unimproved and agricultural lands to accommodate them. The construction of Boulder (now Hoover) Dam between 1931 and 1935 and the arrival of water from the Colorado

⁹⁴ "Population Growth by Single Year Los Angeles County, 1850–1998." Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, decennial censuses of 1850 through 1990. Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, Department of Regional Planning, estimates for 1851 through 1919. California Taxpayers Association, estimates for 1921 through 1939. Los Angeles County 1998. Historical data compiled by George Malone, Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission. Available at: <http://www.urbanedpartnership.org/target/science/population/table.html>

⁹⁵ Sitton, Tom, and William Deverell, ed. 1999. *Metropolis in the Making: Los Angeles in the 1920s*. Los Angeles: University of California Press, p. 260.

⁹⁶ "Population Growth by Single Year Los Angeles County, 1850–1998." Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, decennial censuses of 1850 through 1990. Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, Department of Regional Planning, estimates for 1851 through 1919. California Taxpayers Association, estimates for 1921 through 1939. Los Angeles County 1998. Historical data compiled by George Malone, Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission. Available at: <http://www.urbanedpartnership.org/target/science/population/table.html>

River aqueduct in 1941 fueled industrial growth and made possible the phenomenal population and construction boom in post World War II Los Angeles County.

Between 1945 and 1960, the population of Los Angeles County nearly doubled, going from approximately 3,365,000 at war's end to 6,042,686, leaving the character of the County forever changed.⁹⁷ Tens of thousands of new homes were constructed each year, along with the schools, shopping centers, hospitals, roads, and recreational facilities to serve them. Twenty-six cities in the County incorporated. The trends set in motion during those years continue to influence the development of the County, so that today, with over ten million residents, Los Angeles County is the most populous in the nation, comprising some 88 incorporated cities and approximately 140 unincorporated communities.

4.3.2 Historical Resource Characterization

Historical resources in Los Angeles County would typically fall into four broad categories defined by function: residential, commercial, institutional and infrastructure, and industrial resources. Typically, historical resources may be buildings, structures, objects, districts, or sites. In recent years, more specialized derivatives of these categories have been defined, including cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties. As defined by the criteria of significance for federal and state designation and registration programs, historical resources are properties that are generally significant for their association with important events or patterns in history; association with a person or persons, including ethnic groups, who have made significant contributions to local, regional, state, or national history; embodiment of distinctive qualities of architecture, design or engineering; or ability to yield scientific information. To qualify for eligibility as a historic resource under established registration programs such as the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a property generally must be 50 years old or older. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP if exceptional significance can be demonstrated or in the CRHR if enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events, individuals, or architecture associated with the resource. In addition, properties must retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. Integrity is usually measured in terms of the seven aspects required to be considered for NRHP eligibility: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.

4.3.2.1 Residential

Residential properties within Los Angeles County include houses, multiple-family buildings (duplexes, fourplexes, apartment buildings, etc.), condominiums, courtyard housing, mobile home parks, and any other buildings which were constructed for the purpose of housing. Residential resources may be inclusive of outbuildings and gardens, if these contribute to the historic character of the property.

4.3.2.2 Commercial

⁹⁷ "Population Growth by Single Year Los Angeles County, 1850–1998." Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, decennial censuses of 1850 through 1990. Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, Department of Regional Planning, estimates for 1851 through 1919. California Taxpayers Association, estimates for 1921 through 1939. Los Angeles County 1998. Historical data compiled by George Malone, Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission. Available at: <http://www.urbanedpartnership.org/target/science/population/table.html>

Commercial properties within Los Angeles County would include but are not limited to office buildings, restaurants, banks, retail buildings and shopping centers, entertainment venues (theaters, bowling alleys, etc.), hotels and motels, automobile showrooms, garages, gas stations, and other properties operated for profit.

4.3.2.3 Institutional and Infrastructure

Institutional properties within Los Angeles County would typically include but are not limited to public buildings (e.g., schools, post offices, city halls, government buildings or structures, military installations, and libraries); fraternal and social facilities; hospitals, religious buildings; parks and recreational facilities, and transportation facilities. Infrastructure resources encompass bridges, historic highways, street furniture and other publicly funded improvements.

4.3.2.4 Industrial

Industrial properties within Los Angeles County would typically include but are not limited to manufacturing plants, warehouses, port facilities, airports and associated industrial buildings and structures, and railroad-associated resources. Industries historically associated with Los Angeles County include agriculture, mining, oil extraction and refining, entertainment, aerospace, clothing and other manufacturing.

A comprehensive survey to identify, record, and designate historical resources in Los Angeles County has not been undertaken. Historical resources in Los Angeles County are currently designated under five registration programs at the federal and state levels: the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), National Historic Landmarks, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Numerous other properties within Los Angeles County have been evaluated as potentially eligible for designation, but, other than the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Los Angeles County maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation, no comprehensive listing is available. Many other properties, in addition to those designated or listed in the state database, could potentially qualify as historical resources under these programs as a result of future historical resources identification efforts. Of the hundreds of designated properties in Los Angeles County, approximately 37 are located in unincorporated areas.

Table 4.3.2.4-1, *National Register Properties in Los Angeles County*, itemizes NRHP listings in both incorporated (white background) and unincorporated (shaded background) Los Angeles County.

**TABLE 4.3.2.4-1
NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

Name	Location	Year Listed
500 Varas Square – Government Reserve	Address Restricted, Los Angeles [San Pedro]	1986
Adamson House	23200 W. Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu	1977
Adobe Flores	1804 Foothill Street, South Pasadena	1973
Al Malaikah Temple	655 W. Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles	1987
Alexander Theatre	216 N. Brand Boulevard, Glendale	1996
Alvarado Terrace Historic District	Alvarado Terrace, Bonnie Brae and 14 th Streets, Los Angeles	1984

American Trona Corporation Building	Pacific Avenue, Los Angeles	1984
Andalusia	1471-1475 Havenhurst Drive, Los Angeles	2003
Anderton Court Shops	332 N. Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills	2004
Angels Flight Railway	Hill Street, Los Angeles	2000
Angelus Mesa Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	2700 W. Fifty-second Street, Los Angeles	1987
Angelus Temple	1100 Glendale Boulevard, Los Angeles	1992
Antelope Valley Indian Museum	15701 East Avenue, Lancaster	1987
Ard Eevin	851 W. Mountain Street, Glendale	2006
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Station	110 W. 1 st Street, Claremont	1982
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Steam Locomotive N. 3751	2435 E. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles	2000
Auditorium (Torrance High School Campus TR)	2200 W. Carson, Torrance	1983
Avenel Cooperative Housing Project	2839-2849 Avenel Street, Los Angeles	2005
Aztec Hotel	311 W. Foothill Boulevard, Monrovia	1978
Azusa Civic Center	213 Foothill Boulevard, Azusa	2002
Bailey, Jonathan, House	13421 E. Camilla Street, Whittier	1977
Baldwin Hills Village	5300 Village Green, Los Angeles	1993
Banning House	401 E. M Street, Wilmington	1971
Barnsdall, Aline, Complex	4800 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles	1971
Batchelder House	626 South Arroyo Boulevard, Pasadena	1978
Battery John Barlow and Saxton	Fort MacArthur, San Pedro	1982
Battery Osgood-Farley	Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation, San Pedro	1974
Bekins Storage Co. Roof Sign (Early Automobile-Related Properties in Pasadena MPS)	511 South Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena	1997
Bentz, Louise C., House	657 Prospect Boulevard, Pasadena	1977
Bernard, Susan Machado, House and Barn	845 S. Lake Street, Los Angeles	1979
Beverly Hills Women's Club	1700 Chevy Chase Drive, Beverly Hills	2006
Beverly Wilshire Hotel	9528 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills	1987
Blacker, Robert R., House	1177 Hillcrest Avenue, Pasadena	1986
Blinn, Edmund, House	160 N. Oakland Avenue, Pasadena	2001
Board of Trade Building	111 W. 7 th Street, Los Angeles	2008
Bolton Hall	10116 Commerce Avenue, Tujunga	1971
Bolton, Dr. W.T., House	370 W. Del Mar Boulevard, Pasadena	1980
Bonnie Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	140 S. Bonnie Avenue, Pasadena	1994
Bowen Court	539 E. Villa Street, Pasadena	1982
Bradbury Building	304 S. Broadway, Los Angeles	1971
Britt, Eugene W., House	2141 W. Adams Boulevard, Los Angeles	1979
Broadway Theatre and Commercial District	300-849 S. Broadway, Los Angeles	1979
Broadway Theatre and Commercial District (Boundary Increase)	242, 248-260, 249-259, 900-911, 908-910, 921-937, 930-947 S. Broadway, Los Angeles	2002
Bryan Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	427 S. Marengo Avenue, Pasadena	1986
Bryson Apartment Hotel	2701 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles	1983

Building at 816 South Grand Avenue	816 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles	2004
Bullock's Pasadena	401 S. Lake Avenue, Pasadena	1996
Bullock's Wilshire Building	3050 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles	1978
Bunche, Ralph J., House	1221 E. 40 th Place, Los Angeles	1978
Bungalow Heaven Historic District (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement MPS)	Roughly bounded by N. Mentor Avenue, E. Orange Grove Boulevard, E. Washington Boulevard, No. Michigan & N. Chester Avenue, Pasadena	2008
Cahuenga Branch	4591 W. Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles	1987
Campo de Cahuenga	3919 Lankershim Boulevard, Los Angeles	2003
Carroll Avenue, 1300 Block	Carroll Avenue between Edgeware and Douglas Streets, Los Angeles	1976
Casa de Parley Johnson	7749 Florence Avenue, Downey	1986
Casa de Rosas	2600 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles	2004
Catholic-Protestant Chapels, Veterans Administration Center	Eisenhower Avenue, Los Angeles	1972
Cedar Avenue Complex	44843 (44855), 44845 and 44851 Cedar Avenue., 606 Lancaster Boulevard, and Old Jail (no address), Lancaster	1993
Centinela Adobe	7634 Midfield Avenue, Los Angeles	1974
Charmont Apartments	330 California Avenue, Santa Monica	1996
Chateau Colline	10335 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles	2003
Christmas Tree Lane	Santa Rosa Avenue between Woodbury Avenue and Altadena Drive, Altadena	1990
Citizens Publishing Company Building	9355 Culver Boulevard, Culver City	1987
City Hall- City of Burbank	275 E. Olive Avenue, Burbank	1996
Civic Center Financial District	E. Colorado Boulevard and Marengo Avenue, Pasadena	1982
Clark, Mary Andrews, Memorial Home	306-336 W. Loma Drive, Los Angeles	1995
Clarke Estate	10211 Pioneer Boulevard, Santa Fe Springs	1990
Club Casa Del Mar	1910 Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica	2000
Colonial Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	291-301 N. Garfield Avenue, Pasadena	1983
Colonial House	1416 N. Havenhurst Drive, West Hollywood	1982
Colorado Street Bridge	Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena	1981
Congregational B'nai B'rith	3663 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles	1981
Congregation Talmud Torah of Los Angeles	247 N. Breed Street, Los Angeles	2001
Cooper Arms	455 E. Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach	2000
Cottage Court (Bungalow courts of Pasadena TR)	642-654 S. Marengo Avenue, Pasadena	1983
Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	497-503 ½ N. Madison Avenue, Pasadena	1983
Court (Bungalow courts of Pasadena TR)	744-756 ½ S. Marengo Avenue, Pasadena	1983
Court (Bungalow courts of Pasadena TR)	732-744 Santa Barbara Street, Pasadena	1983
Court at 1274-1282 North Raymond Avenue (Bungalow courts of Pasadena TR)	1274-1282 N. Raymond Avenue, Pasadena	1994

Court at 275 N. Chester Avenue (Bungalow courts of Pasadena TR)	275 N. Chester Avenue, Pasadena	1994
Court at 533-549 North Lincoln Avenue (Bungalow courts of Pasadena TR)	533-549 N. Lincoln Avenue, Pasadena	1994
Court at 638-650 North Mar Vista Avenue (Bungalow courts of Pasadena TR)	638-650 N. Mar Vista Avenue, Pasadena	1994
Court at 940-948 North Raymond Avenue (Bungalow courts of Pasadena TR)	940-948 N. Raymond Avenue, Pasadena	1994
Crank House	2186 Crary Street, Altadena	1997
Crossroads of the World	6671 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood	1980
Culbertson, Cordella A. House	1188 Hillcrest Avenue, Pasadena	1985
Culver Hotel	9400 Culver Boulevard, Culver City	1997
Cypress Court (Bungalow courts of Pasadena TR)	623-641 N. Madison Avenue, Pasadena	1983
Dana, Richard Henry, Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	3320 Pepper Street, Los Angeles	1987
De Neve, Felipe, Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	2820 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles	1987
Derby, James Daniel, House	2535 E. Chevy Chase Drive, Glendale	1978
DeWenter Mansion, Guest House and Grounds	6100 Brydon Road, La Verne	1992
Diamond Apartments	321 Diamond Street, Redondo Beach	1992
Doheny Estate/Greystone	905 Loma Vista Drive, Beverly Hills	1976
Dominguez Ranch Adobe	18127 S. Alameda Street, Compton	1976
Don Carlos Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	374-386 S. Marengo Avenue, Pasadena	1983
Drum Barracks	1053 Carey Street, Wilmington	1971
Eagle Rock Branch Library (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	2224 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles	1984
Eames House	203 N. Chautauqua Boulevard, Pacific Palisades	2006
Ebell of Los Angeles	743 S. Lucerne Boulevard, Los Angeles	1994
Edison Historic District	611, 637, and 500 Block of W. Second Street, Pomona	1986
El Cabrillo	1832-1850 N. Grace Avenue, Los Angeles	2005
El Greco Apartment	817 N. Hayworth Avenue, Los Angeles	1988
El Molino Viejo	1120 Old Mill Road, Pasadena	1971
Engine Company No. 27	1355 N. Cahuenga Boulevard, Los Angeles	1985
Engine Company No. 28	644-646 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles	1979
Engine House No. 18	2616 S. Hobart Boulevard, Los Angeles	1982
Ennis House	2607 Glendower Avenue, Los Angeles	1971
Episcopal Church of the Ascension	25 E. Laurel Avenue, Sierra Madre	1977
Euclid Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	545 S. Euclid Avenue, Pasadena	1983
Evanston Inn	385-395 S. Marengo Avenue, Pasadena	1984
Executive Office Building, Old	5800 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles	2002

Warner Brothers Studio		
Exposition Park Rose Garden	Exposition Park, jct. of Exposition Boulevard and Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles	1991
Farnsworth, Gen. Charles S., County Park	568 E. Mt. Curve Avenue, Altadena	1997
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco	409 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles	1984
Fenyés Estate	470 W. Walnut Street & 160 N. Orange Grove Boulevard, Pasadena	1985
Fern Avenue School	1314 Fern Avenue, Torrance	1992
Fire Station No. 23	225 E. 5 th Street, Los Angeles	1980
First National Bank of Long Beach	101-125 Pine Avenue, Long Beach	1990
First Trust Building and Garage	587-611 E. Colorado Boulevard and 30-44 N. Madison Avenue, Pasadena	1987
Foothill Boulevard Milestone (Mile 11) (Early Automobile-Related Properties in Pasadena MPS)	South side of E. Colorado Boulevard, West of junction with Holliston Avenue, Pasadena	1996
Freeman, Samuel, House	1962 Glencoe Way, Los Angeles	1971
Fremont, John C., Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	6121 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles	1987
Friday Morning Club	938-940 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles	1984
Friendship Baptist Church	80 W. Dayton Street, Pasadena	1978
Gamble House	4 Westmoreland Place, Pasadena	1971
Gano, Peter, House	718 Crescent Avenue, Avalon	1983
Garbutt House	1809 Apex Avenue, Los Angeles	1987
Garfield Building	403 W. 8 th Street, Los Angeles	1982
Garfield House	1001 Buena Vista Street, South Pasadena	1973
Gartz Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	270 N. Madison, Pasadena	1983
General Petroleum Building	612 S. Flower Street, Los Angeles	2004
Gerry Building	910 S. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles	2003
Glassell Park Elementary School	2211 West Avenue 30, Los Angeles	2007
Glendale Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	Gardena Avenue, junction with W. Cerritos Avenue, Glendale	1997
Glendale Young Men's Christian Association	140 N. Louise Street, Glendale	1994
Glendora Bougainvillea	Bennett and Minnesota Avenue, Glendora	1978
Golden Gate Theatre	5170-5188 E. Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles	1982
Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Building	4261 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles	1998
Granada Shoppes and Studios	672 S. Lafayette Park Place, Los Angeles	1986
Green-Rankin-Bembridge House	953 Park Circle Drive, Long Beach	2005
Greenwood, Barbara, Kindergarten	Hacienda Place and McKinley Avenue, Pomona	1978
Grey, Zane, Estate	396 E. Mariposa Street, Altadena	2002
Guaranty Building	6331 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood	1979
Hacienda Arms Apartments	8439 Sunset Boulevard, West Hollywood	1983
Hackett, Edward Alexander Kelley, House	1317 S. Westlake Avenue, Los Angeles	2003
Hale House	Heritage Square, 3800 N. Homer Street,	1972

	Highland Park, Los Angeles	
Hale Solar Laboratory	740 Holladay Road, Pasadena	1986
Halifax Apartments	6376 Yucca Street, Los Angeles	1998
Hanger One	5701 W. Imperial Highway, Los Angeles	1992
Harnetiaux Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	48 N. Catalina Avenue, Pasadena	1994
Haskett Court	824-824 E. California Boulevard, Pasadena	1982
Hawkins-Nimocks Estate-Particlo	12100 Telegraph Road, Santa Fe Springs, Los Angeles	1987
Ontiveros Adobe		
Heinsbergen Decorating Company Building	7415 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles	1984
Hermitage	2121 Monte Vista Street, Pasadena	2001
Highland Park Masonic Temple	104 N. Avenue 56, Los Angeles	1990
Highland Park Police Station	6045 York Boulevard, Los Angeles	1984
Highland-Camrose Bungalow Village	Junction of Highland and Camrose Avenue, Los Angeles	1989
Holly Street Livery Stable	110 E. Holly Street, Pasadena	1979
Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment District	6200-7000 Hollywood Boulevard, N. Vine Street, N. Highland Avenue and N. Ivar Street, Los Angeles	1985
Hollywood Cemetery	6000 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles	1999
Hollywood Masonic Temple	6840 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood	1985
Hollywood Melrose Hotel	5150-70 Melrose Boulevard, Los Angeles	1992
Hollywood Studio Club	1215 Lodi Place, Hollywood	1980
Holmes-Shannon House	4311 Victoria Park Drive, Los Angeles	2008
Home Economics Building	2200 W. Carson, Torrance	1983
Home Laundry	432 S. Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena	1987
Hoover Hotel	7035 Greenleaf Avenue, Whittier	2002
Horatio West Court	140 Hollister Avenue, Santa Monica	1977
Hotel Chancellor	3191 W. Seventh Street, Los Angeles	2006
Hotel Glendale	701 E. Broadway, Glendale	1994
Hotel Green	99 S. Raymond Avenue, Pasadena	1982
House at 1011 S. Madison Avenue (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)	1011 S. Madison Avenue, Pasadena	1998
House at 1015 Prospect Boulevard (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)	1015 Prospect Boulevard, Pasadena	2004
House at 1050 S. Madison Avenue (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)	1050 S. Madison Avenue, Pasadena	1998
House at 1141 N. Chester Avenue (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)	1141 N. Chester Avenue, Pasadena	2004
House at 1233 Wentworth Avenue (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)	1233 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena	1998

House at 1240 N. Los Robles (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)	1240 N. Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena	2004
House at 1487 Loma Vista Street (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)	1487 Loma Vista Street, Pasadena	2004
House at 380 W. Del Mar Boulevard (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)	380 W. Del Mar Boulevard, Pasadena	1998
House at 530 S. Marengo Avenue	530 S. Marengo Avenue, Pasadena	1979
House at 574 Bellefontaine Street (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)	574 Bellefontaine Street, Pasadena	1998
House at 674 Elliott Drive (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement)	674 Elliot Drive, Pasadena	2004
Howard Motor Company Building	1285 E. Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena	1996
Hubble, Edwin, House	1340 Woodstock Road, San Marino	1976
*Humaliwo	Address Restricted, Malibu	1976
Irving, Washington, Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	1803 S. Arlington Avenue, Los Angeles	1987
Jackson, Helen Hunt, Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	2330 Naomi Street, Los Angeles	1987
Jardinette Apartments	5128 Marathon Street, Los Angeles	1986
Jefferson Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	2211 W. Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles	1987
Johnston, Darlus David, House	12426 Mapledale Street, Norwalk	1978
Jordan, Orin, House	8310 S. Comstock Avenue, Whittier	1980
Judson Studios	200 S. Avenue Sixty-Six, Los Angeles	1999
Kerckoff Building and Annex	558-64 S. Main Street, Los Angeles	2005
Keyes Bungalow	1337 E. Boston Street, Altadena	1978
Kindel Building	1095 E. Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena	1996
Kosy Knook Court	830 Brooks Avenue, Pasadena	1994
Kress, George R., House	2337 Benedict Canyon Drive, Los Angeles	1998
La Belle Tour	6200 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood	1988
La Casa Alvarado	1459 Old Settlers Lane, Pomona	1978
Al Casa Primera de Rancho San Jose	1569 N. Park Avenue, Pomona	1975
La Loma Bridge (Early Automobile-Related Properties in Pasadena MPS)	Crossing the Arroyo Seco at La Loma Broad, Pasadena	2004
La Puente Valley Women's Club	200 N. First Street, La Puente	1999
LANE VICTORY	Berth 4, Port of San Pedro, San Pedro	1990
Lanterman House	4420 Encinas Drive, La Canada Flintridge	1994
Las Casitas Court	656 N. Summit Avenue, Pasadena	1983

(Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)		
Leonis Adobe	23537 Calabasas Road, Calabasas	1975
Lincoln Heights Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	2530 Workman Street, Los Angeles	1987
Lincoln Heights Historic District	Roughly bounded by McKinley Avenue, Towne Avenue, Pasadena Street and Garey Avenue, Pomona	2004
Lincoln, Abraham, Elementary School	1200 N. Gordon Avenue, Pomona	1989
Little Tokyo Historic District	301-369 First and 106-120 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles	1986
Lloyd, Harold, Estate	Address Restricted, Beverly Hills	1984
Long Beach Professional Building	117 E. 8 th Street, Long Beach	2005
Longfellow-Hastings House	85 S. Allen Avenue, Pasadena	1982
Longley, Howard, House	1005 Buena Vista Street, South Pasadena	1974
Lopez Adobe	1100 Pico Street, San Fernando	1971
Los Altos Apartments	4121 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles	1999
Los Angeles Central Library	630 W. 5 th Street, Los Angeles	1970
Los Angeles Harbor Light Station	Los Angeles Harbor (San Pedro Breakwater), Los Angeles	1980
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	3911 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles	1984
Los Angeles Nurses' Club	245 S. Lucas Avenue, Los Angeles	1995
Los Angeles Pacific Company Ivy Park Substation	9015 Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles	1981
Los Angeles Plaza Historic District	Roughly bounded by Spring, Macy, Alameda and Arcadia Streets and Old Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles	1972
Los Angeles Union Passenger Terminal	800 N. Alameda Street, Los Angeles	1980
Los Cerritos Ranch House	4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach	1970
Lovell House	4646 Dundee Drive, Los Angeles	1971
Lukens, Theodore Parker, House	267 N. El Molino Avenue, Pasadena	1984
Lummis House	200 E. Avenue 43, Los Angeles	1971
Lynwood Pacific Electric Railway Depot	11453 Long Beach Boulevard, Lynwood	1974
Machell-Seaman House	2341 Scarff Street, Los Angeles	1988
Main Building (Torrance High School Campus TR)	2200 W. Carson, Torrance	1983
Malabar Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	2801 Wabash Avenue, Los Angeles	1987
Marengo Gardens	982, 986,990 S. Marengo Avenue and 221- 241 Ohio Street, Pasadena	1983
Mary Louise Court (Bungalwo Courts of Pasadena TR)	583-599 N. Mentor Avenue, Pasadena	1994
McCarty Memorial Christian Church	4101 W. Adams Boulevard, Los Angeles	2002
McNally's Windemere Ranch Headquarters	San Esteban and San Cristobal Drive, La Mirada	1978
McNally, Andrew, House	654 E. Mariposa Street, Altadena	2007
Memorial Branch	4645 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles	1987
Menlo Avenue-West Twenty-ninth	Bounded by Adams Boulevard, Ellendale,	1987

Street Historic District	Thirtieth Avenue, and Vermont, Los Angeles	
Mentor Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	937 E. California Boulevard, Pasadena	1994
Merrill, Samuel, House	1285 N. Summit Avenue, Pasadena	2001
Middough Brothers-insurance Exchange Building	205 E. Broadway, Long Beach	2003
Millard House	645 Prospect Crescent, Pasadena	1976
Miller and Herriott House	1163 W. 27 th Street, Los Angeles	1979
Million Dollar Theatre	307 S. Broadway, Los Angeles	1978
Miltimore House	1301 S. Chelton Way, South Pasadena	1972
Miss Orton's classical School for Girls (Dormitory)	154 S. Euclid Avenue, Pasadena	1995
Mission Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	567 North Oakland Avenue, Pasadena	1983
Mission San Fernando Ray de Convento Building	15151 San Fernando Mission Boulevard, Los Angeles	1988
Moneta Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	4255 South Olive Street, Los Angeles	1987
Montebello Woman's Club	201 South Park Avenue, Montebello	1995
Montecito Apartments	6650 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles	1985
Mooers, Frederick Mitchell, House	818 South Bonnie Brae Street, Los Angeles	1976
Mount Lowe Railway	North of Altadena Angeles National Forest, Altadena	1993
Mount Pleasant House	Heritage Square, 3800 Home Street, Los Angeles	1976
Muir, John, Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	1005 West 64th Street, Los Angeles	1987
Municipal Warehouse No. 1	2500 Signal Street, San Pedro	2000
National Bank of Whittier Building	13002 East Philadelphia Street, Whittier	1982
Natural History Museum	900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles	2004
Neutra Office Building	2379 Glendale Building, Los Angeles	2004
Newcomb House	675-677 North El Molino Avenue, Pasadena	1982
Nicholson, Grace, Building	46 North Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena	1977
North Harper Avenue Historic District	Roughly, North Harper Avenue between Fountain and De Longpre Avenues, West Hollywood	1996
North Hollywood Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	5211 North Tujunga Avenue, North Hollywood	1987
North University Park Historic District	Roughly bounded by Hoover Street, Adams Boulevard, 28 th Street and Magnolia Avenue, Los Angeles	2004
Oaklawn Bridge and Waiting Station	Between Oaklawn and Fair oaks Avenues, South Pasadena	1973
Oaks, The	250 North Primrose Avenue, Monrovia	1978
Odd Fellows Temple	175 North Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena	1985
Old Pasadena Historic District	Roughly bounded by Pasadena, Fair oaks, Raymond Avenues, Arroyo Parkway, Del Mar boulevard, and Corson Street, Pasadena	1983
Old Pasadena Historic District	Fair oaks and Raymond Avenues, Colorado	2008

(Boundary Increase)	Boulevard, Green Street, Pasadena	
*Old Santa Susana Stage Road	Address Restricted, Chatsworth	1974
Orange Grove Court	745 East Orange Grove Boulevard, Pasadena	1983
(Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)		
Orange Heights-Barnhart Tracts Historic District	Roughly bounded by North Los Robles Avenue, West, North El Molino Avenue East, Jackson Street North, and East Mountain Street South, Pasadena	1995
Oviatt, James, Building	617 South Olive Street, Los Angeles	1983
Pacific Electric Railroad Bridge	Torrance boulevard and Bow Street, Torrance	1989
Pacific Electric Railway Company Substation No. 8	2245 North Lake Avenue, Altadena	1977
Paddison Ranch Buildings	11951 Imperial Highway, Norwalk	1978
Padua Hills Theatre	4467 Via Padova, Claremont	1998
Palmer, Minnie Hill, House	Chatsworth Park South, Chatsworth	1979
Palmetto Court	100 Palmetto Drive, Pasadena	1983
(Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)		
Palomares, Ygnacio, Adobe	Corner of Arrow Highway and Orange Grove Avenue, Pomona	1971
Palos Verdes Public Library and Art Gallery	2400 Via Camesina, Palos Verdes Estates	1995
Palos Verdes Public Library and Art Gallery-Farnham Martin's Park	2400 Via Campesina, Palos Verdes Estates	1996
(Boundary Increase)		
Park Place – Arroyo Terrace Historic District	368-440 Arroyo Terrace, 200-240 North Grand Avenue, 201-239 North Orange Grove Boulevard, Pasadena	2007
(Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement MPS)		
Parkhurst Building	185 Pier Avenue, Santa Monica	1978
Pasadena Civic Center District	Roughly bounded by Walnut and Green Streets, Raymond and Euclid Avenues, Pasadena	1980
Pasadena Playhouse	39 South El Molino Avenue, Pasadena	1975
Pasadena Playhouse Historic District	464-611 East Colorado Boulevard, 550-655 East Green Street, 21-127 South El Molino Avenue, and 150 North-101 South Madison Avenue, Pasadena	1994
Patio del Moro	8225-8237 Fountain Avenue, West Hollywood	1986
Pegler, John Carlton House	419 East Highland Avenue, Sierra Madre	1988
Pellissier Building	3780 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles	1979
Petifils-Boos House	545 Plymouth Boulevard, Los Angeles	2005
Phillips Mansion	2640 West Pomona Boulevard, Pomona	1974
Pico, Pio, Casa	6003 Pioneer Boulevard, Whittier	1973
Pico, Romulo, Adobe	10940 Sepulveda Boulevard, Mission Hills	1966
Pisgah Home Historic District	6026-6044 Echo Street and 6051 A-D Hayes Street, Los Angeles	2007
Pitzer House	4353 North Towne, Claremont	1986
Plaza Substation	10 Olvera Street, Los Angeles	1978
Point Fermin Lighthouse	805 Paseo Del Mar, San Pedro	1972
Point Vicente Light	Rancho Palos Verdes, Long Beach	1980

Pomona City Stable	636 West Monterey Avenue, Pomona	2004
Pomona Fox Theater	102-144 3 rd Street, Pomona	1982
Pomona YMCA Building	350 North Geary Avenue, Pomona	1986
Portal of the Folded Wings Shrine to Aviation and Museum	10621 Victory Boulevard, North Hollywood	1998
Prospect Historic District	Prospect Boulevard Square, Crescent, and Terrace, Rosemont Avenue, Armada and Fremont Drives, and La Mesa Place, Pasadena	1983
*Puvunga Indian Village Sites	Address Restricted, Long Beach	1974
*Puvunga Indian village Sites (Boundary Increase)	Address Restricted, Long Beach	1982
Queen Ann Cottage and Coach Barn	301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia	1980
RALPH J. SCOTT	Berth 85, San Pedro	1989
Ralphs Grocery Store	1142-54 Westwood Boulevard, Los Angeles	1989
Ramsay-Durfee Estate	2425 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles	1989
Rancho El Encino	16756 Moorpark Street, Encino	1971
Rancho Los Alamitos	6400 Bixby Hill Road, Long Beach	1981
Redondo Beach Original Townsite Historic District	N. Gertruda Avenue, Carnelian Street, North Guadalupe Avenue and Diamond Street, Redondo Beach	1988
Redondo Beach Public Library	309 Esplanade Street, Redondo Beach	1981
Reeve, Jennie A., House	4260 Country Club Drive, Long Beach	1984
Rialto Theatre	1019-1023 Fair Oaks Avenue, South Pasadena	1978
Ridge Route, Old	Along Old Ridge Route (roughly bounded by Sandberg and Canton Canyon), Castaic	1997
Rindge, Frederick Hastings, House	2263 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles	1986
Rives, James C., House	10921 South Paramount Boulevard, Downey	1978
RMS QUEEN MARY	Pier J, 1126 Queensway Highway, Long Beach	1993
Robinson, Virginia, Estate	1008 Elden Way, Beverly Hills	1978
Rogers, Will, House	14253 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles	1971
Ronda	1400-1414 Havenhurst Drive, West Hollywood	1985
Roosevelt Building	727 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles	2007
Rose Bowl, The	991 Rosemont Avenue, Brookside Park, Pasadena	1987
Rose Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	449-457 South Hudson Avenue, Pasadena	1983
Rowland, John A., House	16021 East Gale Avenue, Industry	1973
Royal Laundry Complex	443 South Raymond Avenue, Pasadena	2007
Russian Village District	290-370 South Mills Avenue and 480 Cucamonga Avenue, Claremont	1978
S.S. CATALINA	Berth 96, Los Angeles Harbor, San Pedro	1976
*Saddle Rock Ranch Pictograph Site	Address Restricted, Malibu	1982
San Dimas Hotel	121 San Dimas Avenue, San Dimas	1972
San Fernando Building, The	400-410 South Main Street, Los Angeles	1986
San Gabriel Mission	Junipero Street and West Mission Drive, San Gabriel	1971
San Pedro Municipal Ferry Building	Berth 84, foot of 6 th Street, San Pedro	1996
San Rafael Rancho	Bonita Drive, Glendale	1976
Santa Fe Coast Lines Hospital	610-30 South Louis Street, Los Angeles	2003
Santa Fe Freight Depot	970 East 3 rd Street, Los Angeles	2006
Santa Monica Looff Hippodrome	276 Santa Monica Pier, Santa Monica	1987

Sara-Thel Court	618-630 South Marengo Avenue, Pasadena	1983
Schindler, R.M., House	833 North Kings Road, West Hollywood	1971
Scripps College for Women	Columbia and 10 th Street, Claremont	1984
Scripps Hall	209 East Mariposa Street, Altadena	1999
Sears, Roebuck & Company Mail Order Building	2650 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles	2006
Second Church of Christ Scientist	655 Cedar Avenue, Long Beach	2005
Security Trust and Savings	6381-85 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood	1983
Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles	529 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles	2005
Sinclair, Upton, House	464 North Myrtle Avenue, Monrovia	1971
Singer Building	16 south Oakland Avenue and 520 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena	1985
Smith Estate	5905 El Mio Drive, Los Angeles	1982
Smith, Ernest W., House	272 south Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena	1988
Somerville Hotel	4225 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles	1976
South Bonnie Brae Tract Historic District	1026-1053 South Bonnie Brae Street and 1830-1851 West Eleventh Street, Los Angeles	1988
South Marengo Historic District	South Marengo Avenue, Pasadena	1928
South Pasadena Historic District	Roughly bounded by Mission and El Centro Street, and Fairview and Meridian Avenues, South Pasadena	1982
South Serrano Avenue Historic District	400 block of South Serrano Avenue, Los Angeles	1988
Southern California Gas Company Complex	800, 810, 820 and 830 South Flower Street, Los Angeles	2004
Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, Whittier	7333 Greenleaf Avenue, Whittier	2005
Southwest Museum	234 Museum Drive, Los Angeles	2004
Sovereign Hotel	205 Washington Avenue, Santa Monica	1997
Sowden, John, House	5121 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles	1971
Space Flight Operations Facility	Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena	1985
Spring Street Financial District	354-704 South Spring Street, Los Angeles	1979
Spring Street Financial District (Boundary Increase)	401 South Main Street and 405-11 South Main Street, Los Angeles	2000
St. Andrews Bungalow Court	1514-1544 North St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles	1998
St. James Park Historic District	Roughly bounded by 21 st and 23 Streets, Mount St. Mary's College, West Adams Boulevard and Union Avenue, Los Angeles	1991
St. John's Episcopal Church	514 West Adams Boulevard, Los Angeles	2000
Standard Oil Building	7257 Bright Avenue, Whittier	1980
Stevenson, Robert Louis, Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	803 Spence Street, Los Angeles	1987
Stimson House	2421 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles	1978
Storer House	8161 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles	1971
Storrier-Stearns Japanese Garden	270 Arlington Drive, Pasadena	2005
Stoutenburgh House	255 South Marengo Avenue, Pasadena	1980
Straight, Charles E., House	4333 Emerald Avenue, La Verne	1992
Streetcar Depot	Pershing and Dewey Avenues, Los Angeles	1972
Stuart Company Plant and Office	3360 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena	1998

Building		
Subway Terminal Building	417, 415,425 South Hill Street, 416.420, 424 South Olive Street, Los Angeles	2006
Sunset Towers	8358 Sunset Boulevard, West Hollywood	1980
Superior Oil Company building	550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles	2003
Sweetser Residence	417 East Beryl Street, Redondo Beach	1985
Temple Mansion	15415 East Don Julian Road, Industry	1974
Textile Center Building	315 East Eight Street, Los Angeles	2005
Title Guarantee and Trust Company Building	401-411 West 5 th Street, Los Angeles	1984
Toberman, C.E., Estate	1847 Camino Palmero, Hollywood	1983
Torrance School	2200 West Carson, Torrance	1983
Town House, The	2959-2973 Wilshire Boulevard and 607-643 South Commonwealth Avenue, Los Angeles	1997
Tuna Club of Avalon	100 St. Catherine Way, Catalina Island, Avalon	1991
Twentieth Street Historic District	912-950 20 th Street (even numbers), Los Angeles	1991
Twenty-Five Foot Space Simulator	Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena	1985
US Court House and Post Office (US Post Office in California 1900-1941 TR)	312 No. Spring Street, Los Angeles	2006
US Post Office-Beverly Hills Main (US Post Office in California 1900-1941 TR)	469 North Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills	1985
US Post Office-Burbank Downtown Station (US Post Office in California 1900-1941 TR)	125 East Olive Avenue, Burbank	1985
US Post Office-Glendale Main (US Post Office in California 1900-1941 TR)	313 East Broadway Street, Glendale	1985
US Post Office-Hollywood Station (US Post Office in California 1900-1941 TR)	1615 North Wilcox Avenue, Los Angeles	1985
US Post Office-Long Beach Main (US Post Office in California 1900-1941 TR)	300 Long Beach Boulevard, Long Beach	1985
US post Office-Los Angeles Terminal Annex (US Post Office in California 1900-1941 TR)	900 Alameda Street, Los Angeles	1985
US post Office-San Pedro Main (US Post Office in California 1900-1941 TR)	839 South beacon Street, San Pedro	1985
Van Buren Place Historic District	2620-2657 Van Buren Place, Los Angeles	1989
Van Nuys Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	14553 Sylvan Way, Los Angeles	1987
*Vasquez Rocks	Agua Dulce Road, Agua Dulce	1972
Venice Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	610 California Avenue, Los Angeles	1987

Venice Canal Historic District	Roughly bounded by Grand, Carroll, Eastern and Sherman canals, Los Angeles	1982
Venice of America House	1223 Cabrillo Avenue, Los Angeles	2001
Vermont Square Branch (Los Angeles Branch Library System TR)	1201 West 48th Street, Los Angeles	1987
Villa Bonita	1817 Hillcrest Road, Hollywood	1986
Villa Francesca	1 Peppertree Drive, Rancho Palos Verdes	1986
Villa Riviera	800 East Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach	1996
Villa Verde	800 South San Rafael, Pasadena	1984
Vista del Arroyo Hotel and Bungalows	125 South Grand Avenue, Pasadena	1981
Ware, Henry A., House (Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement MPS)	460 Bellefontaine Street, Pasadena	2004
Warner Brothers Theater	478 West 6 th Street, San Pedro	1999
Washington Building	9720-9732 Washington Boulevard, Culver City	1991
Washington Court (Bungalow Courts of Pasadena TR)	475 East Washington Boulevard, Pasadena	1994
Watts Station	1686 East 103 rd Street, Los Angeles	1974
Watts Towers of Simon Rodia	1765 East 107 th Street, Los Angeles	1977
Wayfarers Chapel	5755 Palos Verdes Drive South, Rancho Palos Verdes	2005
Weaver, Henry, House	142 Adelaide Drive, Santa Monica	1989
Well No. 4, Pico Canyon Oil Field	9.5 miles North of San Fernando, West of US 99, San Fernando	1966
Whitley Court	1720-1728 ½ Whitley Avenue, Los Angeles	2004
Whitley Heights Historic District	Roughly bounded by Franklin, Highland, Cahuenga, and Fairfield Avenue, Hollywood	1982
Willmore, The	315 West Third Street, Long Beach	1999
Wilmington Branch	309 West Opp Street, Los Angeles	1987
Wilshire Branch	149 North Saint Andrews Place, Los Angeles	1987
Wilson, Warren, Beach House	15 Thirtieth Street, Venice	1986
Wilton Historic District	South Wilton Place, South Wilton Drive, and Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles	1979
Women's Club of Redondo Beach	400 South Broadway, Redondo Beach	1984
Woodbury-Story House	2606 North Madison Avenue, Altadena	1993
Workman Adobe	15415 Don Julian Road, Industry	1974
Workman Family Cemetery	15415 East Don Julian Road, Industry	1974
Wright, Lloyd, Home and Studio	858 North Doheny Drive, West Hollywood	1987
Wrigley, William, Jr., Summer Cottage	76 Wrigley Road, Avalon	1985
Wynyate	851 Lyndon Street, South Pasadena	1973
Young's Market Company Building	1610 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles	2004
Ziegler Estate	4601 North Figueroa Boulevard, Los Angeles	2002

* Archaeological site; address restricted.

Table 4.3.2.4-2, *National Historic Landmarks in Los Angeles County*, lists properties designated NHLs in Los Angeles County.⁹⁸

**TABLE 4.3.2.4-2
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

Name	Location	Year Listed
Angelus Temple	Los Angeles	1992
Baldwin Hills Village	Los Angeles	2001
Barnsdall, Aline, Complex (Hollyhock House)	Los Angeles	2007
Bradbury Building	Los Angeles	1977
Eames House (Case Study House #8)	Pacific Palisades	2006
Gamble, David B., House	Pasadena	1977
Hale Solar Observatory	Pasadena	1989
Hubble, Edwin, House	San Marino	1976
<i>Lane Victory</i> (Victory Ship)	San Pedro	1990
Little Tokyo Historic District	Los Angeles	1995
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	Los Angeles	1984
Los Cerritos Ranch House	Long Beach	1970
<i>Ralph J. Scott</i> (Fireboat)	San Pedro	1989
Rose Bowl	Pasadena	1987
Santa Monica Looff Hippodrome	Santa Monica	1987
Sinclair, Upton, House	Monrovia	1971
Space Flight Operations Facility	Pasadena	1985
Twenty-Five Foot Space Simulator	Pasadena	1985
Watts Towers	Los Angeles	1990
Well No. 4, Pico Canyon Oil Field	Los Angeles County	1966
Saddleback Ranch Pictograph Site	Malibu	Determined eligible but not designated, 1990

⁹⁸ National Park Service. Accessed 15 May 2004. "National Historic Landmarks Program Listing of National Historic Landmarks by State: California." Available at: <http://www.nps.gov/nhl/designations/Lists/CA01.pdf>

Table 4.3.2.4-3, *Partial Listing of California Register Properties in Los Angeles County*, presents listings in the CRHR, exclusive of properties listed in the NRHP, determined eligible for the NRHP through a consensus determination, or designated as CHLs or CPHI.⁹⁹ None of these properties is located in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.

**TABLE 4.3.2.4-3
PARTIAL LISTING OF CALIFORNIA REGISTER PROPERTIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

Name	Location	Year Listed
Bell House	Bell	1999
Bembridge Aviary	Long Beach	2001
Bembridge Carriage House	Long Beach	2001
Bembridge House / Green House	Long Beach	2001
Jardin Del Encanto and Cascades Park	Monterey Park	1998
North Arnaz Drive Historic District	Beverly Hills	1990

⁹⁹ California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed 15 May 1009. California Historical Landmarks. Available at: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/listed_resources/

Table 4.3.2.4-4, *California Historical Landmarks in Los Angeles County*, itemizes registered CHLs in both incorporated and unincorporated Los Angeles County. Many CHLs are also listed in the NRHP, and all CHLs designated with numbers 770 and above are automatically listed in the CRHR.¹⁰⁰ As of May, 2009, there were 103 registered CHLs within the Los Angeles County.¹⁰¹

**TABLE 4.3.2.4-4
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

NAME	LOCATION	CHL NO.	LISTED IN NRHP	LISTED IN CRHR
Casa de Governor Pio Pico	Pio Pico State Historic Park 6003 Pioneer Boulevard, Whittier	127		
Nuestra Senora La Reina de Los Angeles	535 North Main Street (near Macy St.), Los Angeles	144		
Avila Adobe	El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument Olvera Street, Los Angeles	145		
Banning Park	401 East M Street (at Banning Place), Wilmington	147		
Brand Park (Memory Garden)	15174 San Fernando Mission Boulevard, Los Angeles	150		
Campo de Cahuenga	3919 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood	151	Yes	
Domínguez Ranchhouse	18127 South Alameda, Compton	152		
Los Angeles Plaza	El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument, 500 block of North Main Street, Los Angeles	156		
Mission San Fernando Rey De España	15151 San Fernando Mission Boulevard, Mission Hills	157	Yes	
Mission San Gabriel Arcángel	537 West Mission Drive (at Junipero Street), San Gabriel (USGS Quadrangle Street Name: El Monte)	158	Yes	
Pico House (Hotel)	El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument 400 block of Main Street, Los Angeles	159	Yes	
Plummer Park and Oldest House in Hollywood	Original location: 7377 Santa Monica Blvd, Hollywood New location: 23537 Calabasas Road, Calabasas	160		
Site of Mission Vieja	Southwest Corner of North San Gabriel Boulevard and North Lincoln Avenue, Montebello	161		

¹⁰⁰ California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed 15 May 1009. California Historical Landmarks. Available at: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/listed_resources/

¹⁰¹ California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed 15 May 1009. California Historical Landmarks. Available at: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/listed_resources/

NAME	LOCATION	CHL NO.	LISTED IN NRHP	LISTED IN CRHR
La Mesa Battlefield	4490 Exchange Avenue (at Downey Road), Vernon	167		
Oak of the Golden Dream	Placerita Canyon State and County Park, Placerita Canyon Road, 4.6 miles Northeast of Newhall, Los Angeles	168		
Drum Barracks	1053 Cary Street (corner Cary and Opp), Wilmington	169		
Hancock Park La Brea	Hancock Park, 5801 Wilshire Boulevard (between Ogden and Curson Streets), Los Angeles	170		
Merced Theatre	El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument 420 Main Street, Los Angeles	171	Yes	
Pioneer Oil Refinery	238 Pine Street, Newhall	172		
Casa Adobe De San Rafael	1330 Dorothy Drive, Glendale	235		
First Home of Pomona College	Southwest Corner of Mission Boulevard and South White Street, Pomona	289		
Lugo Adobe (Site of)	El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument Southeast corner of Los Angeles and Alameda Streets, Los Angeles	301		
Old Mill	1120 Old Mill Road, San Marino	302		
Rómulo Pico Adobe (Ranchito Rómulo)	10940 North Sepulveda Boulevard, Mission Hills	362	Yes	
Centinela Springs	Centinela Park 700 Warren Lane, Inglewood	363		
E.J. Baldwin's Queen Anne Cottage	Los Angeles State and County Arboretum 301 North Baldwin, Arcadia	367		
Hugo Reid Adobe	Los Angeles State and County Arboretum 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia	368		
Adobe de Palomares	491 East Arrow Highway, Pomona	372		
Old Salt Lake	Southeast Corner of Harbor Drive and Yacht Club Way, Redondo Beach	373		
Site of Home of Diego Sepúlveda	700 block of Channel Street, San Pedro	380		
Site of Old Whaling Station	Portuguese Bend Club Palos Verdes Drive and Maritime Road, Rancho Palos Verdes	381		
Site of Adobe Home of Jose Dolores Sepúlveda	Approximately at the intersection of Madison Street and Courtney Way, Torrance	383		
Timms' Point and Landing	Sampson Way at Southern Pacific Slip, San Pedro	384		
Rio San Gabriel Battlefield	Northeast corner of Washington Boulevard and Buff Road, Montebello	385		
La Casa De Carrión	919 Puddingstone Drive, La Verne	386		
The Ortega-Vigare Adobe	616 South Ramona Street, San Gabriel	451		
Pomona Water Powerplant	Camp Baldy Road (P.M. 2.0), San Antonio Canyon, 8.1 miles North of State Highway 166, Claremont	514		

NAME	LOCATION	CHL NO.	LISTED IN NRHP	LISTED IN CRHR
Well, CSO 4 (Pico 4)	On West Pico Canyon Road, 3.3 miles West of I-5, Newhall	516		
Mentryville	27201 West Pico Canyon Road, 2.8 miles West of I-5, Newhall	516-2		
Serra Springs	University High School Horticulture Area, 11800 Texas Avenue, Los Angeles	522		
Lummis Home	200 East Avenue 43 at Pasadena Freeway No. 11, Los Angeles	531	Yes	
Original Building of the University of Southern California (USC)	Widney Hall Alumni House University of Southern California Childs Way (between Hoover Boulevard and University Avenue), Los Angeles	536		
Cecil B. DeMille Studio Barn	2100 North Highland Avenue, Hollywood	554		
Rancho San Francisco	Southwest corner of "the Old Road" and Henry Mayo Drive, 0.2 miles South of I-5 and State Highway 126 Interchange, Valencia	556		
St. Vincent's Place	St. Vincent Court (in alley between Broadway and Hill, and 6 th and 7 th Streets), Los Angeles	567		
Well, Alamitos 1	Northeast corner of Temple Avenue and Hill Street, Signal Hill	580		
Lang	Soledad Canyon Lang Station Road (0.4 miles South of State Highway 14 (P.M. 35.6), Shadow Pines Boulevard, 4.7 miles East of Canyon Country	590		
Old Short Cut	Angeles National Forest Chilao Visitor's Center Angeles Crest Highway (State Hwy 2), 27 miles East of La Canada	632		
Catalina Adobe	2211 Bonita Drive, Glendale	637		
Grave of George Caralambo, (Greek George)	Founder's Memorial Park Broadway at Gregory Avenue, Whittier	646		
The Cascades	0.1 miles North of Intersection of Foothill Boulevard and Balboa Boulevard, 4 miles Northwest of San Fernando	653		
Portolá Trail Campsite (I)	Elysian Park Entrance Northwest corner of North Broadway and Elysian Park Drive, Los Angeles	655		
Bella Union Hotel Site	Fletcher Bowron Square 300 Block of North Main (between Temple and Aliso Streets), Los Angeles	656		
Western Hotel	557 West Lancaster Boulevard, Lancaster	658		
Heritage House	Northwest corner of Willowbrook Avenue and Myrrh Street, Compton	664		
Portolá Trail Campsite, 2	325 South La Cienega Boulevard (between Olympic and Gregory), Beverly	665		

NAME	LOCATION	CHL NO.	LISTED IN NRHP	LISTED IN CRHR
Governor Stoneman Adobe, Los Angeles	Hills 1912 Montroble Place, San Marino	669		
Paradox Hybrid Walnut Tree	12300 Whittier Boulevard (at Mar Vista), Whittier	681		
Lyons Station Stagecoach Stop	USGS Quadrangle Sheet Name: Venice Eternal Valley Memorial Park 23287 North Sierra Highway (near State Highway 14 and San Fernando Road), Newhall	688		
Los Encinos State Historic Park	Los Encino State Historic Park 16756 Moorpark Street, Encino	689	Yes	
Griffith Ranch	12685 Foothill Boulevard (at Vaughn Street), San Fernando	716		
The Angeles National Forest	San Gabriel Mountains Clear Creek Vista Point State Highway 2 (P.M. 32.8), 8.3 miles North of I-210, La Canada	717		
Site of the Initial United States Air Meet	18501 South Wilmington Avenue, Carson	718		
Old Plaza Firehouse	El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument 501 North Los Angeles Street	730		
The Mirror Building (Site of Butterfield Stage Station)	145 South Spring Street, Los Angeles	744		
San Fernando Cemetery	Southwest Corner of Bledsoe and Foothill, Sylmar	753		
Site of the Los Angeles Star	Fletcher Bowron Square 300 Block of North Main (between Temple and Aliso Streets), Los Angeles	789		Yes
First Jewish Site in Los Angeles	Chavez Ravine (behind US naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center) 800 West Lilac Terrace Drive, Los Angeles	822		Yes
Old Santa Monica Forestry Station	Rustic Canyon Recreation Center Northwest corner of Latimer and Hilltree Roads, Los Angeles	840		Yes
The Gamble House	4 Westmorland Place, Pasadena	871	Yes	Yes
Workman Home and Family Cemetery	15415 East Don Julian Road, City of Industry	874	Yes	Yes
Site of Port Los Angeles Long Wharf	Will Rogers State Beach Lifeguard Headquarters 15100 West Pacific Coast Highway 1 (P.M. 375), Pacific Palisades	881		Yes
Pasadena Playhouse	39 South El Molino Avenue, Pasadena	887	Yes	Yes
S.S. Catalina	Original location: Port of Los Angeles, Catalina Terminal, Berth 96 New Location: Ensenada Harbor Ensenada, Mexico	894		Yes
Chatsworth Calera Site	Intersection of Woolsey Canyon Road and Valley Circle Boulevard from State	911		Yes

NAME	LOCATION	CHL NO.	LISTED IN NRHP	LISTED IN CRHR
Glendora Bougainvillea	Highway 27 and Plummer (site is 500 feet Northeast of intersection), Chatsworth 400 Block of East Bennet Avenue (at Minnesota Avenue), Glendora	912		Yes
St. Francis Dam Disaster Site	San Francisquito Power Plant No. 2 32300 North San Francisquito Canyon Road, 9.2 miles North of Saugus	919		Yes
Casa De San Pedro	Middle Reservation, Fort MacArthur 2400 Block of Pacific Avenue (East side of Parade field), 300 feet south of Intersection of Meyler and Quartermaster Roads, San Pedro	920		Yes
Site of Llano Del Rio Cooperative Colony	On State Highway 138 (P.M. 64.1), Llano	No. 933		Yes
Temporary Detention Camps for Japanese Americans-Santa Anita Assembly Center and Pomona Assembly Center	Arcadia and Pomona	934		Yes
Twentieth Century Folk Environments (Thematic) – Old Trapper’s Lodge	Original Location: 10340 Keswick Avenue at San Fernando Road, Sun Valley New Location: Los Angeles Pierce College, Cleveland Park, 6201 Winnetka Avenue, Woodland Hills	939		Yes
Reform School for Juvenile Offenders (Fred C. Nelles School)	Department of the Youth Authority Entrance 11850 East Whittier Boulevard, Whittier	947		Yes
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	University of Southern California (south end) 3911 South Figueroa, Los Angeles	960		Yes
Harold Lloyd Estate (Greenacres)	1740 Green Acres Place, Beverly Hills	961		Yes
The Mojave Road	Site of road runs from Drum Barracks in Wilmington to where State route 66 crosses Los Angeles County line into San Bernardino County	963		Yes
Point Dume	Point Dume State Beach (corner of “Cliffside Drive and Birdview Avenue), Malibu	965		Yes
Adamson House at Malibu Lagoon State Beach	23200 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu	966	Yes	Yes
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center	1700 Stadium Way, Los Angeles	972		Yes
El Monte-First Southern California Settlement by Immigrants from United States	Santa Fe Trail Historical Park Valley Boulevard and Santa Anita Avenue, El Monte	975		Yes
Rancho Los Cerritos Historic Site	4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach	978		Yes
Casa de Rancho San	7000 East Gage, Bell Gardens	984		Yes

NAME	LOCATION	CHL NO.	LISTED IN NRHP	LISTED IN CRHR
Antonio (Henry Gage Mansion)				
Pacific Asia Museum (Grace Nicholson's Treasure House of Oriental and Western Art)	46 North Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena	988		Yes
Christmas Tree Lane	Santa Rose Avenue (both sides of street from Woodbury Avenue to Altadena Drive), Altadena	990	Yes	Yes
Watts Towers of Simon Rodia	1765 East 107 th Street, Los Angeles	993		Yes
Tuna Club of Avalon	100 Street Catherine Way, Avalon	997	Yes	Yes
Beale's Cut Stagecoach Pass	Intersection of Sierra Highway and Clampitt Road, Santa Clarita	1006		Yes
Frank Lloyd Wright Textile Block Houses (Thematic), Ennis House	2655 Glendower Avenue, Los Angeles	1011	Yes	Yes
Frank Lloyd Wright Textile Block House (Thematic), Freeman House	1962 Glencoe Way, Los Angeles	1011	Yes	Yes
Long Beach Marine Stadium	Pete Archer Rowing Center (end of Boathouse lane) Nieto Avenue and Appian Way, Long Beach	1014		Yes
Manhattan Beach State Pier	West of Manhattan Beach Boulevard, Manhattan Beach	1018		Yes
Liberty Hill Site	Vicinity of 5 th Street and Harbor Boulevard, San Pedro	1021		Yes
Hay Tree	16475 Paramount Boulevard, Paramount	1038		Yes
Site of the Childhood Home of the Beach Boys	3701 West 119th Street, Hawthorne	1041		Yes

Table 4.3.2.4-5, *California Points of Historical Interest in Los Angeles County*, itemizes listed CPHIs. CPHIs designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. A historical resource can not be designated as both a CHL and PHI. If a PHI is subsequently granted status as a CHL, its PHI designation is retired.

**TABLE 4.3.2.4-5
CALIFORNIA POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY***

NAME	LOCATION	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	CPHI NO.
Abraham Lincoln Elementary School	1200 N. Gordon Street, Pomona	1936	044
Altadena Town and Country Club	2290 Country Club Drive, Altadena	1911	052
Antelope Valley Indian Museum	15701 East Avenue, Lancaster	1928	033
Bassett Elementary School	546 N. Vineland Avenue, Bassett	N/A	034
Bob's Big Boy Restaurant & Sign	4211 Riverside Drive, Burbank	1949	054
Bolton Hall	10116 Commerce Avenue, Los Angeles	1913	002
Boulevard Theatre/West Coast Theatre	1617 W. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles	1924	029
Carpenter House Museum	10500 E. Flora Vista, Bellflower	1928	036
Charles Chaplin Film Studio, A & M	1416 N. La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles	1917	006
Church of the Lighted Window	1200 Foothill Boulevard, La Canada Flintridge	1924	007
Citizen Publishing Company Building	9355 Culver Boulevard, Culver City	1929	038
David Familian Chapel	5540 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, North Hollywood	1949	063
Descanso Gardens	1418 Descanso Drive, La Canada Flintridge	N/A	004
East Los Angeles Railroad Station	5480 Ferguson Drive, Commerce	1928	058
Exposition Park Rose Garden	Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles	1914	042
Fenyés Estate	470 W. Walnut Street, Pasadena	1905	059
Hamilton Aero Hangar, United Airport	2761 Hollywood Way, Burbank	1930	060
Heritage Square	3800 Homer Street, Los Angeles	N/A	027
Historical Park	9632 Steele Street, Rosemead	1929	020
Huntington Building – Pacific Electric	610 S. Main Street	1905	043
J.D. Palomares House	2172 Walnut Street, La Verne	1880	061
Lanternman House/ El Retiro	4420 Encinas Drive, La Canada Flintridge	1915	062
La Venta Inn	796 Via Del Monte, Palos Verdes Estates	1923	051
Leonis Adobe	23537 Calabasas Road, Calabasas	1880	055
Long Beach Marine Stadium	Apian Way, Long Beach	1930	056
Looff Pier, Santa Monica Pier	Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica	1890	016
Lopez Adobe/La Casa De Geronimo	1100 Pico Street, San Fernando	1882	005

NAME	LOCATION	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	CPHI NO.
Los Angeles High School	Broadway, Los Angeles	1873	024
Old El Monte Jail	3535 Santa Anita Avenue, El Monte	1880	047
Pacific Electric Railway, Firestone	E. Firestone Boulevard, (vicinity of) Florence	1930	040
Padua Hills Theatre	4467 Via Padova, Claremont	1930	015
Patriotic Hall	1816 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles	1925	023
Ramsay-Durfee Estate, Villa Maria	2425 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles	1907	046
Rivera First Baptist Church	Serapis Street, Pico Rivera	1950	008
Robinson, Virginia Estate	1008 Elden Way, Beverly Hills	1911	028
San Dimas Hotel	121 San Dimas Avenue, San Dimas	1887	003
Santa Monica Depot	301 N. Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia	1882	001
Santa Susana Stage Road	San Fernando	1859	010
Saugus Southern Pacific Railroad	24107 San Fernando Road, Newhall	1887	031
Scripps Hall/Pasadena Waldorf	209 E. Mariposa Street, Altadena	1904	041
Shoreline Loeff Carousel	Shoreline Village Drive, Long Beach	1906	035
Soledad-Acton Schoolhouse	32248 N. Crown Valley Road, Acton	1890	014
Suangna Indian Village	Carson	N/A	013
Sylvia Park Country Club Clubhouse	20421 Callon Drive, Topanga	1930	057
Temple Hall	15415 E. Don Julian Road, City of Industry	1923	019
Topanga Christian Fellowship Church	269 Old Topanga Canyon Road, Topanga	1953	065
W. R. Rowland Adobe Redwood Ranch	130 Avenida Alipaz, Walnut	1883	021
Wichstand	4508 Slauson Avenue, Los Angeles	1957	048
William Andres Clark Library	2520 Cimarron Street, Los Angeles	1924	042-A
Women's Club of Claremont	343 W. 12 th Street, Claremont	1910	049
Woodbury/Story House	2606 N. Madison Avenue, Altadena	1882	012

SOURCE:

* California Office of Historic Preservation. 2009. *California Historical Resources Inventory, 2009*. Fullerton, CA: California State University, Department of Anthropology, South Central Coastal Information Center.

4.4 HUMAN REMAINS

4.4.1 Human Remains Context

The interment of human remains among California Native Americans can be classified into three methods: inhumation (burial), cremation, and a combination of both inhumation and cremation. The preferred method varied depending on the region and cultural group, and some groups practiced both methods simultaneously depending of the situation in which the individual died. With interment came the practice of grave goods, a practice favored by most of the tribes in California. Grave goods usually consisted of beads of various materials, knives, projectile points, and exotic trade items among other objects. Native American burial locations are often considered sacred sites by Native American groups and most likely descendants.

Interment of human remains among pioneers and homesteaders also varied between inhumation and cremation. The interment method chosen was a result of the circumstances and location at the time of death, as well as the religion or cultural beliefs. In the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, cemeteries were few and often located at some distance. Burial on the homestead grounds was often a preferred alternative. Formal cemeteries in Los Angeles County were initially established in association with the missions, for example, the San Fernando Mission Cemetery, and churches, such as the one that was located during the first half of the 19th century adjacent to the Plaza Church in the El Pueblo Historic District in Los Angeles. Early in the development of most cities and towns, cemeteries, some specifically intended for a specific religious denomination, were consecrated. The oldest extant cemetery in the City of Los Angeles is the Evergreen Cemetery in East Los Angeles, established in 1877. Rosedale also claims the oldest crematory in the western United States, built in 1884.

4.4.2 Human Remains Resource Characterization

Under CEQA, the inadvertent discovery of human remains is treated as a cultural resource issue. By definition, such discoveries cannot be predicted.

SECTION 5

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This section of the report consists of an impacts analysis that includes significance thresholds and a determination if the implementation of the General Plan Update may have significant effects on cultural resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.¹

5.1 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.1.1 Significance Threshold

With respect to paleontological resources, CEQA does not specifically establish thresholds for significant impacts; however, Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines indicates that a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or unique geologic feature.

5.1.2 Impacts to Paleontological Resources

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to cultural resources related directly or indirectly to the destruction of a unique paleontological resource or unique geologic feature. The proposed project, the General Plan Update, does not entail any physical development that would result in ground-disturbing activities.

The unincorporated areas affected by the proposed project may potentially contain unique paleontological resources or unique geologic features. Potential impacts to paleontological resources resulting from future development activities, if any, will depend on where such development occurs. Many fossil locations are buried and therefore unknown. Excavation related to construction of projects enabled by the goals, policies, and implementation measures of the General Plan Update could result in significant impacts to these resources. Project-level environmental compliance procedures therefore should incorporate a process to identify areas of with the potential to yield paleontological resources, avoid impacting paleontologically sensitive areas if possible, and require a plan to monitor excavation activities and recover significant specimens according to professionally accepted practices, when avoidance is not possible.

¹ *California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

5.1.3 Mitigation Measures

The potential for future projects to impact paleontological resources would be mitigated to the greatest extent feasible by implementing the following mitigation measures:

5.1.3.1 Cultural-1

A paleontological resources assessment shall be performed to determine the paleontological sensitivity of the proposed project site. Assessments shall include a records search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHM) and/or other scientific institution that maintains records of fossil localities in the region. If the NHM indicates that the proposed project site is highly sensitive, a qualified paleontologist shall be retained to perform a field survey to further characterize or identify significant paleontological resources.

5.1.3.2 Cultural-2

If a proposed project site has been assessed as being *highly sensitive* for paleontological resources, a qualified paleontologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities. Prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the paleontologist shall conduct a briefing for construction personnel to provide information about the procedures to be followed in the case of a paleontological discovery. If paleontological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, such construction activities in the vicinity of the find will cease, and the paleontologist will be allowed sufficient time to evaluate and collect the find. Any significant finds shall be curated with a recognized museum repository for such resources. Any significant specimens shall be treated (prepared, identified, curated, and catalogued) in accordance with the designated museum repository requirements. The paleontologist shall prepare a technical report recording monitoring activities, including daily monitoring logs and an itemized inventory of specimens.

5.1.3.3 Cultural-3

If a proposed project site has been assessed as being of *medium sensitivity* for paleontological resources, a qualified paleontologist shall be retained on an on-call basis. The paleontologist will conduct a preconstruction briefing for construction personnel regarding the procedures to be followed in the event of a paleontological discovery. These procedures will include cessation of ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the find and notification of the on-call paleontologist, who will be allowed sufficient time to evaluate and collect the find. The paleontologist will monitor all subsequent ground-disturbing activities on the site and will curate, analyze, and record the finds and monitoring activities as described in *Cultural-2*.

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.2.1 Significance Threshold

Archaeological resources under CEQA may meet the definition of a either historical resource or unique archaeological resource. A project with an effect 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. Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is 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. The significance of a historical resource would be significantly impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR, a local register of historic resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or historic resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code. With regard to unique archaeological resources, CEQA states that when a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, reasonable efforts must be made to preserve the resource in place or left in an undisturbed state. Mitigation measures are required to the extent that a unique archaeological resource may be damaged or destroyed by a project.

5.2.2 Impacts to Archaeological Resources

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to cultural resources related directly or indirectly to the destruction of a significant or unique archaeological resource. The proposed project, the General Plan Update, does not entail any physical development that would result in ground-disturbing activities.

The unincorporated areas affected by the proposed project may potentially contain significant or unique archaeological resources. Potential impacts to archaeological resources resulting from future development activities, if any, will depend on where such development occurs. Many archaeological resources are buried and therefore unknown. Excavation related to construction of projects enabled by the goals, policies, and implementation measures of the General Plan Update could result in significant impacts to these resources. Project-level environmental compliance procedures therefore should incorporate a process to characterize the sensitivity of potential project sites for archaeological resources and to encourage the avoidance of known archaeological resources to the extent feasible, through project siting and design and construction monitoring. Potential impacts to archaeological resources that cannot be avoided would be mitigated in accordance with CEQA Section 21083.2(b) through (1) and through implementation of procedure to evaluate the significance of archaeological resources and recover significant or unique archaeological resources.

5.2.3 Mitigation Measures

The potential for future projects to impact archaeological resources would be mitigated to the greatest extent feasible by implementing the following mitigation measures:

5.2.3.1 Cultural-4

An archaeological resources assessment shall be performed under the supervision of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards to determine the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed project site. Assessments shall include a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, and in the Sacred Lands File maintained the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The records search shall determine if the proposed project site has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources, identify and characterize the results of previous cultural resources surveys on and within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project site, and disclose any cultural

resources recorded and or evaluated on or within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project site. If the proposed project site is undeveloped, a Phase I pedestrian survey to locate any surface cultural materials should be performed. Using the results of the records search, consultation with the NAHC, and Phase I survey, the archaeologist shall classify the proposed project site as having high, medium, or low sensitivity for archaeological resources.

5.2.3.2 Cultural-5

If potentially significant archaeological resources are identified on the proposed project site through the archaeological resources assessment and construction impacts to these resources cannot be avoided, prior to any construction related ground disturbing activities, a Phase II Testing and Evaluation investigation shall be performed by an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards to determine if the archaeological resources are significant or unique. For resources determined through a Phase II to be significant or unique, a Phase III Data Recovery program shall be implemented by the qualified archaeologist. The Phase II and Phase III investigations will be performed in accordance with the Office of Historic Preservation *Archeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (February 1990) and *Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs* (February 1991).² The Phase II investigation shall encompass

- Development of a research design that guides assessments of site significance and scientific potential
- Mapping and systematic collection of a representative sample of surface artifacts
- Subsurface investigation through shovel test pits, surface scrapes, or 1- by 1-meter excavation units; a combination of such methods; or equivalent methods
- Analysis of recovered material to determine significance pursuant to CEQA
- Preparation of a report, including evaluation of site significance and recommendations for mitigation if appropriate
- Submission of report to the SCCIC
- Curation of any artifacts collected at an appropriate scientific or educational facility

If any resources are determined to be significant or unique, prior to any construction-related ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity, Phase III data recovery efforts involving these steps shall be concluded:

- Development of a comprehensive research design to answer questions addressed during the Phase II on a broader regional level and to provide a procedural framework for the collection of data at sites determined to be significant

² Web sites. Available at: <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/armr.pdf>;
<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/arch%20research%20design.pdf>

- Mapping and systematic collection of surface artifacts
- Subsurface investigation through methods such as controlled hand-excavation units, machine excavations, deep testing, or a combination of methods; when applicable, other techniques, such as geophysical testing methods, may also be used
- Analysis of recovered material through visual inspection and chemical analysis when applicable
- Preparation of a report
- Submission of report to the SCCIC
- Curation of artifact collection at an appropriate scientific or educational facility

5.2.3.3 Cultural-6

If the archaeological resources assessment does not identify potentially significant archaeological resources on the proposed project site but indicates that the proposed project site is *highly sensitive* for archaeological resources, a qualified archaeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities. Prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the archaeologist shall conduct a briefing for construction personnel to provide information about the procedures to be followed in the case of an archaeological discovery. If archaeological materials are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, such construction activities in the vicinity of the find will cease and the archaeologist will be allowed sufficient time to evaluate and collect the find. Any significant finds shall be curated with a recognized scientific or educational repository for such resources. Any significant specimens shall be treated (prepared, identified, curated, and catalogued) in accordance with the designated repository requirements. The archaeologist shall prepare a technical report recording monitoring activities, including daily monitoring logs and an itemized inventory of artifacts collected.

5.2.3.4 Cultural-7

If a proposed project site has been assessed as being of *medium sensitivity* for archaeological resources, a qualified archaeologist shall be retained on an on-call basis. The archaeologist will conduct a preconstruction briefing for construction personnel regarding the procedures to be followed in the event of an archaeological discovery. These procedures will include cessation of ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the find and notification of the on-call archaeologist, who will be allowed sufficient time to evaluate and collect the find. Based on the evaluation of the find, the archaeologist will determine the extent of further monitoring requirements for subsequent ground-disturbing activities. The monitoring and finds will be documented in a monitoring report as described in *Cultural-6*.

5.3 HISTORICAL RESOURCES

5.3.1 Significance Threshold

Under CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is 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. The significance of a historical resource would be significantly impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a local register of historic resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or historic resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code. In general, a project that follows the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Standards) and associated guidelines shall be considered as mitigated to below the level of significance.³

5.3.2 Impacts to Historical Resources

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to cultural resources related directly or indirectly to the destruction of a significant historical resource. The proposed project, the General Plan Update, does not entail any physical development that would result in demolition, destruction, relocation or alteration of historical resources.

The unincorporated areas affected by the proposed project may potentially contain significant historical resources. Potential impacts to historical resources resulting from future development activities, if any, will depend on where such development occurs. While approximately 37 historical resources in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County have been designated, many other potential resources have not been identified, researched, or evaluated for historical significance as defined in CEQA. Development of projects enabled by the goals, policies, and implementation measures of the General Plan Update could result in significant impacts to these resources. Project-level environmental compliance procedures therefore should incorporate a process to identify historical resources that could be affected by a proposed project and to encourage the avoidance of known historical resources to the extent feasible, through project siting and design. When historical resources cannot be avoided, use of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards would ensure that impacts will be mitigated to a less than significant level.

5.3.3 Mitigation Measures

The potential for future projects to impact historical resources would be mitigated to the greatest extent feasible by implementing the following mitigation measures:

³ Weeks, Kay D., and Anne E. Grimmer. 1995. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstruction Historic Buildings*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

5.3.3.1 Cultural-8

A historical resources assessment shall be performed by an architectural historian or historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards to identify any historical resources that might be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project. Assessments shall include a data base search to determine if any resources potentially affected by the project have been designated or evaluated under federal or state designation programs or if any have been documented pursuant to a local historic resources survey effort. The qualified architectural historian or historian shall perform a reconnaissance- and/or intensive-level survey to identify any previously unrecorded potential historical resources that might be affected by the proposed project. Surveys should be performed in accordance with the Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, including the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (March 1995).⁴ Potential historical resources should be evaluated under a developed historic context, pursuant to the definition of an historical resource under CEQA.

5.3.3.2 Cultural-9

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties will be used to the maximum extent practicable to ensure that projects involving the relocation, conversion, rehabilitation, or alteration of an historical resource and its settings or related new construction will not impair the significance of the historical resource. Use of the Standards shall be overseen by an architectural historian or historic architect meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards. Evidence of compliance with the Standards shall be provided to the County of Los Angeles in the form of a report identifying character-defining features and specifying how treatment of character-defining features and construction activities will conform to the Standards.

5.3.3.3 Cultural-10

While demolition or alteration of an historical resource such that its significance is materially impaired cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level, recordation of the resource will reduce significant adverse impacts to historical resources to the maximum extent feasible. Such recordation should be prepared under the supervision of an architectural historian or historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards and should take the form of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation. At a minimum, this recordation should include an architectural and historical narrative; medium- or large-format, black-and-white photographic documentation, including negatives and prints; and supplementary information, such as building plans and elevations and/or historic photographs. The documentation package should be reproduced on archival paper and should be made available to researchers and the public through accession by appropriate institutions such as libraries, the SCCIC, and/or the HABS collection housed in the Library of Congress.

5.4 HUMAN REMAINS

5.4.1 Significance Threshold

⁴ Web site. Available at <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/manual95.pdf>

While a significance threshold for impacts to human remains is not explicitly stated in CEQA, Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines indicates that any disturbance of human remains could potentially be considered an impact to cultural resources, particularly with respect to Native American graves and burials.

5.4.2 Impacts to Human Remains

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to cultural resources related directly or indirectly to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The proposed project, the General Plan Update, does not entail any physical development that would result in ground-disturbing activities.

The unincorporated areas affected by the proposed project may contain unknown buried human remains. Ground disturbing activities related to future developments could result in an accidental discovery of human remains.

5.4.3 Mitigation Measures

The potential for future projects to impact human remains would be mitigated to the greatest extent feasible by implementing the following mitigation measures:

5.4.3.1 Cultural-11

The NAHC shall be consulted to determine if a proposed project site contains any areas included in the Sacred Lands file, which contains some locations of Native American burials. Tribal contacts recommended by the NAHC shall also be contacted to ascertain their knowledge of any burials located within a proposed project site or its vicinity. If the NAHC or tribal contacts indicate that a proposed project site is a sacred site or may be sensitive for human remains, all ground-disturbing activities shall be observed by a Native American Monitor.

5.4.3.2 Cultural-12

In the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of human remains, a process has been delineated by the State of California for addressing the unanticipated discovery of human remains: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains (Public Resources Code 5097): The Los Angeles County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery of human remains. Upon discovery of human remains, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any of that area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the following conditions are met:

- The Los Angeles County Coroner has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and
- If the remains are of Native American origin, the descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

plans and elevations and/or historic photographs. The documentation package should be reproduced on archival paper and should be made available to researchers and the public through accession by appropriate institutions such as libraries, the SCCIC, and/or the HABS collection housed in the Library of Congress.

5.4 HUMAN REMAINS

5.4.1 Significance Threshold

While a significance threshold for impacts to human remains is not explicitly stated in CEQA, Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines indicates that any disturbance of human remains could potentially be considered an impact to cultural resources, particularly with respect to Native American graves and burials.

5.4.2 Impacts to Human Remains

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to cultural resources related directly or indirectly to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The proposed project, the General Plan Update, does not entail any physical development that would result in ground-disturbing activities.

The unincorporated areas affected by the proposed project may contain unknown buried human remains. Ground disturbing activities related to future developments could result in an accidental discovery of human remains.

5.4.3 Mitigation Measures

The potential for future projects to impact human remains would be mitigated to the greatest extent feasible by implementing the following mitigation measures:

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