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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AECOM was retained by the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering (LABOE) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Mount Lee Pumping Station and Pipe Line Project, to identify potential impacts on cultural resources in compliance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act. The project proposes to install two new 4-inch above-ground pipelines beside an existing pipeline. The project will start at the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Tyrolean Water Tank and Wayne R. Wright Pump House at 5929 Mulholland Drive and then proceed uphill along a ridgeline and end at the Los Angeles Fire Department, Air Support Division Mt. Lee Helispot cistern, adjacent to the Mt. Lee Communication Complex at 3800 Mt. Lee Drive. LABOE is the lead agency.

A records search in connection with this project was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search revealed that the entire proposed project area has been subject to previous cultural resources studies. One cultural resource was identified within the proposed project area. The other resource is Griffith Park (P-19-1475297; Los Angeles Cultural-Historical Monument (LAHCM) No. 942). Griffith Park has been found eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, none of the significant constituents of Griffith Park are located within 0.5 mile of the project area. In addition, one resource was identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. That resource is the Hollywood Sign (LACHM No. 111).

A Native American contact program will be implemented. An information letter, response form, and map will be sent to local Native American representatives as designated by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Additionally, a Sacred Lands File search will be conducted by the NAHC. AECOM is awaiting response from NAHC in order to conduct this contact program. This report will be revised and resubmitted to LABOE with the results of this program.

In addition, a field survey was conducted as part of this assessment to identify the presence of any cultural resources in the proposed project area and evaluate the project’s impact on the Hollywood Sign and Griffith Park. The field survey resulted in the identification of one cultural resource, the Los Angeles Emergency Operating Center, constructed in 1968. The survey found that no known cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed project.

The lack of surface evidence of archaeological materials does not preclude the possibility that subsurface archaeological materials may exist. Based on the results of this cultural resources assessment, archaeological resources may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities for the proposed project. Archaeological monitoring is recommended in the vicinity of the Mt. Lee Communication Complex. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work will halt until a qualified archaeologist evaluates and determines appropriate treatment for the resource in accordance with California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21083.2(i). If any Native American cultural material is encountered within the project site, consultation with interested Native American parties will be conducted to apprise them of any such
findings and to solicit any comments they may have regarding appropriate treatment and disposition of the resources. If human remains are discovered, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended and the Los Angeles County Coroner contacted. If the remains are deemed Native American in origin, the Coroner will contact the NAHC and identify a Most Likely Descendant pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98 and California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5.
INTRODUCTION

This document reports a Phase I cultural resources assessment conducted in connection with the Mount Lee Pumping Station and Pipe Line Project (project). This report was prepared by AECOM to assist the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering (LABOE) in implementing improvements to the Los Angeles Fire Department, Air Support Division’s (LAFD-ASD) firefighting capabilities. The objective of the proposed project is to improve the water supply from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Tyrolean Water Tank and Wayne R. Wright Pump House to the Mt. Lee Helispot cistern.

The project proposes to install approximately two 4-inch water lines, each approximately 1,200 feet in length. In addition, improvements will be made to the existing pump house to facilitate the pipeline’s use. The pipeline will be installed parallel to an existing pipeline on a ridge connecting the LADWP Tyrolean Water Tank and Wayne R. Wright Pump House to the Mt. Lee Helispot cistern. This document is in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21000 et seq. and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15000 et seq.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized following the Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format guidelines, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), Office of Historic Preservation, State of California, 1990. These guidelines provide a standardized format and suggested report content, scaled to the size of the project. This report first includes a project description including project location and setting, and proposed project work. Next, the environmental and cultural settings of the proposed project area are presented. This is followed by the archival research methods and results, which also include a description of the Sacred Lands File search and discussion of the results including the Native American Contact Program. In addition, a paleontological records search and the results are provided. Then survey methodology and results are described. The final section summarizes the results of the cultural resources investigation and provides recommendations and conclusions for project mitigation.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

AECOM personnel involved in the cultural resources assessment are as follows: Trina Meiser, M.A., and Marc Beherec, Ph.D., RPA, coauthored the report; Allison Hill, B.A., performed the archaeological survey and contributed to the report; Christy Dolan, M.A., RPA, performed senior review; Maria Wiseman, M.A., assisted with the archaeological survey and conducted archival research; and Alec Stevenson, B.A., provided graphics and geographic information system (GIS) support. Resumes of key personnel are included in Appendix A.
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The project area is situated in developed and undeveloped areas within the western reaches of Griffith Park, in the Santa Monica Mountains within the City of Los Angeles. The project is located atop Mount Lee and along a ridgeline on its south face (Figure 1). The project area is located on the Burbank 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle in Section 35 of Township 1N, Range 14W, and also Unsectioned Township 1N, Range 14W (Figure 2). The project area includes the Wayne R. Wright Pump House at 5929 Mulholland Drive, the Mt. Lee Communication Complex at 3800 Mt. Lee Drive, and a ridgeline connecting these two facilities.

PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project is intended to provide increased water volume, flow, and pressure to support fire-fighting capabilities of the LAFD-ASD Mt. Lee Helispot cistern, located adjacent to the Mt. Lee Communication Complex. This will be accomplished by installing two 4-inch above-ground water pipelines from the Wayne R. Wright Pump House uphill approximately 1,200 feet to the Mt. Lee Helispot cistern. The project also requires modifications to the pump house to support the increased water supply.

The project consists of the following:

- Replacing existing water pumps and water pipes at the pump house;
- Providing controls and monitoring system for the new pumps and pipeline;
- Installing a new 6-inch pipeline and water meter from the existing LADWP distribution system to the pump station;
- Removing the existing meter on the 4-inch pipeline and capping of the existing 4-inch pipeline;
- Installing a 6-inch backflow preventer adjacent to the pump house;
- Installing a new pipeline from the existing water tank to the pump house;
- Replacing the existing 3-inch water pipeline with two 4-inch pipelines from the pump house to the cistern, a length of approximately 1,300 feet;
- Leaving the existing water line in place;
- Providing expansion loops along the pipeline at a maximum of one loop every 100 feet;
- Installing pipeline supports approximately 10 feet apart;
• Installing monitoring and control system wiring within a conduit attached to the pipeline supports;

• Grubbing and clearing a portion of the hillside to permit an adequate work area and to allow the digging of post-holes to permit the installation of pipeline supports and foundations;

• Use of hand-held tools (shovels, weed whackers, augers, etc.) only; and

• Having a portable generator on-site during construction to provide power to the pump house pumps as needed.
SETTING

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project is located on the south slope of Mount Lee in the eastern Santa Monica Mountains. Mount Lee is a 1,709-foot peak. Mount Lee is a subsidiary peak to Cahuenga Peak approximately one-third of a mile to the northwest. Cahuenga Peak, at 1,821 feet, is the twelfth-highest peak in the Santa Monica Mountain Range. The generally Mediterranean climate is characterized as mild, with dry, warm summers and mild winters with only occasional storms.

Natural vegetation communities located within the vicinity of the project consist mostly of chaparral woodland and coastal sage scrub. Also present are areas of disturbed and nonnative vegetation including buckwheat and other invasive shrubs and grasses. Fauna found in the area include black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus), coyote (Canis latrans), mountain lion (Puma concolor), and numerous rodents such as Botta’s pocket gopher (Thomomys bottae) and pocket mice (Perognathus spp.). Red-tailed hawks (Buteo jamaicensis) were commonly found, as were western scrub jays (Alphelocoma californica), mourning doves (Zenaida macroura), and California quail (Callipepla californica).

CULTURAL SETTING

As a framework for discussing the types of cultural resources that might be encountered in the vicinity of the proposed project, the following section summarizes our current understanding of major prehistoric and historic developments in and around Los Angeles and the Santa Monica Mountains. This is followed by a more focused discussion of the history of the project area itself.

Prehistoric Overview

The earliest occupation of Southern California may be associated with the peoples who first colonized North America in the terminal Pleistocene and earliest Holocene (Arnold et al. 2004). These cultures are characterized by fluted points. Among Southern California’s fluted points is a fluted obsidian point found in a stratified deposit beside an ancient lake bed in the mountains of eastern San Diego County (Kline and Kline 2007). Other fluted points have been reported at other locations in Santa Barbara and San Diego Counties (Rondeau 2009). Closest to the project area of potential effects (APE), the Farpoint Site (CA-LAN-451) in Malibu, Los Angeles County, has yielded a fluted point, and its excavator argues the site should be associated with the Clovis culture (Stickel 2008). Clovis is the earliest universally recognized material culture in North America, and dates to approximately 11,500 radiocarbon years before present (B.P.).

However, scholarly consensus holds that the earliest unambiguous evidence of human occupation in the Los Angeles area dates to at least 9000 B.P. and is associated with a period known as the Millingstone Cultural Horizon (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Millingstone populations established
permanent settlements that were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than 5000 B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

Although many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, by 3500 B.P., a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). These changes are associated with the period known as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955). Increasing population size necessitated the intensification of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson 1994). This was accomplished in part through use of new technological innovations such as the circular shell fishhook on the coast, and in inland areas, use of the mortar and pestle to process an important new vegetal food staple (acorns), and the dart and atlatal resulting in a more diverse hunting capability. Evidence for shifts in settlement patterns has been noted as well at a variety of locations at this time and is seen by many researchers as reflecting increasingly territorial and sedentary populations. The Intermediate Horizon marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and nonutilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended.

The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1500 years B.P. to the Spanish mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of contemporary Native American groups. The group occupying the southern Channel Islands and adjacent mainland areas of Los Angeles and Orange Counties came to be known as the Gabrielino, after Mission San Gabriel. They are reported to have been second only to their Chumash neighbors in terms of population size, regional influence, and degree of sedentism (Bean and Smith 1978). The Gabrielino are estimated to have numbered around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber 1925). Maps produced by early explorers indicate the existence of at least 40 Gabrielino villages, but as many as 100 may have existed prior to contact with Europeans (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Reid 1939[1852]). Groups in the San Fernando Valley were typically referred to by the Spanish as the Fernadeño, whose name was derived from nearby Mission San Fernando. The Fernadeño spoke a dialect of the Gabrielino tongue, and were otherwise culturally identical to the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978; Shipley 1978).

Prehistoric subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls and rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith 1978; Reid 1939[1852]). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed with mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly leafed-cherry (Reid 1939[1852]).
Historic Overview

Spanish explorers made brief visits to Gabrielino territory in both 1542 and 1602, and on both occasions the two groups exchanged trade items (McCawley 1996). Sustained contact with Europeans did not commence until the onset of the Spanish Period, which began in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola and a small Spanish contingent began their exploratory journey along the California coast from San Diego to Monterey.

Gabrielino villages are reported by early explorers to have been most abundant along the dominant rivers of the Los Angeles Basin, including the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers. Ten important villages were located within the San Fernando Valley, and the most populous of these was Pasheeknga, located near where the Mission San Fernando was established. The community of Cahuenga or Kawenga contributed neophytes to both San Gabriel and San Fernando missions, and appears to have been located in Cahuenga Pass (King 2000:62-63). The community of Yaanga was located somewhere in the vicinity of the Los Angeles Civic Center, and, as McCawley notes, “is popularly regarded as the Indian precursor of modern Los Angeles” (McCawley 1996:57). Closer to the project area, Fern Dell lies approximately 1.75 miles southeast of the project area, and is the site of a perennial spring. Fern Dell is designated Los Angeles Cultural Historical Monument No. 112, “Gabrielino Indian Site,” although there is some debate whether archaeological remains have been found at the site (Cohen 1985: C3). The community of Maawnga (or Mococahuenga) was located somewhere on what became Rancho los Feliz, but probably lay east of the mountains, towards the Los Angeles River (McCawley 1996:55).

By the early 1800s, the majority of the surviving Gabrielino population had entered the mission system. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded September 8, 1771, and in 1776 moved to its present location, approximately 12.5 miles east of the project vicinity. Mission San Fernandiño Rey de España was founded on September 8, 1797, and completed less than a year later. Its location, approximately 12.5 miles northwest of the project footprint, was chosen as a stopping point between Mission San Gabriel and Mission San Buenaventura, and prospered by selling cattle hides and tallow and various fruit crops to the nearby Pueblo of Los Angeles (Wright 1992). Mission life offered the Indians security in a time when their traditional trade and political alliances were failing and epidemics and subsistence instabilities were increasing (Jackson 1999). This lifestyle change also brought with it significant negative consequences for Gabrielino health and cultural integrity.

The secular settlement El Pueblo de la Reyna de los Angeles was founded approximately 7 miles southeast of the project area in 1781. Its colonists used the surrounding area for grazing, and gradually the Spanish (and later Mexican) governors granted lands to colonists. In 1795, Spanish Governor Pedro Fages granted 6, 647 acres approximately 0.75 mile east of the project to Jose Vicente Feliz (Eberts 1996).

Alta California became a state, with its capital at Monterey, when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. The authority of the California missions gradually declined, culminating with their secularization in 1834. Although the Mexican government directed that each mission’s lands, livestock, and equipment be divided among its converts, the majority of these holdings quickly fell
into non-Indigenous hands. Mission buildings were abandoned and quickly fell into decay. If mission life was difficult for Native Americans, secularization was typically worse. After two generations of dependence on the missions, they were suddenly disenfranchised. After secularization, “nearly all of the Gabrielinos went north while those of San Diego, San Luis, and San Juan overran this county, filling the Angeles and surrounding ranchos with more servants than were required” (Reid 1977 [1851]:104). Upon his 1852 visit to Los Angeles, John Russel Barlett wrote,

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

The first party of U.S. immigrants arrived in Los Angeles in 1841, although surreptitious commerce had previously been conducted between Mexican California and residents of the United States and its territories. Included in this first wave of immigrants were William Workman and John Rowland, who soon became influential landowners. As the possibility of a takeover of California by the United States loomed large, the Mexican government increased the number of land grants in an effort to keep the land in the hands of upper-class Californios like the Domínguez, Lugo, and Sepúlveda families (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006:14–17). Governor Pío Pico and his predecessors made more than 600 rancho grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state’s lands into private ownership for the first time (Gumprecht 1999). Alta California Governor Pío Pico sold the San Fernando Valley to Eulogio de Celis for $14,000 around this time. Having been established as a pueblo, property within Los Angeles could not be dispersed by the governor, and this task instead fell under the city council’s jurisdiction (Robinson 1979).

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

The discovery of gold in northern California led to an enormous influx of American citizens in the 1850s and 1860s, and these settlers rapidly displaced the old rancho families. In 1873, the U.S. government confirmed legal title to old Rancho ex-Mission San Fernando at 116,858.43 acres, the largest private land parcel in California. The Southern Pacific Railroad extended its line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876, passing through the San Fernando Valley thanks to a new tunnel through Newhall Pass. Newcomers continued to pour into Los Angeles and the population
nearly doubled between 1870 and 1880. The completion of the second transcontinental line, the Santa Fe, took place in 1886 causing a fare war, which drove fares to an unprecedented low. More settlers continued to head west and the demand for real estate skyrocketed. The city’s population rose from 11,000 in 1880 to 50,000 by 1890 (Meyer 1981:45).

In 1896, recognizing the need for parks in the new city, Colonel Griffith J. Griffith donated 3,015 acres of the former Rancho los Feliz to the City of Los Angeles for a public park. The gift was universally popular, however. By accepting the gift, Los Angeles agreed to strike 3,015 acres from its tax rolls. In addition, in the days before automobiles, the City was forced to police and service a territory more than 5 miles from the city center. Griffith’s foresight was rewarded in the twentieth century, as automobiles decreased transportation times. In the 1920s and 1930s, Griffith’s son, Vandell Mowry Griffith, oversaw the trust that developed Griffith Park into one of the premiere urban parks of the United States (Eberts 1996).

At the dawn of the twentieth century, the pace of development within the Los Angeles Basin was stifled due to a limited water supply. Under the direction of city engineer William Mulholland, the Los Angeles Bureau of Water Works and Supply constructed the 238-mile-long Los Angeles Aqueduct. This 5-year project, completed in 1913, employed the labor of over 5000 men and brought millions of gallons of water into the San Fernando (now Van Norman) Reservoir. During the first three decades of the twentieth century, more than two million people moved to Los Angeles County, transforming it from a largely agricultural region into a major metropolitan area (Gumprecht 1999).

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

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

In 1945, the Western Allies and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were engaged in a race across Europe and Asia. Each hoped to seize land in which to create governments supportive of
its own ideology and way of life. Germany fell to Allied invasion in May, and the lands of the 
European Axis powers were divided. In August, 1945, the United States dropped nuclear bombs on 
Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, killing tens of thousands immediately, and further tens of 
thousands by their after-effects. The United States thus ushered in the nuclear age with a public 
display showing both that it had nuclear weapons, and that it was willing to use them on civilian 
targets (Gaddis 2005).

The post-World War II years saw heightened tensions between the United States and the USSR as 
each nation sought world hegemony. By 1949, both the United States and the USSR possessed 
nuclear weapons. As the Cold War settled in, the federal and local governments of the USSR and the 
United States were faced with the problem of how to defend their populations from an aggressor 
with nuclear weapons. In 1950, California created a new Office of Civil Defense (OCD) to prepare 
and defend California (LAT 1950). In 1951, President Harry Truman established the Federal Civil 
Defense Administration as a federal body with a similar aim. During the 1950s, a nation-wide 
evacuation system (the interstate highway system), air-raid sirens, command and control centers, and 
weapons facilities sprang up across the United States and around Los Angeles (Grossman 2001). The 
periphery of the City of Los Angeles became a landscape of fear.

In 1965, the Watts Riots revealed a city unprepared for the event of civil unrest. The riots broke out 
amid rumors of police brutality after a traffic stop outside the Watts neighborhood of Los Angeles. 
The riots left 268 buildings destroyed; 977 buildings looted, burned, or otherwise damaged; 1,032 
people injured, and 34 dead (Buntin 2012; Governor’s Commission on the Los Angeles Riots 1965). 
Peace was restored not by local authorities, but by the National Guard. The riots showed Los 
Angeles to be vulnerable, its emergency response inadequate.

**History of the Project Area**

Little historical data survives about the Mount Lee area prior to the twentieth century. But according 
to Jose Maria de Zalvidea, administrator of Mission San Fernando from 1842 to 1846, Cahuenga 
Peak derives its name from Kaweenga, a Native American word meaning “la sierra,” the mountain 
(McCawley 1996:40).

Mount Lee lay nominally within the lands of Mission San Fernando but lay outside the land grants 
of the Spanish and Mexican periods. To the north, Rancho La Providencia included Cahuenga Peak 
but ended there. Rancho Los Feliz, which encompassed most of the lands that became Griffith Park, 
decided approximately three-quarters of a mile to the east. Ex-Mission de San Fernando lay a little 
over a mile to the west. Rancho La Brea ended more than a mile and a half to the south. The rugged 
terrain made Mount Lee less useful for farming or grazing than nearby lands, and it remained mostly 
unutilized into the twentieth century.

The mountainous area around Cahuenga Peak remained undeveloped into the 1920s. In 1888, citrus 
farmer Harvey Henderson Wilcox and his wife Daeida subdivided some of his land south of 
Cahuenga Peak to form a residential neighborhood. In 1923, developers Sidney Woodruff and Tracy 
Shoults developed the hills above the small city of Hollywood, calling their development
Hollywoodland (Braudy 2011). The development extended up the canyons south of Mount Lee but did not extend to the project area.

In 1923, to advertise the Hollywoodland development, Woodruff and Shoults contracted the Crescent Sign Company to erect a sign reading HOLLYWOODLAND on the south side what is now known as Mount Lee (Plate 1). Each letter stood 30 feet wide and 50 feet high. The sign was lit with 4,000 lightbulbs that flashed the name HOLLYWOODLAND (Braudy 2011).

The sign was subsequently refurbished and then replaced. In 1949, after an accident that destroyed the letter H, the sign was restored. The lightbulbs were removed. The last four letters of the sign, spelling LAND,” were removed in an effort to make the sign reflect the whole of Hollywood and not just the Hollywoodland development. But the sign continued to deteriorate, and in 1978 it was replaced by steel letters set on concrete foundations (Braudy 2011).

Plate 1: Aerial View of Hollywoodland Sign and Development, Ca. 1920s (Water and Power Associates n.d.)

In 1925, Hollywood director Mack Sennett obtained rights from the Hollywoodland developers to a property behind the Hollywood sign, in order to build a massive mansion with views of all of Los Angeles (Plate 2). Architect John L. DeLario designed the building. Sennett graded the hilltop but
ran out of money to build. In 1933, he declared bankruptcy and gave up rights over the mount (Masters 2014). This is the property on which the Mt. Lee Communication Complex would later be located.

Plate 2: Director Mack Sennett’s Unbuilt Mount Lee Mansion (Masters 2014).

The Depression made further development of the Hollywoodland area impossible. The undeveloped land fell into tax arrears, and interest charges mounted throughout the 1930s. The lower slopes of the project area, including the land around the Hollywood sign, the ridgeline along which the pipeline will be installed, and the area around the LADWP Tyrolean Water Tank, were part of 200 acres deeded to the City to pay this debt. The lands were then incorporated into Griffith Park (Hjelte 1977: 8). The deed did not include the flattened top of Mount Lee, which remained in private hands.

In 1939, the Mutual Don Lee Broadcasting System purchased the top of Mount Lee to build a television station. The company was the first television station west of the Mississippi and began broadcasting in Los Angeles in 1931 (Smith 1939). Under the direction of Don Lee’s son, Thomas “Television Tommy” Lee, the company named the peak Mount Lee and built a three-story concrete building and a 300-foot tower on the peak (Hopper 1940; Plate 3).
In 1952, in the middle of the Korean War and amidst the increased militarization of the Cold War, the Communication Center property was leased by the OCD. The property was then repurposed as the regional control center for Los Angeles and Orange Counties. The OCD remodeled the building to provide administrative offices, communication quarters, and a control room (LAT 1952b).

The Mount Lee facility then served as the center of a series of defense exercises simulating a nuclear war involving strikes against California. During the first of these, 300 officials and volunteers (including 90 Boy Scouts who served as messengers), practiced coordination of communication and logistics among police and emergency services. The Los Angeles Times described the scenario:

> Imaginary enemy planes slipped through coastal defenses yesterday and dropped atomic bombs on Los Angeles and Long Beach.
The blasts killed 40,000 people in downtown Los Angeles and 25,000 in Long Beach. Some 80,000 persons were injured, hundreds of buildings were destroyed and damaged and scores of fires broke out within a 2 ½-mile radius of the impact. . . .

At 8:05 a.m. the red alert was sounded. Mt. Lee’s ‘war room’ informed the staff, stationed at their posts throughout the three-story building, that enemy planes were nearing Civil Defense Region 9—Los Angeles and Orange Counties. . . .

At 8:19 a.m. the loud-speaker broadcast this message:

‘Observers on our roof report mushrooms rising over the Civic Center and Long Beach.’

(LAT 1952a: 1, 13)

Over the course of 18 hours, the volunteers coordinated emergency aid, field kitchens, and refugee services during the simulated crisis. Communications were beamed from the 300-foot tower across the Los Angeles area.

The Mount Lee OCD facility continued operations until 1955, when OCD gave up its lease. The facility’s mountaintop location, which was thought to be an asset in 1952, was considered a liability in 1955. By 1955, new 20-megaton bombs had been developed, which were 1,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki in 1945. Dropped on downtown Los Angeles, they would damage or destroy the facility, located just 7 miles away (Hebert 1955). “The State Office of Civil Defense is going to be right on top of things,” a Los Angeles Times reporter wrote in 1952 (Ames 1952: 20). “It should be inside the hill—not on it,” Federal Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson told the Times in 1955 (qtd. in Hebert 1955: A1).

Finally, the 22-acre lot was purchased by the Los Angeles City Council in 1955 with the intent of using the facility as a central radio and television broadcasting facility for city departments, including Police, Fire, Civil Defense, the Board of Public Works, and the Health and Animal Regulation Departments (LAT 1955).

In 1967–1968, the Los Angeles Board of Public Works constructed a facility inside the hill—not on it. The new 4,212-foot subterranean facility was meant to serve as an emergency communication center in case of war or disaster. The facility was designed by the architectural firm of Prescott, Whelley, & Weit, and funded by the federal government and the City. The facility was intended to be manned 24 hours a day, and to be supplied with provisions, power, and fuel to sustain 29 persons for up to 2 weeks. The building served as a fall-out shelter but was not blast-proof. The facility was to communicate with the Police Department’s Parker Center and later with the City Hall Annex, and would serve as the City’s only emergency communication center. “It’s unlikely that it will ever be knocked out, but if she goes, we’ll just be out of luck,” a City engineer told a Los Angeles Times reporter (LAT 1967).
The 1994 Northridge Earthquake irreparably damaged the buildings and television tower on Mount Lee. In 1996, the damaged tower was replaced by an identical replica, which was built beside the old structure before the damaged tower was demolished (Pool 1996).
ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research of the project site was conducted by Maria Wiseman on May 4, 2015, at the South Central Coastal Information Center housed at California State University, Fullerton. The research focused on the identification of previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed project footprint. The archival research included review of previously recorded archaeological site records and reports, historic site and property inventories, and historic maps including Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), California Historical Landmarks and Points of Interest, and the list of City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments were also reviewed to identify cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.

The records search revealed that five cultural resources investigations were previously conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 1). Out of these five cultural resource investigations, four overlap the project footprint. One of these investigations is the result of a cultural resources records search assessment and the remaining four are survey reports.

Table 1. Previous Surveys Conducted within 0.5 Mile of the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Report # (LA-)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dillon, Brian D.</td>
<td>02921</td>
<td>LAPD Communication Transmission Upgrade Project: Oat Mountain, Mount Lee, and Mount Washington</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard, Nelson N. III</td>
<td>03554</td>
<td>Ucas-304 Survey of Griffith Park, Los Angeles County</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin, Riordan and Sorrell, Tanya</td>
<td>11120</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment, Upper Beachwood Easement Maintenance Hole Addition Work Order No. SZC11793, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang, Tom and Hogan, Michael</td>
<td>11550</td>
<td>Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, The JAG Project, In and near the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang, Tom</td>
<td>12101</td>
<td>Addendum to Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, The JAG Project, in and near the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The records search indicated that one cultural resource has been previously recorded within the project site (Table 2). P-19-175297 is Griffith Park. Included within this resource are eight contributing historic buildings and structures, including Griffith Park Observatory and Planetarium, the Astronomers’ Monument, the Los Feliz Adobe, the Merry-Go-Round, the Harding Golf Course Clubhouse, the Swimming Pool and Building, the Boys’ Camp, and Mulholland Fountain.
Documented noncontributing features include the Los Angeles Zoo, the Greek Theater, the Girls’ Camp, Travel Town, and the Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum. Three notable natural features are also documented: Ferndell, Mount Hollywood, and the Bird Sanctuary.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project APE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent Trinomial (CA-LAN)</th>
<th>P-Number (P-19)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Eligibility Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>175297</td>
<td>Griffith Park</td>
<td>1896–1944</td>
<td>2S2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the boundaries of P-19-175297 are defined by current the boundaries of Griffith Park, none of these buildings structures, or landscape features are located within the 0.5-mile radius of the project area. Furthermore, as described in the History of the Project Area section above, these constructions predate the annexation of the project area to Griffith Park. Thus, the project area had no connection to Griffith Park during the period of significance for the Griffith Park site as defined by that site’s site form (McAvoy 1994). Site P-19-175297 was evaluated and found eligible for the NRHP. Its site form lists it as 2S2, meaning the resource was found eligible for the NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process and is listed in the CRHR. The site form for P-19-175297 is included in Appendix C.

California State Historic Resources Inventory

The California Office of Historic Preservation’s HRI does not list any historic resources within 0.5 mile of the project site.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical interest. A search of the California Historical Landmarks list revealed no California Historic Landmarks within 0.5 mile of the APE.

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (LAHCMs) are sites in Los Angeles that have been designated by the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission. A search of the LAHCMs found two monuments within 0.5 mile of the APE. They are summarized in Table 3.
Table 3: Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments within 0.5 mile of the APE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monument Number (HCM No.)</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Atop Mt. Lee</td>
<td>“Hollywood” Sign and Land Underneath (Griffith Park perimeter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>942</td>
<td>4730 Crystal Springs Dr. 3201/3210/3401 Riverside Dr. 2715 Vermont Ave. 5333 Zoo Dr.</td>
<td>Griffith Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HCM No. 111 is the Hollywood Sign, located atop Mount Lee.

LAHCM No. 942 is Griffith Park. The park, now 4,218 acres, is one of the largest urban parks in the United States. It contains buildings and structures characteristic of the Spanish Colonial Revival, Moderne, and Second Greek Revival styles. The study area falls entirely within this Monument.

Griffith Park also contains two other LAHCMs (112, Gabrielino Indian Site at Fern Dell and 168, Griffith Observatory) that are not located within 0.5 mile of the APE.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

As part of this investigation, a sacred lands file (SLF) search of the project area and vicinity was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A letter was prepared and mailed to NAHC on May 7, 2015 (Appendix B). The letter requested that an SLF check be conducted for the proposed project and that contact information be provided for Native American groups or individuals that may have concerns about cultural resources in the project site. The NAHC has not yet responded to the request. When a response is received, letters will be mailed to the groups and individuals indicated and LABOE will be apprised of the results of the contact program.

HISTORIC MAPS

Historic map research was conducted in order to identify possible locations of archaeological sensitivity within the project area. The project area is shown as entirely undeveloped in the available historic Sanborn Fire Insurance (Sanborn) map (Sanborn Map Company 1919). However, research of historic U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic maps and aerial photographs posted on historicaerials.com provides insight into the development of the project area itself as well as the surrounding area (Historic Aerials n.d.).
The project area is shown on the Burbank USGS 7.5’ topographic maps (USGS 1926, 1948, 1953, 1966, 1976, 2012, and 2015). On the 1926 USGS map, Mount Lee and the project area are an undeveloped and unnamed hill.

Two structures appear on the 1948 USGS map, one large about at the center of the flat top of Mount Lee, the other small at the east end of the summit. The site is labeled, “DON LEE TELEVISION STA.” Mt. Lee Drive and the Mulholland Highway are both shown following their current routes.

The earliest available aerial photograph on historicalaerials.com, dating to 1948, shows four structures atop Mount Lee. The structures are (1) the small building at the east end of the flat atop Mount Lee; (2) a large north-south oriented rectangular building in the approximate location of the square building of the topographic map 3; a rectangular structure immediately west of this building (which may be an openwork tower); and (4) an east-west-oriented rectangular structure immediately east of the large building. In the 1952 and 1954 aerial photographs, the project area appears unchanged from 1948.

The 1953 USGS topographic map shows the east-west-oriented building, as well as the two buildings that appear in the 1948 map. The facility is (erroneously) labeled “Don Lee Television Tower.”

On the top of Mount Lee, the east-west building has disappeared in the 1964 aerial photograph. The other structures remain, and three or four new, smaller structures, which appear to include two small water tanks, are shown east and northeast of the large square building. A water tank appears for the first time in the location occupied by the Tyrolean Water Tank today.

The east-west structure of the 1953 map has also disappeared from the 1966 map. However, a new structure appears to the east of the large square building. The facility is labeled “Radio Facility.” A water tank appears on the site of the Tyrolean Water Tank. In addition, the peak is labeled “Mt. Lee” for the first time.

By the time of the 1972 and 1977 aerial photographs, small buildings seem to have been constructed north, west, and east of the main building. The poor resolution of the aerial photographs makes this conclusion uncertain, however.

The 1976 map, actually an aerial photograph, is unlabeled. Three structures appear to stand on Mount Lee in the same locations as structures appear on the 1966 map, but the resolution and poor contrast of the black-and-white photo make this uncertain.

In the 1980 aerial photograph, on the top of Mount Lee, only the large square building and the small eastern building are obvious of the historic-in-age structures. A few small objects that may be ancillary buildings, structures, or movable objects also appear, as does a small airplane. A water tank appears at the location of the Tyrolean Water Tank.

In the 1989 and 1994 aerial photographs, the project area appears unchanged from 1980.
The 2003 aerial photograph shows entirely new buildings and structures atop Mount Lee. Some of the smaller buildings in the aerial photographs may survive from the historic period, but the poor resolution of these photographs makes such a conclusion uncertain. As described above in the History of the Project Area section, the Northridge Earthquake of 1994 has claimed most of the structures.

The 2012 and 2015 maps do not show structures and therefore cannot be used for comparative purposes.
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A cultural resources and built environment field survey of the project site was conducted by Maria Wiseman and Allison Hill on May 5, 2015. Pedestrian survey was conducted within all portions of the project site where there was no paving or landscaping, including the entirety of the ridge with slopes of less than 50 degrees, the Mt. Lee Communication Center, and the Wayne R. Wright Pump House and LADWP Tyrolean Water Tank location. In addition, all areas within 100 feet of the proposed pipeline were surveyed, except where the slopes exceeded 50 degrees. The cultural resources survey included examination of ground surface for archaeological resources and assessment of built environment resources. Additionally, potential impacts on the two known cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project area, the historic Hollywood Sign and the Griffith Park Cultural Monument, were evaluated.

In the course of the field survey, no archaeological cultural resources meeting the age criterion of 45 years or more were identified. One building encountered during the built environment survey, the Los Angeles Emergency Operating Center built in 1968, is more than 45 years old and was observed and documented.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Cistern Location at the Mt. Lee Communication Complex

The cistern marks the termination of the project location is adjacent to the Mt. Lee Communication Complex located on the top of Mount Lee, which was leveled and graded beginning in the mid-1920s (Plate 4). Currently, approximately 95% of the complex and its surroundings have been paved. The complex contains 10 buildings and seven structures. The remaining unpaved portions consist of small linear patches of steep grassy hillside at the periphery of the property boundary. Though ground visibility in these areas is fair, about 40%, the slope angle is approximately 60 degrees and was not surveyed due to safety concerns and the unlikely preservation of cultural resources in this setting.

No archaeological resources were observed in this area. However, the security officer on duty informed the survey crew that historical refuse had been encountered in the course of installation for a previous pipeline within the Mt. Lee Communication Center. The officer indicated the refuse, which consisted of cans and glass bottles, was found during subsurface disturbance of the area just east of the communication complex between the security office and the diesel gas tank.
Proposed Pipeline Installation between Mt. Lee Communication Center and Pump House

The proposed pipeline route extends the length of a steep ridge line that trends north to south between the Wayne R. Wright Pump House and the Mt. Lee Communication Complex and then turns west along the periphery of the Communication Complex to the Mt. Lee Helispot cistern (Plate 5). Much of the ridge has remained undeveloped, with the exception of an above-ground 3-inch pipeline, telephone line, and associated infrastructure. High amounts of vegetation, including buckwheat, yucca, sumac, oak, and invasive brush and grasses, are present on the ridge reducing ground visibility to approximately 30%. The ridge is composed of a decomposing sandstone conglomerate with numerous quartzite inclusions and the soil is loose coarse-grained light brown silty sand with pebble and cobble inclusions. The width of the top of the ridge crest varies between about 10 meters and 50 meters with side slopes averaging around 55 degrees. The northern end of the ridge increases in slope drastically to approximately 60 degrees approximately 120 feet from the Communication Complex. Due to the steep angle of the slope at the northern extent of the ridge and along the sides of the ridge, these portions were not surveyed. A total of 925 feet of the 1,200 feet proposed pipeline project area was surveyed.
A sparse scatter of debris is present along the length of this project area and includes clear and green glass bottles, ceramic insulator fragments, vitrified clay pipe fragments, pull tab cans, and plastic and fabric debris. These materials appear recent in origin. No prehistoric or diagnostic historical artifacts were observed.

**Tyrolean Water Tank and Wayne R. Wright Pump House Complex**

The existing LADWP Tyrolean Water Tank and Wayne R. Wright Pump House complex is located at the base of the north-to-south-trending ridgeline on which the proposed pipeline is to be installed (Plate 6). This complex consists of the pump house building; the water tank; and a low, semi-subterranean enclosure. The area directly surrounding this location has been graded, paved, and landscaped with eucalyptus trees, pine trees, and cacti. Ground visibility is approximately 50% with higher visibility in landscaped areas and lower visibility in undisturbed areas. The geology and vegetation community are the same as observed on the ridgeline. Modern glass, plastic, can, and fabric debris was noted in the area. No historical or prehistoric artifacts were observed.
BUILT ENVIRONMENT SURVEY RESULTS

As part of the cultural resources field investigation, an assessment of the built environment in the project area was conducted. One resource was identified as more than 45 years old.

City of Los Angeles Emergency Operating Center

The Emergency Operating Center is situated at the Mt. Lee Communication Center. Built in 1967–1968, it is a 4,212-foot subterranean fallout shelter facility. It has a modest one-story utilitarian above-ground access building that has a rectangular plan with a projecting boxed eave and overhang at the entrance and paired steel utilitarian doors (Plate 7). The exterior walls are concrete stucco panels, and the roof is flat. A plaque installed on its exterior reads: “City of Los Angeles Emergency Operating Center, Completed 1968; Sam Yorty, Mayor; Arthur K. Snyder, Councilman.” As part of the Mt. Lee facility, it serves as a public safety communication center, serving the Los Angeles Police Department 911 Metropolitan Communications Dispatch Center and Valley Communications Dispatch Center.

The original Mt. Lee facility first used for emergency purposes was the repurposed Mutual Don Lee Broadcasting System Facility television station during the Cold War by the OCD. After 1955, the City used the facility as a public safety communication center, and the Los Angeles Board of Public
Works later developed the underground Emergency Operating Center in 1967–1968 with additional above-ground utilitarian buildings and equipment. The Emergency Operating Center for the City was strategically moved away from Mount Lee to other locations over the years. In 1994, the Northridge Earthquake damaged the entire Mt. Lee facility, and the majority of the buildings and structures on-site were demolished and replaced. The Emergency Operating Center is apparently the only remaining pre-earthquake structure on the site. The other buildings and structures at Mount Lee were built after the earthquake and are not over 45 years old.

Plate 7. Los Angeles Emergency Operating Center, view facing northeast.

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

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

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or

3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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

The Emergency Operating Center is associated with civic emergency response activities, but the only aboveground feature was built as a support facility to the larger underground communication center and did not serve a historically significant primary function. It does not meet CRHR Criterion 1. Research has not revealed a specific association between the Emergency Operating Center and any important historic people to meet Criterion 2. Samuel William Yorty served as the 37th Mayor of Los Angeles from 1961 to 1973, and Arthur Kress Snyder served on the City Council from 1967 to 1985. While these men were most likely the proponents of the funding for the 1968 expansion of the Emergency Operating Center that included the construction of the 1968 building, the association is not significant. The facility was designed by the architectural firm of Prescott, Whelley, & Weit. The only above-ground feature that could be potentially impacted by the project is a utilitarian building, constructed of typical materials, and does not represent any architectural style or workmanship to meet Criterion 3. Also, it is not likely to yield any additional information to meet Criterion 4. The building is not eligible for the CRHR.

The replacement of the pipeline and valves adjacent to the Mt. Lee Communication Center will occur within an existing pipeline area. The project will not directly alter any historical resources and will not have indirect visual or contextual impacts on historical resources. Therefore, the project will have no significant impacts on built environment historical resources.

**Potential for Archaeological Resources**

Review of previous investigations in the vicinity of the project and of the prehistoric context for the area provides an understanding of the potential for encountering prehistoric and historic sites in the project area. Subsequent land use is an essential factor in whether archaeological remains have been preserved.

The sensitivity of the project area for prehistoric cultural resources is considered low. As described in the context and cultural resources survey sections of this report, the project area is located on slopes in mountainous terrain. No prehistoric archaeological sites are documented within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. Native Americans are anticipated to have used the eastern Santa Monica Mountains for resource procurement and possibly ritual purposes. However, settlement is unlikely
on this mountain side, and archaeological sites on the ridgeline would be expected to have eroded away. In addition, subsequent historic land use of the top of Mount Lee—the grading of the site in anticipation of the construction of Mack Sennett’s mansion, followed by actual construction on the site of television and radio facilities—would be expected to have destroyed any prehistoric sites on the peak. Excavations to access groundwater and construct the Wayne R. Wright Pump House and Tyrolean Water Tank would be expected to have destroyed prehistoric archaeological deposits at the southern end of the project area.

The sensitivity for historic cultural resources atop Mount Lee is considered moderate to high, but the sensitivity of the ridgeline and the Wayne R. Wright Pump House and Tyrolean Water Tank for historic cultural resources is low. CEQA Guidelines require evaluation of historic resources older than 45 years in age. Mount Lee was graded in 1924, allowing for the deposition between that year and 1970. Anecdotal evidence gathered during the cultural resources survey indicates that a refuse deposit consisting of cans and glass bottles was found during subsurface disturbance of the area just east of the communication complex between the security office and the diesel gas tank. Additional buried archaeological materials might be anticipated at the top of Mount Lee. Buried historic resources may shed light on the 1920s development of Hollywood as well as the development of Los Angeles civil defense and emergency operations early in the Cold War.
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resources in California are protected by a number of federal, state, and local regulations, statutes, and ordinances. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. The proposed project is subject to CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Recommendations

Based on the results of the archival research and survey, archaeological resources may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities for the proposed project. The project area in the vicinity of the Tyrolean Water Tank and Wayne R. Wright Pump House has a low potential for historic resources due to recent disturbance. The ridgeline also has a low potential for historic resources due to its slope. However, there is a moderate to high potential for buried cultural resources at the Mt. Lee Communication Center. Anecdotal evidence gathered during the cultural resources survey indicates that a refuse deposit consisting of cans and glass bottles was found during subsurface disturbance of the area just east of the communication complex between the security office and the diesel gas tank. Additional buried archaeological materials might be anticipated at the top of Mount Lee, which may yield information regarding the development of Hollywood in the 1920s and emergency preparedness during the early Cold War.

Because the potential to encounter archaeological resources exists for this project, archaeological monitoring is recommended during all ground-disturbing activities in undisturbed native soils, including trenching, boring, and grading, that takes place at the summit of Mount Lee where the slope is less than 50 degrees. This monitoring should be done by, or under the direction of, an archaeologist who meets Secretary of the Interior standards. The archaeological monitor would have the authority to redirect construction equipment in the event that potential archaeological resources are encountered.

If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities in other locations, LABOE will contact a qualified archaeologist to evaluate and determine appropriate treatment for the resource in accordance with PRC Section 21083.2(i).

If archaeological resources are encountered, work in the vicinity of the discovery would halt until appropriate treatment of the resource is determined by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with the provisions of CEQA Guidelines CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5.
If any Native American cultural material is encountered within the project site, consultation with interested Native American parties will be conducted to apprise them of any such findings and solicit any comments they may have regarding appropriate treatment and disposition of the resources. If human remains are discovered, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended and the Los Angeles County Coroner contacted. If the remains are deemed Native American in origin, the Coroner will contact the NAHC and identify a Most Likely Descendant pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98 and CCR Section 15064.5. Work may be resumed at the landowner’s discretion but will only commence after consultation and treatment have been concluded. Work may continue on other parts of the project while consultation and treatment are conducted.
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APPENDIX A

RESUMES
Dr. Marc Beherec is an archaeologist who has been involved in the field of cultural resources management for nearly fifteen years. He has worked throughout the southwest on projects within Federal and State regulatory framework, and is experienced in the identification and analysis of both prehistoric and historic era artifacts. Dr. Beherec also has extensive experience in Paleoindian and Archaic period sites in the western US and has taken part in large-scale excavations in Jordan. Over the past three years, he has served as Monitoring Coordinator and Lead Monitor for the NextEra Genesis Solar Energy Project and for the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority's large Regional Connector and Crenshaw rail projects. At the same time, he has written cultural resources assessments for several clients, including the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

Selected Project Experience

Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority Compliance Monitoring
Monitoring Coordinator for the cultural resources compliance monitoring of multiple projects within the greater Los Angeles area, including the 8.5-mile Crenshaw rail transit corridor and associated stations and the 1.9-mile Regional Connector subway corridor and associated stations. Tasks involve instructing construction team in cultural resources compliance; the scheduling and coordination of multiple concurrent Native American and archaeological monitors on diverse construction efforts throughout the metropolitan area; compilation, QA/QC, and delivery of daily monitoring logs and other documentation for all on-site monitors; serving as a liaison between archaeological monitors, construction crew, and client project team; preparing weekly and monthly reports of activities and findings; and ensuring overall cultural resources compliance within the permitted conditions of the project.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Cultural Resources Assessments
Assessed sites for pumping stations, pipelines, and other infrastructure improvements in compliance with CEQA. Tasks included archival research including researching known sites at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton; conducting archaeological and built environment surveys; assessing finds for inclusion on the California Register of Historic Places; writing reports of findings.
NextEra Genesis Solar Energy Project Cultural Resources Compliance Monitoring
Monitoring Coordinator and Lead Monitor for the cultural resources compliance monitoring of a 2000-acre solar power project under the jurisdiction of the California Energy Commission and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert. Tasks involve the scheduling and coordination of between 5 and 20 concurrent archaeological monitors on diverse construction efforts throughout the project site; compilation, QA/QC, and delivery of daily monitoring logs for all on-site monitors; attending project construction scheduling and Health and Safety meetings; conducting and documenting daily monitoring crew Health and Safety meetings; serving as liaison between archaeological monitors, construction crew and client project team; ensuring overall cultural resources compliance with the permitted conditions of the project.

San Bernardino National Forest San Jacinto District Archaeologist, Idyllwild, CA
Archaeologist assigned to Idyllwild Ranger Station, San Jacinto District, San Bernardino National Forest, Riverside County, California. Over the course of one year, assisted District Archaeologist in cultural resources efforts, including supervision of crews conducting cultural resources inventories of mountainous terrain, GPS documentation of resources, preparation of DPR 523 forms, research of prehistoric and historic artifact parallels, including projectile point typologies, makers' marks, and tin can typologies, and authoring technical reports. Work was performed before joining this firm.

Border Field State Park, San Diego County, CA
Excavated coastal Early Archaic sites in and adjacent to Border Field State Park in conjunction with the construction of the Mexico-United States Border Barrier. Work was performed before joining this firm.

Lake Meredith National Recreational Area Cultural Resources Surveys, Amarillo, TX
Archaeologist for intensive pedestrian surveys of the Lake Meredith National Recreational Area, an area along the Canadian River with documented human occupation for over 12,000 years. Relocated previously documented archaeological sites and documented newly identified sites. Work was performed before joining this firm.

East Texas Pipeline Survey, Rural East Texas
Crew Chief for intensive pedestrian survey of a new east Texas pipeline corridor. Efforts included field survey, shovel testing, site recordation, and GPS operation. Work was performed before joining this firm.

Camp Swift Archaeological Project, Bastrop, TX
Archaeologist for test excavations at Camp Swift Army National Guard Base. Excavated test units at eighteen sites, documented excavations, and drilled rock cores for archaeomagnetic dating research. Work was performed before joining this firm.

Gault Site Archaeological Project, Bell County, TX
Excavated at the Gault Paleoindian site (41BL323), completed documents (unit forms and maps, profile maps, Munsell notations, artifact catalogs), conducted preliminary lithic analysis, measured lithic blades for statistical studies, and supervised student volunteers in washing lithics. Work was performed before joining this firm.
Christy Dolan, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Education
MA, Anthropology, Concentration Historical Archaeology, College of William and Mary, 1994
BA, History and Anthropology, University of New Hampshire, 1985
Museum Studies Certificate Program, Harvard University

Professional Registration
Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

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

Christy Dolan will provide QA/QC and be the overall manager on this task order to ensure quality and efficiency. She has more than 20 years of experience in the study of historic period archaeological and architectural resources. Her archaeological experience includes document research; surveys; and excavations of 18th, 19th, and 20th century sites in California, Arizona, Washington, Nevada, Colorado, Missouri, Virginia, Washington, D.C., and throughout New England. She has authored documents that represent the results of historic studies, surveys, inventories, evaluations, and preservation plans. Her work with several cultural resource management firms has broadened her knowledge of procedures for NEPA, NHPA, and CEQA and has allowed her to work with a variety of federal agencies.

Selected Project Experience

Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority Compliance Monitoring
Overseeing cultural resources compliance monitoring of multiple projects within the greater Los Angeles area, including the 8.5-mile Crenshaw rail transit corridor and associated stations and the 1.9-mile Regional Connector subway corridor and associated stations.

LADWP On-Call, Los Angeles, CA
Multiple on-call projects. On one project, updated National Register nomination for the Boulder Transmission Lines carry energy from Hoover (Boulder) Dam to Los Angeles.

Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport EIS, Las Vegas and Primm, NV
Manager for large alternatives study for a proposed supplemental airport for Las Vegas. Oversaw archaeological and architectural reconnaissance surveys. Upcoming work includes archaeological survey of 17,000 acres in the Nevada desert.

Snohomish County Debris Clearing, Oso, WA
Providing oversight for debris clearing operation after a landslide near Oso, Washington. Overseeing spotters and archaeologists who are removing material from the debris piles in order to reunite items with the families to which they belong.
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Historical Assessment, Los Angeles, CA
As Project Manager, oversaw historical assessment of 1950s building that serves as the Los Angeles Police headquarters. Also assessed associated landscaping. The landscaping and building were designed by architect Welton Beckett. Prepared the technical report, which evaluated the resources and assesses impacts.

Los Angeles County Courthouse EIR, Los Angeles, CA
As Historian, conducted archaeological and architectural survey of four city blocks. Conducted in-depth historic research for each of the blocks and recorded and assessed several buildings. Prepared technical reports and EIR sections with findings.

Chapman University California Cordage Company Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Orange, CA
As Project Manager for Historical Resources, oversaw the HABS documentation of an old industrial complex in Orange, California. This included extensive historic research, oral histories, large format photo-documentation, and documentation of the architectural features of the building. The end result was a comprehensive historic context, architectural description, and photographic depictions of the resource.

Mission San Juan Capistrano National Historic Landmark Nomination, San Juan Capistrano, CA
Revised nomination for the seventh California mission and the Old Stone Church, circa 1800. As Historical Archaeologist, conducted historical research of the 11 California mission properties to prepare the nomination form.

County of Los Angeles Arroyo Seco Bike Path Finding of Effects Documentation, Los Angeles, CA
As Historic Resource Specialist, oversaw preparation of the historic resources portion of a Finding of Effects for a proposed bike path in the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel. Used character-defining features identified during the preparation of a Historic Architectural Survey Report to help determine the effects.

County of Los Angeles Arroyo Seco Bike Path
Historic Property Survey Report, Los Angeles, CA

NAVFAC Southwest Tustin Historic American Buildings Survey, Orange County, CA
As Historian, prepared written document and oversight of photographic documentation for two World War II-era blimp hangars.

Air Force Materiel Command Los Angeles Air Force Base Contextual Study, Los Angeles, CA
As Historian, conducted historic research at the Los Angeles Air Force Base, a Space and Missiles System Center. The information was used to create a contextual study for the base.

Harper Lake Specific Plan; Cultural Resources Constraints Report, San Bernardino County, CA
As Historical Archaeologist, conducted site visit and prepared report identifying archaeological sites and constraints for a proposed 3,300-acre Specific Plan area near Barstow, California.

City of West Hollywood Pacific Design Center Cultural Resource Survey, West Hollywood, CA
As Historical Archaeologist, conducted historic research and prepared document assessing the potential for the presence of archaeological resources. Reviewed Sanborn fire insurance maps, early photographs, and historical accounts to determine the archaeological sensitivity for the property.

Chapman University Cultural Resource Survey, Orange, CA
As Historical Archaeologist, performed an inventory of 25 properties within the historic urban core of Orange. Conducted historical research and architectural assessments for each property within the project area. Also assessed potential for the presence of subsurface cultural resources through review of Sanborn fire insurance maps.
Trina Meiser
Architectural Historian/
Historic Preservation Planner

Education
MA, Historic Preservation Planning, Cornell University, 2003
BA, History, Kenyon College, 1998

Years of Experience
With AECOM 5
With other firms 6

Technical Specialties
Historic Resources Evaluation
Cultural Resources Management

Professional Affiliations
National Trust for Historic Preservation
California Preservation Foundation

Trina Meiser is a Secretary of Interior-qualified architectural historian, historian, and historic preservationist (36 CFR Part 61) with over 10 years of experience in identifying, evaluating, and planning for historic structures, districts, sites, and cultural resources. Ms. Meiser has conducted several cultural resources studies, including the preparation of survey and evaluation reports, impacts analyses and findings of effect, National Register of Historic Places nominations, Historic Structure Reports, and HABS/HAER documents. She has consulted on a variety of energy, transportation, military, housing, and community projects with clients, architects, engineers, and agency representatives for regulatory review, specifically NHPA Section 106 consultation. Her experience in historic preservation planning provides a strong understanding of historic preservation laws and a thorough knowledge of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Ms. Meiser maintains a solid knowledge of architectural history and building materials conservation and has led seminars on architectural styles, workshops in materials conservation, and preservation design charrettes.

Abengoa Mojave Solar Project, Lockhart, CA
Prepared historical resources studies in support of an Environmental Assessment for a solar energy project. Conducted archival research, contact programs, and fieldwork, and prepared technical report for the evaluation of historical resources and mitigation measures.

Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project, Riverside County, CA
Prepared historical resources studies in support of an AFC application. Conducted archival research, contact programs, and fieldwork, and prepared technical report for the evaluation of historical resources and mitigation measures. Coordinated process with BLM and CEC.
Solar Millennium Palen Solar Power Project, Riverside County, CA
Prepared historical resources studies in support of an AFC application. Conducted archival research, contact programs, and fieldwork, and prepared technical report for the evaluation of historical resources and mitigation measures. Coordinated process with BLM and CEC.

IID Dixieland 230kV Transmission Line Project, Imperial County, CA
Conducted archival research and fieldwork to identify potential historic properties for the cultural resources survey. Coordinated with BLM.

Niland Solar Project, Imperial County, CA
Conducted archival research and fieldwork to identify potential historic properties for the cultural resources survey.

City of Temecula Main Street Bridge Replacement Project, Temecula, CA
Conducted a survey and historical research of historic resources in Old Town Temecula adjacent to the Main Street Bridge. Results were recorded on DPR forms and in the HPSR per Caltrans guidelines.

SR-76 Mission to I-15 Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Diego County, CA
Conducted fieldwork to record and evaluate ranching buildings and residences. Prepared the HRER per Caltrans standards for the evaluation of historical resources for eligibility to the National Register and the California Register.

SR-94 Widening and HOV Lanes Project, San Diego, CA
Conducted fieldwork to record and evaluate urban built environment resources. Prepared the HRER and HPSR per Caltrans standards for the evaluation of historical resources for eligibility to the National Register and the California Register.

Potomac Annex Building 1 Project, Washington, DC
For GSA and the Department of State, performed a conditions assessment of Building 1 in the Potomac Annex Historic District to identify existing character-defining features and to assess their integrity. Prepared analysis of potential impacts in a Historic Preservation Report that will describe existing features and recommend appropriate treatments to maintain the property’s integrity as part of rehabilitation efforts.

National Park Service Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, MO
Performed research and prepared portions of the historical context the Native American occupation, the French colonial establishment, and the 19th century development of the built environment for the GMP/EIS as consultant to NPS.

Los Angeles Harbor Light Station Rehabilitation Project, San Pedro, CA
For U.S. Coast Guard, prepared Finding of No Adverse Effect for the NRHP-listed “Angel’s Gate” lighthouse. Conducted research to supplement the NRHP nomination's significance evaluation, and prepared a property assessment to establish historically significant and character-defining features of the lighthouse. In conjunction with engineers, determined rehabilitation plan including sensitive treatments adhering to the Secretary of Interior’s Standards.

San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center Seismic Upgrade Project, San Francisco, CA
On behalf of the VA, consulted with architects for the rehabilitation design and seismic retrofit of the 1930s-era Art Deco SFVAMC buildings within a NRHP-listed historic district. As part of Section 106 consultation, provided guidance based on Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.

National Register Eligibility Assessment for Grow the Force and Base Utility Infrastructure Projects, Camp Pendleton, CA
Evaluated over 150 buildings located on Camp Pendleton for eligibility to the NRHP. Incorporated findings in an inventory to support the project EIS.
Allison Hill

Education
MA (In Progress), Public Archaeology
California State University, Northridge

BA, Anthropology/History
California State University, Fullerton, 2011.

Years of Experience
CRM 4 years
Curation 1 year

Technical Specialties
Field Survey & Excavation
Construction Monitoring
GIS and GPS Data Management
CHRIS Record Searches
Technical Writing
Lithic & Faunal Analysis
Portable X-ray Fluorescence Analysis
Reflective Transformation Imaging (RTI) Photography
Curation & Museum Studies
Flint Knapping

Professional Summary
With five years of experience as a North American archaeologist and a museum curation assistant working on projects in California and Colorado, I have participated in major monitoring, survey, and excavation efforts as a crew member, supervisor, and data manager. I have assisted in the management of large artifact collections and associated electronic data sets. Additionally, I have training in flaked stone analysis and archaeofaunal analysis.

Work Experience
Aug. 2014-Nov. 2014 Los Angeles Metropolitan Authority (Metro) Regional Connector Project. Archaeological Technician with AECOM. Worked as an on-call archaeological monitor for construction activities associated with the project. Monitored excavations in urban settings, documented work activities and results of monitoring, and completed monitoring log forms. Client: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

October 2014 Native American Cultural Resource Specialist Field School, Chemehuevi Indian Reservation, California. Instructional Assistant. Provided instructional and logistical support to a one week Native American monitor training workshop located on the Chemehuevi Indian Reservation. Assisted in teaching students how to read topographic maps, use a compass, identify archaeological sites, conduct pedestrian surveys, and document sites in accordance with professional industry standards.

July 2014 – Aug. 2014 Applied Archaeology Field School sponsored by San Bernardino National Forest Service, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and CSU, San Bernardino. Assistant Instructor with San Bernardino National Forest. Provided instructional support for a five week archaeological field school located in the Cahuilla traditional use area of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains. Aided students in learning how to read topographic maps, use a compass, identify artifacts and archaeological sites, conduct pedestrian surveys, draw site maps, and record sites on DPR forms. Supervised student field crews in pedestrian survey and site recording.

June 2014 - July 2014 Wind Wolves Preserve Archaeological Project, Kern County, California. Field school supervisor with University of Central Lancashire and International Field Research. Provided instructional support for a four week field school held at the Wind Wolves Preserve, Kern County, California. Aided in instructing students on standard excavation techniques, proper documentation of excavations, artifact identification, artifact collection, and sampling strategies. Supervised students in archaeological excavation and large scale environmental sampling.

Feb. 2014 - May 2014 San Bernardino National Forest Collections Curation at the San Bernardino County Museum. Intern with the San Bernardino National Forest. Repackaged and updated older collections from Forest Service property to meet present museum curation standards. Sorted and identified archaeological materials, inventoried collections and entered information into a computerized database.


Professional Affiliations
Society for American Archaeology
Lambda Alpha Anthropology Honors Society
Training and Certifications
OSHA 10 Hour Safety Training

Honors and Awards
Professional Achievement Award, CSU, Fullerton
Community Engagement Medal, CSU, Fullerton
Marshalltown Award, San Bernardino National Forest

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 2013 - Dec. 2013</td>
<td><strong>Santa Susanna Field Laboratory Survey, Los Angeles County, California.</strong> Archaeological Technician with JMA. Crew member on an intensive pedestrian survey intended to identify prehistoric cultural resources within a proposed environmental cleanup area. Participated in pedestrian field surveys of project area, recording of archaeological sites, and writing numerous Department of Parks and Recreation site forms. Client: Boeing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 2013 - July 2013</td>
<td><strong>Cultural Resources Phase II Mitigation Survey for the Genesis Solar Energy Project, Riverside County, California.</strong> Archaeological Technician with AECOM. Crew member participating in a pedestrian survey along the shore lines of Ford Dry Lake, Riverside County, California. Client: Genesis Solar, LLC.</td>
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<td>May 2012 - Feb. 2013</td>
<td><strong>Unexpected Discovery Mitigation Treatment for the North Sky River Wind Farm, Kern County, California.</strong> Archaeological Technician with AECOM. Supported extensive surveys, data recovery excavations, and construction monitoring. Coordinated site-recording data for over 100 sites identified during the field effort. Wrote significant sections of the report and all required Department of Parks and Recreation site forms. Client: NextEra Energy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2011 - June 2011</td>
<td><strong>Archaeological Survey of Panamint Project, Tehachapi, California.</strong> Archaeological Technician with AECOM. Crew member on an intensive pedestrian survey aimed at identifying and recording cultural resources within the proposed project area.</td>
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<td>Jan. 2011 - May 2011</td>
<td><strong>Curation Upgrade at the Cooper Center Orange County Curation Facility, Fullerton, California.</strong> Curation Assistant. Repacked older collections to meet modern museum curation standards. Also cataloged collections, sorted and identified archaeological materials, inventoried collections, entered information into a computerized database, and scanned and organized documentation related to the collections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 2011</td>
<td><strong>Introduction to Flint Knapping and Stone Tools Course at CSU, Dominguez Hills.</strong> Instructional Assistant. Provided assistance to flint knapping expert and instructor Daniel Reeves during a two day course at CSUDH. Aided students in understanding concepts and skills involved in stone tool manufacture through hands on guidance and instruction. The course covered basic principles of stone tool...</td>
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production, including stone fracture patterns, flake and tool attributes, percussion and pressure reduction strategies, and artifacts types.

Aug. 2010 - May 2011 Artifact Management at the California State University, Fullerton Archaeology Laboratory, California. Student Laboratory Technician in Archaeological Science. Repacked older collections to meet modern museum curation standards. Also cataloged collections, sorted and identified archaeological materials, inventoried collections, entered information into a computerized database, and scanned and organized documentation related to the collections. Assisted in educational outreach programs for students and the community.

Field School Training

July 2010 - Aug. 2010 San Bernardino National Forest and CSU, San Bernardino Applied Archaeology Field School. Student in applied archaeology. In depth training in methods essential to public archaeology and cultural resource management careers. Skills learned include: correct use of a compass and topographic map, identification of artifacts and archaeological features, documenting sites on DRP forms, proper site mapping techniques, and cataloging collections.

July 2010 Mojave Desert Lithic Procurement and Production Research Project. Volunteer with CSU, Fullerton. Participated in a pedestrian survey of two lithic quarry sites and strategically selected sample surveys of Soda Lake and Silver Lake in the western Mojave Desert, California. Assisted in updating an analyzing data from Mojave lithic quarry sites.

Jan. 2010 - May 2010 CSU, Fullerton Archaeology Field Class, Abalone Cover State Beach, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Student with CSU, Fullerton. Participated in a semester long field class which provided training in archaeological survey and excavation techniques.
APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM
May 7, 2015

Katy Sanchez
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Subject: LABOE Mt Lee Pipeline Project - Sacred Lands File Search

Dear Ms Sanchez:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering (LABOE) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the LABOE Mt Lee Pipeline Project. The proposed project is Section 35, Township 1N, Range 14W, and in unsectioned Township 1 North, Range 14 West (Enclosure 1). The project area is located in Griffith Park on Burbank 1976 California United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map. The project area encompasses the ridgeline between the Wayne R. Wright Pump House at 5929 Mulholland Drive and the Mt Lee Communication Complex at 3800 Mt Lee Drive (Enclosure 2). As part of this assessment, AECOM is conducting a Native American contact program.

The purpose of this project is to support firefighting capabilities in the area by installing 2-four inch above-ground water lines in proximity to an already present on-ground water line along the ridgeline. The proposed project will require modifications to the existing buildings at the Mt. Lee Communication Complex and the Wayne R. Wright Pump House in connection with the planned pipeline.

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

Thank you for your assistance. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions about this project. I am enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your response (Enclosure 3).

Sincerely,

Marc A. Beheres, Ph.D., RPA
Archaeologist
AECOM
515 S. Flower St., 8th Floor,
Los Angeles, CA 90071
Marc.Beheres@aecom.com
Office: 213-593-8481 or Cell: 951-296-7561

Enclosure: 1) Project Vicinity Map
2) Project Map
3) Self-Addressed, Stamped Envelope
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

P1. Resource Identifier: GRIFFITH PARK

P2. Location: a. County Los Angeles and (Address and/or UTM Coordinates. Attach Location Map as required.)
   b. Address RIVERSIDE DR
      City Los Angeles
   c. UTM: USGS Quad (7.5'15') Date Zone mE/ mN
   d. Other Location Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resources, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate):

P3. Description Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting,
and boundaries):

P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District

P5. Photograph or Drawing (photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
   □ Prehistoric □ Historic □ Both
   1896-1944

P7. Owner and Address:

P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation and address): Christy J. McAvoy
   Historic Resources Group
   1728 N. Whitley Ave
   Los Angeles, CA 90028

P9. Date Recorded: 10/31/94

P10. Type of Survey: □ Intensive
     □ Reconnaissance □ Other
     Describe: Survey of earthquake damaged properties for purposes of Section 106 Review.

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): 1994 Northridge Earthquake Project Review

Attachments: □ NONE □ Map Sheet □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record
□ District Record □ Linear Resource Record □ Other (List):

DPR 523A-Test (HRG 7/94)
D1. Resource Identifier: Griffith Park
D2. Historic Name: Griffith Park
D3. Common Name: Griffith Park

D4. Detailed Description (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district): Griffith Park is located five miles west of Downtown Los Angeles and includes approximately 4,000 acres of natural and designed landscape features. For the most part, the Park is comprised of mountainous terrain suitable only for hiking; however, as stated by Charles Moore et al in Los Angeles: The City Observed, "it has many of the amenities traditionally associated with large American urban parks including: picnic areas, playing fields, tennis courts, bridle trails, golf courses, a merry-go-round, fountains, and a pleasant zoo." Contributing features of the Park include buildings, structures, and natural and designed landscapes. Those features which appear to be contributing or have been previously evaluated as individually significant include the following: (See Continuation Sheet.)

D6. Boundary Description (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements): The Park is bound on the east by the Golden State Freeway (I5); on the north by the Los Angeles River, although the Equestrian Center and Picnic Grounds are located between the River and Riverside Drive; on the west by Forest Lawn and Mount Sinai Memorial Parks and the Hollywood Hills; and on the south by a line one half mile north of and parallel to Los Feliz Boulevard. A small finger of land extends from the southeast corner of the park along Riverside Drive to Hyperion Avenue.

D8. Significance: Theme Parks and Recreation Area Los Angeles Period of Significance 1896-1944 Applicable Criteria A (Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.) Griffith Park is significant under National Register Criterion A as the largest urban park in the City of Los Angeles, and more importantly in the United States. The Park, as well as many of its individual features, has figured prominently in the history of the city. It has provided recreational space for the community since 1898 and is home to the Los Angeles Zoo, the Griffith Park Observatory, and the Planetarium. The Park was also regularly used as an unofficial "backlot" for the early motion picture industry located in nearby Burbank and Hollywood.

As is the history of virtually every public park in Los Angeles, Griffith Park was not reserved by city fathers for public use. Traditionally public (See Continuation Sheet.)


D10. Evaluator: Christy Johnson McAvoy Date: 9/30/94 Affiliation and Address: Historic Resource Group, 1728 N. Whitley Avenue, Hollywood, CA 90028
Ferndell and Mt. Hollywood are two notable natural landscape features. As stated by Charles Moore et al in *Los Angeles: The City Observed*, "Ferndell, a year-round spring has caused fragrant sycamores and soft green ferns to crowd the bottom of a steep ravine, a place that has been cool and refreshing since prehistoric times, when it was the site of a Gabrielino Indian village." The Bird Sanctuary is a third notable landscape feature of the Park. It features wide parallel paths separated by trees and ferns and a double row of narrow, cascading fountains.

Previously surveyed in 1976, the Griffith Park Observatory and Planetarium was deemed individually eligible for listing in the National Register and given a Status Code of 3s. The Astronomers' Monument, which stands directly opposite the main entrance to the Observatory and Planetarium was erected in 1934 and designed by Archibald Garner. It features likenesses of the astronomers Herschel, Newton, Kepler, Galileo, Copernicus, and Hipparchus.

The Los Feliz Adobe is believed to have been constructed in 1853 by Paco and Antonio Feliz. Altered in the 1920s, to be the Park Rangers Headquarters, it is significant for its association with recreational uses as well as for being the only remnant of the park's 19th century rancho history.

The Merry-Go-Round was constructed in 1926 and moved to its current location in 1936.

The Harding Golf Course Clubhouse, the Swimming Pool and Building, and the Boys' Camp (the old Girls' Camp) were constructed in 1927 and all appear to be substantially intact.

Dedicated in 1940, Mulholland Fountain honors William Mulholland (1855-1935), whose brainchild, the Owen's River Aqueduct allowed for the development of not only the Los Angeles Municipal water system, but also of the modern Los Angeles metropolis.

**NON-CONTRIBUTING** features are as follows: NR: 0Y2

Founded in 1885, the Los Angeles Zoo was originally located adjacent to East Lake Park (now Lincoln Park). It was moved to Griffith Park in 1914; however, the current zoo opened in 1966.

The Greek Theater was designed by a staff architect for the City of Los Angeles in 1930, and was significantly altered in 1956 based upon designs by William Woollett. These alterations may assume significance over time. The Theater is culturally significant and may qualify as a local landmark.

The new Girls' Camp (AKA Hollywoodland Camp) includes a post and beam structure by the architecture firm Smith, Jones and Contini. It is Modern in style and dates from 1949. The structure may eventually be considered significant once it achieves fifty years of age. Its integrity is unknown at this time.

In the northeast edge of the park is Travel Town, a transportation museum which dates from December of 1952. It is located on 40 acres of land donated by W.I. Hollingsworth, a real estate developer. Forest Lawn Drive originally bore the name Hollingsworth Drive in honor of his gift. It may eventually be considered significant when once it achieves fifty years of age.

The Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum was constructed in the 1980s.
parks in Los Angeles have either been developed on unwanted land or, as is the case with Griffith Park, donated by a prosperous citizen. The benefactor of Griffith Park was Griffith J. Griffith who purchased the northern 4,071 acres of Rancho Los Feliz in 1882 and four years later, donated 3,015 of those acres to the City of Los Angeles for use as a public park. The gift was not originally accepted by the City Council, whose members thought that land five miles from the downtown district was a poor location for a public park. They were also concerned about the fiscal impact to the city of removing such a large parcel from the property tax rolls and some even suspected that Griffith had donated the land to avoid paying taxes. Two years later, however, the City accepted title to the property and began to develop it for park purposes.

Griffith J. Griffith was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales in 1850, but left as a child to live with relatives in the United States. He eventually settled in California and his first occupation was journalism, although it was through speculation on gold mining property that he prospered. He had amassed a small fortune by the time he married, but the wealth that financed the purchase of Rancho Los Feliz came to him via his new bride, Christina Mesmer.

Since Griffith's original gift of 3,015 acres, approximately 1,000 acres have been added to the Park. The flat land between the base of the Park's mountains and the Los Angeles River was not originally part of the Park, but rather was sold to the City by Griffith for the purpose of creating recreational area, golf courses, and a zoo. This land also contains the underground water supply which is used to irrigate the golf courses and planted areas and to supply fire protection.

After being released from prison for attempting to murder his wife, the aforementioned Christina Mesmer, Griffith donated $100,000 to the City for the construction of an observatory. Viewed by many as an attempt to regain an honorable position in the community, the donation was rejected. The gift of $1,000,000 for park improvements and the erection of the Greek Theater and the Observatory was eventually accepted, but only as a posthumous bequest in 1919.
Resource Identifier: Griffith Park
Map Name: Boundary and Features
Scale: Date: 09/30/94

Note: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.
Resource Identifier: Griffith Park

Ferndell-S - Contributing

Mt. Hollywood-N - Contributing
Bird Sanctuary-NE - Contributing

Observatory and Planetarium-S - Contributing

DPR 523F-Test (12/93)
Resource Identifier: Griffith Park

Astronomers' Monument-SW - Contributing

Los Feliz Adobe (Park Rangers Headquarters) - NE - Contributing
Resource Identifier: Griffith Park

Merry-Go-Round-N - Contributing

Harding Golf Clubhouse- NW - Contributing

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

Primary # 19-175297
HRI #/Trinomial

Continuation
Update

DPR 523F-Test (12/93)
Resource Identifier: Griffith Park

Harding Golf Clubhouse-SW - Contributing

Swimming Pool and Building-SE - Contributing
Resource Identifier: Griffith Park

Mulholland Fountain - Contributing

Greek Theater - Non-contributing
Resource Identifier: Griffith Park

Traveltown, Los Feliz Passenger Station-NE - Non-contributing

Traveltown-SE - Non-contributing
No Photographs Are Available For:

- Boys' Camp - Contributing [19-176201, 100575]
- Los Angeles Zoo - Non-contributing [19-176202, 100577]
- Girls' Camp - Non-contributing [19-176203, 100579]
- Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum - Non-contributing [19-176307, 100881]
April 11, 1994

Sandro Amaglio
Regional Environmental Officer
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Field Office
150 East Colorado Boulevard, Suite 303
Pasadena, California 91105-1937

Re: Greek Theater, 2600-2700 N. Vermont Av.,
Los Angeles
FEMA 1008-DR-CA, P.A. 037-91081
FEMA Memorandum Dated March 11, 1994

Dear Mr. Amaglio:

We have reviewed the above-referenced memorandum and a preliminary field survey was performed on March 15, 1994. We find the following:

1. The Greek Theater is not eligible for listing in the National Register pursuant to 36 CFR Section 60.4.

It was designed by staff of the City of Los Angeles and constructed in 1930. Alterations designed by architect William Woollett were implemented in 1956, obscuring much of the original stage area. These alterations may assume significance over time. Substantial support functions are uniquely located under the amphitheater seating. However, the Greek Theater is culturally significant and may qualify as a local landmark. The Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission utilizes the Secretary of the Interior's Standards in reviewing proposed alterations to landmarks. The applicant is encouraged to rehabilitate the theater using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

2. Photodocumentation of the before and after conditions should be required of the project applicant.
Mr. Amaglio  
Greek Theater  
April 11, 1994  
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Should you have any questions, please contact me.  

Sincerely,  

Cherilyn Widell, SHPO  

By: Christy Johnson McAvoy, Principal  
    Historic Resources Group as  
    SHPO Representative  

cc: Thomas Ottoman