APPENDIX C

Cultural Resources

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE VALLEY GENERATING PLANT DEMOLITION PROJECT

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
Fluor Corp.	Fluor Corporation LTD
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HCM	Historic-Cultural Monuments
HPOZ	Historic Preservation Overlay Zone
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
MLD	most likely descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
SPRR	Southern Pacific Railroad
WWII	World War II

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dudek was retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) in support of the Valley Generating Plant Demolition Project (project), located at 11801 Sheldon Street in the Sun Valley neighborhood of City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (APN 2537-021-903). The proposed project would include the demolition of the Valley Generating Station Units 1 through 4 and associated structures, demolishing the Units 3 and 4 cooling tower foundations, and the stockpiling of demolition materials before hauling off-site. Units 1 and 2 cooling towers were demolished in 2000 as part of the LADWP Repowering Project, and the remaining Units 3 & 4 cooling towers were demolished in 2017.

The cultural resources technical report involved completion of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File (SLF), a pedestrian survey of the project area for built environment and archaeological resources, and recordation and evaluation of the built environment resources for historical significance. The significance evaluation included conducting archival and building development research for each building on the property; outreach with local libraries; and completion of a historic context. The project site was evaluated in consideration of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCM) eligibility and integrity requirements. This study was completed in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(2)–(3).

No archaeological resources were identified within the project site as a result of the CHRIS records search, Native American coordination, or intensive pedestrian survey. No specific archaeological resources or sensitivity concerns were identified by any sources consulted. However, it is always possible that intact archaeological deposits are present at subsurface levels. For these reasons, the project site should be treated as potentially sensitive for archaeological resources. Management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains during campus construction activities are provided in Section 6.2, Management Recommendations.

The Valley Generating Plant in its entirety was evaluated for historical significance and does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a City of Los Angeles HCM (6Z) due to a lack of significant historical associations. The property is not considered an historical resource for the purposes CEQA. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on historical resources.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Dudek was retained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to complete a cultural resources technical report for a project that proposes to demolish Valley Generating Station Units 1 through 4 and associated structures and systems in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County California (Project) (Figure 1, Regional Location). This report includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), a pedestrian survey of exposed ground surfaces for archaeological resources, and a survey of all historic-age buildings and structures within the project site and any buildings that may be indirectly impacted, and recordation and evaluation of the LADWP Valley Generating Plant for historical significance. The significance evaluation included conducting archival and building development research; outreach with local libraries, historical societies, and advocacy groups; and completion of a historic context. The project site was evaluated in consideration of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCM) eligibility and integrity requirements. This study was conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(2)–(3).

1.1 Project Location

The project site is located at the Valley Generation Station in the City of Los Angeles (City) in the San Fernando Valley region of the County of Los Angeles (County). Generally, the Valley Generation Station is in the northeastern portion of the City in the Sun Valley neighborhood, to the east of the Interstate (I-) 5 and State Route (SR-) 170 intersection. Access to the Valley Generation Station is provided from Sheldon Street, which forms the southern site boundary. The Valley Generation Station is surrounded by the County's Department of Public Works Hansen Spreading Grounds Facility to the north, Glenoaks Boulevard to the east, auto-dismantling shops and industrial uses to the south and east, the Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center to the south, and San Fernando Road and residential uses to the west (Figure 2, Project Location Map). Specifically, the Valley Generation Station is located at 11801 Sheldon Street (APN 2537-021-903).

The project site consists of Valley Generation Station Units 1 through 4 and related system in the central portion of Valley Generation Station, the rail spurs, which bisects Valley Generation Station (east–west), and the cooling tower foundations in the southeast corner.

1.2 Project Description

According to the 2017 Power Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan (SLTRP), LADWP aims to identify a portfolio of power generation resources that meets the City's energy needs consistent with LADWP's environmental priorities and reliability standards. A main focus of the SLTRP is reducing GHG emissions while ensuring reliable electric service and maintaining cost competitive rates by examining multiple strategies to reduce GHG emissions. LADWP's policy for renewables was initiated in the early 2000s, and has guided the adoption of increasing levels of renewable energy. Additionally, SB 350 requires that the amount of

electricity generated and sold to retail customers per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased by 50% by December 31, 2030 (LADWP 2017).

LADWP proposes to demolish VGS Units 1–4 and the related systems and equipment, the bearing cooling tower foundation and skim pond north of the units, and the remaining foundations of four cooling towers east of the units. As shown in Figure 2, the related systems and equipment located near Units 1–4 that would also be demolished include the external connected turbine deck, circulating water piping connections, the oil water separator, the Fifth Street pipe trench, and the weld shop. These previously decommissioned units contain hazardous materials, including asbestos, lead paint, and mercury-containing instruments, and removal of these materials and the aging infrastructure is necessary to maintain a safe working environment for LADWP plant personnel. The A/B Basins would be abandoned in place, and the RO trailer would not be demolished but would be removed from this location. The inactive piping in the Fifth Street pipe trench would be demolished and removed, but the piping associated with the A/B Basins would remain in the trench. At least one prefabricated trailer would be added near Units 5, 6, and 7 to house workers, since the location would be more centrally located to the site than the existing administration building. Upon completion of construction, the entire project site would be backfilled to surrounding grade. The VGS Units 1–4 generation block may be used in the future for new facilities, including renewable energy projects that would help LADWP meet SB 350 requirements and GHG reduction goals. However, the need, timing, and nature of any future projects at VGS is currently unknown, and if such projects are proposed in the future, they would be subject to additional environmental assessment prior to any approvals or implementation.

The project would include demolition of structures and systems within the demolition boundaries identified in Figure 2 (with the exception of the A/B Basins, located by the Fifth Street pipe trench, which would remain in service, and the RO trailer, between Units 3 and 4, which would be removed from this location). Demolition activities associated with the proposed project are scheduled to begin as early as Summer 2021 and continue through the end of Winter 2024. The duration of all demolition activities would be approximately 31 months. Demolition activities are described at length in the ISMND Project Description Chapter 2.

For the purposes of this report, the focus is on the demolition of buildings and structures greater than 45 years in age. Structures proposed for demolition outside of the Units would be demolished first. The RO trailer would not be demolished but would be removed from this location. The A/B basins immediately north of the Units would remain in service, while connecting pipes within Fifth Street would be removed and the remaining trench would be backfilled. Removal of the Fifth Street pipes and trench backfill would take approximately one month, followed by demolition of the oil water separator and demolition of the weld shop over a period of approximately 3 months.

Demolition of the units would occur over a period of approximately 15 months and would include the related structures and systems within the identified demolition area (Figure 2). It is likely that Units 1 and 2 would be demolished together, and Units 3 and 4 would be demolished together because they are connected to each other. After removal of hazardous materials, each unit would be demolished starting from the exterior turbine

deck and equipment and working toward the interior boilers, tubing and other piping within the structure. The stacks would be removed through cutting and removing sections from the top downward so that pieces fall into the existing structures.

Excavation for removal of substructures would occur down to approximately 15 feet below ground surface. Subgrade demolition would include removal of the four cooling tower foundations, the bearing cooling tower foundation, the skim pond, the foundations of Units 1–4 and removal of substructures within the demolition boundaries, such as the circulating water lines, fuel tanks and oil sumps adjacent to each unit, and the Fifth Street pipe trench. Further subgrade work would include the removal of concrete footings, which, once removed, would be backfilled with crushed concrete. Rock crushers would be used to crush the concrete foundations, which would be used to backfill the project site to grade. A limited amount of imported material may also be required to fill deeper excavation areas. Below grade demolition activities and ongoing crushing activities are expected to occur for approximately 21 months throughout the majority of demolition activities.

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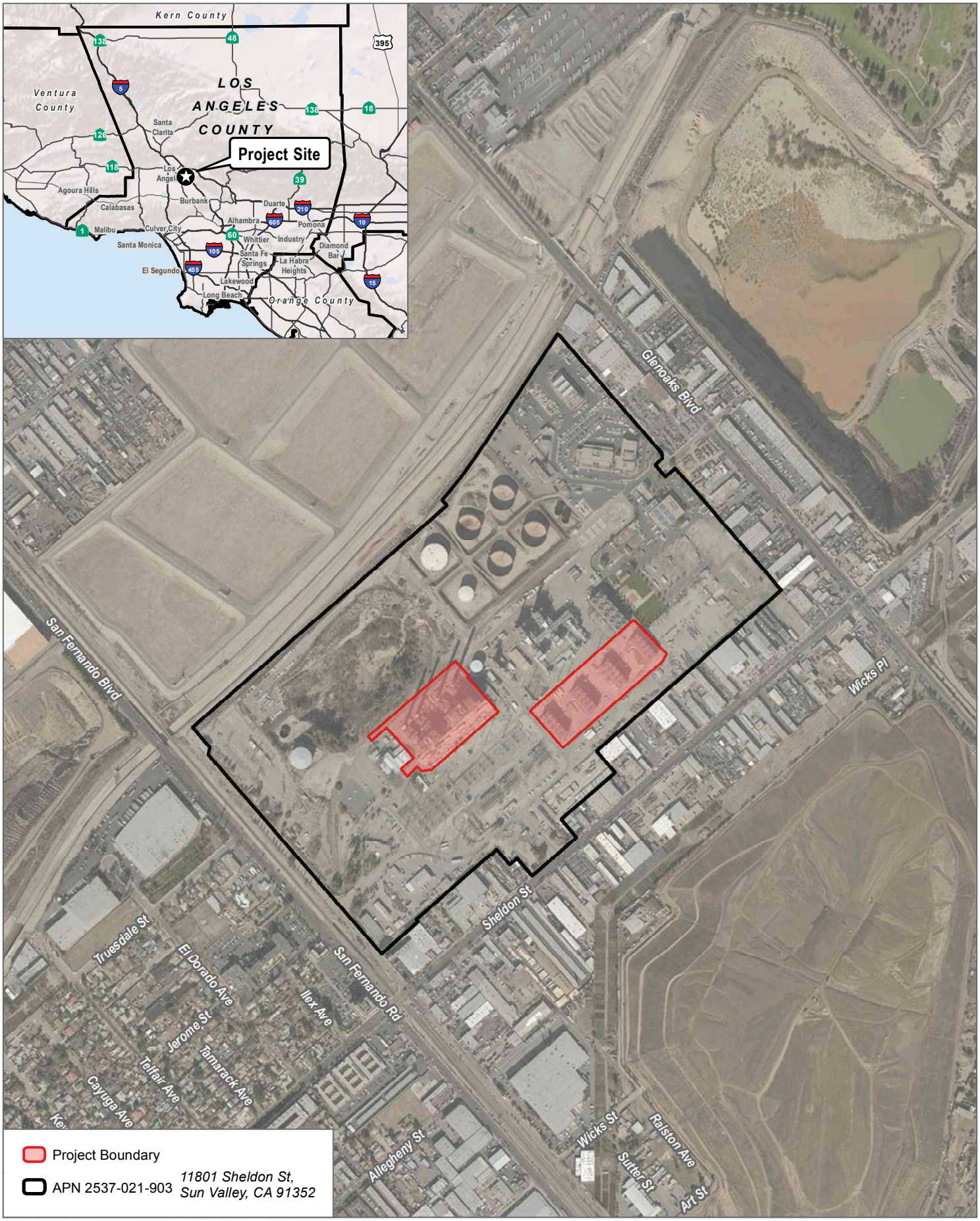

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2018, Los Angeles County 2011

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

FIGURE 1

Regional Location

Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Valley Generating Plant Demolition Project

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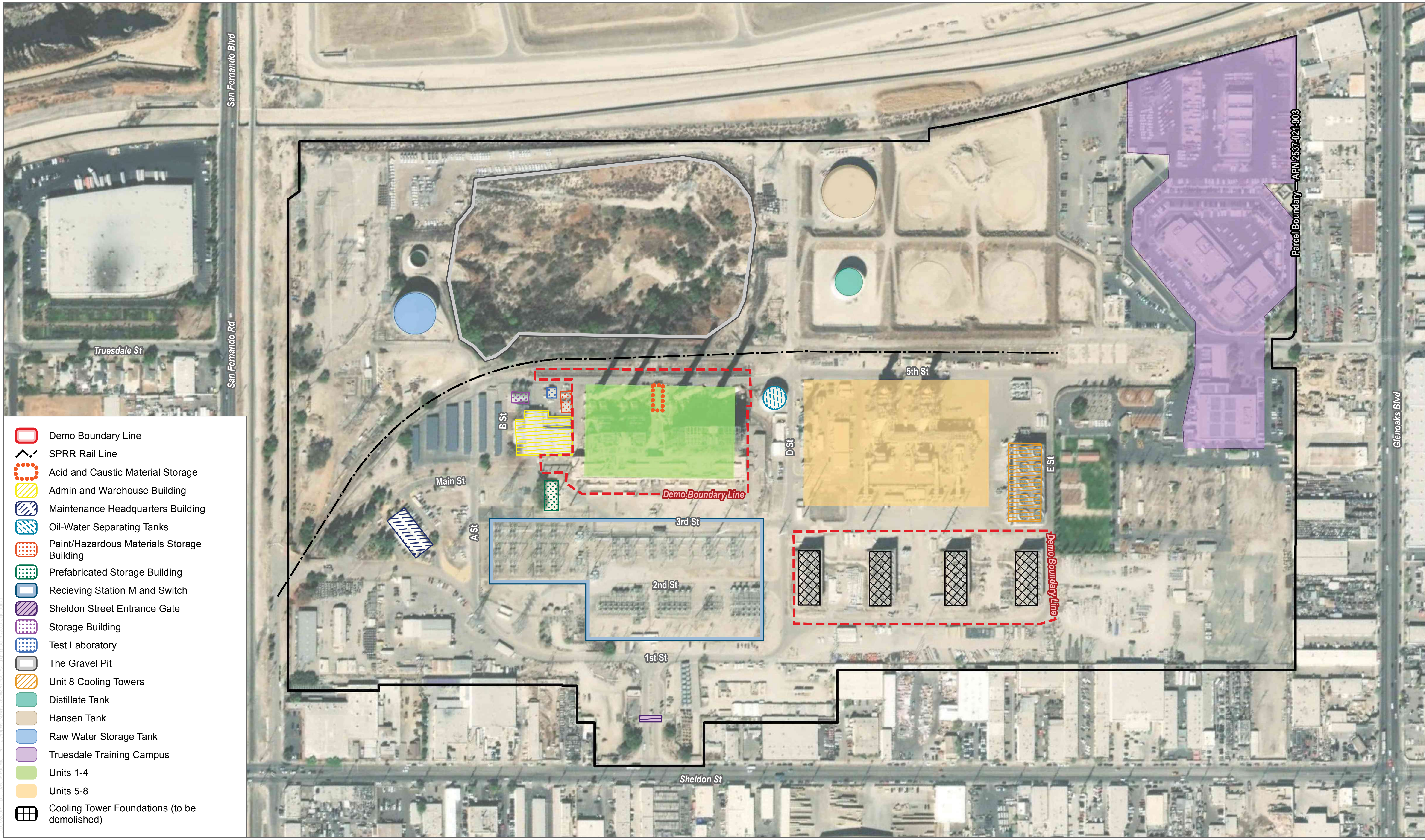

SOURCE: Digital Globe 2017

LA DWP Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

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FIGURE 2

Project Location Map

Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Valley Generating Plant Demolition Project

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1.3 Project Personnel

Dudek staff completed all cultural resources technical work in support of this report. Dudek Architectural Historians Kate Kaiser, MSHP and Samantha Murray, MA, and Dudek Archaeologists Linda Kry, MA and Erica Nicolay, MA authored this report. Ms. Kaiser also prepared the archival research, the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms (see Appendix C), and significance evaluation. Dudek Archaeologists Linda Kry and Erica Nicolay contributed to archaeological components of this report, including review and summary of the CHRIS records search and NAHC's SLF results. This report was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control by Principal Architectural Historian and Archaeologist Samantha Murray, MA, RPA. All project staff meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 61) in architectural history or archaeology. Preparers' qualifications can be reviewed in Appendix A.

1.4 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during construction of the proposed project.

Federal

The NRHP is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks and historic areas administered by the National Park Service.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, How to Apply the National Register Criteria, as "the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity" (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002).

Historic properties either retain integrity (convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognizes seven aspects or qualities that define integrity. The seven aspects of integrity are locations, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. In order to retain historic integrity "a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects" (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002).

NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be "exceptionally important" (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

A historic property is defined as, "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the NRHP criteria" (36 CFR Section 800.16(i)(1)).

Effects on historic properties under National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 are defined in the assessment of adverse effects in 36 CFR Section 800.5(a)(1).

State

CRHR (California Public Resources Code Sections 5020 et seq.)

In California, the term "historical resource" includes "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP, enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 California Code of Regulations Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed in or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

CEQA

As described further, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource"; it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant impact on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the

requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for the purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource"—indicating a significant effect under CEQA—means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)):

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k) or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource such that the resource's historical significance would be materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project would cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2(a), (b), and (c)).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique "archaeological resource" as an "archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or

3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person."

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c), 21083.2(h)); further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures, described as follows, are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

California Health and Safety Code

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5b). PRC Section 5097.98 outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5c). The NAHC would notify the most likely descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

Local

City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

Local landmarks in the City of Los Angeles are known as Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs) and are under the aegis of the Planning Department, Office of Historic Resources. They are defined in the Cultural Heritage Ordinance as follows (Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 22.171.7, added by Ordinance No. 178,402, effective April 2, 2007):

> Historic-Cultural Monument (Monument) is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of

construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

For the purposes of SurveyLA, this definition has been broken down into the following four HCM designation criteria that closely parallel the existing NRHP and CRHR criteria:

1. Is identified with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, city, or community; or
2. Is associated with the lives of Historic Personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her age; or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the nation, state, city or community.

Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

As described by the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, the Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) Ordinance was adopted in 1979 and amended in 2004 to identify and protect neighborhoods with distinct architectural and cultural resources. HPOZs, commonly known as historic districts, provide for review of proposed exterior alterations and additions to historic properties within designated districts.

Regarding HPOZ eligibility, City of Los Angeles Ordinance Number 175891 states (Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 12.20.3):

Features designated as contributing shall meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
2. owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or
3. retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of an Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.

Regarding effects on federal and locally significant properties, Los Angeles Municipal Code states the following (Section 91.106.4.5, Permits for Historical and Cultural Buildings):

The department shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated, or has

been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register of Historic Places, or has been included on the City of Los Angeles list of historic cultural monuments, without the department having first determined whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset. If the department determines that such loss or damage may occur, the applicant shall file an application and pay all fees for the California Environmental Quality Act Initial Study and Check List, as specified in Section 19.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. If the Initial Study and Check List identifies the historical or cultural asset as significant, the permit shall not be issued without the department first finding that specific economic, social or other considerations make infeasible the preservation of the building or structure.

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2 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The study area is located within eastern-central Los Angeles County in the Sun Valley neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles. The study area is approximately 2.75 miles south of the foothills of the Angeles National Forest, 1.5 miles east of the foothills of the Verdugo Mountains, and immediately west of the Tujunga Wash. The study area is within a heavily urbanized area, which is mainly devoted to industrial and commercial activities. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's web soil survey, soils within the study area are made up of Urban Land-Palmview-Tujunga complex in the western half of the study area and Urban land, commercial-Soboba complex in the eastern half of the study area. Urban land represents the majority of both soil types and are characterized by areas that currently covered with a type of development and underlain by disturbed natural soils. Palmview, Tujunga, and Soboba soils are characterized by brown to grayish brown loam or sandy loam derived from discontinuous human transported material over alluvium derived from granite (UC Davis 2019; USDA 2019). Elevation within the study area is approximately 920 to 930 feet (280 to 283 meters) above mean sea level (amsl). The study area is located within a completely developed, largely industrial area of the Sun Valley. The study is bound on the south by Sheldon Street, on the west by San Fernando Road, on the north by the Tujunga wash, and on the east by existing development.

2.2 Prehistoric Overview

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous. Our knowledge of associated cultural pattern(s) is informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego, through the Mojave Desert, and beyond. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in the region is located in coastal Southern California (though contemporaneous sites are present in the Channel Islands) derives from SDI-4669/W-12 in La Jolla. A human burial from SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 1984). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal

lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (MNO-679)—a multi-component fluted point site, and MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (see Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and -680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface (prehistoric stone tool that has been flaked on both faces), manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8,200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominately of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of groundstone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir-corrected radiocarbon date from a shell produced a date of 6630 BC. Grenda (1997) suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic

strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, where hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (see Basgall and Hall 1990).

Archaic Period (8000 BC–AD 500)

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the coastal Southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and before Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004); however, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general, this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, as well as the widespread use of bedrock mortars. The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred before AD 1400. Millingstones and handstones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of

millingstone-handstone versus mortar-pestle technology is tenuous due to incomplete information on archaeological assemblages.

2.3 Ethnographic Overview

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as "salvage ethnography," was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his "memory culture" approach (Lightfoot 2005: 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of pre-contact, aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Robert F. Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, since considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California. This is also a particularly important consideration for studies focused on tribal cultural resources; where concepts of "cultural resource" and the importance of traditional cultural places are intended to be interpreted based on the values expressed by present-day Native American representatives and may vary from archaeological values (Giacinto 2012).

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006: 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007).

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative "time depth" of the speaking populations (Golla 2007:80) A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth then a group's language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla (2007:71) has observed that the "absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family" can be correlated with archaeological dates. This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007:74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

Gabrielino/Tongva

The archaeological record indicates that the Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 BC Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

The name "Gabrielino" denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrielino area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976). Therefore, in the post-Contact period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names by which Native Americans in southern California identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost. Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number approaching 10,000 (O'Neil 2002). Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probably communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified.

The largest, and best documented, ethnographic Tongva village in the vicinity was that of *Yanga* (also known as Yaangna, Janga, and Yabit), which was in the vicinity of the downtown Los Angeles (McCawley 1996:56–57; NEA and King 2004). This village was reportedly first encountered by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of the recruitments to this mission; however, following the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, opportunities for local paid work became increasingly common, which had the result of reducing the number of Native American neophytes from the immediately surrounding area (NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrielino inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission (NEA and King 2004:104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrielino territory. Second in size, and less thoroughly documented, the village of Cahuenga was located slightly closer, just north of the Cahuenga Pass.

The La Brea Tar Pits area (CA-LAN-159) was a known area of Native American use for hunting and the gathering of tar (Westec 1983:4-38). Father Juan Crespi, a member of the Portola expedition, passed through the area near this area on August 3, 1769. The pertinent sections from his translated diary are provided as follows:

> The Captain told me that when they scouted here, in a ravine about half a league to the westward they came upon about forty springs of pitch, or tar, boiling in great surges up out of the ground, and saw very large swamps of this tar, enough to have caulked many ships [Brown 2002:341].

Crespi later returned north of the proposed project area of potential effect, moving southeast through the Cahuenga Pass on January 16, 1770. He identifies the two villages located on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman historical Los Angeles map. Here he noted:

> The mountains make an opening on the southwest of the plain, and in a depression at the foot of it we saw a stream, or ponded up water, at which there were two villages belonging to the very good heathens of this place, who came unarmed as soon as they saw us in order to greet us, and were very happy to see us again. They brought us some gruel, and the chief of one village guided us through the aforesaid opening in the southwestern range; and we came into a small hollow, in which upon two sides we came across a good deal of water, with a good deal of small watering places of the small hollow of *Los Santos Martires San Cleto y San Marcelino*, the Holy Martyrs Saint Cletus and Saint Marcellinus. [Brown 2002:663]

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water

and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1976; McCawley 1996).

A wide variety of tools and implements were used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996).

Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1976; McCawley 1996).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1976). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996).

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a wide variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Heizer 1978; Johnston 1962; McCawley 1996). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996).

2.4 Historical Overview

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's

crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Cleland 2005; Gumprecht 2001).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill. This was the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823, including Mission San Fernando Rey de España (Cleland 2005; Gumprecht 2001; Jorgensen 1982; Kyle 2002; Roderick 2001).

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named "the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Gumprecht 2001; Jorgensen 1982; Kyle 2002).

The expedition camped at a watering place at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains in 1769 and the location was noted in Crespi's diary. The mission was founded in September 1797 by Father Fermín Lasuén and Fray Francisco Dumetz. The mission consisted of a church, fountains, cloisters and extensive agricultural grounds outside the area. The Spanish missionaries impressed the native Tongva, Tatavium, and Chumash tribes into Christianity through baptism and service as neophytes. The land taken by the Spanish was not repatriated to these tribes (Cleland 2005; Roderick 2001).

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated ranchos and presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Cleland 2005; Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. In 1846, Mission San Fernando lands were issued as a land grant by then governor Pío Pico to Eulogio de Celis, and renamed simply Ex-Mission San Fernando (Figure 3). The new rancho lands were bound by Rancho San Francisco to the north, to the east by Rancho Tujunga, to the west by Rancho Simí, and on the south by the Santa Monica Mountains (Cleland 2005).

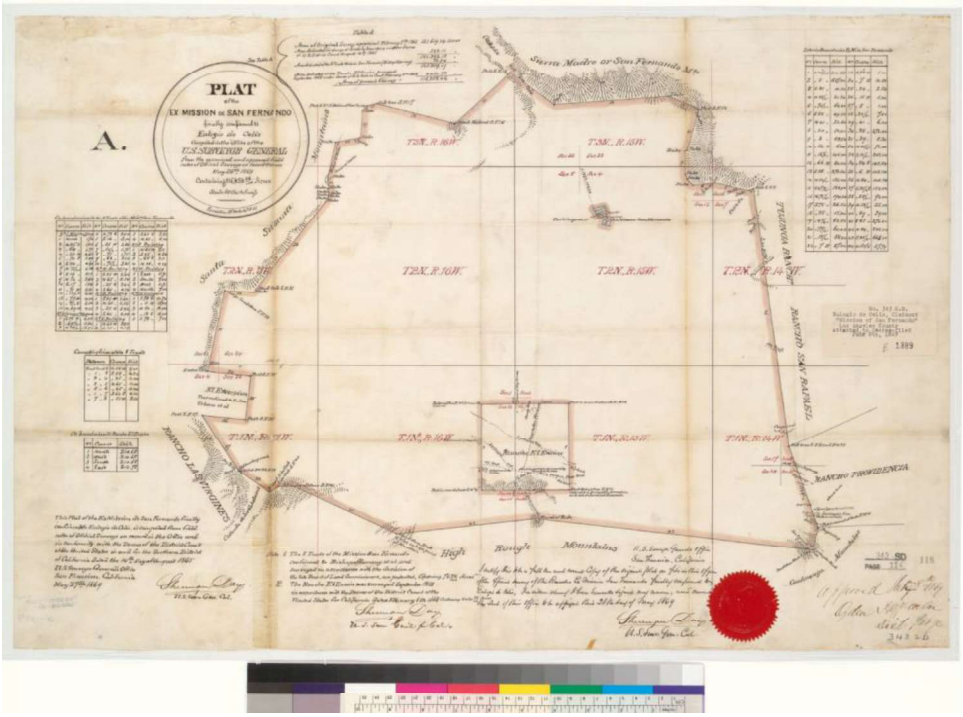

Figure 3. Plat of the Ex Mission de San Fernando [Calif.] : finally confirmed to Eulogio de Celis; U.S. Surveyor General, May 26th, 1869 (UC Bancroft Library Land Case E-1389)

American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period. California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods (Cleland 2005; Waugh 2003).

De Celis retained the Ex Mission de San Fernando rancho after the war until his death in 1874. After de Celis' death, his family sold the 56,000 acres of the rancho to California State Senator Charles Maclay and business partners George K. and Benjamin F. Porter. The Porters claimed the land west of present-day Sepulveda Boulevard. Isaac Van Nuys and J.B. Lankershim acquired the southern half of the valley south of Roscoe Boulevard. Maclay's rancho extended from present day Sepulveda Boulevard east to the San Gabriel foothills (Kyle 2002; Roderick 2001).

In 1875, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) completed their segment through the valley and stopped in San Fernando, contributing to regional growth and providing a viable shipping line for San Fernando Valley agricultural products. A water tank was placed by SPRR at the corner of Sunland Boulevard and San Fernando Road. As a result, a small settlement named "Roberts" organically grew from this water tank stop along the SPRR line. The town remained "Roberts" until the 1890s, when it became known as "Roscoe." There is some speculation about where the name "Roscoe" originated, but the SPRR water tank grew into a station named "Roscoe Station" as early as 1891. The name "Roscoe" persisted until 1948, when the Chamber of Commerce held a contest to rename the community and it was renamed "Sun Valley" (Figure 4) (HRG 2015a; Kyle 2002; LAH 1891, 1894; LAT 1948; Roderick 2001).

Figure 4. View of downtown Sun Valley at the San Fernando Road and Sunland Boulevard intersection, 1956 (Valley Times Photo Collection, Los Angeles Public Library)

Sun Valley Area

World War II (WWII) brought increased urbanization as military operations near Los Angeles brought in hundreds of thousands of soldiers and their families. After the war, both employment opportunities and affordable real estate kept families in the area. Suburban sprawl from Los Angeles reached the San Fernando Valley, and brought another 250,000 people to the valley, raising its 1950 population to just over 400,000. Dense housing developments and residential areas constricted formerly agricultural areas, all but pushing them into the surrounding foothills and margins of the Valley for the rest of the century. The intensive post-war growth forced LADWP to construct the then-largest steam plan in Sun Valley to provide power for the thousands of new Angelenos (LAT 1948; Preston 1965; Roderick 2001; WPA n.d.a).

2.5 Southern California Steam Power Generation

Modern steam turbines are adaptations of Giovanni Branca's 1629 impulse turbine, which was based on variations in how the steam flows with relation to the turbine wheel: axial flow, tangential flow, and radial flow. A fuel source, such as coal or gas, heated water in a thermal boiler to produce steam. The steam was routed to the turbine to generate the electricity. In 1884, Charles A. Parsons invented the first axial flow steam turbine generator in England. Axial flow turbines quickly came to dominate the field of drivers used for electricity generation, and by 1905, they were the only drivers used for thermal power stations (Lovland 2007).

Steam power generation played an important part in California's energy production throughout the twentieth century. Prior to WWII, all the early municipal power was produced by hydroelectricity from the Owens Valley aqueduct plants and Boulder Dam, or purchased from private companies. Though hydroelectric power generation dominated in the 1920s through 1940s, a decade long drought (1924–1934) and several engineering innovations that increased the fuel efficiency of steam power plants encouraged a shift away from hydroelectricity. As early as the 1920s, the Bureau of Power and Light (LADWP predecessor) determined that steam generation was necessary to meet future demand. Other private competitors, such as Edison Electric Company (Southern California Edison), Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation, and Pacific Light & Power Company were using steam for power generation at their plants, including: the Banning Street Electrical Plant (1883) in Los Angles (Figure 5); Los Angeles Steam Plant No. 1 (1896); Pacific Light & Power Company's steam plant in Redondo Beach (1902); and the Glenarm Power Plant in Pasadena (1906) (Jimenez et al. 2016; Layne 1957; Myers 1986; Prosser 2017; Williams 1997; WPA n.d.b).

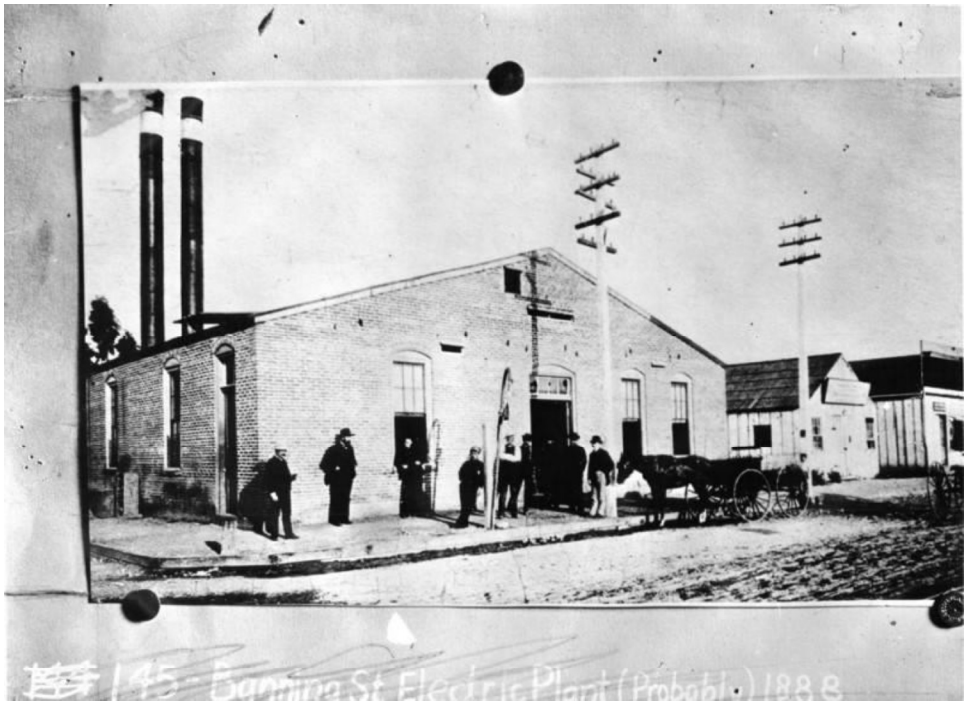

Figure 5. Banning Street Electrical Plant, circa 1888 (Security Pacific National Bank Collection, Los Angeles Public Library)

As the twentieth century progressed, LADWP lagged behind private competitors and other California municipal utility providers. These competitors were the first to implement steam power due to a few innovations in the early 20th century. Between 1900 and 1930, fuel efficiency increased more than nine times to over 1 million kW of power per barrel of oil. Natural gas also came to the forefront, with new natural gas lines completed in both southern and Northern California from San Joaquin Valley sources. By 1930, fuel-fired steam power plants overtook hydroelectric plants as the most-constructed plant type, and signaled the beginning of large-scale steam plant production throughout California. These steam plants shared the same design rubric: locations close to load centers to reduce transmission costs; efficient access to fuel sources; expandable if market conditions warranted; near a water supply for cooling; and locations on inexpensive land and on geological formations that could provide a good foundation. The results were the Great Western Power Company's Hunter's Point Steam Plant (1929), Pacific Gas & Electric's Oakland Station C (1929), and LADWP's Seal Beach Steam Plant (1925, 1928) (Figure 6). Pacific Gas & Electric would also construct major steam plants at Moss Landing, Contra Costa, and Kern, adding to already extant Hunter's Point in San Francisco (Herbert and Walters 2006; Jimenez et al. 2016; Layne 1957; Myers 1986; Steele 1950; Williams 1997).

Figure 6. Seal Beach Steam Plant, circa 1935 (DWP Photo Collection, Los Angeles Public Library)

LADWP did not begin to construct its own steam power plants until Harbor Steam Plant, instead opting to purchase competitor's steam plants while they continued to invest in their extensive hydroelectric system. In 1932, the Bureau of Power and Light began planning the first municipal steam plant in Wilmington. In 1933, construction was interrupted briefly by the passage of bonds in to construct a transmission line from Boulder Dam and the promise of additional hydroelectric power. However, by 1935, the Bureau again determined that steam generation was necessary to meet future demand and planning of the Harbor Steam Plant resumed. In 1937, the separate Bureau of Power and Light and Bureau of Water Works and Supply officially combined to create LADWP (Prosser 2017; WPA n.d.b).

Though material and fuel shortages prohibited some construction during WWII, power generating station construction did not suffer. In 1941, the City of Burbank added the Magnolia Power Station, and City of Glendale started the Grayson Power Plant. By this time, fuel-fired steam plants were well established across California and utilized proven technologies. In 1941, construction of Harbor Steam Plant in Wilmington began. At the time of its completion in 1943, Harbor Steam Plant was considered an important contribution to the WWII war effort, because it serviced important local industries that produced planes, ships, and other warfare industries that depended upon a municipal electricity service. LADWP brought Harbor Steam Plant Unit 1 online in 1943 and Unit 2 brought online in 1947, each with a 65,000-kilowatt steam-turbine generator, and more units were brought online in 1950. Steam generation grew in importance and by 1950, Harbor Steam

Plant was providing half of the LADWP's supply of electricity with Hoover (Boulder) Dam providing much of the rest (Figure 7) (Burbank Water & Power 2019; Jimenez et al. 2016; Prosser 2017; WPA n.d.b).

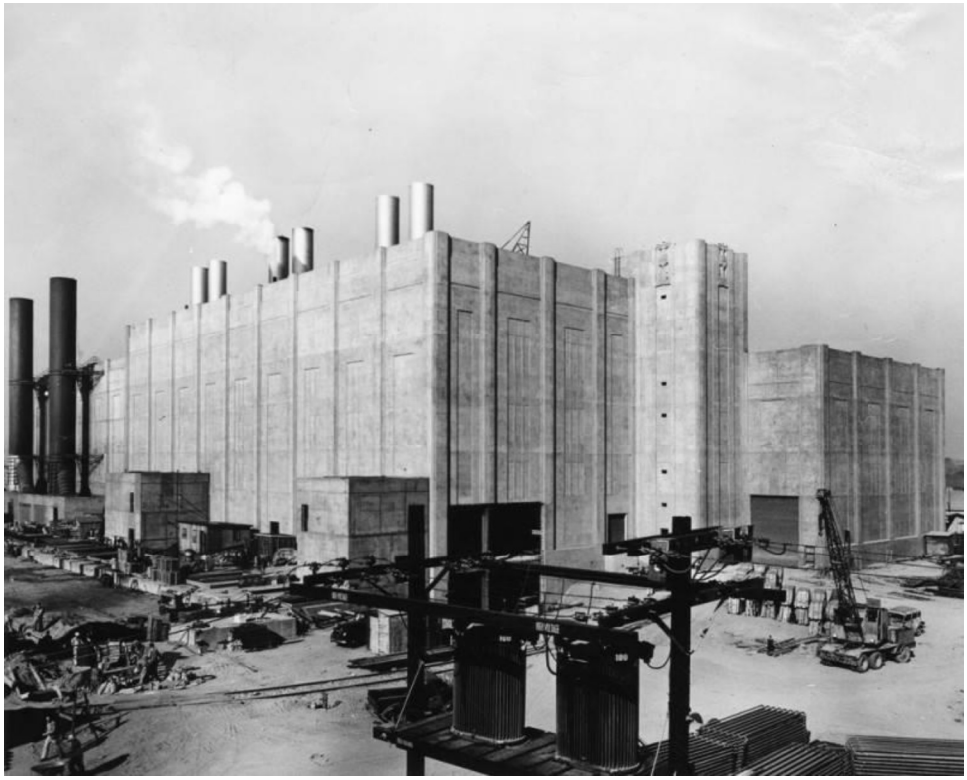

Figure 7. Harbor Steam Plant in Wilmington, 1948 (Herald-Examiner Collection, Los Angeles Public Library)

In the post-WWII years, nearly all power companies in California expanded power plants in anticipation of and in reaction to intensive population growth. In the 1950s, Southern California Edison was the leading force in new steam plant construction in California, opening several new plants including Redondo No. 2 (1952), Etiwanda (1953), El Segundo (1955), Alamitos (1956), and Huntington Beach (1958) in the greater Los Angeles area alone. In neighboring Riverside County, Calectric started construction of the Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant in Riverside (1951–1952). In California at large, Pacific Gas & Electric also updated and expanded several existing plants in the 1950s including their Kern plant (1948–1950), Contra Costa (1951–1953), Moss Landing (1950–1952), Morro Bay (1955), Hunters Point (addition 1958), Humboldt Bay (1956–1958), and Pittsburg (1959–1960). (Fluor Corp. 1954; Herbert and Walters 2006; Myers 1986; RDF 1952; SBCS 1952).

LADWP also responded to the rapid post-war growth by expanding and planning new steam power facilities: Valley Generating Station (1951–1957), Scattergood Generating Station (1957–1959), and Haynes Generating Station (1959–1967). These plants, and Harbor Steam Plant, were all fuel-fired steam systems. Despite the shift toward renewable energy resources that began in the 1970s, Southern California had more than 20 fossil-fuel-based steam power plants between San Francisco and San Diego. However, the power generated by aging

plants (i.e., those built before the 1980s) has steadily decreased since 2001, with the slack being picked up by newer, more efficient combined-cycle power plants. Between 2001 and 2013, 8 of the 27 aging fuel-fired power plants were closed. During the same period, the number of combined-cycle power plants increased from two to 34. Many of the aging power plants are currently undergoing modernization projects to convert them from once-through cooling systems to combined-cycle systems or fast-start natural gas combustion turbines that use "dry cooling" technology (LADWP 2011; Nyberg 2014; Williams 1997).

Acquiring and Planning the LADWP Valley Generating Station

With the rapid growth of the San Fernando Valley population after WWII, LADWP was faced with providing power to a population that ballooned from roughly 155,000 in 1940 to over 400,000 in 1950. In Los Angeles, power requirement demands had doubled over a 10-year period between 1940 and 1950, but in the San Fernando Valley, peak power demand had more than doubled in just five years (1946–1951), with more demand expected. As a result, in spring 1951, LADWP began negotiations to acquire a 150-acre site near Tujunga Wash, northeast of the San Fernando Road and Sheldon Street intersection. LADWP broke ground for the Valley Steam Plant in September 1951 (LAT 1951a, 1951b; Preston 1965; Prosser 2017; Roderick 2001; VNN 1951).

Construction began immediately in 1951 for Units 1 and 2, which were projected to output 512 kilowatts, roughly doubling the total power generation capacity of Los Angeles (Figure 8). Several LADWP engineers worked on the project together including William A. Hunsucker, A. S. Toth, W. M. Armbuster, B.W. Greynald, K.S. Fietinghoff, and others. The seven-story, open-air steel framework for Units 1 and 2 was designed by LADWP engineer Hunsucker and manufactured by Consolidated Western Steel Corporation (Permit 1951LA22990). Custodis Construction Company built the reinforced concrete chimneys for Units 1 and 2 in 1953 (Permit 1953LA52427). The administration building was designed by W.A. Hunsucker in 1953, and built by 1954 (Permit 1953LA66522) (LAT 1951c, 1953a, 1953b; Prosser 2017; VNN 1952).

Figure 8. Units 1 and 2 under construction, 1953 (DWP Photo Collection, Los Angeles Public Library)

Unit 3 was permitted 1953 (Permit 1953LA68393) and Unit 4 was permitted in 1954 (Permit 1954LA80428) (Figure 9). The eight cooling towers were designed by Fluor Corporation LTD (Fluor Corp.) engineers William E. Wilbur and Noel L. Owen, Jr. and manufactured by Fluor Corp of Whittier in 1953 and 1954 (Permits 1953LA75304, 1954LA96170, 1954LA96171, 1954LA96172, 1954LA96173) (Figure 10). Mechanical components of the steam system (water valve system, boiler feed system, heaters, turbine generators, condensers, etc.) were manufactured off-site and installed by individual contractors. LADWP brought Units 1 and 2 online first in 1954, with Units 3 and 4 following in 1956. The plant was officially opened and dedicated May 17, 1957. The final cost for the Valley Steam Plant was roughly $81 million, and its power output 512 kilowatts, making it the largest and most expensive LADWP plant at the time (LAT 1953b, 1954, 1956, 1957; Prosser 2017; VNN 1953).

Figure 9. Units 3 and 4 under construction, 1954 (DWP Photo Collection, Los Angeles Public Library)

Figure 10. Units 1 and 2 cooling towers, 1955 (DWP Photo Collection, Los Angeles Public Library)

After Valley Steam Plant was in operation, LADWP turned its attention away from continuing hydroelectric power development and towards steam power. The success of Harbor Steam and then Valley Generating Station set the stage for LADWP to develop Scattergood Generating Station (340,000 kilowatts) in Playa del Rey from 1957 to 1959, and Haynes Generating Station, begun in 1959 and completed in 1967. Haynes was the last steam plant developed by LADWP and was capable of generating 1,596,000 kilowatts of power, or more than three times as much power as Valley Steam Plant; however for a few years, Valley Steam Plant was the largest single power generating plant in Los Angeles (Prosser 2017).

In October 2001, a new 500-megawatt two-on-one dual fuel generating facility was approved as part of the Repowering Project to replace the original Units 1 through 4. In 2002, the Valley Generating Station Units 1 through 4 were decommissioned and Valley became the first plant to be modernized as part of a $1.7 billion LADWP repowering program that encompasses ten units at the Valley, Haynes, and Scattergood generating stations. The program aimed to modernize the City of Los Angeles's in-basin, natural-gas-fired generating units with combined-cycle generators and new emissions control technology. Unit 5 of the new plant was built first, then Units 6 through 8 sequentially. The new units were completed in April 2004 (TIC n.d.; Tucker 2004).

Alterations to the Valley Generating Station

There have been few alterations to the Valley Generating Station and surrounding buildings over time, however these alterations resulted in significant changes. The most significant change to the steam plant came in 2000 when the Valley Generating Station Repowering Project began. In 2000, the Integrated Resource Plan was published as guidance for the LADWP's energy resource planning. At Valley Generating Station, this involved a series of demolitions and new construction at the plant to meet new emission and power needs goals. In 2000, the paired cooling towers for Units 1 and 2 were the first to be demolished (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Units 1 and 2 cooling towers being demolished, 2000 (On file at LADWP)

Unit 5 of the new Valley Generating Station plant was built in place of Units 1 and 2 in 2001. Units 6 through 8 followed from 2002 to April 2004. Two of the fuel oil tanks were removed in 2004 and replaced with the new distillate and the Hansen reclamation tanks in 2005. The ducts from the induced draft fans were removed from the stacks, leaving paired openings on all of the stacks in 2005. A reclamation water pipe from the new Hansen Tank to the Hansen Spreading Grounds was constructed in 2006, followed by a connected pump station in 2013. From 2015 to 2017, more fuel oil tanks were demolished. In 2017, two new solar canopies for the parking lot were constructed, and across the parcel, the remaining paired cooling towers for Unit 3 and 4 were demolished. Finally, in March 2019, the SPRR railroad track, unloading dock, and piping were demolished (Treinan 2019).

Most of the other changes include construction of new buildings added to the 150-acre parcel and unrelated to the operations of the steam plant, including the construction of the Maintenance Headquarters and Training Facility in 1987 (Permit 1987LA75841) and the Truesdale Training campus buildings in 1990 (Permits 1990LA1990VN85110 and 1995VN85111). Other minor buildings have been added to the site over time including:

- a Patrol Headquarters Building in 1957 (Permit 1957LA70337)
- a Gatekeeper's office in 1957 (Permit 1957LA84144)
- a Locker and Toilet Building in 1957(Permit 1957LA88948)
- a truck scale pit in 1958 (Permit 1958LA94456)

- an office near the Sheldon Street entrance in 1973 (Permit 1973ST09824)
- a new transmission line warehouse building in 1978 (Permit 1978LA72327)
- a new metal storage building near the Paint and Administration/Warehouse buildings in 1983 (Permit 1983LA72541)
- prefabricated trailers used as offices west of gravel pits in 1985 (Permit 1985VN88184)
- a new waste water tank in 1988 (Permit 1988LA05075)
- a fuel pump island in 1990 (Permit 1990HO07200)
- telecommunications equipment building (Permit 1990VN87198)
- a new truck scale and retaining wall in 1993 (Permits 1993VN19444 and 1993NV19445)
- and an electrical control house building in 2007 (Permit 07010-10000-01369)

Minor alterations relating to Administration and Warehouse Building include interior alterations (Permit 04016-10000-02553), an added roof canopy on the rear elevation (Permit 1965VN77187) and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) alterations to the (main southwest) entrance (Struglia et al., pers. obs. 2019).

Engineers

Permits indicate that several LADWP engineers worked on the project together include William A. Hunsucker, A. S. Toth, W. M. Armbuster, B.W. Greynald, K.S. Fietinghoff, and others. Private contractor engineers were also brought into components of the project such as the chimney stack construction, and the cooling towers, including Henry M. Layne at Custodis Construction Company and Noel Owen Jr. at Fluor Corp. Though Valley Steam Plant/Valley Generating Station was a large project, none of these engineers are considered "masters" of their field and no other projects or notable works were identified through archival research.

2.6 Architectural Styles of the Subject Properties

Mid-Century Modern (1933–1965)

Mid-century Modern style is reflective of International and Bauhaus styles popular in Europe in the early 20th century. This style and its living designers at the time (e.g., Mies Van der Rohe and Gropius) were disrupted by WWII and moved to the United States. During WWII, the United States established itself as a burgeoning manufacturing and industrial leader, with incredible demand for modern buildings to reflect modern products in the mid-20th century. As a result, many industrial buildings are often "decorated boxes"—plain buildings with applied ornament to suit the era and appear more modern without detracting from the importance of the activity *inside* the building. Following WWII, the United States had a focus on forward thinking, which sparked architectural movements like Mid-Century Modern. Practitioners of the style were focused on the most cutting-edge materials and techniques. Architects throughout Southern California implemented the design aesthetics made famous by early Modernists like Richard Neutra and Frank Lloyd Wright, who created a variety of modern architectural forms throughout Southern California. Like other buildings of this era, Mid-

century Modern buildings had to be quickly assembled, and use modern materials that could be mass-produced (McAlester 2013; Morgan 2004).

Key character-defining features of the Mid-century Modern style include the following (Gebhard and Winter 2003; McAlester 2013; Morgan 2004):

- Low, boxy, horizontal proportions;
- Mass-produced materials;
- Flat, smooth sheathing;
- Flat roofed without coping at roof line; flat roofs hidden behind parapets;
- Lack of exterior decoration or abstract geometrical motif;
- Simple windows (metal or wood);
- Industrially plain doors;
- Large window groupings;
- Commonly asymmetrical; and
- Whites, buffs, and pale pastel colors.

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3 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Previous Evaluations and Historical Context Statements

In 2005 and 2006, Historic Resources Group prepared Level II Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of the Valley Steam Plant (Valley Generating Station) at the request of Aspen Environmental Group and the Environmental Services department of the LADWP. The documentation covered the Valley Steam Plant Units 1 through 4, the Administration and Services Building, Portable Turbine Generator Shelter, Electric Switch Yard, Yard Distribution Load Center, and Paint Storage Building. The report found the Valley Steam plant site eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A:

> The Valley Steam Plant marked a significant shift in policies toward power usage and generation in the Southern California region, from a heavy reliance on hydroelectric power generation to the use of steam based power generation. It was heralded a technological marvel and considered one of the largest steam plants in the nation when constructed. The facility figured prominently in the promotion of City of Los Angeles as a forward-thinking "Community of Tomorrow" and enhanced the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's reputation as a progressive, highly valued public agency. The Valley Steam Plant's construction facilitated a period of unprecedented growth and development in the City of Los Angeles, and was foremost in the Department of Water and Power postwar efforts to keep pace with the city's ongoing expansion (HRG 2006:1–2).

Prior to the HAER report's completion, LADWP had already demolished several oil and fuel tanks and the Units 1 and 2 cooling towers, built in 1953–1954 by Fluor Corp. Since the report's completion in 2005 and submission to LADWP on May 24, 2006, more structures at the Valley Generating Station have been demolished, including the Units 3 and 4 cooling towers and the remaining fuel and oil tanks. Additionally, the SPRR spur was removed in 2019. The air ducts from Units 1 through 4 were removed, though the Units 1 through 4 and chimney stacks remain otherwise unaltered.

In 2015, SurveyLA published a "Sun Valley – La Tuna Canyon Historic Districts, Planning District, and Multi-Property Resources" list that included the Valley Generating Station. This list also stated it was eligible under Criterion A within the "SurveyLA Municipal Water and Power 1916–1980 Historic Context Statement" under the Power Generation subtheme for being an: "excellent example of a 1950s steam power plant in the San Fernando Valley; its construction marked the beginning of a period of unprecedented growth and development in the city of Los Angeles. However, the property is not fully visible from the public right-of-way; therefore, contributing and non-contributing features could not be identified" (HRG 2015b:26).

In 2017, SurveyLA published the Citywide Historic Context Statement for "Public and Private Institutional Development/Municipal Infrastructure and Services/Water and Power, 1902–1980." This context statement

provides the following rubric for evaluating the eligibility of Power Generation buildings, structures, and multi-component sites (Prosser 2017:36–37):

Eligibility Standards:

- Was constructed during the period of significance (1902–1980)
- Provides for power generation
- Contains engineering and/or site layout features that reflect the power generating practices of the day, either hydroelectric or steam

Character Defining / Associative Features:

- Retains most of the essential character defining features from the period of significance
- Of an engineering form and/or architectural style typical of the 1902–1980 period (May also be significant under themes within the Architecture and Engineering context)
- Illustrates technological innovations in civil engineering relating to the history and development of the city's water and power system
- Reflects significant trends in community planning relating to the expansion of publicly-owned utilities (Associated with the physical growth of the city during the 1902–1980 period)

Integrity Considerations:

- Should retain integrity of Design, Materials, Location, Feeling, and Association
- Engineering and/or architectural integrity should be intact, retaining original massing, significant features, and identifying details
    - Minor engineering and/or architectural changes to details and materials are allowed
- Should include maintenance of original equipment and/or materials as much as possible
- Should maintain association with the engineering requirements that gave it form
- Adjacent setting (land uses) may have changed

3.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On February 12, 2019, a search of the CHRIS at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton was completed. This search included mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the project site, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of

Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The confidential records search results are also provided in Appendix B.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The SCCIC records indicate that 27 previous cultural resources technical investigations have been conducted within 1-mile of the project site between 1984 and 2010. Of these, three previous studies overlap the project site and one study runs adjacent to the project site along San Fernando Road. The four overlapping studies are summarized below. All 27 technical investigations and are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Technical Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-00384	Martz, Patricia	1977	Description and Evaluation of the Cultural Resources Within Haines Debris Basin, Hansen Dam, Lopez Dam, and Sepulveda Dam, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-02591	Padon, Beth	1992	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Tujunga Pumping Station Complex	Outside
LA-02950	Anonymous	1992	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	Outside
LA-02969	Romani, Gwendolyn R., John F. Romani, and Bradley L. Sturm	1994	Historic Properties Management Plan for the US Army Corps of Engineers Hansen Dam Flood Control Basin Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-03095	Brock, James P., John F. Elliot, and Nina M. Harris	1993	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Hansen Dam Flood Control Basin, City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-03486	Stickel, Gary E.	1994	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the East Valley Water Reclamation Project	Outside
LA-04058	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1998	Cultural Resources Evaluation: Golden Valley Ranch EIR City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-04071	King, Chester	1995	Letter of Complaint of July 1, 1995 to the Nps Grievance Coordinator	Outside
LA-04680	Knight, Albert	2000	Stonehurst - a 1920s Stone House Neighborhood	Outside
LA-04907	Maki, Mary K.	2000	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Limited Areas Within the Los Angeles Department of Water & Power's Harbor, Scattergood & Valley Generating Stations Los Angeles County, California	Overlapping
LA-05597	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 958-11 County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-05607	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number La_191_a County of Los Angeles, California	Outside

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Technical Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-05935	Sylvia, Barbara	2002	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Class I Bike Path Within Mta, San Fernando Road From Wolfskill Street to Brandford Street in San Fernando Valley	Outside
LA-07779	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2004	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Palm Village Senior Apartments Project Located at 9040-9060 Laurel Canyon Boulevard City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California	Adjacent
LA-07787	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate Sv01885e (vy885 Cadillac Jack's Diner) 9457 San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07833	Foster, John M.	2003	Archaeological Survey for Sun Valley Watershed Management Plan County of Los Angeles, California	Overlapping
LA-08255	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and Ii	Outside
LA-08878	Billat, Lorna	2007	Newman 5 Fwy & Tusford / La-0069b, Cellular Facility Installation, 9005 Bradley Avenue, Sun Valley, Los Angeles County, Ca 91353	Outside
LA-09595	Bonner, Wayne H.	2009	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Global Tower, LLC Candidate CA-5190 (Newman & Sons), 9005 Bradley Avenue, Sun Valley, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10293	Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said	2009	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV12191B (Muscatine), 12860 Muscatine Street, Pacoima, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10642	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2010	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Antelope Valley line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Lancaster to Glendale, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10756	McKenna, Jeanette	2010	A Cultural Resources Overview and Preliminary Assessment of the Pacoima/Panorama City Redevelopment Plan Amendment/Expansion Project Area, Los Angeles County, California	Overlapping
LA-10791	Billat, Lorna	2010	Public Storage Sheldon - LA5424A - Submission Packet	Outside
LA-11300	Kry, Linda, Sara Dietler, and James R. Wallace	2010	Hansen Dam Golf Course Water Recycling Project Phase I Archaeological Assessment, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Technical Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-12100	Unknown	2011	Sheldon Skate Plaza, Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration	Outside
LA-12526	Ehringer, Candace, Ramirez, Katherine, and Vader, Michael	2013	Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment	Outside
LA-12607	Maxon, Patrick	2014	Woodman Avenue Multi-Beneficial Stormwater Capture Pilot Project, Cultural Resources Study Los Angeles, California	Outside

LA-04907

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Limited Areas within the Los Angeles Department of Water & Power's Harbor, Scattergood & Valley Generating Stations Los Angeles County, California (Maki 2000) reports the results of a Phase I cultural resource investigation for three generating stations in Los Angeles County, including the Valley Generating Station. A records search and an intensive pedestrian survey was conducted at the Valley Generating Station in October 2000. Neither the records search nor pedestrian survey identified any archaeological resources. No further archaeological investigation were recommended.

LA-07833

Archaeological Survey for Sun Valley Watershed Management Plan County of Los Angeles, California (Foster 2003) reports the results of a records search and intensive pedestrian survey for a proposed project overlapping the Valley Generating Station. The records search and intensive pedestrian survey failed to identify any cultural resources within the 2003 project area. Foster recommended further historic research for the gravel pits and the transmission lines running through the area in order to determine if these resources are important to eh history of Los Angeles County. Foster also recommended that an archaeological monitor qualified in historical archaeology be retained for any subsurface work near the Valley Generating Station.

LA-10756

A Cultural Resources Overview and Preliminary Assessment of the Pacoima/Panorama City Redevelopment Plan Amendment/Expansion Project Area, Los Angeles County, California (McKenna 2010) reports the results of a cultural resource record search and historical research for the San Fernando Valley area. McKenna found that the San Fernando Valley area should be considered highly sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. The author did not identify the Sun Valley area as sensitive for historic resources.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records indicate that three cultural resources have been recorded within 1-mile of the project site; none of which intersect or are adjacent to the project site. These resources include one isolated projectile point, the historic San Fernando Road, and a historic bridge along San Fernando Road over Tujunga Wash. All three resources are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	NRHP/CRHP Status	Description	Recorded By/Year	Proximity to Project Site
P-19-100431	--	Prehistoric	Not eligible	Isolated projectile point	2001 (A. Knight)	Outside
P-19-188007	--	Historic	Recommended eligible by evaluator	Old San Fernando Rd	2006 (J. McKenna, McKenna et al); 2011 (C. Ehringer, ESA)	Outside
P-19-190313	--	Historic	Recommended eligible by evaluator	San Fernando Road Bridge over Tujunga Wash	2012 (Candace Ehringer, ESA)	Outside

3.3 Native American Coordination

On February 13, 2019, a search of the SLF from the NAHC was requested. A response letter was received via email from the NAHC on February 20, 2019, stating that the results of the SLF search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project site; though they stated that negative results do not preclude the presence of cultural resources within the project site. The NAHC also provided a list of nine Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project site. As specified in the scope for the current project, LADWP handled all coordination with Native American tribes.

3.4 Building Development Research

Extensive archival research was conducted in support of the historical significance evaluation of the six subject properties. Short descriptions of all research efforts are provided below.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Internal records from LADWP were requested and on April 10, 2019, LADWP responded with copies of a 2006 HAER Level II report on the Valley Generating Station and on April 25, 2019, Nancy Chung provided photographs and a dated list of alterations documenting the demolition of portions of the Valley Generating Station. The HAER record included a historical narrative, significance evaluation, contact prints, black and

white negatives, 35mm historical prints, and data books. These records were used in the preparation of the historic context (Section 2, Setting) and with the description of surveyed resources (Section 4.1).

Zone Information and Map Access System

The Zone Information and Map Access System online assessor records were accessed to determine ages for buildings within the project area on February 18, 2019. Information obtained from the Zone Information and Map Access System was used to establish a building chronology used in preparation of the historic context (Section 2).

Los Angeles Public Library

The Los Angeles Central Library was visited on April 23, 2019, and several print resources on San Fernando Valley history were reviewed and the San Fernando Valley history sections were referenced for site information. In addition, a number of online resources available through the Los Angeles Public Library were reviewed. These tools include accessing online Sanborn Maps, online LADWP photo collections, online historical photograph collections, and online historical newspaper collections, which were all used in the preparation of the historic context (Section 2).

Los Angeles Department of Buildings and Safety

The Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety office was visited on April 23, 2019, and the online building records were searched to obtain building permits and establish a building and alteration chronology that were used in the preparation of the historical context (Section 2), alterations (Section 4.1), and significance evaluations (Section 5, Significance Evaluations).

Sanborn Map Review

All Sanborn maps for the City of Los Angeles were reviewed, and the project area was not included on any of the maps. No Sanborn maps were available for the townships of Arleta, Pacoima, Roscoe, Sun Valley, or Panorama City. Sanborn maps were pulled from the ProQuest "Digital Sanborn Maps 1867–1970" website.

Aerial Photograph Review

Historic aerial photographs were available from Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) for the years 1952, 1953, 1954, 1964, 1967, 1969, 1972, 1978, 1982, 1989, 1994, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014. Additional photographs were available from the Aerial Photograph Collection at the University of California Santa Barbara Map and Imagery Laboratory for the years 1927, 1938, 1944, 1945, 1953, 1956, 1960, 1965, 1971, and 1980 (AMI 1980; FAS 1927; 1938, 1944, 1945, 1956, 1960, 1965; NETR 2019; PAI 1953; Teledyne Geotronics 1971).

In the earliest available photograph of the area from 1927, the subject property contains sparse residential lots and small agricultural lots established along Sheldon Street, and an unnamed road between the San Fernando

Road and Glenoaks Boulevard. The gravel pit, still on site through present, is visible along with an aggregate batching plant along the southeastern edge of Tujunga Wash at San Fernando Road and the SPRR. Despite settlement, the area is braided with channels of the Tujunga Wash. The surrounding area exhibits few changes until the 1940s. Between 1944 and 1945 aerial photographs, the Hansen Spreading Grounds and the Tujunga Flood Control Channel segment northwest of the subject property appear (FAS 1927, 1944, 1945).

The subject property remains unchanged until the 1952 aerial. In the 1952 aerial, the residential properties, agricultural fields, and aggregate batching plant have been cleared from the interior of the parcel and the framework of Unit 1 is visible in a large construction site, with temporary trailers and building materials piled around the site. By the 1953 aerial, the entire parcel is visibly active with construction activity. Units 1 and 2 as well as both chimneys have been erected. The pair of Unit 1 cooling towers appear complete while Unit 2's pair are still visibly under construction. Construction of the six Fuel Oil Storage tanks in the northeast portion of the site are underway and the raw water storage tank beside the gravel pit, which had been retained, is already completed. The SPRR railroad spur that will serve the steam plant is under construction. Building material piles throughout the site have increased in size and frequency. In the 1954 aerial, construction has incrementally progressed: Unit 3 is under construction, the Fuel Oil Storage tanks are still under construction, and the railroad spur is lengthened further northeast. By the 1956 photograph, the subject property construction appears mostly complete: Units 3 and 4 are present; the administration building is present; the control building is present and turbine generators are visible on the roof; all four cooling tower pairs are complete, etc. The complex of temporary structures and materials storage southwest of the admin building are still present (FAS 1938, 1944, 1945, 1956; NETR 2019; PAI 1953).

By the 1960 aerial photograph, the plant grounds have been paved or landscaped and the Valley Steam Plant and Receiving Station M are fully operational. Some of the residential buildings along Sheldon Street are still present but those along Glenoaks Boulevard are reduced, and the buildings on the west side of San Fernando Road are replaced with commercial buildings. Around the 1964 and 1965 aerial photographs, some small-scale industrial buildings begin to appear along Sheldon Street and Glenoaks Boulevard, displacing the residential properties. This trend continued in the 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1972 images. By the 1978 aerial photograph, all residential properties along Sheldon Street and Glenoaks Boulevard were displaced by commercial buildings or industrial warehouses (AMI 1980; FAS 1960, 1965; NETR 2019; Teledyne Geotronics 1971).

There are few, but notable, changes to the subject property parcel after the 1960 aerial photograph. Between the 1982 and 1989 aerial photographs, the Maintenance Training building was added south of the administration office and warehouse building. Between the 1989 and 1994 photographs, the Truesdale Training Center campus appears in the northern corner of the property. Between the 1994 and 2003 photographs, the cooling towers pairs associated with Units 1 and 2 have been demolished and replaced with the Units 5 through 8 of the upgraded power plant, which was still under construction in the 2003 image. The new plant and its cooling tower were completed by the 2004 image. Between the 2004 and 2005 image, one of the fuel oil storage tanks are replaced with the Hansen Tank. Images of the demolition of the cooling tower pairs for Units 3 and 4 were not available (NETR 2019).

4 FIELD SURVEY

Dudek Architectural Historian Kate G. Kaiser, MSHP, conducted a survey of the subject property on February 6, 2019. Ms. Kaiser, Dudek Project Manager Rachel Struglia, other Dudek technical specialists, and representatives from the LADWP were given a tour of the Valley Generating Station interior as well as the facility and grounds. During the survey, Ms. Kaiser surveyed all accessible portions of the buildings that were visible from the public right-of-way and documented the buildings with detailed notes and photographs, specifically noting character-defining features, important spatial relationships, and any observable alterations to the building.

Dudek Archaeologist Erica Nicolay, MA conducted a survey of the subject property on April 10, 2019. Ms. Nicolay was escorted around the subject property by representatives of the LADWP. This survey was focused on areas with exposed ground surface within the subject property. Dudek staff documented the fieldwork using field notes and digital photography, as well as using close-scale field maps and aerial photographs. Photographs of the project site were taken with a 16-megapixel Canon PowerShot ELPH180 camera. All field notes, photographs, and records related to this survey are on file at Dudek's Pasadena, California, office.

4.1 Description of Surveyed Resources

Table 3 provides an overview of the buildings and structures surveyed as part of the proposed project, including a photograph and brief description of each component and its date of construction. The surveyed resources include all 1950s plant infrastructure proposed for demolition as part of the proposed project.

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Units 1 and 2 	Construction on Units 1 and 2 was begun in 1951, completed by 1954, and decommissioned in 2002. The lead engineer is listed on the permit is LADWP engineer William A. Hunsucker. Units 1 and 2 consist of the boiler plant equipment; two Babcock & Wilcox Manufacturing Company single drum, bent tube steam boilers, a boiler water make-up system, draft equipment for the boilers, fuel oil and gas systems, self-enclosed control rooms, and two turbine generator units on the roof deck of the boiler room. They are connected to and west of Units 3 and 4, and immediately south of their respective 250-foot-high concrete chimney stacks. They are characterized by a seven-story, open-air steel and concrete frame structure, with a partially enclosed boiler room. (IMG_1951)

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Units 1 and 2 Stacks 	The two reinforced concrete chimney stacks were permitted in 1953, built by 1954, and decommissioned in 2002. They were designed by engineer Henry M. Layne and constructed by contractor Custodis Construction Company. They are each 250-foot-tall and 49-foot-wide diameter at the base. They are north of Units 1 and 2 and south of the SPRR rail spur. The stacks are painted with wide, red and white horizontal stripes. Near the tops of the tower are three sets of railings and balconies (IMG_1778)
Units 3 and 4 	Construction on Units 3 and 4 began in 1953 and 1954, respectively; they became operational by 1955 and 1956, respectively; and were decommissioned in 2002. The lead engineer is listed on the permit as LADWP engineer William A. Hunsucker. Units 3 and 4 consist of boiler plant equipment which included two Riley Stoker Corporation two-drum, bent type boilers, a boiler water make-up system, draft equipment for the boilers, fuel oil and gas systems, self-enclosed control rooms and two turbine generator units on the roof deck of the boiler room. They are connected to and east of Units 1 and 2, and immediately south of their respective 250-foot-high concrete chimney stacks. They are characterized by a seven-story, open-air steel and concrete frame structure, with a partially enclosed boiler room that extends back to connect to Units 1 and 2. (IMG_1946)
Units 3 and 4 Stacks 	The two reinforced concrete chimney stacks were permitted in 1954, built by 1955, and decommissioned in 2002. They were designed by engineers Donald R. Warren and Paul B. Maurer and constructed by contractor The Rust Engineering Company. They are each 250-foot-tall and 53-foot-wide diameter at the base. They are north of Units 1 and 2 and south of the SPRR rail spur (IMG_1833)

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

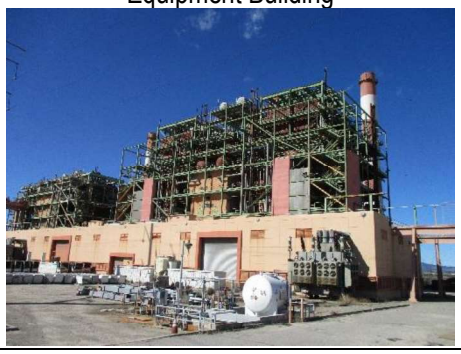
Name and Photograph	Description
Equipment Building 	The Equipment Building is located south of Units 1 through 4, This building is roughly three stories in height and houses the boilers, water pump systems, fuel and oil rooms, and turbine generators. The enclosed-wall building is integrated directly into the open-air steel and concrete structures of Units 1 and 2 and Units 3 and 4. The building has a roughly rectangular plan with a flat roof and short parapet. Cladding consists of concrete panels. Fenestration consists of paired steel doors and ribbons of metal vents. Along the south elevation are four, two-story roll-up garage doors and four transformers. On the roof of the Control Building are the four turbine generators. Attached to the west side of the building are the crane rail extensions. (IMG_1944)
Control Room 	The control rooms are integrated into Units 1 and 2 and Units 3 and 4, rising two stories and is located between the 4th and 5th floors for each pair of Units. The have a rectangular plan and smooth concrete exterior cladding. The interior contain chemical storage or offices. Fenestration consists of small metal vents, and metal doors, except for the middle floor, which features a ribbon of 3-lite fixed frame metal windows (IMG_1962)
Turbine Generators 	On the roof of the control building are four turbine generators. The Units 1 and 2 turbine generators were manufactured by Westinghouse Electrical Corp in 1950 and Units 3 and 4 were manufactured by general Electric in 1952 and 1953 respectively. All the generators were delivered and assembled at the site between 1953 and 1955. Each turbine has a footprint of roughly 27 feet by 9 feet, and weigh 500 tons. Units 1 and 2 turbine generator capacity was 100,000 kw, and Units 3 and 4 was 150,000kw. (IMG_1825)
Transformers 	There are four transformers on the south side of the Control Building, one for each of the Units 1 through 4. Units 1 and 2 transformers are rated 115,000 kva and were manufactured by Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company. Units 3 and 4 are rated 175,000 kva and were manufactured by Westinghouse Electric Corporation. (IMG_1969)

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

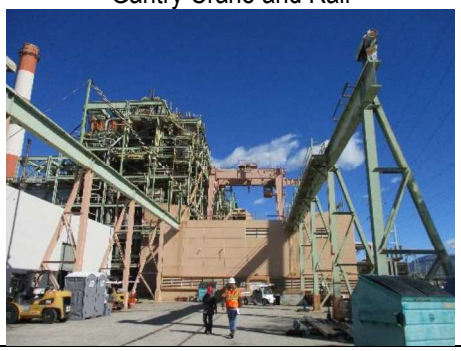
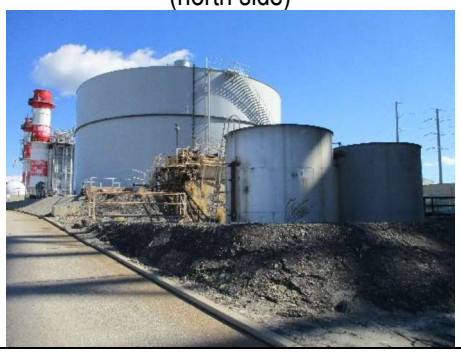
Name and Photograph	Description
Gantry Crane and Rail 	The traveling Gantry Crane and rail system is located atop the Control Building and consists of a 4-legged, steel, movable crane on two rails. The crane rises 48 feet above the height of the roof. The rails each extend over the northeast and southwest edges of the roof, so items can be loaded on the crane from ground level, lifted, then moved to the location on the platform where needed. The Gantry Crane system was manufactured by Moffett Engineering Company in 1952, then assembled on site in 1953. (IMG_1977)
Prefabricated storage building 	This storage structure is a prefabricated metal storage building and features a rectangular plan and front-gabled roof with a shallow angle, erected in 1983. It was manufactured by S and B Construction Co. and its footprint measured 40 feet by 100 feet. The main entrance is on the north side and consists of a metal door and a two-story metal roll-up garage door. (IMG_1975)
Acid and Caustic Material Storage area (north side) 	This area consists of three metal acid tanks, Phosphate storage shed, and a Demineralization Plant building for the Units 1 through 4, built in 1953. The Demineralization Plant building is in cement with a metal roof. The main entrance is on the southwest elevation and consists of two metal double doors with two fixed, metal framed windows in the upper half of each door. Immediately east of the materials storage are a series of pipes and several cooling water feed pumps in a concrete semi-subterranean manifold pit (IMG_1850).
Oil-water separating equipment and tanks area (north side) 	This area consists of one very large metal water tank (the Demineralization tank) constructed in 1954, and the oil–water separating tanks and equipment housing. The tanks and equipment shed are constructed of metal and are connected by metal railings and stairs (IMG_1861).

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Fuel Oil Storage Tanks 	The Fuel-Oil Storage Tank area once contained 6 tanks, all constructed between 1953 and 1955. All of the original tanks have been demolished are located northeast of Units 1 through 4 and north of the SPRR Rail Spur. Both feature flat roofs and a cylindrical wall. In 2004, the southwestern-most two tanks were removed in 2004 and replaced with the new Distillate and the Hansen Reclamation Tanks in 2005. Between 2015 and 2017, the remaining northeastern-most four tanks were demolished (IMG_1875).
Units 3 and 4 Cooling Towers (demolished) foundations 	The original Units 3 and 4 cooling towers were permitted and constructed in 1954. The lead engineer was Noel L. Owen Jr, of Fluor Corp. The Unit 3 and 4 cooling towers were demolished in 2017. The remnants currently consist of concrete in-ground foundation, set in a concrete basin, with regularly occurring concrete pylons in a grid pattern within the basin. (IMG_1917)
Units 5 and 6 through 8 	New steam generation units, built 2001–2004 and brought into service 2004. They consist of two partially enclosed, concrete and steel frame structures with concrete chimney stacks on the northwest elevation. (IMG_1877)
Units 6 through 8 cooling tower 	Ten water towers, enclosed in a mesh sided building, built 2001–2003 and brought into service 2004. These towers now operate on a recycled water system (IMG_1915)

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

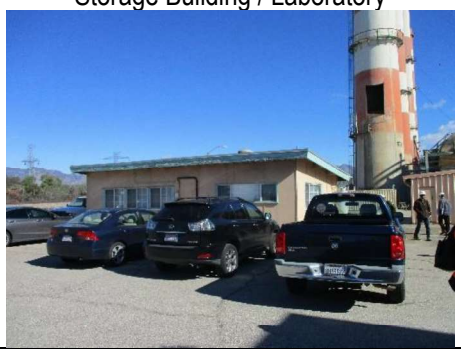
Name and Photograph	Description
Administration and Warehouse Building  	This Mid-Century Modern-style office and warehouse building was designed by LADWP engineer William A. Hunsucker, permitted in 1953, and completed in 1956. It located due west of Units 1 through 4. The building rises 2 stories and features an irregular plan with an office building on the main (southeast) elevation and a machine shop, electric shop, pipe and welding shop and warehouse storage room on the rear (northeast) elevation. The building cladding is panels of scored, smooth-finish stucco. Fenestration consist of ribbons of 3-lite, metal framed windows where the bottom light operates as a hopper-style window. Over the windows are wide overhanging *bris soleil,* which contain lights on the underside. A character-defining feature is the projecting two story main entrance, inside an angled concrete Mid-Century Modern-stylized entry. The door is a glass double door, under a 9-lite window detail that extends through the second floor to the roofline. (IMG_1999 and 1985)
Paint Shop 	This building is immediately northeast of the Administration and Service Building. It was constructed in 1955, and designed by LADWP engineer W.M. Armbuster. The building features a rectangular plan and a sloping shed roof, with a wide overhanging roof over the main (south) elevation. Simple metal poles support the overhanging roof. Cladding appears to be smooth concrete. Windows are small, narrow and highly placed on the wall, typically 2-lite sliding types. The main (southwest) elevation door is metal with a single large lite in the upper half. A rectangular plan, T1-11 plywood clad, shed-roof addition is connected on the north side. The entrance to the addition and a secondary entrance to the main volume are located on the southwest elevation(IMG_1789)
Storage Building / Laboratory 	This building is northeast of the Administration and Service Building and northwest of the Paint Shop. It was constructed in 1954 and designed by LADWP engineer W.M Armbuster. The building features a rectangular plan and a sloping shed roof, with narrow overhanging eaves on each elevation. Cladding is plywood and transite on a wood stud frame. Windows for each elevation include various sized 2-lite sliding windows and 2-track, 3-lite, center fixed windows throughout. The main entrance is on the northeast elevation and features a solid, blue-painted metal door. (IMG_1780)

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

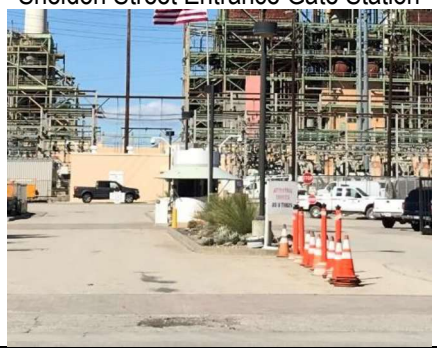
Name and Photograph	Description
Gravel Pit 	The gravel pit is northwest of Units 1 through 4 and the SPRR rail spur. It is observed in the earliest aerial photographs dating to 1927, and was then-associated with an aggregate mining operation on the edge of the Tujunga wash before it was channelized. The gravel pit measures roughly 1000 feet long and 600 feet wide. The gravel pit has revegetated extensively and now hosts several shrubs, grasses, and trees, as well as a seasonal pond in its basin (IMG_1834).
Sheldon Street Entrance Gate Station 	The Sheldon Street Gate Station is located mid-block along Sheldon Street between a row of privately owned industrial and commercial buildings, and provides street access to the Valley Generating Station from Sheldon Street. It was constructed in 1957 and designed by LADWP engineer, W.M. Armbuster. The gate station has an oval plan and a single room. It features brick and metal cladding and a flat roof with parapet, fixed and sliding windows on all elevations, and a metal awning to shade all the windows (IMG 0507)
SPRR Rail Spur 	This railroad spur extends from the SPRR line along San Fernando Road and curves northeast to the end of the LADWP parcel near Glenoaks Boulevard and the LADWP Truesdale Training campus. It was constructed between 1951 and 1953.The spur branches into three rail lines after it comes off the main line. The east end of the railroad spur contains several underground sumps for pumping fuel from the rail cars. The rail spur length is also lit by pendant-style street lamps. The SPRR railroad tracks were removed in April 2019, after the date of survey. (IMG_1891).

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Street lamps 	The street lamps are pendant style, rising roughly 20 feet in height. The pendant arm is steel, and the upright post is octagonal and a composite concrete called "Marbleite," on a square, smooth concrete plinth. The streetlamps are manufactured by Pacific Union Metal Company, Design No. T. E-25 K (IMG_1883).

4.2 Archaeological Survey Summary

The majority of the subject property is developed and covered with asphalt, or concrete. As such, less than 20% of the ground surface was directly visible during surveys. Areas of visible soils within the subject property are surrounding the pipelines to the north of the units, the area surrounding the demolished cooling towers, and the area to the south of the units. Much of these areas are being used for some sort of storage for the Valley Generating Station. Due to irregular shapes of these areas, and the presence of large equipment and other developments within the areas, traditional transects were not utilized. Instead, meandering transects were walked throughout this area and the ground surface was inspected for archaeological resources. In certain places the area appears to have been graded, and the large amount of ballast throughout the area suggests it was possibly covered with ballast at one point. There is some modern trash, including metal and plastic, throughout the open areas. Soils within the areas appear to be a grayish white, poorly sorted gravelly sand, with large amounts of small to large cobbles. Soils observed within the study area do not correspond precisely with descriptions available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's soil survey, which may indicate disturbance. No cultural resources were identified during the archaeological survey. Figures 12 to 15 show overviews of the study area.

Figure 12. Overview of pipeline to the north of the Units, view facing east (IMG_3226)

Figure 13. Overview of area to the east of the Units, view facing south (IMG_3256)

Figure 14. Overview of area surrounding the demolished cooling towers, view facing south (IMG_3284)

Figure 15. Overview of the area south of the Units, view facing south (IMG_3296)

5 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

5.1 Valley Generating Station (1951–1957)

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The Valley Generating Station was previously found eligible under NRHP and CRHR Criterion A/1 in 2006; however, Dudek recommends a revision of this finding due to extensive alteration since 2006. Below, Dudek reevaluated the Valley Generating Station given new integrity concerns and the historical context of the Valley Generating Station and steam power generation in Southern California. As a result, Dudek recommends that the Valley Generating Station is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR based on the following significance evaluation.

Criterion A/1: Associated with Events that have made a Significant Contribution to the Broad Patterns of our History.

The Valley Generating Station was evaluated in 2006 and found eligible under Criterion A/1, for (1) being representative of a shift in LADWP policy from hydroelectric power towards steam power generation, (2) being a technological marvel and largest steam plant constructed in the nation at the time of its completion, (3) factoring prominently in the promotion of the City of Los Angeles, (4) and facilitating a period of unprecedented population growth and development of the City of Los Angeles. However, Dudek's research indicates that Valley Generating Station does not rise to the level of importance indicated in the 2006 HAER report. Additionally, as of 2019, the Valley Generating Station no longer satisfies the requirement listed for eligibility in the Municipal Water and Power 1902–1980 historic context statement due to integrity considerations and does not meet the thresholds of significance under Criterion A/1 given by the 2006 HAER (HRG 2006; Prosser 2017).

For the first of these thresholds, Historic Resources Group said that the Valley Generating Station was representative of a shift in LADWP policy from hydroelectric power to steam power generation; however, Valley Generating Station does not represent the first or even second foray into steam power by LADWP. LADWP inherited its first steam plants by buying them from competitors including the Alameda Street Generating Station and the Seal Beach Steam Plant. After a decade of success in owning and upgrading their purchased steam plants, LADWP's first foray into building their own steam power generation was with the Harbor Steam Plant. While these three plants and Valley Generating Station all mark LADWP's progressive journey away from relying solely on hydroelectric, no single plant can be said to be "representative" of the shift, as the shift took place over some 30 years and there were no supporting LADWP policies, management plans, or press releases specifically awarding this designation to Valley Steam Plant.

As to being a technological marvel and the "largest" steam plant constructed, this phrasing is often ascribed to new power plants in promotional ephemera and newspaper announcements. The Valley Generating Station did not feature innovative technology or unprecedented scale: steam generation had already been in heavy use

by municipal utilities and private utility companies in Southern California since the 1930s. By the time LADWP chose to invest in a new steam plant at Valley Generating Station in 1954, the design tenets for large-scale steam generation plants were already established, including: locations close to load centers to reduce transmission costs; efficient access to fuel sources; expandable if market conditions warranted; near a water supply for cooling; and locations on inexpensive land and on geological formations that could provide a good foundation. It is also important to note that Valley Generating Station is not unique among the LADWP steam generation plants. All of LADWP's new steam power plants, from Harbor Steam plant to Haynes Generation Station, featured the largest capacity, most population served, and newest technology at the time of their construction until they were displaced by the next plant. When viewed in this context, the Valley Generating Station's promotion can be considered neither unique nor exceptional.

The third threshold is the idea that Valley Generating Station was a prominent factor in the promotion of the City of Los Angeles as a "City of Tomorrow;" however, this is not supported by sources in the previous evaluation, nor in the historical record. During the 1940s, the City of Los Angeles was actively engaged in a promotion campaign promising a "City of Tomorrow," a vague catchall phrase for a city with modern conveniences and accommodations. By the 1950s, the City of Los Angeles had stopped actively promoting itself as a "City of Tomorrow" and began focusing on satisfying the needs of their numerous incorporated, annexed, and unincorporated suburbs. Valley Generating Station is one example (among many) of a municipal utility trying to meet the demands of the growing suburban frontier. This trend can be seen throughout Southern California from the new steam plants in San Diego (South Bay Steam Plant), Riverside (Highgrove Steam Plant), Redondo Beach (Redondo No. 2), Etiwanda, El Segundo, Alamitos, and Huntington Beach built in the 1950s.

Finally, the HAER report contends that the construction of the Valley Generating Station facilitated a period of unprecedented population growth and development of the City of Los Angeles. In fact, it was the strain of the booming population of San Fernando Valley on the existing power framework and the soaring transmission costs from existing steam plants in Seal Beach, Wilmington, and downtown Los Angeles to the San Fernando Valley that precipitated the need for a San Fernando Valley plant. The dense suburban settlement of the San Fernando Valley in the post-war years had more to do with available jobs from Lockheed or other manufacturers and relatively cheap, available housing than it did with the presence of a new power plant. Instead, the new power plant was planned and built to respond to and anticipate new population growth, rather than causing population growth.

Archival research indicates that fuel-fired steam plants were well established across California by the time of Valley Generating Station began construction in 1951. This was neither the first nor last of the Southern California steam plants, nor was it the first or last of the LADWP-built steam plants. While the role of Valley Generating Station was not trivial, it does not stand out as exceptional among the other steam plants built in Southern California in the 1950s. Moreover, the Valley Generating Station and associated buildings exhibit several alterations, additions, and significant demolitions since its period of construction (1951–1957), which diminishes the integrity of the Valley Generating Station beyond an acceptable level to convey significance.

For all the reasons listed above and this report's additional information, the Valley Generating Station does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1.

Criterion B/2: Associated with the Lives of Persons Significant in our Past.

Archival research yielded no known associations with important figures in national, state, or local history. Therefore, the Valley Generating Station does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria B/2.

Criterion C/3: Embody the Distinctive Characteristics of a Type, Period, or Method of Construction, or that Represent the Work of a Master, or that Possess High Artistic Values, or that Represent a Significant and Distinguishable Entity Whose Components May Lack Individual Distinction.

Archival research indicates that Valley Generating Station did not exemplify innovative architecture or technology at the time of its construction and has lost significant portions of its building complex, which affect its overall integrity. Valley Generating Station, like the Scattergood and Haynes plants, shared the same general list of equipment and associated infrastructure as all steam power generation plants in Southern California at the time of its construction. Multiple components of the Valley Generating Station were also contracted to various statewide and national manufacturers including General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric Company, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Fluor Corp., and Babcock & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, which does not appear to be unique to the Valley Generating Station.

Probably the only aspect of engineering that sets Valley Generating Station apart from other 1950s steam plants built by LADWP are that Valley Generating Station had been the only LADWP steam generation plant located away from the ocean, and the only LADWP plant to utilize special cooling towers, rather than ocean water for cooling. However, LADWP did not pioneer this technology as it was already in use for nearly a decade by municipal utilities at both the Grayson Power Plant in Glendale and the Magnolia Power Station in Burbank, both built in 1941. Interior Southern California Edison plant at Etiwanda (1952), or Calectric's steam plant in Riverside (1952) also featured wood cooling towers as part of their water cooling system. LADWP engineers also did not engineer these cooling towers. The cooling towers, like many components at the Valley Generating Station, were designed and manufactured by contract, and it was Fluor Corp.'s Whittier research and design team that designed and built the multi-story cooling towers for Units 1 and 2 in 1953, and Units 3 and 4 in 1955. At Valley Generating Station, these distinguishing cooling towers were demolished in batches, first in 2000 and then the remaining towers in 2017. The remaining foundations of Units 3 and 4 do not exhibit how they might have operated and no longer retain requisite integrity to convey any sense of historical significance.

Multiple LADWP engineers participated in overseeing the construction of the Valley Generating Station, however, none of them rises to the level of master architect or engineer, and a list of their other works could not be procured. The Valley Generating Station does not possess high artistic value and is not a significant or distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. For all of these reasons, the Valley Generating Station does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3.

Criterion D/4: Have Yielded, or May be Likely to Yield, Information Important in Prehistory or History.

There is no evidence to suggest that Valley Generating Station has the potential to yield information important to national, state, or local history, nor is it associated with a known archaeological resource. Therefore, the Valley Generating Station is recommended not eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

City of Los Angeles HCM Criteria

For the same reasons already discussed in application of NRHP and CRHR criteria, the Valley Generating Station does not appear eligible under any of the City of Los Angeles HCM criteria, as described below:

1. **The broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or community is reflected or exemplified:**

As stated in NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 above, the Valley Generating Station is part of an ongoing historical trend of fuel-fired steam power generation, which began in the 1930s and continued through the present; however, it is neither unique nor exceptional when compared to other contemporaneous examples of the building type. The Valley Generating Station is not: representative of a shift at LADWP or at large in Southern California policy from hydroelectric power towards steam power generation; a technological marvel nor the largest steam plant constructed in the nation at the time of its completion; a prominent factor in the promotion of the City of Los Angeles; and was not the catalyst that facilitated a period of unprecedented population growth in the City of Los Angeles.

2. **Identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state, or local history:**

As stated in NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, archival research on the Valley Generating Station failed to reveal associations with any persons significant in the history of Los Angeles, the state, or the nation. Additionally, no specific important events were identified that can be connected with the main currents of local, state, or national history.

3. **Embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural-type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction:**

As stated in NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, the Valley Generating Station did not pioneer or exemplify unique or innovative aspects of the open-air, fuel-fired steam generation plant. It neither was the first, last, only, nor even a particularly complete example of this type of engineering structure. The Valley Generating Station has been altered, and has lost key engineering components to demolition (e.g., the cooling towers) that might have otherwise been valuable as a study on a particular period and method of water-cooling engineering.

4. **A notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age:**

Also stated in NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, archival research did not reveal master engineers with any degree of influence over their peers or time period associated with the Valley Generating Station. Several LADWP-employed engineers were associated with the Valley Generating Station, but further information about these engineers was not available through archival research.

Integrity Discussion

Location: Valley Generating Station is sited on the original location of construction in its original orientation. Therefore, Valley Generating Station retains integrity of location.

Design: The overall design of the Valley Generating Station plant and chimney stacks has not changed, however changes to the overall site, including demolition of the original cooling towers and the subsequent expansion into Units 5 through 8 for the Repowering Project compromised the integrity of design. Therefore, the Valley Generating Station does not retain integrity of design.

Setting: The setting of the Valley Generating Station has changed significantly since the complex was completed in 1957. The area, which had once been sparsely residential and agricultural, was displaced by industrial and commercial buildings along Sheldon Street, San Fernando Road, and Glenoaks Boulevard. Furthermore, the Valley Generating Station complex itself has expanded, with additions made around the property of personnel training facilities, four new power generation units, and an expanded receiving station transmission yard, as well as the demolition of cooling towers and fuel tank. Therefore, Valley Generating Station does not retain integrity of setting.

Materials: Numerous alterations to the Valley Generating Station have compromised the property's material integrity, demolition of the original eight cooling towers, demolition of the fuel oil tanks, alterations to the ducts connecting the induced and forced fan draft systems to the chimney stacks. However, other than these removals, Units 1 through 4 themselves, and supporting buildings (paint shop, storage buildings, laboratory building, and administration and warehouse building) have very little material integrity loss, retaining their original cladding, fenestration, and entrance and window configuration. Therefore, select, individual components of Valley Generating Station may retain integrity of materials, but the site as a whole no longer retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship: Similar to the issue with materials, though workmanship was somewhat preserved at Units 1 through 4 and at those buildings which did not have alterations or additions, the physical evidence of a craftsman's skills in constructing the Valley Generating Station buildings was compromised by major demolitions. Therefore, the Valley Generating Station as a whole no longer retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling: The Valley Generating Station still conveys the feeling of a large, mid-twentieth century fuel-fire steam power generation plant, due to its imposing size and the retention of character-defining features such as the large chimney stacks and immense, imposing open-air metal and concrete framework, despite being de-commissioned in 2002. Due to the lack of site visibility from the surrounding area, the demolition of the cooling towers and other shorter structures does not impact the ability of the Valley Generating Station to convey this feeling. Therefore, the Valley Generating Station retains integrity of feeling.

Association: The Valley Generating Station remains on LADWP property and at Units 5 through 8, LADWP is still actively engaging the site for fuel-fired power generation. The Valley Generating Station retains this association to LADWP, and therefore, the Valley Generating Station retains integrity of association.

In summary, though the Valley Generating Station had been previously found eligible under NRHP and CRHR Criterion A/1 in 2006, Dudek recommends a revision of this finding due to extensive alteration since 2006. In light of integrity considerations and revised eligibility considerations, the subject property appears not eligible under all NRHP, CRHR, and Los Angeles HCM designation criteria. Further, the Valley Generating Station only retains integrity of location, feeling, and association, and therefore does not maintain the requisite integrity to support listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a City of Los Angeles HCM.

6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Findings

As a result of the background research, field survey, and property significance evaluations, the Valley Generating Station appears not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or City of Los Angeles HCM due to a lack of unique or significant historical associations, architectural merit, and compromised integrity. Therefore, the property is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. No management recommendations are required for historic built environment resources.

No archaeological resources were identified within the project area as a result of the CHRIS records search, the NAHC SLF search, or during an intensive pedestrian survey. Recommendations to reduce unanticipated impacts to archaeological resources and human remains during construction activities are provided below. The study area appears to have been extensively disturbed as a result of the development and maintenance of the Valley Generating Station and any surficial and/or subsurface evidence of archaeological resource deposits that may have been present within the site have likely been disturbed or destroyed. Given these factors, the likelihood of impacting archaeological resources during project implementation is considered to be low. Management recommendations for the unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources or human remains are provided below. With the implementation of these measures, the impact to archaeological resources as a result of the proposed project will be less than significant.

6.2 Management Recommendations

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Should it be required, temporary flagging may be installed around a resource to avoid any disturbances from construction equipment. Depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may record the find to appropriate standards (thereby addressing any data potential) and allow work to continue. If the archaeologist observes the discovery to be potentially significant under CEQA, additional treatment may be required.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if potential human remains are found, the lead agency staff and the County Coroner must be immediately notified of the discovery. The coroner would provide a determination within 48 hours of notification. No further excavation or disturbance of the

identified material, or any area reasonably suspected to overlie additional remains, can occur until a determination has been made. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, the coroner would notify the NAHC within 24 hours. In accordance with PRC Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the MLD from the deceased Native American. Within 48 hours of this notification, the MLD would recommend to the lead agency her/his preferred treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

7 REFERENCES CITED

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APPENDIX A

Preparers' Qualifications

Kate Kaiser, MSHP

Architectural Historian

Kate Kaiser is an architectural historian with 7 years' professional experience as a cultural resource manager specializing in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance, reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, archival research, cultural landscapes, and GIS. Ms. Kaiser meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both architectural history and archaeology.

In addition, Ms. Kaiser has worked as an archaeological technician for the National Park Service and USDA Forest Service. She has worked with federal, private, and local organizations to manage multidisciplinary transportation projects, park-wide inventories, and federal land management projects.

Education

University of Oregon
MS, Historic Preservation, 2017

Boston University
BA, Archaeology, 2009

Professional Affiliations

Association for Preservation Technology – Southwest

California Preservation Foundation

Vernacular Architecture Forum

Dudek Project Experience (2017-present)

Development

Cultural Resources Technical Report for the City of Irwindale Speculative Concrete Tilt-Up Building Project. Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California. 2019. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources technical report for the City of Irwindale Speculative Concrete Tilt-Up Building Project. The report included conducting a CHRIS record search, reviewing permits held by the City of Irwindale, archival research, historical context development, developing building and structure descriptions, and historical significance evaluations for two buildings and thirteen structures at a hollow-core concrete panel manufacturer in southeast Irwindale. The project proposed to demolish all buildings and structures in the project site and construct a 528 710 s.f., tilt-up concrete wareshouse on the parcel. Resources were determined to not meet the age threshold for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or as a City of Irwindale Historic Resource.

Etiwanda Heights Neighborhood and Conservation Plan. Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. 2018. Kaiser served as architectural historian and co-author of the cultural resources technical report for the Etiwanda Heights Neighborhood and Conservation Plan (EHNCP). Ms. Kaiser's report included conducting a record search, coordinating with the San Bernarino County Department of Public Works, developing the structure descriptions, archival research, historical context development, and historical significance evaluations. The project proposed to annex the project area from San Bernardino County into the City of Rancho Cucamonga, and develop the Neighborhood Priority Area into a residential subdivision, and the Conservation Priority Area into a natural resource conservation area. Resources were determined to not meet the age threshold for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Historical Resource Assessment for 1230 North Ogden Drive, City of West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California. 2018. Ms Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the historic resource assessment for four residential buildings on the 1230 North Ogden Drive parcel in West Hollywood. Ms. Kaiser's report included conducting a record

search, coordinating with the City of West Hollywood for building permits, developing the building description, archival research, historical context development, historical significance evaluations, and California DPR form production for the four buildings. The historical resource assessment report fulfills City requirements during the development permit application process. All four buildings were determined inelgibile for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

Oakmont/Tamarind Warehouse Project. City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. 2018. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and co-author of the Cultural Resources Report for the Oakmont/Tamarind Warehouse Project. Ms. Kaiser contributed reconnaissance level fieldwork and aerial photograph descriptions for the report. The project proposed to construct a 156,500 sq. ft., one story warehouse on six adjoiing parcels on approximately 8 acres.

Stickleback Movie Ranch Historical Resource Evaluation, Los Angeles County, California. 2018. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources report in support of a larger mitigated negative declaration document. Contributed on-site fieldwork, building development descriptions, archival research, historical context development, and historical significance evaluations for five extant ranch buildings and several other wildfire-damaged resources. The project proposed to demolish six fire-affected buildings and structures for an ongoing Metropolitan Water District project.

Education

John Adams Middle School Auditorium Replacement Project, City of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California 2018. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and co-author of the historical resource evaluation report and contributed resource descriptions and alterations sections. The Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District retained Dudek write the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for the John Adams Middle School Auditorium Replacement Project for the Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District. The project proposed to demolish the existing auditorium and music building and replace them with a new performing arts center.

Healthcare

Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Specialty Medical Center Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. 2019. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the Historical Resource Assessment for the Kaiser Permanente Los ANgeles Specialty Medical Center at 755-765 W. College Street in Los Angeles. Preparation of the report involved extensive archival research, reconnaissance level fieldwork, historic context development, building development descriptions, historical significance evaluations for buildings greater than 45-years in age, and DPR forms for the medical center bvuildings and structures that are proposed for demolition as part of the multi-phase project. As a result of the evaluations, all buildings were found not eligible for designation under all applicable national, state, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements.

Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Medical Center Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. 2018. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and co-author of the Draft EIR Cultural Resources Chapter and the author of the Cultural Resources Report Appendix. Preparation of the report involved extensive archival research, reconnaissance level fieldwork, historic context development, building development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and DPR forms for six buildings greater than 45-years in age that are proposed for demolition as part of the multi-phase project. As a result of the evaluations, all buildings proposed for demolition were found not eligible for designation under all applicable national, state, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements. Ms. Kaiser's DEIR chapter also analyzed potential indirect impacts on two other National Register listed or eligible sites: the Aline Barnsdall Complex and the Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Center.

Municipal

LADWP Valley Generating Station Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. 2019 (ongoing). Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Valley Generating Station Project. Preparation of the report involved site recordation, extensive archival research, historic context development, engineering feature development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms (DPR forms) for each building of the project. The project proposed to remove the 1953 steam generating plant, as well as the four stacks, SPRR rail spur, and underground fuel tanks.

LACSD Gardena Pumping Station Project, Sanitaiton Districts of Los Angeles County, Gardena, California. 2019. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Gardena Pumping Project. Preparation of the report involved site recordation, extensive archival research, historic context development, engineering feature development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms (DPR forms) for each building of the project. The project proposed to remove the 1929 and 1960 pumping plant above and below-ground structures, and two adjacent parcels containing commercial buildings (1954, 1957) and replace them with a larger capacity pumping plant facility.

Phillips 66 & Kinder Morgan Relocation Project, Berths 150-151, Marine Oil Terminal Engineering and Maintenance Standards (MOTEMS), Port of Los Angeles, California. 2019. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and co-author of the Updated Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Phillips 66 & Kinder Morgan Relocation Project. Preparation of the report involved reviewing previous evaluations for Union Oil Terminal Berths 150-151 and writing an updated significance evaluation. The project proposed to remove and replace the original wharfs with new concrete loading platform, mooring and breasting dolphins, access ramps, catwalks, and an underwater bulkhead. It also proposed the construction of new topside and piping components connecting the new platform to existing pipes in the backlands.

Gilroy City-wide Historic Resource Inventory, City of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, California. 2018 – ongoing. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and co-author for the City-wide historic context statement prepared for the City of Gilroy. Preparation of the historical context statement involved extensive archival research, coordination with the City of Gilroy and archival repositories, chronological period and theme identification, and developing the historical narrative for the City.

Globemaster Corridor Specific Plan, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. 2018. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the Draft EIR-EIS Cultural Resources Chapter for the Globemaster Corridor Specific Plan (GCSP) project. The project proposed to implement the GCSP, a planning and regulartory framework for redevelopment of an area adjacent to the Long Beach Airport and the surrounding residential and business community which includes rezoning portions of the GCSP area, and a mobility plan that implements new streets and pedestrian connectors. Since the GCSP does not directly propose changes to the buildings or structures in the Plan area, the cultural resources report takes a programmatic overview and offers potential impacts analysis and mitigation measures for future development.

Historic Context Statement for Reservoirs, City of San Diego Public Utilities Department, California. 2018 – ongoing. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the historic context statement, as well as individual historic resource reports for the Barrett Dam and reservoir, Lower Otay Dam and reservoir, and Hodges Dam and reservoir. Dudek is also preparing detailed impacts assessments for proposed modification to dams, as required by DSOD. The project involves evaluation of at least 10 dams for historical significance in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City designation criteria and integrity requirements, and requires extensive archival research and pedestrian survey. Upon completion of the project, the City will have a streamlined document for the management of their historic dam and reservoir infrastructure.

LADWP De Soto Tanks Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. 2018. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the Historic Properties Identification Report for the De Soto Tanks EIR. Preparation of the report involved site recordation, extensive archival research, historic context development, engineering feature development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms (DPR forms) for each building of the project. The project proposed to remove the 1941 reservoir and associated buildings, and replace them with two modern underground storage tanks, as well as connections to the LADWP Rinaldi Trunk Line and De Soto Trunk Line.

LADWP Tujunga Spreading Grounds Enhancement, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. 2018. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources report CEQA-Plus Project. Preparation of the report involved site recordation, extensive archival research, historic context development, engineering feature development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms (DPR forms) for each building of the project. The evaluation found the property ineligible under all NRHP, CRHR, and Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments designation criteria. The project proposed to modify a U.S. Army Corps of Engineer-owned flood control channel to divert more flood water from the Tujunga Flood Control Channel into the Tujunga Spreading Grounds.

LADWP West Los Angeles District Yard Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. 2017. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources report. Preparation of the report involved extensive archival research, in-field research, historic context development, building development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and DPR forms for each building of the project. The evaluation found the property ineligible under all National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historic Resources, and Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments designation criteria. The project proposed to demolish existing buildings and build new buildings and an underground parking structure.

Santa Monica City Yards Master Plan Project, City of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California. 2017. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and co-author of the historical resource evaluation report. Preparation of the report involved extensive archival research, in-field research, historic context development, building development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and DPR forms for each building of the project. The City of Santa Monica retained Dudek to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed City Yards Master Plan project site located at 2500 Michigan Avenue in the City of Santa Monica.

State of California

Judicial Council of California Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. 2019. Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the historical resource evaluation report. Preparation of the report involved extensive archival research, interior and exterior survey fieldwork, historic context development, material descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and DPR forms for the Stanley Mosk Courthouse. Dudek was retained by the Judicial Council of California (JCC) to prepare an evaluation of the Stanley Mosk Los Angeles County Courthouse building, located at 111 N. Hill Street in the City of Los Angeles, California. To comply with Public Resources Code Section 5024(b), the JCC must submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) an inventory of all structures over 50 years of age under the JCC's jurisdiction that are listed in or that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or registered or that may be eligible for registration as a California Historical Landmark (CHL). The Stanley Mosk Courthouse was found eligible for designation for the NRHP, CHL, CRHR, and Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument list under Criterion A/1 and C/3.

Erica Nicolay, MA

Cultural Resource Specialist

Erica Nicolay is an cultural resource specialist with 3 years' experience as an archaeologist, primarily in Southern California. Ms. Nicolay has worked on projects for private developers, municipalities, government agencies, and energy companies. She has experience determining cultural resource sensitity for proposed projects, developing project-specific mitigation measures, communicating with interested parties, and/or conducting fieldwork in order to assess known resources or determine if unknown resources could be present.

Education

California State University, Northridge, MA, Public Archaeology, 2016

University of California, Los Angeles BA, Anthropology, 2012

Relevant Project Experience

Development

Cultural Resource Assessment for the Compton High School Replacement Project, Compton California. (3 Weeks) Co-authored cultural resource assessment report for the proposed Compton High School Replacement Project. The purpose of this assessment was to determine the sensitivity of the project area and to determine the likelihood that archaeological resources would be impacted by the proposed construction. Tasks comprised conducting historical research, including analyzing historical aerials, historical topographic maps, and ethnographic literature; initiating and tracking a Native American outreach program; and conducting a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

222 West Second Street Tribal Cultural Resource Assessment, Los Angeles, California. (3 weeks) Co-authored a tribal cultural resource assessment for 222 West Second Street. The purpose of this assessment was to determine the likelihood of encountering historic or prehistoric tribal cultural resources during the proposed construction. Tasks included analyzing historical aerials, maps and ethnographic resources, and conducting a CHRIS search.

Resource Management

Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery Project, Malibu, California. (6 weeks) Served as a co-field director for an archaeological testing program and subsequent data recovery project at a prehistoric site in Malibu. The purpose of the project was to assess the state of the site, determine if there were intact features present in the proposed footprint of construction for a new gas line, and efficiently and appropriately document and remove any uncovered features. Tasks included supervising a crew of eight archaeologists, coordinating with construction crews, tracking excavation progress and findings, conducting excavation, and creating to-scale plan-view maps of all features.

Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Travertine Land Development, La Quinta, California. (3 weeks) Served as survey leader on private and Bureau of Land Management land in La Quinta for the proposed Travertine Land Development Proposal. The purpose of the survey was to revisit sites that had previously been located and determine if they were within or outside of the proposed project's area of potential effects. Tasks include relocating and assessing the state of previously recorded sites, preparing updated site forms, and coauthoring the final survey report.

Samantha Murray, MA

Historic Built Environment Lead / Senior Architectural Historian

Samantha Murray is a senior architectural historian with 13 years' professional experience in in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, intensive-level field investigations, architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and local-level evaluation criteria. Ms. Murray has conducted hundreds of historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles, including private residential, commercial, industrial, educational, medical, ranching, mining, airport, and cemetery properties, as well as a variety of engineering structures and objects. She has also provided expertise on numerous projects requiring conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Education

California State University, Los Angeles
MA, Anthropology, 2013

California State University, Northridge
BA, Anthropology, 2003

Professional Affiliations

California Preservation Foundation

Society of Architectural Historians

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Registered Professional Archaeologist

Ms. Murray meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and Archaeology. She is experienced managing multidisciplinary projects in the lines of transportation, transmission and generation, federal land management, land development, state and local government, and the private sector. She has experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). She also prepared numerous Historic Resources Evaluation Reports (HRERs) and Historic Property Survey Reports (HPSRs) for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Dudek Project Experience (2014-2019)

Development

Birch Specific Plan 32-Unit Condo Project, City of Carson, Los Angeles County, California (2018). Dudek was retained by the City of Carson to prepare a cultural resources report for a project that proposes to demolish approximately 6,200 square feet of existing residential buildings and roughly 5,850 square feet of pavement on the project site, and construct a 32-unit residential condominium community with on-grade parking, landscaping, and other associated improvements. The historical significance evaluation included three residential properties proposed for demolition. All properties were found not eligible under all designation criteria and integrity requirements. Ms. Murray provided QA/QC of the final cultural resources report.

Stickleback Movie Ranch Property Evaluation, Los Angeles County, California (2018). Dudek was retained by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to complete a historical resource significance evaluation of the Stickleback Movie Ranch property, located in unincorporated Los Angeles County near Santa Clarita, California.

The study included a CHRIS records search of the Stickleback Movie Ranch property and a 0.25-mile radius; a pedestrian survey of the subject property for cultural resources; building development and archival research; recordation and evaluation of cultural resources identified within and around the Stickleback Movie Ranch portion of the study area; and an assessment of potential impacts to historical resources in conformance with CEQA and all applicable local municipal code and planning documents. The former Stickleback Movie Ranch and all associated buildings and structures were found not eligible under all NRHP, CRHR, and Los Angeles County designation criteria.

Healthcare

Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Specialty Medical Center Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2019). Dudek prepared a Historical Resource Assessment for the Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Specialty Medical Center at 755-765 W. College Street in Los Angeles. Preparation of the report involved extensive archival research, reconnaissance level fieldwork, historic context development, building development descriptions, historical significance evaluations for buildings greater than 45-years in age, and DPR forms for the medical center buildings and structures that are proposed for demolition as part of the multi-phase project. As a result of the evaluations, all buildings were found not eligible for designation under all applicable national, state, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements. Ms. Murray provided QA/QC of the report and guidance on approach.

Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Medical Center Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2018). Dudek prepared a Cultural Resources Report that involved extensive archival research, reconnaissance level fieldwork, historic context development, building development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and DPR forms for six buildings greater than 45-years in age that are proposed for demolition as part of the multi-phase project. As a result of the evaluations, all buildings proposed for demolition were found not eligible for designation under all applicable national, state, and local designation criteria and integrity requirements.

Municipal

LACSD Gardena Pumping Station Project, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Gardena, California (2019). Dudek prepared a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Gardena Pumping Project. Preparation of the report involved site recordation, extensive archival research, historic context development, engineering feature development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms (DPR forms) for each building of the project. The project proposed to remove the 1929 and 1960 pumping plant above and below-ground structures, and two adjacent parcels containing commercial buildings (1954, 1957) and replace them with a larger capacity pumping plant facility. Ms. Murray provided oversight of all built environment components and provided QA/QC of all documents.

LADWP De Soto Trunk Line Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2018). Dudek was retained by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to complete a cultural resources study for the De Soto Trunk Line Project. LADWP is proposing the replacement of portions of four existing water pipelines: De Soto, Roscoe, Canoga Topham, and Ventura Trunk Lines. The portions of the existing trunk lines that are proposed for replacement are aging, deteriorating, and nearing the end of their service life. As such, LADWP is proposing to replace these segments with new pipeline. The regulatory framework is CEQA Plus, as such the project was also subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Ms. Murray provided QA/QC of the cultural resources report.

The Santa Monica City Yards Master Plan Project, City of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California (2017). The City of Santa Monica retained Dudek to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed City Yards Master Plan project site located at 2500 Michigan Avenue in the City of Santa Monica. The study involved evaluation of the entire City Yards site, including two murals and a set of concrete carvings for historical

significance and integrity. As a result, the City Yards and its associated public art work was found ineligible under all designation criteria. Ms. Murray conducted the intensive level survey, building permit research, co-authored the technical report, and provided QA/QC of the final cultural resources report.

148 North Huntington Street, City of Pomona, Los Angeles County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by the City of Pomona to conduct a cultural resources study for the remediation of the project site located at 148 North Huntington Street. The proposed project involves the excavation, removal, and off-site treatment of approximately 10,000 Cubic Yards (CYs) of contaminated soil due to the former presence of a manufactured gas plant (MGP) at the project site (currently the City of Pomona Water and Wastewater Yards). All buildings over 45 years of age within the project site were evaluated for the CRHR and local landmark eligibility as part of the Pomona Gas Plant site. The site was found not eligible with concurrence from the historic resources commission. Ms. Murray conducted the survey, prepared the evaluation, and authored the cultural resources report.

LADWP West Los Angeles District Yard Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes demolition of five LADWP-owned administrative buildings and warehouses at the West Los Angeles District Headquarters located at 12300 West Nebraska Avenue. Dudek evaluated the yard for historical significance in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City of Los Angeles HCM criteria and integrity requirements. Ms. Murray co-authored the significance evaluation and provided QA/QC of the cultural resources report.

LADWP Haynes Generating Station Units 3 through 6 Demolition Project, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes demolition of Units 3-6 at the LADWP Haynes Generating Station. Ms. Murray evaluated the entire steam plant for historical significance in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City of Long Beach designation criteria and integrity requirements, and co-authored the cultural resources report.

LADWP Green Verdugo Reservoir Improvement Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes facility updates at the reservoir site in order to ensure safe water quality. Ms. Murray evaluated the reservoir for historical significance in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City of Los Angeles HCM designation criteria and integrity requirements, and co-authored the cultural resources report.

LADWP Upper Stone Canyon Reservoir Water Quality Improvement Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2016). Dudek was retained by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes to maintain and improve the quality, reliability, and stability of the Stone Canyon Reservoir Complex (SCRC) service area drinking water supply in order to continue to meet customer demand. Dudek prepared an updated evaluation of the reservoir in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City of Los Angeles HCM criteria and integrity requirements. Ms. Murray conducted the built environment survey, archival research, and co-authored the cultural resources report.

LADWP Power Plant 1 Long-Term Maintenance Program Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2016). Dudek was retained by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed long-term maintenance of the flood control infrastructure in the vicinity of Power Plant 1. Ms. Murray prepared the cultural resources impacts assessment, co-authored the cultural resources report, and provided QA/QC of the cultural resources technical report.

State of California

Judicial Council of California Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2019). Dudek was retained by the Judicial Council of California (JCC) to

prepare an evaluation of the Stanley Mosk Courthouse building, located at 111 N. Hill Street in the City of Los Angeles, California. To comply with Public Resources Code Section 5024(b), the JCC must submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) an inventory of all structures over 50 years of age under the JCC's jurisdiction that are listed in or that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or registered or that may be eligible for registration as a California Historical Landmark (CHL). Extensive research indicates that the building meets NRHP Criteria A and C; CRHR Criteria 1 and 3; the "important events" and "architecture" criteria for CHL; the "important to Los Angeles history" and "architecture" criteria for Los Angeles HCM; and Criteria 1, 2, and 3 for Los Angeles HPOZ for listing in any of these registration programs. Therefore, the Stanley Mosk Courthouse appears to be a historic resource for the purposes of California Public Resources Code 5024 and 5024.5. Ms. Murray managed the project and provided QA/QC of the final report.

Judicial Council of California Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the Santa Monica Courthouse, City of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by the Judicial Council of California (JCC) to prepare an evaluation of the Santa Monica Courthouse building, located at 1725 Main Street in the City of Santa Monica, California. To comply with Public Resources Code Section 5024(b), the JCC must submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) an inventory of all structures over 50 years of age under the JCC's jurisdiction that are listed in or that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or registered or that may be eligible for registration as a California Historical Landmark (CHL). The Santa Monica Courthouse was found not eligible for designation under all applicable criteria. Ms. Murray co-authored the report and provided QA/QC of the final cultural resources report.

Department of General Services Historical Resource Evaluation for the Pomona Armory at 600 South Park Avenue, City of Pomona, Los Angeles County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by the State of California Department of General Services to mitigate potential adverse effects to the Pomona Armory (600 South Park Avenue), a state-owned historical resource proposed to be transferred from State-ownership to a local agency or private owner. Ms. Murray prepared a detailed significance evaluation for the Pomona Park Armory in the consideration NRHP, CRHR, CHL, and City of Pomona designation criteria and integrity requirements, and prepared a single historic landmark application for the property. The Pomona Park Armory was locally designated after unanimous approval by the Historic Resources Commission and City Council. SHPO concurred with the evaluation findings and agreed that adverse effects had been adequately mitigated with no comments.

Presentations

***Historical Resources under CEQA*. Prepared for the Orange County Historic Preservation Planner Working Group. Presented by Samantha Murray, Dudek. December 1, 2016.** Ms. Murray delivered a one-hour PowerPoint presentation to the Orange County Historic Preservation Planner Working Group, which included planners from different municipalities in Orange County, regarding the treatment of historical resources under CEQA. Topics of discussion included identification of historical resources, assessing impacts, avoiding or mitigating impacts, overcoming the challenges associated with impacts to historical resources, and developing effective preservation alternatives.

***Knowing What You're Asking For: Evaluation of Historic Resources*. Prepared for Lorman Education Services. Presented by Samantha Murray and Stephanie Standerfer, Dudek. September 19, 2014.** Ms. Murray and Ms. Standerfer delivered a one-hour PowerPoint presentation to paying workshop attendees from various cities and counties in Southern California. The workshop focused on outlining the basics of historical resources under CEQA, and delved into issues/challenges frequently encountered on preservation projects.

Linda Kry

Archaeologist

Linda Kry is an archaeologist with 12 years experience in cultural resource management specializing in various aspects of cultural resources investigations. Ms. Kry's experience includes archival research, reconnaissance surveys, archaeological excavations, artifact analysis, and authoring technical reports pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Education

University of California, Los Angeles
BA, Anthropology, 2006
Cerritos College
AA, Anthropology, 2004

Project Experience

San Jacinto II Wind Energy Repowering Project, Terra-Gen, LLC, Palm Springs, California. The project involves the decommissioning of approximately 126 existing wind turbines and the construction and operation of up to seven new wind turbines on private lands under the jurisdiction of the City of Palm Springs and on federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Responsibilities as technical lead include the management of a Phase I cultural resources study in compliance with the provisions of local regulations, CEQA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. (December 2018–Present)

Kaiser Permanente Moreno Valley Medical Center Master Plan, Kaiser Permanente, Moreno Valley, California. Kaiser Permanente is proposing the development of an approximately 400-bed hospital, hospital support buildings, outpatient medical office buildings, a central utility plant, and surface and structured parking within their existing hospital campus through a three-phase plan. The City of Moreno Valley is the lead agency under CEQA. As the technical lead for the project, responsibilities include the management of a Phase I cultural resources study. (November 2018–Present)

City of Colton Modern Pacific 88-DU Residential Project, City of Colton, Colton, California. Technical lead for a Phase I cultural resources study and Extended Phase I subsurface probing effort in accordance with CEQA. The City of Colton is proposing the development of 89-detatched single-family homes on an approximately 41.58-acre site within a single tract. (November 2018–Present)

Protea Memory Care Facility Project, City of San Juan Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, California. Technical lead for a Phase I cultural resources study in accordance with CEQA and subject to California Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18, in support of a project that proposes to construct a 59-unit (72-bed) memory care facility. (September 2018–November 2018)

Coronado Trunk Line Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles, California. Technical lead for a Phase I cultural resources study pursuant to CEQA and Section 106. Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is proposing to construct a new 30-inch diameter welded steel pipe, approximately 7,200 feet in length, along with a regulating and relief station vault and flow master vault. The proposed trunk line would add reliability and redundancy to the system. (September 2018–October 2018)

River Supply Conduit Unit 7 Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles and Burbank, California. Technical lead and monitoring coordinator for the River Supply Conduit (RSC) Unit 7 Project. The

existing River Supply Conduit (RSC) is a major transmission pipeline in the LADWP water distribution system. The Project is critical to meet safety of water supplies, reliability of water infrastructure, and sustainability of water supply. (August 2018–Present)

Sand Canyon Resort, City of Santa Clarita, Santa Clarita, California. Served as technical lead for a cultural resources study for a project that proposes to develop an abandoned, approximately 75-acre existing open space into a new resort and spa in an effort to become the premiere golf destination in northern Los Angeles County. Tasks include management of the technical study including the archival research, pedestrian survey, and reporting of the study results. Additionally, authored the Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources chapters for the Environmental Impact Report (August 2018–December 2018)

Creek at Dominguez Hills, Plentitude Holdings LLC, Carson, California. Served as contributing author for the environmental impact report for a development project that consists of approximately 532,500 square feet of buildings, including: a multiuse indoor sports complex; youth learning experience facility; indoor skydiving facility; public golf recreation facility; marketplace; clubhouse; recreation and dining center; a sports wellness center; and restaurants. Alternatively, a specialty grocery store may be developed in place of some of the restaurant uses. (August 2018–December 2018)

Relevant Previous Experience

Amapa Archaeology Project, Amapa, Oaxaca, Mexico. Served as excavator and lab analyst for an archaeological academic research project in the town of Amapa, located in the Mexican state of Oaxaca. Amapa was founded in 1769 by black runaway slaves, who fled sugar plantation slavery in central Veracruz. Using a 1770 plan map and colonial documents, the project focused on excavations around an 18th century church where shallow colonial period deposits were previously encountered in 2017. The fieldwork was conducted in an effort to address research questions regarding the town's use of architecture and space, and whether the evidence is accurately reflected in the 1770 map. (June–July 2018)

Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) Midfield Satellite Concourse, Los Angeles, California. Served as field director for archaeological and paleontological monitoring project associated with the creation of a new aircraft passenger concourse and associated elements at LAX. Responsibilities included coordinating with company personnel and project contractors, scheduling, and recordation and collection of field data. (April 2017–December 2017)

Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority Compliance Monitoring, Los Angeles, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for the multiyear and multisite project within the greater Los Angeles area, including the Crenshaw rail transit corridor and the 1.9-mile Regional Connector subway corridor, as well as their associated stations. In addition, served as monitoring coordinator for the Regional Connector Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Project. Responsibilities as Monitoring Coordinator included coordinating and scheduling various contractors and archaeologists; developing and providing cultural resources training for new contractors and archaeologists; monthly project updates to client; invoice and budget reviews; lab analysis of all resources collected and preparation of those resources for curation. (April 2013–January 2018)

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Division Creek, Inyo County, California. Served as deputy project manager providing consultation and support in U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management consultation for the assessment of historical structures associated with the Division Creek Power Plant and Los Angeles Aqueduct. Responsibilities included assisting with work plans, project permitting, budgeting, and reporting. In addition, served as crew chief for archaeological surveys and testing. Conducted lab analysis of artifacts,

prepared these resources for curation, and co-authored reports on the results of all findings. (July 2013–November 2017)

Genesis Solar Energy Project, Blythe, California. Served as archaeological monitor. Monitored the placement of transmission lines, large-scale excavations for the placement of solar panels, and caisson drilling for solar panel footings. Responsibilities also included survey, testing, and artifact collection. Coordinated with the client, archaeologists, Native American monitors, and general contractors. Provided daily updates, reviewed daily archaeological monitoring logs, and collected/stored resources daily. (June 2011–February 2014)

Long Beach Courthouse, City of Long Beach, Long Beach, California. Served as lead archaeological and paleontological monitor during construction of a new courthouse. Duties included providing workers training regarding archaeological and paleontological resources for on-site contractors, documenting historical archaeological features, and coordinating with clients and staff. In addition, conducted excavations of early 20th century features discovered during monitoring. Also served as lab director for the analysis, cataloging and processing artifacts for curation. Co-authored report documenting project results. (2010–2011)

Topanga Library, Topanga Canyon, California. Served as crew chief. Involved in multiple facets of archaeological research. Conducted archaeological monitoring during construction of the Topanga Library, which resulted in the discovery of materials associated with a pre-colonial Gabrielino site. Identified and processed cultural and human remains, as well as contributed to report on all findings. (2009–2010)

Solar Millennium Blythe Project, Blythe, California. Served as crew chief for archaeological survey of a proposed solar electric facility in the Chuckwalla Valley. Project included survey of the project site and buffer zones, recordation of historical and pre-colonial archaeological sites, and documentation on Department of Parks and Recreation Forms. (June 2009–March 2010)

Central Los Angeles High School #9, Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, California. Served as excavator and lab analyst. Duties included assessing artifact conditions and conservation needs, assisting with development and implementation of artifact cleaning procedures, artifact classification, artifact cataloging using Excel, and the reconstruction of artifacts. Over 3,000 historic-era artifacts were recovered from a 19th-century cemetery. (2006–2009)

Beacon Solar Energy Project, Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, Kern County, California. Archaeological monitoring for the Beacon Solar Energy Project. Monitored excavation for the placement of solar panels. Aspects of the project included monitoring, survey, testing, and artifact collection. Responsibilities included recordation and collection of cultural resources discovered during monitoring and scheduling with Native American and construction crews.

Oasis Solar Field, NRG Solar, Environmental Assessment for the City of Palmdale and the United States Air Force, Palmdale, California. Served as Crew Chief for an archaeological survey. Responsibilities include data collection for historical resources and recordation of field data on Department of Parks and Recreation Forms.

California High Speed Train Project, Fresno, Madera, and Merced Counties, California. Field Archaeologist. Assisted in archaeological survey of parcels for a proposed high-speed train in Central California. The project included an archaeological survey of the project areas of potential effect and buffer zones, the recordation of historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, and recordation of field data on Department of Parks and Recreation Forms.

APPENDIX B

CONFIDENTIAL Records Search Results

APPENDIX C

DPR Forms

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 21 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) LADWP Valley Generating Station
P1. Other Identifier: LADWP Valley Steam Plant
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** Los Angeles County **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Van Nuys **Date** 1996 **T** __; **R** __; __ ☐ **of** __ ☐ **of Sec** __; _____ **B.M.**
c. Address 11801 Sheldon Street City Sun Valley Zip 91352
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S , 371756.51 mE/ 3790094.01 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
APN: 2537-021-903; Lat: 34.244214°, Long: -118.392609°; Elevation 915 ft. amsl
The project site is located at the Valley Generation Station in the City of Los Angeles (City) in the San Fernando Valley region of the County of Los Angeles (County). Generally, the Valley Generation Station is in the northeastern portion of the City in the Sun Valley neighborhood, to the east of the Interstate (I-) 5 and State (See Continuation Sheet)

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Valley Generating Station (1951-1957) is a power generating plant owned and operated by LADWP. Table 1 provides an overview of the buildings and structures surveyed as part of the proposed project, including a photograph and brief description of each component and its date of construction. The surveyed resources include all 1950s plant infrastructure proposed for demolition as part of the proposed project (See Continuation Sheet)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP9 – public utility; HP11 – engineering structure
***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ■ Structure ☐ Object ■ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Units 1-4 looking northwest, 2/12/2019 (IMG 1939)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both 1951-1957; City of Los Angeles Permits

***P7. Owner and Address:**
LADWP
111 North Hope Street, Room 1044
Los Angeles, CA 90012

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Kate Kaiser, Dudek
38 N Marengo Ave
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 5/6/2019
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2019. "Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Valley Generating Plant demolition Project." Prepared for Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, May 2019.

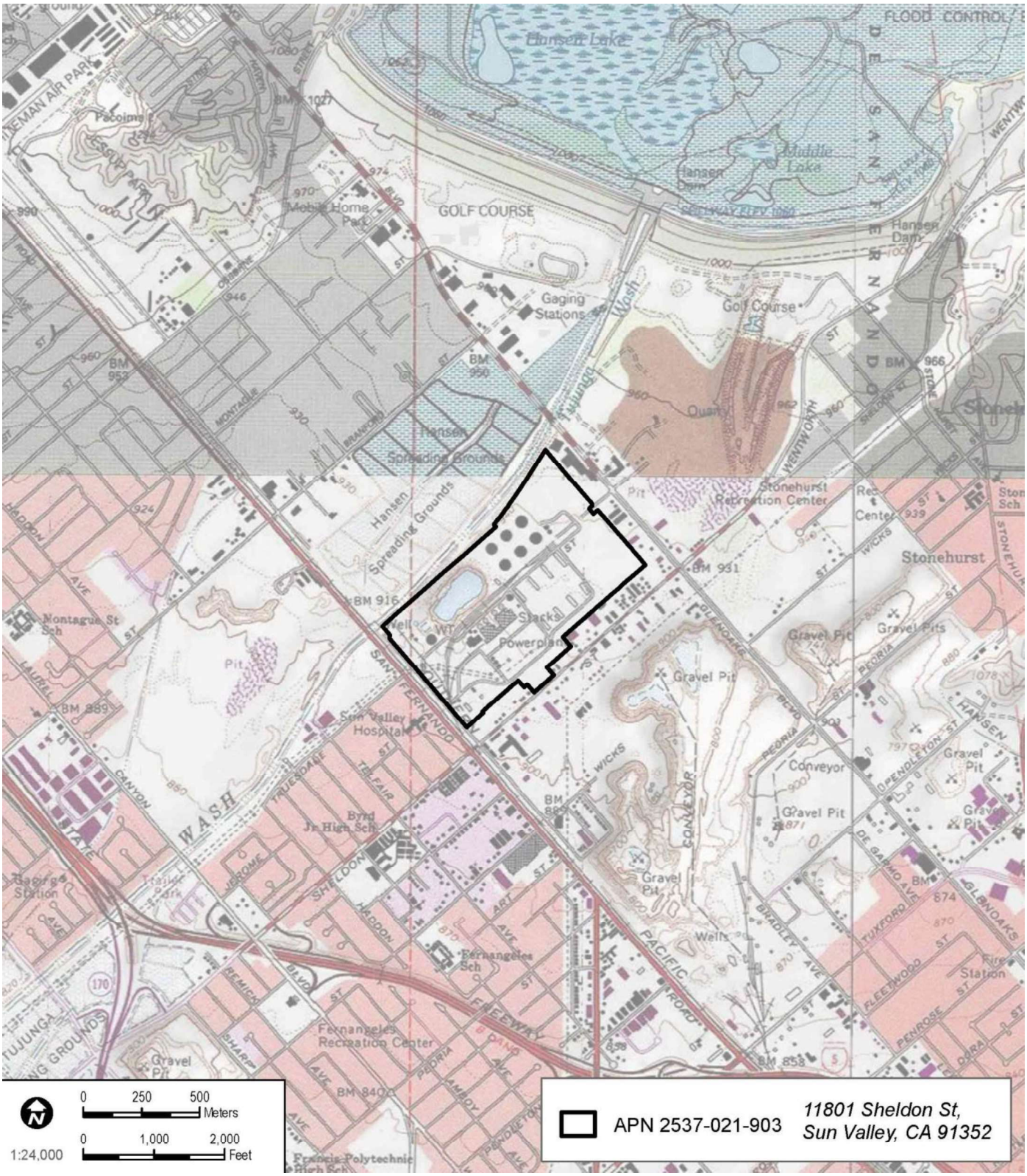
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ■Location Map ■Continuation Sheet ■Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California ◆ Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) LADWP Valley Generating Station
***Map Name:** USGS 7.5" Van Nuys Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1996



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

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) LADWP Valley Generating Station ***NRHP Status Code**
Page 3 **of** 21
B1. Historic Name: Valley Steam Plant
B2. Common Name: Valley Generating Station
B3. Original Use: power generation plant B4. Present Use: power generation plant
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern; Utilitarian
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

With the rapid growth of the San Fernando Valley population after World War II, LADWP was faced with providing power to a population that ballooned from roughly 155,000 in 1940 to over 400,000 in 1950. In Los Angeles, power requirement demands had doubled over a 10-year period between 1940 and 1950, but in the San Fernando Valley, peak power demand had more than doubled in just five years (1946–1951), with more demand expected. As a result, in spring 1951, LADWP began negotiations to acquire a 150-acre site near Tujunga Wash, northeast of the San Fernando Road and Sheldon Street intersection. LADWP broke ground for the Valley Steam Plant in September 1951 (LAT 1951a, 1951b; Preston 1965; Prosser 2017; Roderick 2001; VNN 1951).

(See Continuation Sheet)

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: b. Builder:
***B10. Significance: Theme** **Area**

Period of Significance **Property Type** **Applicable Criteria**
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
***B12. References:**

(See Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks:

(For higher resolution sketch map, please refer to accompanying report)

***B14. Evaluator:** Kate Kaiser, MSHP
***Date of Evaluation:** 05/08/2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

P2e. Location (continued): Route (SR-) 170 intersection. Access to the Valley Generation Station is provided from Sheldon Street, which forms the southern site boundary. The Valley Generation Station is surrounded by the County's Department of Public Works Hansen Spreading Grounds Facility to the north, Glenoaks Boulevard to the east, auto-dismantling shops and industrial uses to the south and east, the Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center to the south, and San Fernando Road and residential uses to the west.

P3a. Description (continued):

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Units 1 and 2 	Construction on Units 1 & 2 was begun in 1951, completed by 1954, and decommissioned in 2002. The lead engineer is listed on the permit is LADWP engineer William A. Hunsucker. Units 1 & 2 consist of the boiler plant equipment; two Babcock & Wilcox Manufacturing Company single drum, bent tube steam boilers, a boiler water make-up system, draft equipment for the boilers, fuel oil and gas systems, self-enclosed control rooms, and two turbine generator units on the roof deck of the boiler room. They are connected to and west of Units 3 & 4, and immediately south of their respective 250-foot-high concrete chimney stacks. They are characterized by a 7-story, open-air steel and concrete frame structure, with a partially enclosed boiler room. (IMG_1951)
Units 1 and 2 Stacks 	The two reinforced concrete chimney stacks were permitted in 1953, built by 1954, and decommissioned in 2002. They were designed by engineer Henry M. Layne and constructed by contractor Custodis Construction Company. They are each 250-foot-tall and 49-feet wide diameter at the base. They are north of Units 1 & 2 and south of the SPRR rail spur. The stacks are painted with wide, red and white horizontal stripes. Near the tops of the tower are three sets of railings and balconies (IMG_1778)

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Units 3 and 4 	Construction on Units 3 & 4 was begun in 1953 and 1954 respectively, operational by 1955 and 1956 respectively, and decommissioned in 2002. The lead engineer is listed on the permit as LADWP engineer William A. Hunsucker. Units 3 & 4 consist of boiler plant equipment which included two Riley Stoker Corporation two-drum, bent type boilers, a boiler water make-up system, draft equipment for the boilers, fuel oil and gas systems, self-enclosed control rooms and two turbine generator units on the roof deck of the boiler room. They are connected to and east of Units 1 & 2, and immediately south of their respective 250-foot-high concrete chimney stacks. They are characterized by a 7-story, open-air steel and concrete frame structure, with a partially enclosed boiler room that extends back to connect to Units 1 & 2. (IMG_1946)
Units 3 and 4 Stacks 	The two reinforced concrete chimney stacks were permitted in 1954, built by 1955, and decommissioned in 2002. They were designed by engineers Donald R. Warren and Paul B. Maurer and constructed by contractor The Rust Engineering Company. They are each 250-foot-tall and 53-feet wide diameter at the base. They are north of Units 1 & 2 and south of the SPRR rail spur (IMG_1833)
Equipment Building 	The Equipment Building is located south of Units 1-4, This building is roughly three stories in height and houses the boilers, water pump systems, fuel and oil rooms, and turbine generators. The enclosed-wall building is integrated directly into the open-air steel and concrete structures of Units 1&2 and Units 3&4. The building has a roughly rectangular plan with a flat roof and short parapet. Cladding consists of concrete panels. Fenestration consists of paired steel doors and ribbons of metal vents. Along the south elevation are four, two-story roll-up garage doors and four transformers. On the roof of the Control Building are the four turbine generators. Attached to the west side of the building are the crane rail extensions. (IMG_1944)

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Control Room 	The control rooms are integrated into Units 1 & 2 and Units 3 & 4, rising two stories and is located between the 4th and 5th floors for each pair of Units. The have a rectangular plan and smooth concrete exterior cladding. The interior contain chemical storage or offices. Fenestration consists of small metal vents, and metal doors, except for the middle floor, which features a ribbon of 3-lite fixed frame metal windows (IMG_1962)
Turbine Generators 	On the roof of the control building are four turbine generators. The Units 1 & 2 turbine generators were manufactured by Westinghouse Electrical Corp in 1950 and Units 3 & 4 were manufactured by general Electric in 1952 and 1953 respectively. All the generators were delivered and assembled at the site between 1953 and 1955. Each turbine has a footprint of roughly 27 feet by 9 feet, and weigh 500 tons. Units 1&2 turbine generator capacity was 100,000 kw, and Units 3&4 was 150,000kw. (IMG_1825)
Transformers 	There are four transformers on the south side of the Control Building, one for each of the Units 1-4. Units 1 & 2 transformers are rated 115,000 kva and were manufactured by Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company. Units 3 & 4 are rated 175,000 kva and were manufactured by Westinghouse Electric Corporation. (IMG_1969)
Gantry Crane and Rail 	The traveling Gantry Crane and rail system is located atop the Control Building and consists of a 4-legged, steel, movable crane on two rails. The crane rises 48 feet above the height of the roof. The rails each extend over the northeast and southwest edges of the roof, so items can be loaded on the crane from ground level, lifted, then moved to the location on the platform where needed. The Gantry Crane system was manufactured by Moffett Engineering Company in 1952, then assembled on site in 1953. (IMG_1977)

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Prefabricated storage building  3	This storage structure is a prefabricated metal storage building and features a rectangular plan and front-gabled roof with a shallow angle, erected in 1983. It was manufactured by S and B Construction Co. and its footprint measured 40 feet by 100 feet. The main entrance is on the north side and consists of a metal door and a two-story metal roll-up garage door. (IMG_1975)
Acid and Caustic Material Storage area (north side) 	This area consists of three metal acid tanks, Phosphate storage shed, and a Demineralization Plant building for the Units 1-4, built in 1953. The Demineralization Plant building is in cement with a metal roof. The main entrance is on the southwest elevation and consists of two metal double doors with two fixed, metal framed windows in the upper half of each door. Immediately east of the materials storage are a series of pipes and several cooling water feed pumps in a concrete semi-subterranean manifold pit (IMG_1850).
Oil-water separating equipment and tanks area (north side) 	This area consists of one very large metal water tank (the Demineralization tank) constructed in 1954, and the oil-water separating tanks and equipment housing. The tanks and equipment shed are constructed of metal and are connected by metal railings and stairs (IMG_1861).
Fuel Oil Storage Tanks 	The Fuel-Oil Storage Tank area once contained 6 tanks, all constructed between 1953 and 1955. All of the original tanks have been demolished are located northeast of Units 1-4 and north of the SPRR Rail Spur. Both feature flat roofs and a cylindrical wall. In 2004, the southwestern-most two tanks were removed in 2004 and replaced with the new Distillate and the Hansen Reclamation Tanks in 2005. Between 2015 and 2017, the remaining northeastern-most four tanks were demolished (IMG_1875).

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Units 3 and 4 Cooling Towers (demolished) foundations 	The original Units 3 & 4 cooling towers were permitted and constructed in 1954. The lead engineer was Noel L. Owen Jr, of Fluor Corp. The Unit 3 & 4 cooling towers were demolished in 2017. The remnants currently consist of concrete in-ground foundation, set in a concrete basin, with regularly occurring concrete pylons in a grid pattern within the basin. (IMG_1917)
Units 5 and 6-8 	New steam generation units, built 2001-2004 and brought into service 2004. They consist of two partially-enclosed, concrete and steel frame structures with concrete chimney stacks on the northwest elevation. (IMG_1877)
Units 6-8 cooling tower 	Ten water towers, enclosed in a mesh sided building, built 2001-2003 and brought into service 2004. These towers now operate on a recycled water system (IMG_1915)

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Administration and Warehouse Building  	This Mid-Century Modern-style office and warehouse building was designed by LADWP engineer William A. Hunsucker, permitted in 1953, and completed in 1956. It located due west of Units 1-4. The building rises 2 stories and features an irregular plan with an office building on the main (southeast) elevation and a machine shop, electric shop, pipe and welding shop and warehouse storage room on the rear (northeast) elevation. The building cladding is panels of scored, smooth-finish stucco. Fenestration consist of ribbons of 3-lite, metal framed windows where the bottom light operates as a hopper-style window. Over the windows are wide overhanging *bris soleil*, which contain lights on the underside. A character-defining feature is the projecting two story main entrance, inside an angled concrete Mid-Century Modern-stylized entry. The door is a glass double door, under a 9-lite window detail that extends through the second floor to the roofline. (IMG_1999 and 1985)
Paint Shop 	This building is immediately northeast of the Administration and Service Building. It was constructed in 1955, and designed by LADWP engineer W.M. Armbuster. The building features a rectangular plan and a sloping shed roof, with a wide overhanging roof over the main (south) elevation. Simple metal poles support the overhanging roof. Cladding appears to be smooth concrete. Windows are small, narrow and highly placed on the wall, typically 2-lite sliding types. The main (southwest) elevation door is metal with a single large lite in the upper half. A rectangular plan, T1-11 plywood clad, shed-roof addition is connected on the north side. The entrance to the addition and a secondary entrance to the main volume are located on the southwest elevation (IMG_1789)
Storage Building / Laboratory 	This building is northeast of the Administration and Service Building and northwest of the Paint Shop. It was constructed in 1954 and designed by LADWP engineer W.M Armbuster. The building features a rectangular plan and a sloping shed roof, with narrow overhanging eaves on each elevation. Cladding is plywood and transite on a wood stud frame. Windows for each elevation include various sized 2-lite sliding windows and 2-track, 3-lite, center fixed windows throughout. The main entrance is on the northeast elevation and features a solid, blue-painted metal door. (IMG_1780)

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Gravel Pit 	The gravel pit is northwest of Units 1-4 and the SPRR rail spur. It is observed in the earliest aerial photographs dating to 1927, and was then-associated with an aggregate mining operation on the edge of the Tujunga wash before it was channelized. The gravel pit measures roughly 1000-feet-long and 600-feet-wide. The gravel pit has revegetated extensively and now hosts several shrubs, grasses, and trees as well as a seasonal pond in its basin (IMG_1834).
Sheldon Street Entrance Gate Station 	The Sheldon Street Gate Station is located mid-block along Sheldon Street between a row of privately owned industrial and commercial buildings, and provides street access to the Valley Generating Station from Sheldon Street. It was constructed in 1957 and designed by LADWP engineer, W.M. Armbuster. The gate station has an oval plan and a single room. It features brick and metal cladding and a flat roof with parapet, fixed and sliding windows on all elevations, and a metal awning to shade all the windows (IMG 0507)
SPRR Rail Spur 	This railroad spur extends from the SPRR line along San Fernando Road and curves northeast to the end of the LADWP parcel near Glenoaks Boulevard and the LADWP Truesdale Training campus. It was constructed between 1951 and 1953.The spur branches into three rail lines after it comes off the main line. The east end of the railroad spur contains several underground sumps for pumping fuel from the rail cars. The rail spur length is also lit by pendant-style street lamps. The SPRR railroad tracks were removed in April 2019, after the date of survey. (IMG_1891).

Table 3. Description of Surveyed Resources

Name and Photograph	Description
Street lamps 	The street lamps are pendant style, rising roughly 20 feet in height. The pendant arm is steel, and the upright post is octagonal and a composite concrete called "Marbleite", on a square, smooth concrete plinth. The streetlamps are manufactured by Pacific Union Metal Company, Design No. T. E-25 K (IMG_1883).

B6. Construction History (continued):

Construction began immediately in 1951 for Units 1 and 2, which were projected to output 512 kilowatts, roughly doubling the total power generation capacity of Los Angeles (Figure 1). Several LADWP engineers worked on the project together including William A. Hunsucker, A. S. Toth, W. M. Armbuster, B.W. Greynald, K.S. Fietinghoff, and others. The 7-story, open-air steel framework for Units 1 and 2 was designed by LADWP engineer Hunsucker and manufactured by Consolidated Western Steel Corporation (Permit 1951LA22990). Custodis Construction Company built the reinforced concrete chimneys for Units 1 and 2 in 1953 (Permit 1953LA52427). The administration building was designed by W.A. Hunsucker in 1953, and built by 1954 (Permit 1953LA66522) (LAT 1951c, 1953a, 1953b; Prosser 2017; VNN 1952).

Figure 1. Units 1 and 2 under construction, 1953 (DWP Photo Collection, Los Angeles Public Library)

Unit 3 was permitted 1953 (Permit 1953LA68393) and Unit 4 was permitted in 1954 (Permit 1954LA80428) (Figure 2). The eight cooling towers were designed by Fluor Corp engineers William E. Wilbur and Noel L. Owen, Jr. and manufactured by Fluor Corp of Whittier in 1953 and 1954 (Permits 1953LA75304, 1954LA96170, 1954LA96171, 1954LA96172, 1954LA96173) (Figure 3). Mechanical components of the steam system (water valve system, boiler feed system, heaters, turbine generators, condensers, etc.) were manufactured off-site and installed by individual contractors. LADWP brought Units 1 and 2 online first in 1954, with Units 3 and 4 following in 1956. The plant was officially opened and dedicated May 17, 1957. The final cost for the Valley Steam Plant was roughly $81,000,000, and its power output 512 kilowatts making it the largest and most expensive LADWP plant at the time (LAT 1953b, 1954, 1956, 1957; Prosser 2017; VNN 1953).

Figure 2. Units 3 and 4 under construction, 1954 (DWP Photo Collection, Los Angeles Public Library)

Figure 3. Units 1 and 2 cooling towers, 1955 (DWP Photo Collection, Los Angeles Public Library)

After Valley Steam Plant was in operation, LADWP turned its attention away from continuing hydroelectric power development and towards steam power. The success of Harbor Steam and then Valley Generating Station set the stage for LADWP to develop Scattergood Generating Station (340,000 kilowatts) in Playa del Rey from 1957 to 1959, and Haynes Generating Station, begun in 1959 and completed in 1967. Haynes was the last steam plant developed by LADWP and was capable of generating 1,596,000 kilowatts of power, or more than three times as much power as Valley Steam Plant; however for a few years, Valley Steam Plant was the largest single power generating plant in Los Angeles (Prosser 2017).

In October 2001, a new 500-megawatt two-on-one dual fuel generating facility was approved as part of the Repowering Project to replace the original Units 1 through 4. In 2002, the Valley Generating Station Units 1 through 4 were decommissioned and Valley became the first plant to be modernized as part of a $1.7 billion LADWP repowering program that encompasses ten units at the Valley, Haynes, and Scattergood generating stations. The program aimed to modernize the City of Los Angeles's in-basin, natural-gas-fired generating units with combined-cycle generators and new emissions control technology. Unit 5 of the new plant was built first, then 6 through 8 sequentially. The new units were completed in April 2004 (TIC n.d.; Tucker 2004).

Alterations to the Valley Generating Station

There have been few alterations to the Valley Generating Station and surrounding buildings over time, however these alterations resulted in significant changes. The most significant change to the steam plant came in 2000 when the Valley Generating Station Repowering Project began. In 2000, the Integrated Resource Plan was published as guidance for the LADWP's energy resource planning. At Valley Generating Station, this involved a series of demolitions and new construction at the plant to meet new emission and power needs goals. In 2000, the paired cooling towers for Units 1 and 2 were the first to be demolished (Figure 4).

Figure 11. Units 1 and 2 cooling towers being demolished, 2000 (On file at LADWP)

Unit 5 of the new Valley Generating Station plant was built in place of Units 1 and 2 in 2001. Units 6 through 8 followed from 2002 to April 2004. Two of the fuel oil tanks were removed in 2004 and replaced with the new distillate and the Hansen reclamation tanks in 2005. The ducts from the induced draft fans were removed from the stacks, leaving paired openings on all of the stacks in 2005. A reclamation water pipe from the new Hansen Tank to the Hansen Spreading Grounds was constructed in 2006, followed by a connected pump station in 2013. From 2015 to 2017, more fuel oil tanks were demolished. In 2017, two new solar canopies for the parking lot were constructed, and across the parcel, the remaining paired cooling towers for Unit 3 and 4 were demolished. Finally, in March 2019, the SPRR railroad track, unloading dock, and piping were demolished (Treinan 2019).

Most of the other changes include construction of new buildings added to the 150-acre parcel and unrelated to the operations of the steam plant, including the construction of the Maintenance Headquarters and Training Facility in 1987 (Permit 1987LA75841) and the Truesdale Training campus buildings in 1990 (Permits 1990LA1990VN85110 and 1995VN85111). Other minor buildings have been added to the site over time including:

- a Patrol Headquarters Building in 1957 (Permit 1957LA70337)
- a Gatekeeper's office in 1957 (Permit 1957LA84144)
- a Locker and Toilet Building in 1957(Permit 1957LA88948)
- a truck scale pit in 1958 (Permit 1958LA94456)
- an office near the Sheldon Street entrance in 1973 (Permit 1973ST09824)
- a new transmission line warehouse building in 1978 (Permit 1978LA72327)
- a new metal storage building near the Paint and Administration/Warehouse buildings in 1983 (Permit 1983LA72541)
- prefabricated trailers used as offices west of gravel pits in 1985 (Permit 1985VN88184)
- a new waste water tank in 1988 (Permit 1988LA05075)
- a fuel pump island in 1990 (Permit 1990HO07200)
- telecommunications equipment building (Permit 1990VN87198)
- a new truck scale and retaining wall in 1993 (Permits 1993VN19444 and 1993NV19445)
- and an electrical control house building in 2007 (Permit 07010-10000-01369)

Minor alterations relating to Administration and Warehouse Building include interior alterations (Permit 04016-10000-02553), an added roof canopy on the rear elevation (Permit 1965VN77187) and ADA alterations to the (main southwest) entrance (Chung, pers. comm. 2019).

B10. Significance (continued):

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The Valley Generating Station was previously found eligible under NRHP and CRHR Criterion A/1 in 2006; however, Dudek recommends a revision of this finding due to extensive alteration since 2006. Below, Dudek reevaluated the Valley Generating Station given new integrity concerns and the historical context of the Valley Generating Station and steam power generation in Southern California. As a result, Dudek recommends that the Valley Generating Station is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR based on the following significance evaluation.

Criterion A/1: Associated with Events that have made a Significant Contribution to the Broad Patterns of our History.

The Valley Generating Station was evaluated in 2006 and found eligible under Criterion A/1, for (1) being representative of a shift in LADWP policy from hydroelectric power towards steam power generation, (2) being a technological marvel and largest steam plant constructed in the nation at the time of its completion, (3) factoring prominently in the promotion of the City of Los Angeles, (4) and facilitating a period of unprecedented population growth and development of the City of Los Angeles. However, Dudek's research indicates that Valley Generating Station does not rise to the level of importance indicated in the 2006 HAER report. Additionally, as of 2019, the Valley Generating Station no longer satisfies the requirement listed for eligibility in the Municipal Water and Power 1902-1980 historic context statement due to integrity considerations and does not meet the thresholds of significance under Criterion A/1 given by the 2006 HAER (HRG 2006; Prosser 2017).

For the first of these thresholds, HRG said that the Valley Generating Station was representative of a shift in LADWP policy from hydroelectric power to steam power generation; however, Valley Generating Station does not represent the first or even second foray into steam power by LADWP. LADWP inherited its first steam plants by buying them from competitors including the Alameda Street Generating Station and the Seal Beach Steam Plant. After a decade of success in owning and upgrading their purchased steam plants, LADWP's first foray into building their own steam power generation was with the Harbor Steam Plant. While these three plants and Valley Generating Station all mark LADWP's progressive journey away from relying solely on hydroelectric, no single plant can be said to be "representative" of the shift, as the shift took place over some 30 years and there were no supporting LADWP policies, management plans, or press releases specifically awarding this designation to Valley Steam Plant.

As to being a technological marvel and the "largest" steam plant constructed, this phrasing is often ascribed to new power plants in promotional ephemera and newspaper announcements. The Valley Generating Station did not feature innovative technology or unprecedented scale: steam generation had already been in heavy use by municipal utilities and private utility companies in Southern California since the 1930s. By the time LADWP chose to invest in a new steam plant at Valley Generating Station in 1954, the design tenets for large-scale steam generation plants were already established, including: locations close to load centers to reduce transmission costs; efficient access to fuel sources; expandable if market conditions warranted; near a water supply for cooling; and locations on inexpensive land and on geological formations that could provide a good foundation. It is also important to note that Valley Generating Station is not unique among the LADWP steam generation plants. All of LADWP's new steam power plants, from Harbor Steam plant to Haynes Generation Station, featured the largest capacity, most population served, and newest technology at the time of their construction until they were displaced by the next plant. When viewed in this context, the Valley Generating Station's promotion can be considered neither unique nor exceptional.

The third threshold is the idea that Valley Generating Station was a prominent factor in the promotion of the City of Los Angeles as a "City of Tomorrow," however this is not supported by sources in the previous evaluation, nor in the historical record. During the 1940s, the City of Los Angeles was actively engaged in a promotion campaign promising a "City of Tomorrow," a vague catchall phrase for a city with modern conveniences and accommodations. By the 1950s, the City of Los Angeles had stopped actively promoting itself as a "City of Tomorrow" and began focusing on satisfying the needs of their numerous incorporated, annexed, and unincorporated suburbs. Valley Generating Station is one example (among many) of a municipal utility trying to meet the demands of the growing suburban frontier. This trend can be seen throughout Southern California from the new steam plants in San Diego (South Bay Steam Plant), Riverside (Highgrove Steam Plant),

Redondo Beach (Redondo No. 2), Etiwanda, El Segundo, Alamitos, and Huntington Beach built in the 1950s.

Finally, the HAER report contends that the construction of the Valley Generating Station facilitated a period of unprecedented population growth and development of the City of Los Angeles. In fact, it was the strain of the booming population of San Fernando Valley on the existing power framework and the soaring transmission costs from existing steam plants in Seal Beach, Wilmington, and downtown Los Angeles to the San Fernando Valley that precipitated the need for a San Fernando Valley plant. The dense suburban settlement of the San Fernando Valley in the post-war years had more to do with available jobs from Lockheed or other manufacturers and relatively cheap, available housing than it did with the presence of a new power plant. Instead, the new power plant was planned and built to respond to and anticipate new population growth, rather than causing population growth. Archival research indicates that fuel-fired steam plants were well established across California by the time of Valley Generating Station began construction in 1951. This was neither the first nor last of the Southern California steam plants, nor was it the first or last of the LADWP-built steam plants. While the role of Valley Generating Station was not trivial, it does not stand out as exceptional among the other steam plants built in Southern California in the 1950s. Moreover, the Valley Generating Station and associated buildings exhibit several alterations, additions, and significant demolitions since its period of construction (1951-1957), which diminishes the integrity of the Valley Generating Station beyond an acceptable level to convey significance. For all the reasons listed above and this report's additional information, the Valley Generating Station does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1.

Criterion B/2: Associated with the Lives of Persons Significant in our Past.

Archival research yielded no known associations with important figures in national, state, or local history. Therefore, the Valley Generating Station does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria B/2.

Criterion C/3: Embody the Distinctive Characteristics of a Type, Period, or Method of Construction, or that Represent the Work of a Master, or that Possess High Artistic Values, or that Represent a Significant and Distinguishable Entity Whose Components May Lack Individual Distinction.

Archival research indicates that Valley Generating Station did not exemplify innovative architecture or technology at the time of its construction and has lost significant portions of its building complex, which affect its overall integrity. Valley Generating Station, like the Scattergood and Haynes plants, shared the same general list of equipment and associated infrastructure as all steam power generation plants in Southern California at the time of its construction. Multiple components of the Valley Generating Station were also contracted to various statewide and national manufacturers including General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric Company, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Fluor Corp., and Babcock & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, which does not appear to be unique to the Valley Generating Station.

Probably the only aspect of engineering that sets Valley Generating Station apart from other 1950s steam plants built by LADWP are that Valley Generating Station had been the only LADWP steam generation plant located away from the ocean, and the only LADWP plant to utilize special cooling towers, rather than ocean water for cooling. However, LADWP did not pioneer this technology as it was already in use for nearly a decade by municipal utilities at both the Grayson Power Plant in Glendale and the Magnolia Power Station in Burbank, both built in 1941. Interior SCE plant at Etiwanda (1952), or Calectric's steam plant in Riverside (1952) also featured wood cooling towers as part of their water cooling

system. LADWP engineers also did not engineer these cooling towers. The cooling towers, like many components at the Valley Generating Station, were designed and manufactured by contract, and it was Fluor Corp's Whittier research and design team that designed and built the multi-story cooling towers for Units 1 & 2 in 1953 and Units 3 & 4 in 1955. At Valley Generating Station, these distinguishing cooling towers were demolished in batches, first in 2000 and then the remaining towers in 2017. The remaining foundations of Units 3 & 4 do not exhibit how they might have operated and no longer retain requisite integrity to convey any sense of historical significance.

Multiple LADWP engineers participated in overseeing the construction of the Valley Generating Station, however, none of them rises to the level of master architect or engineer, and a list of their other works could not be procured. The Valley Generating Station does not possess high artistic value and is not a significant or distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. For all of these reasons, the Valley Generating Station does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3.

Criterion D/4: Have Yielded, or May be Likely to Yield, Information Important in Prehistory or History.

There is no evidence to suggest that Valley Generating Station has the potential to yield information important to national, state, or local history, nor is it associated with a known archaeological resource. Therefore, the Valley Generating Station is recommended not eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

City of Los Angeles HCM Criteria

For the same reasons already discussed in application of NRHP and CRHR criteria, the Valley Generating Station does not appear eligible under any of the City of Los Angeles HCM criteria, as described below:

1. *The broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or community is reflected or exemplified:*

As stated in NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 above, the Valley Generating Station is part of an ongoing historical trend of fuel-fired steam power generation, which began in the 1930s and continued through the present, however it is neither unique nor exceptional when compared to other contemporaneous examples of the building type. The Valley Generating Station is not: representative of a shift at LADWP or at large in Southern California policy from hydroelectric power towards steam power generation; a technological marvel nor the largest steam plant constructed in the nation at the time of its completion; a prominent factor in the promotion of the City of Los Angeles; and was not the catalyst that facilitated a period of unprecedented population growth in the City of Los Angeles.

2. *Identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state, or local history:*

As stated in NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, archival research on the Valley Generating Station failed to reveal associations with any persons significant in the history of Los Angeles, the state, or the nation. Additionally, no specific important events were identified that can be connected with the main currents of local, state, or national history.

3. *Embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural-type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction:*

As stated in NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, the Valley Generating Station did not pioneer or

exemplify unique or innovative aspects of the open-air, fuel-fired steam generation plant. It neither was the first, last, only, nor even a particularly complete example of this type of engineering structure. The Valley Generating Station has been altered, and has lost key engineering components to demolition (e.g. the cooling towers) that might have otherwise been valuable as a study on a particular period and method of water-cooling engineering.

4. *A notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age:*

Also stated in NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, archival research did not reveal master engineers with any degree of influence over their peers or time period associated with the Valley Generating Station. Several LADWP-employed engineers were associated with the Valley Generating Station, but further information about these engineers was not available through archival research.

Integrity Discussion

Location: Valley Generating Station is sited on the original location of construction in its original orientation. Therefore, Valley Generating Station retains integrity of location.

Design: The overall design of the Valley Generating Station plant and chimney stacks has not changed, however changes to the overall site, including demolition of the original cooling towers and the subsequent expansion into Units 5-8 for the Repowering Project compromised the integrity of design. Therefore, the Valley Generating Station does not retain integrity of design.

Setting: The setting of the Valley Generating Station has changed significantly since the complex was completed in 1957. The area, which had once been sparsely residential and agricultural, was displaced by industrial and commercial buildings along Sheldon Street, San Fernando Road, and Glenoaks Boulevard. Furthermore, the Valley Generating Station complex itself has expanded, with additions made around the property of personnel training facilities, four new power generation units, and an expanded receiving station transmission yard, as well as the demolition of cooling towers and fuel tank. Therefore, Valley Generating Station does not retain integrity of setting.

Materials: Numerous alterations to the Valley Generating Station have compromised the property's material integrity, demolition of the original eight cooling towers, demolition of the fuel oil tanks, alterations to the ducts connecting the induced and forced fan draft systems to the chimney stacks. However, other than these removals, Units 1-4 themselves, and supporting buildings (paint shop, storage buildings, laboratory building, and administration and warehouse building) have very little material integrity loss, retaining their original cladding, fenestration, and entrance and window configuration. Therefore, select, individual components of Valley Generating Station may retain integrity of materials, but the site as a whole no longer retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship: Similar to the issue with materials, though workmanship was somewhat preserved at Units 1-4 and at those buildings which did not have alterations or additions, the physical evidence of a craftsman's skills in constructing the Valley Generating Station buildings was compromised by major demolitions. Therefore, the Valley Generating Station as a whole no longer retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling: The Valley Generating Station still conveys the feeling of a large, mid-twentieth century fuel-fire steam power generation plant, due to its imposing size and the retention

of character-defining features such as the large chimney stacks and immense, imposing open-air metal and concrete framework, despite being de-commissioned in 2002. Due to the lack of site visibility from the surrounding area, the demolition of the cooling towers and other shorter structures does not impact the ability of the Valley Generating Station to convey this feeling. Therefore, the Valley Generating Station retains integrity of feeling.

Association: The Valley Generating Station remains on LADWP property and at Units 5-8, LADWP is still actively engaging the site for fuel-fired power generation. The Valley Generating Station retains this association to LADWP, and therefore, the Valley Generating Station retains integrity of association.

In summary, though the Valley Generating Station had been previously found eligible under NRHP and CRHR Criterion A/1 in 2006, Dudek recommends a revision of this finding due to extensive alteration since 2006. In light of revised integrity considerations and revised eligibility considerations, the subject property appears not eligible under all NRHP, CRHR, and Los Angeles HCM designation criteria. Further, the Valley Generating Station only retains integrity of location, feeling, and association, and therefore does not maintain the requisite integrity to support listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a City of Los Angeles HCM.

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