

Appendix D

Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources Information

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE MODELO PROJECT ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT REPORT COMMERCE, CALIFORNIA

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Executive Summary

Dudek was retained by the City of Commerce to complete a cultural resources technical report in support of the Environmental Impact Report for the Modelo Project (Project/proposed Project) in the City of Commerce, California. This report includes the results of a pedestrian survey of the Project site by a qualified architectural historian; a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search; coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and tribal contacts; building development and archival research, development of an appropriate historic context for the Project site; and recordation and evaluation of a public park property over 45 years old for historical significance and integrity in consideration of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and City of Pasadena designation criteria and integrity requirements. This report was prepared in conformance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 for historical resources and all applicable local guidelines and regulations.

Dudek conducted a CHRIS records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on November 14, 2019. The records search identified 11 previously conducted cultural resources technical investigations within the records search area. Of these, one study overlaps the Project site. Additionally, the SCCIC records indicate that four previously recorded cultural resources exist within the surrounding 0.5-mile search radius. All of the resource identified are built environment resources. No previously recorded prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources were identified within the Project site or 0.5-mile records search radius.

Dudek contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 12, 2019 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). Results of the SLF (received November 26, 2019) were negative. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggesting contacting five Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed Project site. No informal tribal consultation was initiated by Dudek for the proposed Project.

The Veterans Memorial Park, located at 6364 Zindell Avenue in City of Commerce, does not appear eligible under any NRHP, CRHR, or City of Commerce designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. Therefore, the park is not an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

As a result of Dudek's extensive archival research, field survey, tribal coordination, and property significance evaluations, no historical or archaeological resources were identified within the Project site. Nor were any adjacent resources identified that could be indirectly impacted by proposed project activities. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant impact to historical and archaeological resources under CEQA.

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1 Introduction

Dudek was retained by the City of Commerce to complete a cultural resources technical report and accompanying EIR for the proposed Modelo Project (Project/proposed Project) in the City of Commerce, California. This report includes the results of a pedestrian survey of the Project site by a qualified architectural historian; a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search; coordination with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and tribal contacts; building development and archival research, development of an appropriate historic context for the Project site; and recordation and evaluation of one public park property over 45 years old for historical significance and integrity in consideration of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and City of Commerce designation criteria and integrity requirements. This report was prepared in conformance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 for historical resources.

1.1 Project Location and Description

Project Location

The Project site is located in the City of Commerce (City), within the south central portion of Los Angeles County (County), approximately six miles east of Downtown Los Angeles. The City is bounded by the cities of Montebello and Pico Rivera to the east, unincorporated East Los Angeles to the north, the cities of Vernon, Bell, and Maywood to the west, and the cities of Bell Gardens and Downey to the south. The Project site is located in the southeastern corner of the City, near the City's boundaries with Bell Gardens, Downey, Pico Rivera, and Montebello.

The Project site is located immediately west of the Interstate 5 (I-5) Freeway, south of Zindell Avenue, and east of a single-family residential neighborhood located west of Avenida Aguascalientes, and north of the Rio Hondo River and Path (Figure 1). The postal addresses associated with the Project site consist of 7316 Gage Avenue and 6364 Zindell Avenue. The project site is composed of four Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 6357-018-005 (7.92 acres); 6357-019-900 – Parcel 1 (4.98 acres); 6357-019-904 – Parcel 2 (4.40 acres); and, 6357-019-905 (0.2 acre). The latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the project site is 33° 58' 21.61" North and 118° 7' 32.22" West.

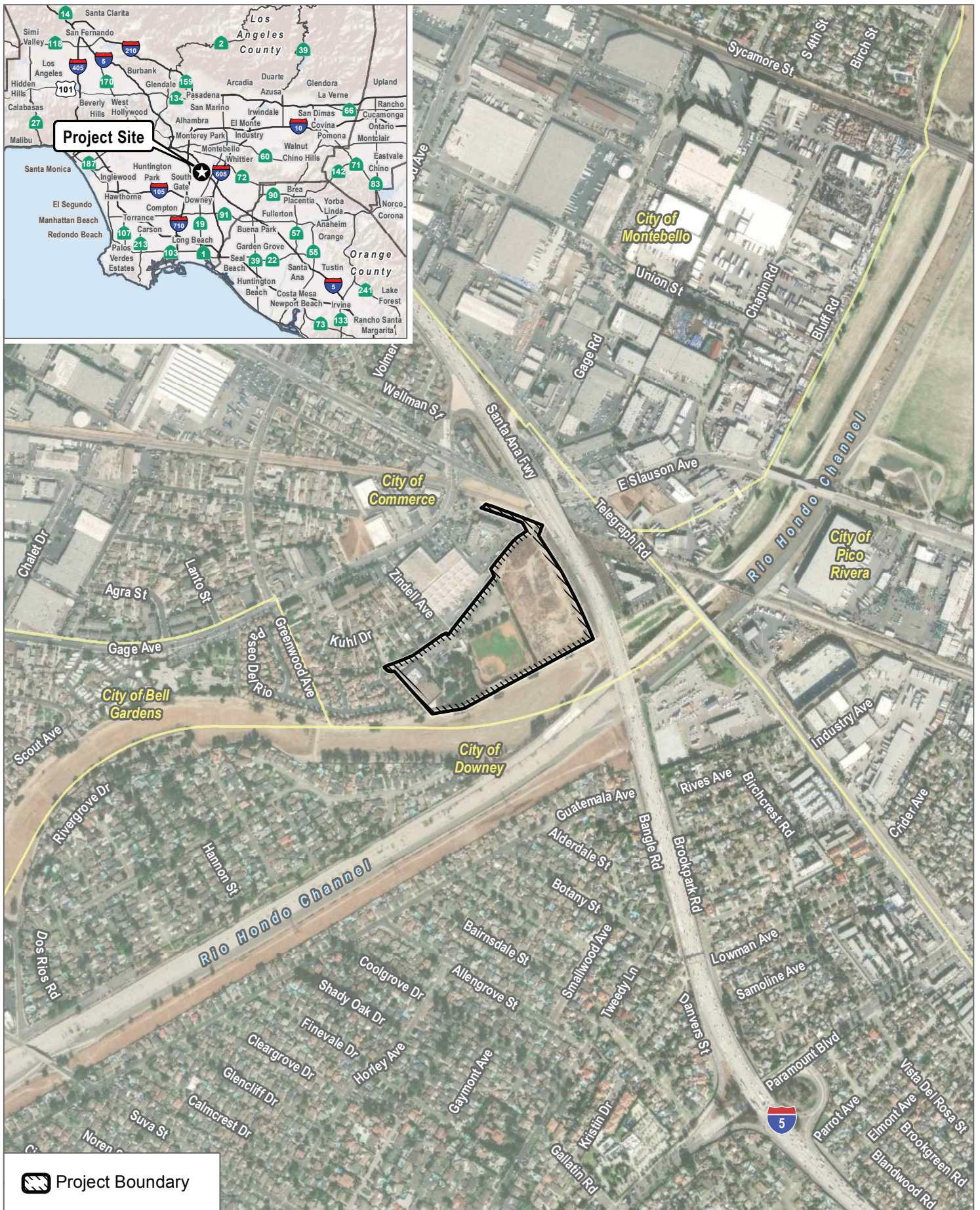
Project Description

The Project involves the demolition of the existing Veterans Memorial Park (which is currently in an advanced state of disrepair) and an adjacent vacant parcel and the redevelopment of the Project site to accommodate a mixed-use development. The proposed Project would include the construction of 850 residential units, 165,000 square feet of commercial uses, a 77,050-square-foot community center, a 5,000-square-foot museum, and approximately 4.75 acres of parks and open space. Table 2-1 below shows the proposed breakdown of land uses for the Project Site.

Additionally, due to the previous use of the Project site as a landfill, the Project involves remediation to allow for safe implementation of the Project. Upon approval of the Project, the land use designation of the Project site would change from Public Facilities (PF) and Commercial Manufacturing (C/M1), to Public Open Space, Commercial Retail, and Residential with the corresponding Specific Plan zone.

Veterans Memorial Park

The new structures proposed as part of the new Veterans Memorial Park would include a four-story, 77,050-square-foot community center. The community center would include indoor sports courts and offices, a library, and a ballroom/event space as well as supporting amenities (e.g. offices, restrooms, lobbies etc.). The community center would be approximately 120 feet in height and located on the southeastern portion of the Project site along the I-5 freeway. A Sports Complex comprising youth-sized soccer and baseball fields (to accommodate local and regional league and tournament matches), a playground, and public open space would be located immediately adjacent to the community center. The green space would lead towards the grass-stepped amphitheater, which includes concrete bench steps and would essentially separate the residential development on the west of the Project site and commercial development to the east. The Project also proposes an art component, including a 5,000-square-foot Latino Museum, and murals.



SOURCE: Esri, Digital Globe, Open Street Map

FIGURE 1
Project Location Map
Modelo Project

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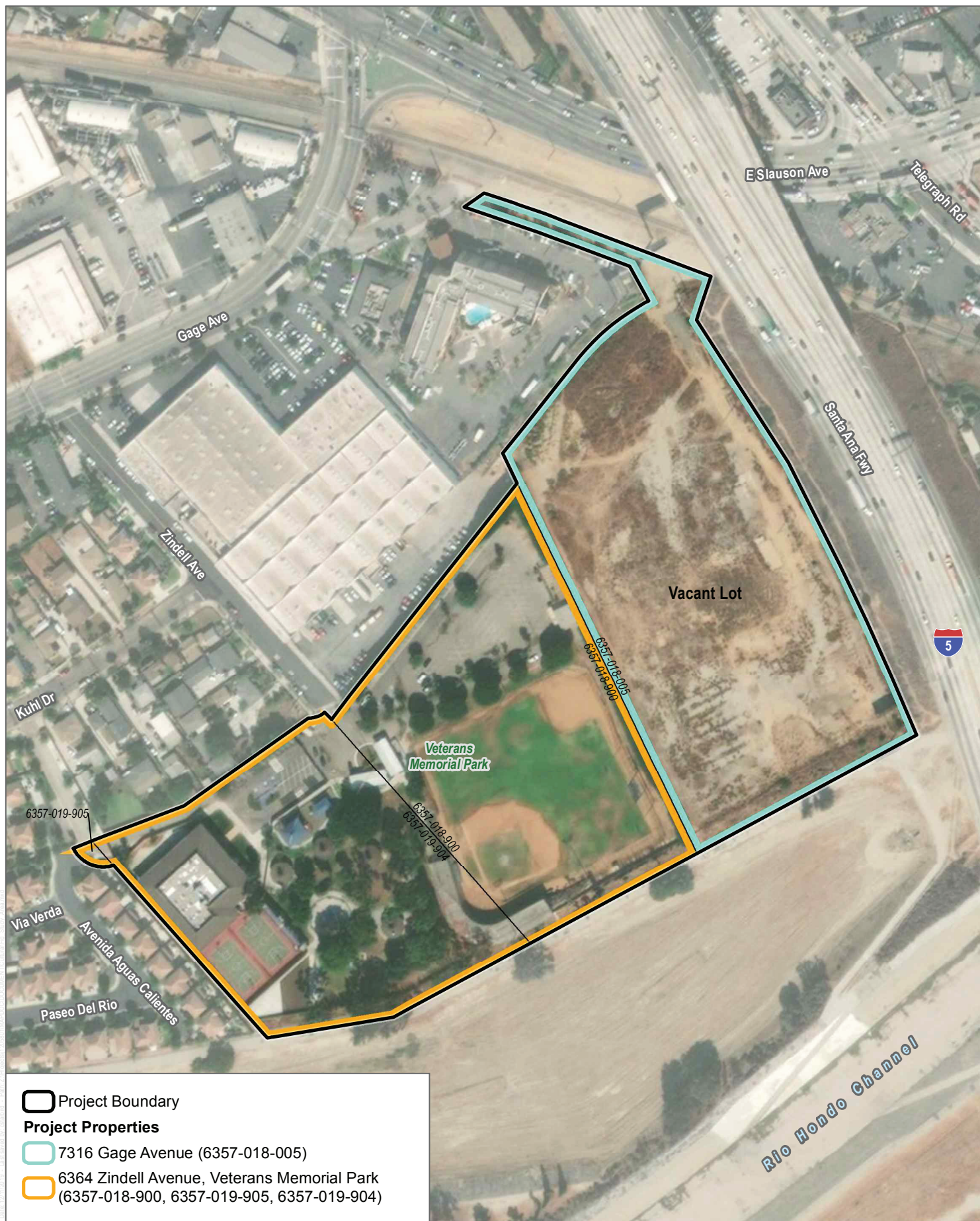


FIGURE 2
Study Area Map
Modelo Project

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1.2 Project Personnel

This report and associated property significance evaluations was prepared by Dudek Architectural Historians Sarah Corder, MFA, Kate Kaiser, MSHP, and Nicole Frank, MSHP. Dudek Archaeologist Adriane Gusick, BA, completed the CHRIS records search and the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) request. Dudek Archaeologist Candise Vogel, MA, contributed to the report. This report was reviewed by for quality assurance/quality control by Dudek Principal Architectural Historian Samantha Murray, MA and Dudek Lead Archaeologist Linda Kry, BA. Resumes for all key personnel are provided in Appendix D.

1.3 Regulatory Setting

Federal

National Register of Historic Places

While there is no federal nexus for this project, the subject property was evaluated in consideration of NRHP designation criteria. 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, as well as 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" (NPS 1990). 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 to be considered for listing).

State

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “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 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” (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP, enumerated below. According to California Public Resources Code 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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order 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 CCR 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 or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

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

- California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”

- California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define “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.
- California Public Resources Code Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- California Public Resources Code 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.
- California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)-(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 also 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 effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code 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 (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting 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); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2) states the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

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 of Historical Resources; 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 section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, 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 of Historical Resources 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 will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will 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 (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

California Public Resources Code 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.
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 (California Public Resources Code section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California Public Resources Code Section 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. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

Local

This study was completed in consideration of all sections of the city of Commerce, California - Code of Ordinances related to Historic Landmark and Historic District Designation (Chapters 19.17 and 19.39). Sections most relevant to this study are provided below.

Chapter 19.17 - Historic Landmark/District

9.17.010 - Intent and purpose.

The regulations and procedures outlined in this Chapter 19.17 are established to recognize and preserve the history of the city of Commerce and Southern California. This chapter provides for the identification and designation of historic places, buildings, works of art, neighborhoods, and other objects of historic or cultural interest within the city. (Ord 544 § 1(part), 2000).

19.17.020 - Designation procedure.

Designation of a historic landmark or district shall follow the procedures outlined in Chapter 19.39, Division 14 of this Title 19. (Ord 544 § 1(part), 2000).

Chapter 19.37 - Administration of the Zoning Ordinance

Division 14. - Historic Landmark/District Designation

19.39.930 - Intent and purpose.

This Division 14 is established to recognize and preserve the history of the city of Commerce and Southern California by providing for the identification and designation of historic places, buildings, works of art, neighborhoods, and other objects of historic or cultural interest. (Ord. 544 § 1(part), 2000).

19.39.960 - Findings.

In acting to approve designation of a historic landmark or district, the city council shall make one or more of the following findings:

- A. That the resource exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's or region's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history; or
- B. That the resource is identified with persons or events of significant local, state, or national history; or
- C. That the resource has characteristics of a style, type, method of construction or is an example of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
- D. That the resource represents a notable aesthetic work of a builder, architect, or designer. (Ord. 544 § 1(part), 2000).

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2 Background Research

2.1 CHRIS Records Search

On November 14, 2019, Dudek completed a CHRIS records search of the Project site and a 0.5-mile search radius at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. This search included mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. The confidential records search results are also provide in Confidential Appendix A.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 11 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5-mile of the Project site between 1976 and 2013. Of these, one study overlaps the Project site (LA-03102). Table 1, below, summarizes all 11 previous cultural resources studies followed by a brief summary of the study within the Project site boundary.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-00358	Stickel, Gary E	1976	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-02748	White, Laura S	1992	An Archaeological Assessment of a 4.7-acre Parcel Located at 6370 Greenwood Avenue in the City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-02882	McKenna, Jeanette	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Outside
LA-02970	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	1992	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-03102	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	1994	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Within
LA-06961	Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. D493C Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-04082	Romani, John F	1982	Archaeological Survey Report for the I-5 Transitway	Outside
LA-04209	Allen, Kathleen C	1998	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Esteban E. Torres Rio Hondo Recycled Water Project, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-05765	Caltrans District 7	1977	Historic Property Survey 07-la-5 Santa Ana Freeway (southbound) Pm 8.3/11.6 Lakewood Boulevard to Washington Boulevard	Outside
LA-09934	Bonner, Wayne H	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate LA33314A (Queen Pole Tweedy Ln./Brookpark), Intersection of Brookpark Road and Tweedy Lane, Downey, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10562	Webb, Lois M. and Gene Huey	1978	Historic Property Survey of Santa Ana Freeway from Route 605 to Washington Blvd. northbound & from Washington Blvd. to Garfield Southbound	Outside
LA-12305	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02041A (LA041 City of Commerce 3) 7400 East Slauson Avenue, Commerce, California	Outside

LA-03102

In 1994, McCauley et.al. published an Environmental Impact Report in support of the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Improvement Project. The project alignment ran parallel to the Rio Hondo Channel and extended outwards at Zindell Avenue, intersecting the southeast boundary of the Modelo Project site. On cultural resources, McCauley et al. noted a likelihood of subsurface deposits along the western bank of the Rio Hondo, especially south of Telegraph Road as related to reports identifying the general vicinity as the possible location of Rancheria Chokiishnga, a historic-period Gabrielino settlement. The exact location of this reported site is unknown. Similarly, McCauley et.al. identifies the western bank of the Rio Hondo as the possible location of La Jaboneria, a long-lost soap factory established by historical figure, Lemuel Carpenter. Despite the historical reports, no record searches conducted in support of LA-03102 identified prehistoric or historic resources within the current proposed Project site.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search indicates that four cultural resources have been previously recorded within 0.5-mile of the Project site, none of which intersect or are adjacent to the Project site. All of the previously recorded cultural resources within the records search area consist of built environment resources.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

Primary (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Resource Age and Type	Resource Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Project Site
176918	—	Historic: Single-family property	Casa de Rancho San Antonio	OHP Property Number - 027594; CHL - CHL 984	1989 (S. Elder)	Outside
188773	—	Historic: Bridge	Pacific Electric Railroad Rio Hondo Bridge; Southern Pacific Rio Hondo Bridge (North)	7R Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey; Not evaluated	1994 (Dana Slawson, Greenwood & Associates)	Outside
188983	—	Historic: Public Utility Structure; Engineering Structure	LA Dept of Water & Power Boulder Lines North & South; LADWP Boulder Lines 1 & 2; Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line	2B: Determined eligible for NR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district in a federal regulatory process. Listed in the CR	1999 (Stephen Van Wormer, KEA); 2008 (Noah M. Stewart, (Caltrans District 7); 2018 (Jessica B. Feldman, ICF)	Outside
190301	—	Historic: Commercial Building	Gehr Industries; T-Mobile West LLC	6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2013 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	Outside

2.2 Native American Coordination

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek contacted the NAHC on November 12, 2019, and requested a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on November 26, 2019, stating that the results of the SLF search were negative. The NAHC also suggested contacting five Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project site. No informal tribal consultation was initiated by Dudek for the proposed Project. This coordination was conducted for informational purposes only and does not constitute formal government-to-government consultation as specified by Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Senate Bill (SB) 18. AB 52 and SB 18 consultation efforts conducted by the City of Commerce are discussed in the following paragraphs. Documentation of Dudek's coordination with the NAHC is provided in Appendix C.

Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native American Tribal representatives (that have requested notification) who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project. All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent letters by the City on October 16, 2019. The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. Documents related to AB 52 consultation are on file with the City of Commerce.

Senate Bill 18 Consultation

According to SB 18, the City has a responsibility to initiate consultation with tribes/groups listed on the California NAHC's official SB 18 contact list for amendment of a General Plan. SB 18 requires the City to send a letter to each contact on the NAHC's SB 18 list, extending an invitation for consultation. Tribes will have 90 days from receipt of the letter to request consultation. The City must also send a notice to all contacts 45 days prior to adopting the amended General Plan, as well as a third notice 10 days prior to any public hearing regarding the General Plan amendment. The City sent notification of the proposed Project to all California Native American tribal representatives that have requested Project notifications pursuant to SB 18 and that are on file with the NAHC as being traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area on October 16, 2019. These notification letters included a Project description and inquired if the tribe would like to consult on the proposed Project. Documents related to SB 18 consultation are on file with the City of Commerce.

2.3 Building Development and Archival Research

Building development and archival research was conducted for the Project site in an effort to establish a thorough and accurate historic context for the significance evaluations, and to confirm the building development history of the Project site and associated parcels.

City of Commerce Department of Buildings and Safety

Dudek visited the City of Commerce Department of Buildings and Safety on December 9, 2019 in order to request permits for the subject properties at 6364 Zindell Avenue and 7316 Gage Avenue. Dudek reviewed all available permits and all information obtained from the City of Commerce Department of Buildings and Safety was used in preparation of the historic context and significance evaluations.

City of Commerce Public Library

Dudek visited the City of Commerce Public Library on December 9, 2019. A reference librarian was consulted for information specific to the subject properties and general information about the history of the City of Commerce. Dudek also consulted the library's online archival image collection for all photographs pertaining to the subject properties. All information obtained from the City of Commerce Public Library was used in preparation of the historic context.

Historical Newspaper Search

Dudek reviewed historical newspapers covering the City of Commerce and overall County of Los Angeles in an effort to understand the development of the Project site. All information obtained from the historical newspaper search was incorporated into the historic context.

Historical Aerial Photographs

Historic aerial photographs of the subject property were available from Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) LLC maps for the years 1952, 1953, 1963, 1972, 1994, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Additional historic aerial photographs of the subject property were available from University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) Map and Imagery Laboratory's FrameFinder application for the years 1928, 1938, 1947, 1949, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1977, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1988, and 1994. The earliest available photograph of the subject properties from 1928 depict the area as small farming tracts, aligned along the Rio Hondo watershed, which had not yet been channeled. The area remains mainly agricultural fields on the banks of the Rio Hondo until the 1947 aeriels when the Southern Pacific Transportation Co Rail Line appears south of Slauson Avenue, and single-family residential subdivisions appear along Zindell Avenue, Kuhl Drive, Greenwood Avenue, Gage Avenue, and Watcher Street appear. Between 1947 and 1952 aeriels images, the surrounding neighborhoods become more densely populated with single family residential subdivisions, and further west along Slauson Avenue, multiple large, industrial properties emerge in 1952, a drive in theater appears for the first time along Gage Avenue. Interstate 5 also appears east of the future park site for the first time in the 1952 aerial photograph, as well as the concrete Rio Hondo flood control channel, which realigns the watershed, allowing more dense development along its edges. Between the 1952 and 1956 aerial photographs, a large industrial property, the Langendorf Bread Company, appears beside the project area, bound by Gage Avenue, Zindell Avenue, Slauson Avenue, and the empty parcel beside the Rio Hondo Channel (NETR 2019; UCSB 2019).

Between 1956 and 1960, a property appears on the 7316 Gage Avenue parcel. This property appears as a single, square-plan warehouse-type building, with a parking lot on the northeast side of the building, letting out via a long driveway/alley from Zindell Avenue. Also, west of the future Veterans Memorial Park Site, another industrial building and yard appears at the end of Greenwood Avenue, also along the edge of the Rio Hondo Channel area. The Veterans Memorial Park property, immediately west, appears to be a partially prepared surface at this point in time, cleared of vegetation and debris. In 1963, some grading and paving appears at the park site, but no buildings or structures (NETR 2019; UCSB 2019).

In the next available photograph from 1968, Zindell Avenue appears to have been widened, the entry driveway circle and parking lot have been prepared and paved and the foundation of the baseball field complex and concession stand/restroom building appear to have been laid out. By 1970, all of the main buildings and structures of the park appear to have been completed: the three picnic shelters, the recreation building, the concession stand/restroom, the splash pad, the garbage/utility yard, and the baseball field complex including the bleachers, shade structure, surrounding fence, diamond, field and scoreboard. The sports fields immediately southeast of the recreation building appear unfinished and still under construction. All construction appears to have been completed by the next available photograph from 1972 (NETR 2019; UCSB 2019).

There are few changes to the subject properties after 1972. Between 1982 and 1983, the swing and playground apparatuses were added to a paved around immediately east of the Recreation Building. Between 1983 and 1988, an industrial property northeast of the Langendorf Bread Company building and north of the 7316 Gage Avenue

property appears to have been demolished and replaced with a hotel (now a Best Western property). Between 1988 and 1994, both the industrial property along Greenwood Avenue, and the subject property at 7316 Gage Avenue appear to have been demolished, and left as vacant lots. Between 1994 and 2003 the vacant lot along Greenwood Avenue has been converted to single and multi-family residential subdivisions. The lot northeast of Veterans Memorial Park, however, remains undeveloped. Between 2004 and 2005 the tennis courts beside the Recreation Building appear to have been converted to basketball courts. Between 2005 and 2009, shade structures appear over the swing and playground apparatus. Between 2016 and 2017 the Recreation Building appears to have been gated off and temporary trailer are set up in the entry circle drive (NETR 2019; UCSB 2019).

3 Cultural Setting

3.1 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 2006). 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 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.

3.2 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.

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, p. 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 than 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 has observed that the “absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family” can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007:71). 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, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino (alternately Gabrieleño), 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 2000).

Gabrielino (Gabrieleño)/Tongva

The archaeological record indicates that Project site and vicinity was occupied by the Gabrieleño, who arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding cultural 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 “Gabrieliño” or “Gabrieleño” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrieleño area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). 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, in some cases, been lost. Many modern Gabrieleño identify themselves as the Tongva (King 1994), within which there are a number of regional bands. Though the names “Tongva” or “Gabrieleño” are the most common names used by modern Native American groups, and are recognized by the Native American Heritage Commission, there are groups within the region that self-identify differently, such as the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation. In order to be inclusive of the majority of tribal entities within the region, the name “Tongva” or “Gabrieleño” are used within this report.

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 Gabrieleno inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission (King 2000; NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleno territory.

Father Juan Crespi passed through the area near Yanga on August 2-3, 1769. The pertinent sections from his translated diary are provided here:

Sage for refreshment is very plentiful at all three rivers and very good here at the Porciúncula [the Los Angeles River]. At once on our reaching here, eight heathens came over from a good sized village encamped at this pleasing spot among some trees. They came bringing two or three large bowls or baskets half-full of very good sage with other sorts of grass seeds that they consume; all brought their bows and arrows but with the strings removed from the bows. In his hands the chief bore strings of shell beads of the sort that they use, and on reaching the camp they threw the handfuls of these beads at each of us. Some of the heathens came up smoking on pipes made of baked clay, and they blew three mouthfuls of smoke into the air toward each one of us. The Captain and myself gave them tobacco, and he gave them our own kind of beads, and accepted the sage from them and gave us a share of it for refreshment; and very delicious sage it is for that purpose.

We set out at a half past six in the morning from this pleasing, lush river and valley of Our Lady of Angeles of La Porciúncula. We crossed the river here where it is carrying a good deal of water almost at ground level, and on crossing it, came into a great vineyard of grapevines and countless rose bushes having a great many open blossoms, all of it very dark friable soil. Keeping upon a westerly course over very grass-grown, entirely level soils with grand grasses, on going about half a league we came upon the village belonging to this place, where they came out to meet and see us, and men, women, and children in good numbers, on approaching they commenced howling at us though they had been wolves, just as before back at the spot called San Francisco Solano. We greeted them and they wished to give us seeds. As we had nothing at hand to carry them in, we refused [Brown 2002:339-341, 343]. The environment surrounding the Tongva included mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like most native Californians, acorns (the processing of which was established by the early Intermediate Period) were the staple food source. 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 1925; McCawley 1996).

Tools and implements used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands Groups was conducted using plank canoes as well as tule balsa canoes. These canoes were also used for general fishing and travel (McCawley 1996). The collected food resources were processed food with hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

The Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures, was the basis of religious life at the time of Spanish contact. The Chinigchinich cult not only provided laws and institutions, but it also

taught people how to dance, which was the primary religious act for this society. 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. This cult may be the result of a mixture of native and Christian belief systems and practices (McCawley 1996).

Inhumation of deceased Tongva was the more common method of burial on the Channel Islands while neighboring mainland coast people performed cremation (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). Cremation ashes have been found 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). Supporting this finding in the archaeological record, ethnographic descriptions have provided an elaborate mourning ceremony. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Johnston 1962; McCawley 1996; Reid 1926). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996).

3.3 Historic Period Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1821–1848), and American Period (1846–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period

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 Rodríguez 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 (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

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 of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

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 Angels 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 (Kyle 2002). In

1795 Fr. Fermin Lasuen ordered a new report on possible mission sites, and the Francisco Reyes Rancho was ultimately chosen as the new mission site, with Mission San Fernando Rey de España being formally founded in 1797 (Perkins 1957). Shortly thereafter, many of the local Gabrielino and Tataviam people were removed from their homeland, relocated to the mission, and their native lifeways taken away.

Mexican Period

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated 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 (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.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

American Period

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 (Waugh 2003). 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. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005).

3.4 Historical Overview of the City of Commerce

Throughout the early history of Commerce, its economy was focused around the farming industry, with valuable Rancho lands being leased to farmers for agricultural use. The Anaheim Telegraph Road (now Telegraph Road) located between Los Angeles and Anaheim and Whittier Road (now Whittier Boulevard) became the two most important thoroughfares in the region. On April 15, 1874, Southern Pacific Railroad opened a line connecting Los Angeles and Downey, originally it passed by Commerce with a station located at Vinvale. On August 12, 1888, a new rail line opened between Los Angeles and San Diego by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe. That line included Commerce's first stop located at Telegraph Road in 1900. Originally, the stop was nothing more than an 8-by-10-foot shed, but by 1912 an "umbrella passenger shed" was constructed by the Santa Fe Railroad. The railroad industry continued to grow in Commerce with an increase of lines and companies. The City's population continued to rise as new agricultural communities replaced the cattle-raising Spanish ranchos from the decades prior. In 1900, the population in the City of Los Angeles and the county had risen to 102,479 and 170,298 from 5,614 and 15,309 just 30 years prior (Elliott 1991).

With the growth of the railroad in Commerce, it brought to the City more industrial work as well. One of the first industrial manufacturing plants to be established was a brickyard, the Simons Co. Plant No. 3, which opened in 1905. The brickyard was bounded on one side by the Santa Fe rail line, allowing for easy transportation of the brick once it was manufactured. At the start of World War I in 1914, Commerce began the period as a region of rural truck farms and a few railroad lines. By the end of the war, the City had evolved into a rail and transportation hub and a center for heavy industry close to Los Angeles. Along with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe rail line, the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad (later the Union Pacific) and Pacific Electric Railway's Whittier Line both ran through what would eventually become the City's downtown area. Industry continued to grow with the railroad with the opening of the Samson Tire and Rubber Co. in 1917, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. plant in 1919, and the Samson Tire and Rubber Co.'s Assyrian-style plant in 1929. During the 1910s and 1920s, the fuel oil in the Los Angeles area was thought to be the cheapest on the west coast along with providing the cheapest electric power, the only adequate supply of fresh water, and laws providing for cheap labor (Elliott 1991).

Nationally tire production continued to increase with the rise of the automotive industry. This was especially true in Los Angeles, despite Akron Ohio being the national center for the rubber business the Commerce area was a strong contender. In January 1929, Adolph Schleicher, founder of the Samson Tire & Rubber Company, broke ground on an \$8 million rubber manufacturing plant. The land was within Union Pacific's 900-acre industrial tract purchased in 1922 in the Commerce area. The exterior of the building was designed to be modeled after Sargon II, king of Assyria's royal palace from 722-705 B.C. and boasted a momentous ground breaking event. Almost immediately after the construction of the Samson plant, the Great Depression hit the United States and the need for tire became slightly more than half the 1928 peak in 1932. Despite the economic downturn development continued with the construction of the Chrysler Corp. automotive manufacturing plant in 1932. Rosewood Park had been divided into lots in 1929, but little was built during this time (Elliott 1991).

Despite hosting multiple large-scale industrial plants, Commerce remained agricultural until the late 1930s. At the start of World War II Commerce remained a center of manufacturing with the rubber factories and car manufacturers gearing up to produce war items. By 1943, 10.6 percent of all government supplies and factory contracts had been awarded in California. On July 24, 1943 the Pacific Tube Co. plant, which was constructed in the Commerce area through an 80-day effort, sent its first shipment of seamless steel tubes to the war effort. Throughout the 1940s and especially after the end of World War II, the greater Los Angeles area underwent rapid

suburbanization. New freeways provided improved access to the Commerce area and encouraged the development of many warehouses and distribution centers. Along with this new access came a residential development boom, with more than 50 percent of the nearly 3,000 swelling units in Commerce being constructed pre-1950, the largest amount from the 1940s. Suburban housing tracts and commercial centers soon replaced the rural farming land and as a result, the newly formed residential communities of Rosewood Park and Bandini formed neighborhood organizations to protect their interests (Elliott 1991).

In 1950 a group of cooperate leaders proposed to incorporate the City of Commerce in order to prevent neighboring cities from annexing industrial land for tax revenue. On January 12, 1960, voters approved the incorporation of the City and elected Council members and their first mayor, Mayor Quigley, soon after. Throughout the 1960s, residential development continued and the City gained community services such as libraries, parks, a police force, fire department, a larger post office, recreational facilities, an aquatics center, and more schools. In the 1970s and 1980s, Commerce was able to successfully rezone their industrial areas into lucrative commercial uses. The most notable example was the reuse of the former Samson Tire & Rubber plant into the Citadel outlet mall. The City continues to utilize their established railroad network, benefiting greatly from the expansion in international trade through the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles and remains a viable commercial area in Los Angeles County (Elliott 1991).

3.5 Development History of Veterans Memorial Park

Prior to the development of Veterans Memorial Park, the Zindell Avenue and Gage Avenue area of the City had been used as agricultural land bordering the Rio Hondo watershed, beginning as early as the 1920s. The area began to industrialize in the 1940s, due to the installation of the Southern Pacific Transportation Company Railroad Line, just south of Slauson Avenue, which prompted the accretion of a dense industrial area along the railroad right-of-way. Beginning in the 1940s the properties around the future park site were being developed into large-scale warehouses, however, the future park site was being used as a dumping grounds on the banks of the Rio Hondo (LAT 1965b; NETR 2019; UCSB 2019).

After incorporation in January 1960, the City's proposed "model city" program was put into action, and included construction plans for new parks, schools, libraries, and a free city bus system. Some of the first City departments to be established included a Parks and Recreation Commission. In 1961, the commission adopted an \$869,000 budget and set to work establishing city parks. The first city park, called "Rosewood Park," was established as a City of Commerce park at Commerce Way and Jillson Street in 1961. A small park had served the unincorporated community at this location prior to this, but did not have equipment, recreation buildings, programming, or staff. In 1961, architects Hunter & Benedict, AIA, designed the Aquatorium facility at Rosewood Park. The City opened East Los Angeles Park (now Bristow Park) in 1961 and accompanying library in 1966, then acquired Camp Commerce, a 4-acre camp in the Angeles National Forest and land for Bandini Park in 1962 (Elliott 1991; LAT 1961, 1962, 1971c).

The last park of the group to be developed was Veterans Memorial Park. In late 1961, the City budget included the purchase of the dump site on Zindell Avenue in the southeast portion of the city. Clearing and grading the 5-acre site began in 1962 and an additional five acres was added when the City purchased more land from Pacific Electric Railway/ Southern Pacific. Architects were announced as Anthony & Langford of Los Angeles, who also worked on other Commerce-area civic projects such as the Rosewood Park Activities Building addition and the interior of City Hall. The proposed park was originally going to be named "Southeast Commerce Park," but renamed Quigley Park,

for then-mayor Maurice Quigley in 1964. With all 10 acres purchased and ready for development, in 1965 the City began contracting for storm drain work, grubbing, and grading at the future park site. Grading began in 1965, and construction began in 1967 (Figure 3) (Elliott 1991; LAT 1962, 1963a, 1963b, 1963c, 1963d, 1964, 1965b).



Figure 3. Under construction, circa 1965-1968,
(City of Commerce Local History Digital Resources Collection)

Most of the park was completed and open by 1969, including the baseball stadium. The baseball stadium was used for high school and adult local baseball leagues. The stadium featured night lighting, underground dugouts, showers, locker rooms, and a 100-foot-tall scoreboard, visible from the Interstate. The final building to be completed was the gymnasium, which opened in 1971 (Figure 4). Immediately after the gymnasium opened, the park had an official dedication ceremony. In all, the park cost nearly \$2 million to complete (Elliott 1991; LAT 1965a, 1965b, 1971a, 1971b; City of Commerce Permits).



Figure 4. Recreation Building, opened 1971, (City of Commerce Local History Digital Resources Collection)

In 1974, the City changed the name of Quigley Park after former mayor Maurice Quigley resigned from city council and plead guilty to bribery charges. Though the idea of a name change floated for a couple years, after the park sign burned down in 1976, the city finally took action and officially renamed the park Veterans Memorial Park to honor Vietnam War veterans. Between 1982 and 1983, playground equipment was added to the park, and in the mid-2000s, the outdoor tennis courts were converted to basketball courts. Highlights in the park's history include hosting several international teams at the baseball stadium. Around 2017, the Recreation Building was cordoned off and park services moved to two temporary office trailers due to structural concerns with the building (LAT 1974, 1976, 1986).

Architectural Styles

Several recognizable architectural styles were identified at Veterans Memorial Park. The Recreation Building in particular, while visually striking, seems to be a combination of Brutalism with several New Formalism character-defining features. The baseball stadium complex, on the other hand, trends more to the broader Mid Century Modernism-style architecture. All styles and character defining features are described below.

Brutalism (1955-1975)

Brutalism, coined in the mid-1950s, involved the use of *béton brut* (French for raw concrete). This style typically refers to monumental concrete forms and bulky massed buildings. Brutalism favors the exposure of building materials, in particular rough concrete and structural supports. The Brutalist architectural style is characterized by its use of raw building materials in a very direct and imposing way, emphasizing bulky forms and sharp angles with limited visible glass surfaces. Windows in general are usually deeply recessed and comparatively small in relation to the building scale. Brutalism became a popular style of architecture for educational buildings, particularly university buildings, but was relatively rare for corporate and single-family residential projects. It was also favored for civic projects, high-rise apartments, and shopping centers, as the style emulated strength, functionality, and an appreciation for material simplicity.

Key character-defining features of Brutalism include the following (Fung 2011; Docomomo 2019a; Lowder 2013; McAlester 2015; Mindel 2016):

- Heavily textured exposed aggregate concrete.
- Board forms easily visible
- Not used in intimate scale
- Deeply recessed windows
- Geometric forms created in an asymmetric composition
- Poured concrete often rounded forms utilized
- Often together with public plaza

New Formalism (1950s-1975)

New Formalism, also called “neo-Palladianism,” architectural style was developed in the mid-1950s in response to the sterility and lack of classical reference in International Style architecture. New Formalist buildings tend to embrace Classical architectural precedents, such as building proportion, monumental scale, highly stylized classical columns and entablatures, and the use of a colonnade as a compositional device. However, as twentieth century architecture, the style also relies heavily on modern materials such as glass curtain walls, steel framing and concrete to create umbrella shells, waffle slabs and folded plates. The style is most often used for institutional or civic buildings, and uses a variety of materials to reference Classicism and express monumentality.

Character defining features include (Docomomo 2019b; Fung 2011):

- Some reference to Classicism, such as use of evenly spaced columns, arches, and highly stylized classical columns and entablatures
- Level rooflines, with building often being defined at the top by a heavy, projecting roof slab
- Symmetrical elevations
- Monumental scale
- Formal landscape; often use of pools, fountains, sculpture within a central plaza
- Use of traditionally rich materials, such as travertine, marble, and granite or man-made materials that mimic their luxurious qualities

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 (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. Like other buildings of this era, Mid-century Modern buildings had to be quickly assembled, and use modern materials that could be mass-produced. Both residences and offices designed in this style expressed its structure and materials, displayed large expanses of glass, and had an open interior plan.

Character defining features include (McAlester 2015; Morgan 2004):

- One- to two-stories in height
- Low, boxy, horizontal proportions
- Simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration
- Commonly asymmetrical
- Flat roofed without coping at roof line; flat roofs hidden behind parapets or cantilevered canopies
- Expressed post-and-beam construction in wood or steel
- Exterior walls are flat with smooth sheathing and typically display whites, buffs, and pale pastel colors
- Mass-produced materials
- Simple windows (metal or wood) flush-mounted and clerestory
- Industrially plain doors
- Large window groupings

Architects

Anthony and Langford Architects (1950-c. 1997)

Tolbert Virgil Anthony II, who also went by Tony Anthony, was born on November 2, 1922 in Texas. Anthony earned his architectural degree from USC after attending the University of Kansas. In 1950, Anthony co-founded the firm Anthony and Langford Architects originally based out of Whittier, California with V. Wallace Langford and E. Roger Wilner. Vern Wallace Langford was born on March 29, 1921 in Sioux City, Iowa. Archival information was not available on the early lives of Langford and Wilner. The firm Anthony and Langford Architects designed city halls, libraries, community centers, schools, and fire stations for the cities of Los Angeles, Whittier, Huntington Beach, Seal Beach, Norwalk, El Monte, Santa Fe Springs, Garden Grove, Compton, Lakewood, Glendora, Westminster, City of Commerce, and City of Industry. The firm was also responsible for designing office complexes for such corporations as Purex, Hughes Aircraft, Rockwell International, and Western Gear. The firm was based out of Whittier for 20 years before moving to Huntington Beach in 1969. Anthony won several awards including the Los Angeles Beautiful Award in 1958 for St. Francis of Rome Archdiocese in Azusa and a Huntington Beach Beautiful Award for the Golden View Elementary School in 1971. The firm continued to win awards throughout its existence

including AIA awards for the Purex Building in Lakewood in 1961, White Oak School in La Virgenes School District in 1969, McCallum Theater in 1985, the La Mirada Civic Theater, and the Norris Community Theater in Rolling Hills Estates. The exact date of the Anthony and Langford Architects firm's closure is unknown but by 1988, Anthony is documented to be working on projects alone such as Los Angeles Fire Station No. 29 on Wilshire Boulevard. Despite the archival research suggesting Anthony working on his own, the firm name continues to be associated with projects throughout the early 1990s. Anthony died on November 27, 1997 at his home in Oakland at the age of 75 (USFC 1930; AIA 1967; LAT 1988; Oliver 1997; Find A Grave 2019).

The following is a partial list of known works for Anthony and Langford:

- Gallatin District Elementary School, Downey, 1954
- The Good Shepard Lutheran Church, Downey, 1956
- City of Downey Recreational Facility, Downey, 1957
- St. Frances of Rome Parish, Azusa, 1958
- Downey Municipal Library, Downey, 1958
- General Mills Headquarters, Anaheim, 1959
- Monterey Park Library, Monterey Park, 1959
- City of El Monte, City Hall, El Monte, 1960
- Board of Education building, La Habra school district, 1960
- City of Montclair Civic Center and recreational facilities, Montclair, 1960
- Purex Corp. International Headquarters, Lakewood Center, California, 1961
- Sante Fe Springs Civic Center Library, Santa Fe Springs, 1961
- Montclair Library, Montclair, 1963
- Glendora Fire Station No. 2, Glendora, 1963
- Expansion of the Rosewood Park Activities Building, Commerce, 1963
- City of Commerce Corporation Yard, 1965
- La Mirada City Hall, La Mirada, 1965
- Glendora Civic Center, Glendora, 1965
- Reservoir-Darby Park fire station and community center, Inglewood, 1969
- Fire Station 30, Cerritos, 1970
- City of La Mirada Civic Theatre, 1970
- City of Montclair, Maintenance Yard, 1970
- Thousand Pines, American Baptist Camp and Conference Center, Crestline, 1970
- Continental Park master plan, El Segundo, 1971
- Las Virgenes Unified School District Business Maintenance and Warehouse Facility, 1971

- Bellflower Civic Center, Bellflower, 1971
- Fairlawn and Miller Schools, Santa Maria, 1972
- Castle Rock Park, Diamond Bar, 1974
- Pico Rivera Senior Citizens Center, Pico Rivera, 1976
- Community Meeting Center and H. Louis Lake Senior Citizens Center, Garden Grove, 1976
- City of Brea, Maintenance Center, 1977
- Continental Park office and industrial complex, El Segundo, 1978
- City of Tustin, Corporation Yard, 1978
- City of El Segundo, Maintenance Yard, 1982
- Hughes Aircraft Co.'s Ground Systems Group Sunny Hills Expansion, Fullerton, 1985
- City of Santa Ana, Maintenance Center/Corporation Yard, 1987
- El Toro Water District Maintenance Center/Corporation Yard, 1987
- City of Fullerton, Basque Maintenance Yard, 1988
- The McCallum Theatre, College of the Desert, Palm Desert, 1988

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4 Field Survey

4.1 Methods

Built Environment Survey

Dudek Architectural Historian Kate Kaiser, MSHP, conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area, including the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue) property on December 9, 2019. The 7316 Gage Avenue portion of the project site contains no built environment resources and was not surveyed by the architectural historian. The pedestrian survey entailed walking all portions of the exterior of the Veterans Memorial Park property and documenting each building, structure, and related park furniture with notes and photographs, specifically noting character-defining features, spatial relationships, paths of circulation, observed alterations, and examining any historic landscape features on the property.

Archaeological Survey

The Project includes properties associated with 6364 Zindell Avenue, Veterans Memorial Park within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 6357-018-900, 6357-019-905, and 6357-019-904. This portion of the Project site operated as a landfill site between 1941 and 1954 and is underlain by approximately 11 to 28 feet of waste material. By 1963, the site was capped by a layer of fill soil and was redeveloped into Veterans Memorial Park in 1972. The Project also includes a parcel immediately adjacent to Veterans Memorial Park to the northeast, located at 7316 Gage Avenue within APN 6357-018-005. This parcel is currently vacant. A review of records associated with this property identified this location as the former Gage Avenue Dump and operated as such between 1950 and 1954. In 1958, an approximately 52,160 square-foot rectangular commercial building and railroad spur was constructed over the landfill within this location. The commercial building was demolished in 1992 due to safety concerns. The parcel also once was used as a dump for construction debris associated with the development of Interstate (I)-5 freeway. Further, a hazards analysis conducted for the subject parcel stated that the cover soil ranges from 3 to 5 feet in thickness and the average waste from previous landfill activities is approximately 15-16 feet thick below the fill layer. In addition, an 8,000 gallon diesel underground storage tank (UST) was installed at the site in 1975 and removed in 1989. As such, the soils within this parcel will undergo remediation for potential contamination. Based on the information provided above, any surficial or subsurface archaeological resources that are or may have been within the Project site have been disturbed, displaced, and/or destroyed as a result of past activities within the site. Therefore, an archaeological survey was not completed.

4.2 Results

During the course of the pedestrian survey, Dudek identified one built environment resource over 45 years old requiring recordation and evaluation for historical significance: the Veterans Memorial Park located at 6364 Zindell Avenue (Table 3). The locations and spatial relationships of all buildings and structures at Veterans Memorial Park are documented in Figure 5 and correspond to the names and building numbers identified in Table 3. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 (DPR) forms for the Park are located in Appendix C.

Table 3. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)




Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect/ Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
<i>Buildings and Structures Over 45 Years Old</i>			
1. Picnic Shelter Structure 1 	Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: Bill Morris Builders; 1968	The west-most of 3 shelters. It is a circular plan, open air structure, with an exaggerated witch's hat roof clad with composition shingles with a circular vent and metal cap in the peak. The roof is supported by concrete pylons and framed with Glu-Lam support beams under a wood board subroof. In the center of the shelter is a large, squared concrete cooking platform, capped with ceramic tiles.	No date: sinks removed from cooking platform
2. Picnic Shelter Structure 2 	Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: Bill Morris Builders; 1968	Located between Shelter 1 and 3, it is a circular plan, open air structure, with an exaggerated witch's hat roof clad with composition shingles with a circular vent and metal cap in the peak. The roof is supported by concrete pylons and framed with Glu-Lam support beams under a wood board subroof. In the center of the shelter is a large, squared concrete cooking platform, capped with ceramic tiles.	No date: sinks removed from cooking platform
3. Picnic Shelter Structure 3 	Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: Bill Morris Builders; 1968	The east-most of 3 shelters, it is a circular plan, open air structure, with an exaggerated witch's hat roof clad with composition shingles with a circular vent and metal cap in the peak. The roof is supported by concrete pylons and framed with Glu-Lam support beams under a wood board subroof. In the center of the shelter is a large, squared concrete cooking platform, capped with ceramic tiles.	No date: sinks removed from cooking platform

Table 3. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)


Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect/ Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
<p>4. Recreation Building</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: W.E. Lyons Co.; 1971</p>	<p>The Recreation Building is a 37,000 sf 2-story building, designed with influences from both Brutalist and New Formalist styles of architecture. The building is constructed of pebble-dashed cast concrete, with modular, angled slabs and massive, squared concrete columns and pilasters holding up the widely overhanging flat roof with a sloping witches-hat detail parapet. Fenestration is off center along the main elevation and consists of a large black tinted plate glass window, recessed into the wall plane, with entry doors at the top of 6 concrete stairs. Other fenestration on the remaining elevations consist of partially subterranean metal fire doors. The northwest and southwest elevations were not visible during survey, but there were some fixed, dark-tinted plate glass window ribbons on the northwest elevation.</p>	<p>1975: (interior) Restoration of handball courts (Permit 225 75 APR 11 45B)</p> <p>1979: Glued Laminate (Glu-Lam) beam repair (Permit 2495A)</p> <p>1996: ADA improvements (Architect MIG Inc, Berkeley, CA) (Permit C-9600343)</p> <p>1996: (interior) elevator platform and remodel (Permit C-9600328)</p> <p>2017: Building abandoned and park services moved to temporary trailer offices.</p>

Table 3. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)



Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect/ Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
<p>5. Concession Stand/Restroom Building</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: Bill Morris Builders; 1968</p>	<p>Located southeast of the picnic shelters and west of the baseball complex. It is a dodecagonal (12-sided) plan, 1-story building, with an exaggerated witch's hat roof clad with composition shingles, and capped with a vent. Glu-Lam structural beams project from under the roofline, like exposed rafter tails. The walls are constructed of and partially clad with smooth concrete, partially clad with beveled concrete tiles. Fenestration consists of entrances for two restrooms, the concession stand entrance, and the concessions stand window, all of which are enclosed by metal security bar gates. A large steel ventilation, HVAC unit is also on the roof of the building.</p>	<p>1972: Neon "Snack Bar" sign added, fabricated by Cox Neon Corp, Montebello (Permit C-9400304)</p> <p>No Date: snack bar sign removed.</p>
<p>6. Garbage/Utility Yard</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: none noted; 1970</p>	<p>A one-story, 898 sf, nearly flat-roofed building and walled enclosure at the far northeast corner of the park. Both the building cladding and the wall enclosure are constructed of concrete scored in a grid pattern. Fenestration consists of a gated entrance to the yard located on the southwest elevation, and a large pair of metal double doors on the southeast elevation.</p>	<p>No observed alterations</p>

Table 3. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)




Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect/ Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
7. Splash Pad 	Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: none noted; 1969	The splash pad water feature consists of a circular plan, gated, paved area, in the center of which is a shallow (12-inch) basin, paved with small brick pavers in a herringbone pattern. At the center of the basin is a concrete drain and a metal mushroom-shaped fountain feature.	No date: seating and new fence added to the splash pad area
8. Park Sign and flagpole 	Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractor: J. C. Lenore, 1966	The park sign consists of a beveled concrete slab with city and state seals, a memorial plaque, and "Veterans Memorial Park" in black lettering. The sign is surrounded by gardening pavers to create planters. The flagpole is a 50-foot standard metal pole, capped with a large, brass ball. Both area located in the original landscaped roundabout at the entrance to the park, but are now both enclosed by the modern temporary buildings that house the park office	No date: vegetation planted
9. Baseball stadium complex 	Bleachers and Dugout: Architects: Anthony & Langford; 1969 Backstop and baseball field: Architects: none noted; Contractors: Morris Builders; 1969 Roof Shelter at Ballpark seating: Architects: Anthony & Langford; 1969 Scoreboard: Engineer James A. Lynch; Contractor: Heath & Co.; 1969	The baseball stadium complex consists a bleacher/dugout/locker room structure, an announcer box, a U-plan shade structure, a backstop, the baseball diamond and field, and a scoreboard structure, all located at the east end of the park. The shade structure is constructed of steel I-beam supports and features a sloped corrugated metal roof. The bleacher structure are concrete and feature seven rows of metal and concrete benches, as well as a low metal fence separating the playing field from the bleacher area. A chain link fence backstop also provides another barrier between the playing field and	No observed alterations

Table 3. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)



Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect/ Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
		<p>bleachers, extending above the roofline of the shade structure. . Behind the backstop is a concrete, metal screen, and glass announcer box, with a flat roof. Along the third and first base lines are partially subterranean dugout structures, with very slightly pitched front gabled, concrete roofs. Beside each dugout is a staircase entrance to fully subterranean locker rooms, which are under the bleacher structure. The field is lit by multiple lighting standards, and the field features an electronic scoreboard.</p>	
<p>10. Main Entrance Gate</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractor: J. C. Lenore, 1966</p>	<p>The Entrance Gate consists of a rolling metal bar gate, roughly 9 feet in height, which retracts behind a concrete shed on the northeast side, and behind private presidency fences on the southwest side.</p>	<p>1993: demolition, remodel, and reconstruction of concrete block wall, 8' high (Permits C-9300365, C-9300524, C-9300555)</p>

Table 3. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)





Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect/ Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
14. Basketball Courts 	Architects: Anthony & Langford;	These courts originally consisted of two tennis courts and a raised, concrete bleacher platform on the northeast side. The courts are fully paved and painted, and enclosed by chain-link fence, concrete wall, the Recreation Building, and the bleacher structure. The bleacher structure is a raised concrete masonry unit platform with four rows of plastic benches. Concrete stairs lead up to and away from the bleacher seating and connect the area to the Recreation Building and the rest of the park	1994: demolition, remodel, and reconstruction of concrete block wall behind Recreation Building and basketball courts (Permit C-9400304) Circa 2004-2005: tennis courts converted to basketball courts
<i>Buildings and Structures Less Than 45 Years Old</i>			
11. Playground Equipment and Shade Structure 	Architects unknown; circa 1982-1983	The playground equipment appears in a small paved area that was previously lawn between 1982 and 1983 according to aerial imagery. In 2007 a metal and fabric shade structure was erected over the equipment, measuring 35 x 40 x 12 foot tall	2007: Shade Structure, manufactured by Shade America of Dallas TX, added (Permit C-070041) No date: original equipment likely replaced
12. Swing Apparatus and Shade Structure 	Architects unknown; circa 1982-1983	The swing apparatus appears in a small paved area that was previously lawn between 1982 and 1983 according to aerial imagery. In 2007 a metal and fabric shade structure was erected over the equipment, measuring 20 x 30 x 10	2007: Shade Structure, manufactured by Shade America of Dallas TX, added (Permit C-070045) No date: original equipment likely replaced

Table 3. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)

Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect/ Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
13. Park Office (Temporary) 	Architects unknown; 2017	Two temporary, prefabricated trailers arranged in an L-shaped plan office building.	No observed alterations



SOURCE: LARIAC Aerials 2014, Open Street Map 2019

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5 Significance Evaluations

In order to determine if the proposed Project will impact historical resources under CEQA, the Veterans Memorial Park was evaluated for historical significance and integrity in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City of Commerce designation criteria and integrity requirements.

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 6364 Zindell Avenue and known as the Veterans Memorial Park does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district, as demonstrated below.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. While the park was constructed and developed during the early period of development for the City of Commerce, it was the last of the four city parks constructed during this period of Commerce's history and was one of the parks originally envisioned under the "model city" program put into effect shortly after the City's incorporation in 1960. Despite its original planning, however, Veterans Memorial Park did not make a more significant contribution to the history of the city than the other city parks. With the exception of the baseball stadium, the recreational programming at Veterans Memorial Park was unremarkable compared to the other parks' programming, such as the Aquatorium at Rosewood Park. And though the baseball stadium was a novelty for such a small city, compared to neighboring cities the stadium size, amenities, and events hosted are unremarkable. The park has not hosted any events that could be considered significant in the broad patterns of the city, state, or nation's history. Furthermore, Commerce was one of many newly incorporated cities in the Greater Los Angeles area that supported the exponential post-war industrial growth and development that happened in Southern California in the 1950s and 1960s. Although the park property is broadly representative of the city's growth and need for additional recreational areas, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Commerce, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under Criterion A of the NRHP or Criterion 1 of the CRHR.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important in history. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: 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.

Veterans Memorial Park represents a modest example of a post-war era park and recreation complex that was designed by the firm of Anthony and Langford Architects and completed by 1971. The architecture firm of Anthony and Langford were popular choices for civic projects throughout the Greater Los Angeles area including projects in Commerce like the Rosewood Park Activities Building addition and the interior of Commerce City Hall. Despite their

extensive work and success as an architecture firm, no evidence was found to suggest that they rise to the level of master architects in Los Angeles. Furthermore, the Veterans Memorial Park does not serve as a significant representation of the work of Anthony and Langford Architects. The firm was involved in many design projects that serve as better representations of their work than the recreation building at the Veterans Memorial Park, such as the Monterey Park Library (1959) and the La Mirada City Hall (1965). Furthermore, the park buildings and structures exhibit a mix of architectural styles, including Brutalism, Mid-Century Modern, and New Formalism. However, there is no single, cohesive architectural aesthetic throughout the park site, and it does not rise to the level of significance required for representing a specific architectural style, nor does it demonstrate high artistic values. For these reasons, the Veterans Memorial Park does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Commerce Statement of Significance

For the reasons discussed under the NRHP and CRHR significance evaluations, the Veterans Memorial Park also fails to meet the local designation requirements under City of Commerce Criteria A, B, C, or D as an individual building or part of a district.

Integrity Discussion

While the Veterans Memorial Park retains a high level of integrity, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national, state or local levels.

6 Findings and Conclusions

6.1 Summary of Findings

No cultural resources were identified within the Project site as a result of the CHRIS records search, SLF search, Native American outreach, extensive archival research, field survey, and property significance evaluation. The Veteran's Memorial Park located at 6364 Zindell Avenue does not appear eligible for NRHP, CRHR, or City designation due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. Therefore, the park is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Further, no potential indirect impacts to historical resources were identified.

Due to previous ground-disturbing activities within the Project site, the probability of encountering any intact archaeological resources on the surface or subsurface is low. However, in the event that intact archaeological deposits are encountered/impacted by ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project, management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains during construction activities are provided below.

6.2 Recommendations

In consideration of the cultural resources investigation, impacts to cultural resources would be less-than-significant. No previous or new cultural resources were identified within the Project site as a result of the current study; therefore, no further management recommendations are necessary beyond standard protection measures to address unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources and human remains (listed below).

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural 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. Depending upon the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA or Section 106 of the NHPA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the MLD from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

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7 Bibliography

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Appendix A

Confidential Records Search Results

Appendix B

DPR forms for Veterans Memorial Park, 6364 Zindell Avenue

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 21 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Veterans Memorial Park

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad South Gate, Calif. Date 1981 T 02S; R 12W; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 27; S.B. B.M.

c. Address 6364 Zindell Avenue City City of Commerce Zip 90040

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 395922.00 mE/ 3759627.00 mN

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

Veterans Memorial Park is located in the City of Commerce, immediately west of the Interstate 5 Freeway, and Rio Hondo Channel, south of Zindell Avenue, and east of a single-family residential neighborhood located west of Avenida Aguascalientes, and north of the Rio Hondo River and Path. Parcels: 6357-019-900, 6357-019-904, 6357-019-905; Elevation: 148 feet amsl; Decimal Degrees: 33.972033, -118.126639.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The locations and spatial relationships of all buildings and structures at Veterans Memorial Park are documented in Figure 5 and correspond to the names and building numbers identified in Table 1. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP31. Urban Open Space; HP42. Stadium/Sports Arena

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Park Overview to picnic structures and recreation Building, looking west (IMG 3030)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1967-1971 (City of Commerce Permits)

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Commerce
Parks and Recreation
2535 Commerce Wat
Commerce, CA 90040

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

*P9. Date Recorded: 12/9/2019

*P10. Survey Type: pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2019. Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Modelo Project Environmental Impact Report, Commerce, California. Prepared for Comstock Realty Partners, LLC. December 2019.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

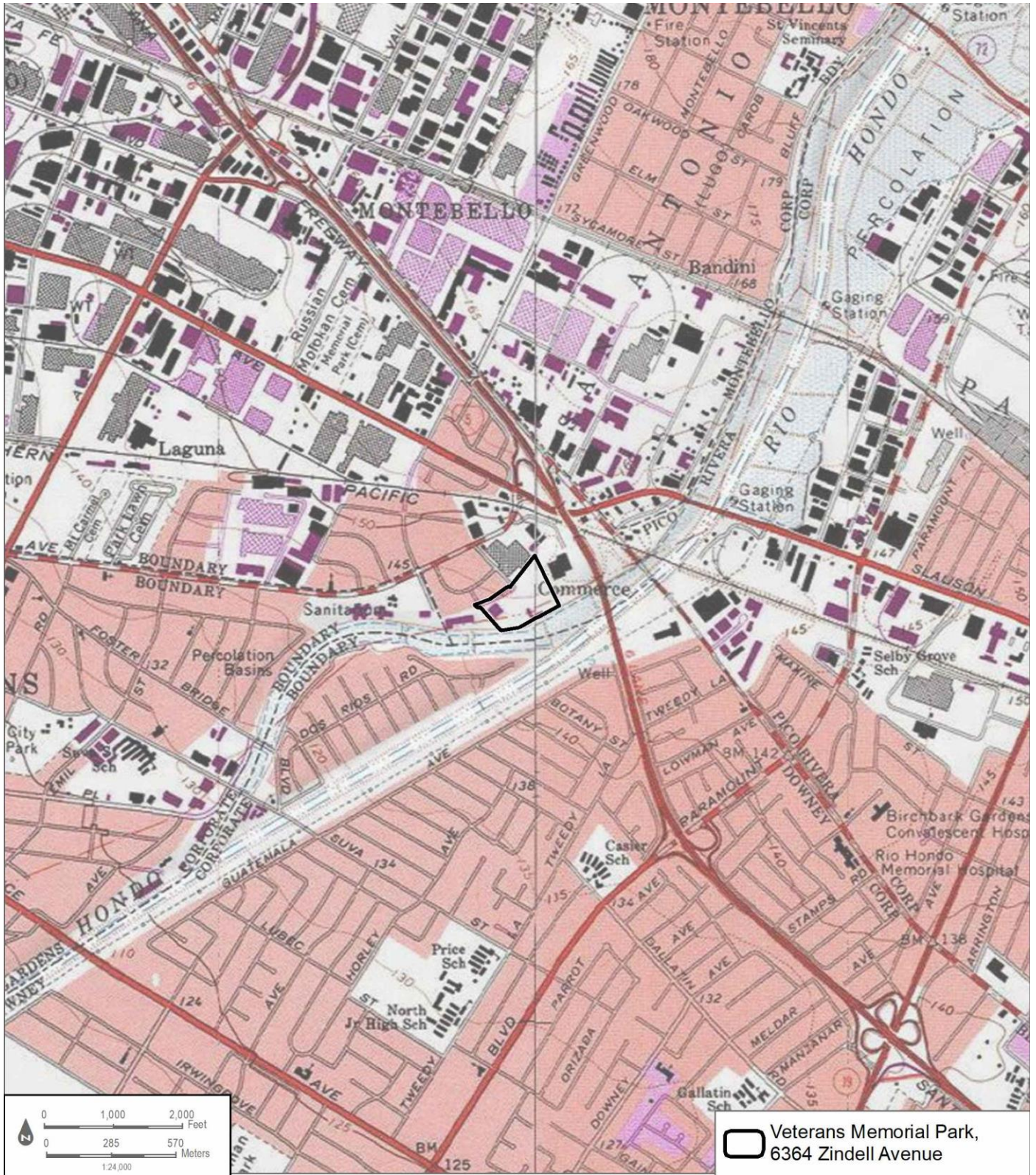
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California ♦ Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 21 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Veterans Memorial Park
*Map Name: South Gate, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1981



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Veterans Memorial Park *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 3 of 21

B1. Historic Name: Southeast Commerce Park (1962-1964), Quigley Park (1964-1976)

B2. Common Name: Veterans Memorial Park (1976-present)

B3. Original Use: recreation B4. Present Use: recreation

*B5. Architectural Style: Brutalist, New Formalist, Mid-century Modernism

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

1962 - planning for park begins, 5 acres purchased

1962 - Anthony & Langford announced as project architects

1965 - additional 5 acres purchased for park from SPRR

1965 - grading and grubbing of old landfill site begins in preparation for future park

1967 - construction begins

(See Continuation Sheet)

B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features: None noted

B9a. Architect: Anthony & Langford b. Builder: Bill Morris Builders and W.E. Lyons Co.

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:

*B14. Evaluator: Sarah Corder, Kate Kaiser

*Date of Evaluation: 12/13/2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Veterans Memorial Park

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P3a. Description (Continued):

Table 1. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)


Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect and Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
<i>Buildings and Structures Over 45 Years Old</i>			
<p>1. Picnic Shelter Structure 1</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: Bill Morris Builders; 1968</p>	<p>The west-most of 3 shelters. It is a circular plan, open air structure, with an exaggerated witch's hat roof clad with composition shingles with a circular vent and metal cap in the peak. The roof is supported by concrete pylons and framed with Glu-Lam support beams under a wood board subroof. In the center of the shelter is a large, squared concrete cooking platform, capped with ceramic tiles.</p>	<p>No date: sinks removed from cooking platform</p>
<p>2. Picnic Shelter Structure 2</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: Bill Morris Builders; 1968</p>	<p>Located between Shelter 1 and 3, it is a circular plan, open air structure, with an exaggerated witch's hat roof clad with composition shingles with a circular vent and metal cap in the peak. The roof is supported by concrete pylons and framed with Glu-Lam support beams under a wood board subroof. In the center of the shelter is a large, squared concrete cooking platform, capped with ceramic tiles.</p>	<p>No date: sinks removed from cooking platform</p>

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Veterans Memorial Park

Page 5 of 21

Table 1. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)



Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect and Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
3. Picnic Shelter Structure 3 	Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: Bill Morris Builders; 1968	The east-most of 3 shelters, it is a circular plan, open air structure, with an exaggerated witch's hat roof clad with composition shingles with a circular vent and metal cap in the peak. The roof is supported by concrete pylons and framed with Glu-Lam support beams under a wood board subroof. In the center of the shelter is a large, squared concrete cooking platform, capped with ceramic tiles.	No date: sinks removed from cooking platform

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Veterans Memorial Park

Page 6 of 21



Table 1. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)

Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect and Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
<p>4. Recreation Building</p>  	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: W.E. Lyons Co.; 1971</p>	<p>The Recreation Building is a 37,000 sf 2-story building, designed with influences from both Brutalist and New Formalist styles of architecture. The building is constructed of pebble-dashed cast concrete, with modular, angled slabs and massive, squared concrete columns and pilasters holding up the widely overhanging flat roof with a sloping witches-hat detail parapet. Fenestration is off center along the main elevation and consists of a large black tinted plate glass window, recessed into the wall plane, with entry doors at the top of 6 concrete stairs. Other fenestration on the remaining elevations consist of partially subterranean metal fire doors. The northwest and southwest elevations were not visible during survey, but there were some fixed, dark-tinted plate glass window ribbons on the northwest elevation.</p>	<p>1975: (interior) Restoration of handball courts (Permit 225 75 APR 11 45B) 1979: Glued Laminate (Glu-Lam) beam repair (Permit 2495A) 1996: ADA improvements (Architect MIG Inc, Berkeley, CA) (Permit C-9600343) 1996: (interior) elevator platform and remodel (Permit C-9600328) 2017: Building abandoned and park services moved to temporary trailer offices.</p>

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Veterans Memorial Park
Page 7 of 21

Table 1. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)



Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect and Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
<p>5. Concession Stand/Restroom Building</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: Bill Morris Builders; 1968</p>	<p>Located southeast of the picnic shelters and west of the baseball complex. It is a dodecagonal (12-sided) plan, 1-story building, with an exaggerated witch's hat roof clad with composition shingles, and capped with a vent. Glu-Lam structural beams project from under the roofline, like exposed rafter tails. The walls are constructed of and partially clad with smooth concrete, partially clad with beveled concrete tiles. Fenestration consists of entrances for two restrooms, the concession stand entrance, and the concessions stand window, all of which are enclosed by metal security bar gates. A large steel ventilation, HVAC unit is also on the roof of the building.</p>	<p>1972: Neon "Snack Bar" sign added, fabricated by Cox Neon Corp, Montebello (Permit C-9400304)</p> <p>No Date: snack bar sign removed.</p>
<p>6. Garbage/Utility Yard</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: none noted; 1970</p>	<p>A one-story, 898 sf, nearly flat-roofed building and walled enclosure at the far northeast corner of the park. Both the building cladding and the wall enclosure are constructed of concrete scored in a grid pattern. Fenestration consists of a gated entrance to the yard located on the southwest elevation, and a large pair of metal double doors on the southeast elevation.</p>	<p>No observed alterations</p>

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Veterans Memorial Park

Page 8 of 21

Table 1. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)

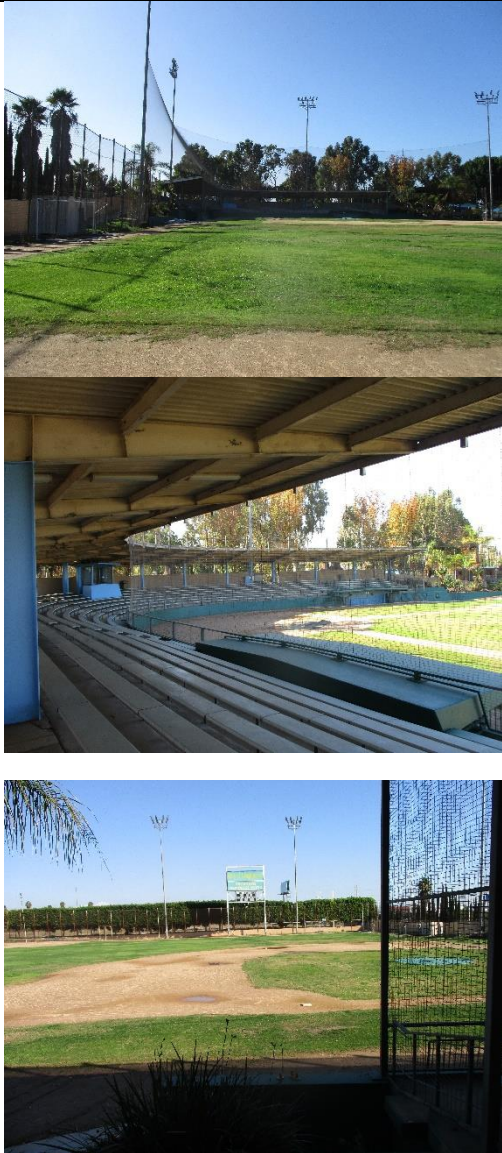
Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect and Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
<p>7. Splash Pad</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractors: none noted; 1969</p>	<p>The splash pad water feature consists of a circular plan, gated, paved area, in the center of which is a shallow (12-inch) basin, paved with small brick pavers in a herringbone pattern. At the center of the basin is a concrete drain and a metal mushroom-shaped fountain feature.</p>	<p>No date: seating and new fence added to the splash pad area</p>
<p>8. Park Sign and flagpole</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractor: J. C. Lenore, 1966</p>	<p>The park sign consists of a beveled concrete slab with city and state seals, a memorial plaque, and "Veterans Memorial Park" in black lettering. The sign is surrounded by gardening pavers to create planters. The flagpole is a 50-foot standard metal pole, capped with a large, brass ball. Both area located in the original landscaped roundabout at the entrance to the park, but are now both enclosed by the modern temporary buildings that house the park office</p>	<p>No date: vegetation planted</p>
<p>9. Baseball stadium complex</p>	<p>Bleachers and Dugout: Architects: Anthony & Langford; 1969</p> <p>Backstop and baseball field: Architects: none noted; Contractors: Morris Builders; 1969</p>	<p>The baseball stadium complex consists a bleacher/dugout/locker room structure, an announcer box, a U-plan shade structure, a backstop, the baseball diamond and field, and a scoreboard structure, all located at the east end of the park. The shade structure is constructed of steel I-beam supports and features a sloped</p>	<p>No observed alterations</p>

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Veterans Memorial Park

Page 9 of 21


Table 1. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)

Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect and Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
	<p>Roof Shelter at Ballpark seating: Architects: Anthony & Langford; 1969</p>	<p>corrugated metal roof. The bleacher structure are concrete and feature seven rows of metal and concrete benches, as well as a low metal fence separating the playing field from the bleacher area. A chain link fence backstop also provides another barrier between the playing field and bleachers, extending above the roofline of the shade structure. . Behind the backstop is a concrete, metal screen, and glass announcer box, with a flat roof. Along the third and first base lines are partially subterranean dugout structures, with very slightly pitched front gabled, concrete roofs. Beside each dugout is a staircase entrance to fully subterranean locker rooms, which are under the bleacher structure. The field is lit by multiple lighting standards, and the field features an electronic scoreboard.</p>	
	<p>Scoreboard: Engineer James A. Lynch; Contractor: Heath & Co.; 1969</p>		

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Veterans Memorial Park
Page 10 of 21

Table 1. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)


Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect and Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
<p>10. Main Entrance Gate</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford; Contractor: J. C. Lenore, 1966</p>	<p>The Entrance Gate consists of a rolling metal bar gate, roughly 9 feet in height, which retracts behind a concrete shed on the northeast side, and behind private presidency fences on the southwest side.</p>	<p>1993: demolition, remodel, and reconstructio n of concrete block wall, 8' high (Permits C- 9300365, C- 9300524, C- 9300555)</p>
<p>14. Basketball Courts</p> 	<p>Architects: Anthony & Langford;</p>	<p>These courts originally consisted of two tennis courts and a raised, concrete bleacher platform on the northeast side. The courts are fully paved and painted, and enclosed by chain-link fence, concrete wall, the Recreation Building, and the bleacher structure. The bleacher structure is a raised concrete masonry unit platform with four rows of plastic benches. Concrete stairs lead up to and away from the bleacher seating and connect the area to the Recreation Building and the rest of the park</p>	<p>1994: demolition, remodel, and reconstructio n of concrete block wall behind Recreation Building and basketball courts (Permit C- 9400304)</p> <p>Circa 2004- 2005: tennis courts converted to basketball courts</p>

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Veterans Memorial Park

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Table 1. Identified Features of the Veterans Memorial Park (6364 Zindell Avenue)

Building Name, Building number	Engineer/ Architect and Contractor; Year Constructed	Description	Alterations
<i>Buildings and Structures Less Than 45 Years Old</i>			
11. Playground Equipment and Shade Structure 	Architects unknown; circa 1982-1983	The playground equipment appears in a small paved area that was previously lawn between 1982 and 1983 according to aerial imagery. In 2007 a metal and fabric shade structure was erected over the equipment, measuring 35 x 40 x 12 foot tall	2007: Shade Structure, manufactured by Shade America of Dallas TX, added (Permit C-070041) No date: original equipment likely replaced
12. Swing Apparatus and Shade Structure 	Architects unknown; circa 1982-1983	The swing apparatus appears in a small paved area that was previously lawn between 1982 and 1983 according to aerial imagery. In 2007 a metal and fabric shade structure was erected over the equipment, measuring 20 x 30 x 10	2007: Shade Structure, manufactured by Shade America of Dallas TX, added (Permit C-070045) No date: original equipment likely replaced
13. Park Office (Temporary) 	Architects unknown; 2017	Two temporary, prefabricated trailers arranged in an L-shaped plan office building.	No observed alterations

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B6. Construction History (Continued):

1969 - picnic shelters, concession stand, baseball stadium complex opens to public
1971 - recreation building completed
1971 - recreation building dedicated
1976 - park name changed
1982-1983 - playground equipment added
Mid-2000s - tennis courts converted to basketball courts
2017 - temporary trailer offices added after recreation building put into disuse.

Historical Overview of the City of Commerce

Throughout the early history of Commerce, its economy was focused around the farming industry, with valuable Rancho lands being leased to farmers for agricultural use. The Anaheim Telegraph Road (now Telegraph Road) located between Los Angeles and Anaheim and Whittier Road (now Whittier Boulevard) became the two most important thoroughfares in the region. On April 15, 1874, Southern Pacific Railroad opened a line connecting Los Angeles and Downey, originally it passed by Commerce with a station located at Vinvale. On August 12, 1888, a new rail line opened between Los Angeles and San Diego by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe. That line included Commerce's first stop located at Telegraph Road in 1900. Originally, the stop was nothing more than an 8-by-10-foot shed, but by 1912 an "umbrella passenger shed" was constructed by the Santa Fe Railroad. The railroad industry continued to grow in Commerce with an increase of lines and companies. The City's population continued to rise as new agricultural communities replaced the cattle-raising Spanish ranchos from the decades prior. In 1900, the population in the City of Los Angeles and the county had risen to 102,479 and 170,298 from 5,614 and 15,309 just 30 years prior (Elliott 1991).

With the growth of the railroad in Commerce, it brought to the City more industrial work as well. One of the first industrial manufacturing plants to be established was a brickyard, the Simons Co. Plant No. 3, which opened in 1905. The brickyard was bounded on one side by the Santa Fe rail line, allowing for easy transportation of the brick once it was manufactured. At the start of World War I in 1914, Commerce began the period as a region of rural truck farms and a few railroad lines. By the end of the war, the City had evolved into a rail and transportation hub and a center for heavy industry close to Los Angeles. Along with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe rail line, the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad (later the Union Pacific) and Pacific Electric Railway's Whittier Line both ran through what would eventually become the City's downtown area. Industry continued to grow with the railroad with the opening of the Samson Tire and Rubber Co. in 1917, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. plant in 1919, and the Samson Tire and Rubber Co.'s Assyrian-style plant in 1929. During the 1910s and 1920s, the fuel oil in the Los Angeles area was thought to be the cheapest on the west coast along with providing the cheapest electric power, the only adequate supply of fresh water, and laws providing for cheap labor (Elliott 1991).

Nationally tire production continued to increase with the rise of the automotive industry. This was especially true in Los Angeles, despite Akron Ohio being the national center for the rubber business the Commerce area was a strong contender. In January 1929, Adolph Schleicher, founder of the Samson Tire & Rubber Company, broke ground on an \$8 million rubber manufacturing plant. The land was within Union Pacific's 900-acre industrial tract purchased in 1922 in the Commerce area. The exterior of the building was designed to be modeled after Sargon II, king of Assyria's royal palace from 722-705 B.C. and boasted a momentous ground breaking event. Almost immediately after the construction of the Samson plant, the Great Depression hit the United States and the need for tire became slightly more than half the 1928 peak in 1932. Despite the economic downturn development continued with the construction of the Chrysler Corp. automotive manufacturing plant in 1932.

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Rosewood Park had been divided into lots in 1929, but little was built during this time (Elliott 1991).

Despite hosting multiple large-scale industrial plants, Commerce remained agricultural until the late 1930s. At the start of World War II Commerce remained a center of manufacturing with the rubber factories and car manufacturers gearing up to produce war items. By 1943, 10.6 percent of all government supplies and factory contracts had been awarded in California. On July 24, 1943 the Pacific Tube Co. plant, which was constructed in the Commerce area through an 80-day effort, sent its first shipment of seamless steel tubes to the war effort. Throughout the 1940s and especially after the end of World War II, the greater Los Angeles area underwent rapid suburbanization. New freeways provided improved access to the Commerce area and encouraged the development of many warehouses and distribution centers. Along with this new access came a residential development boom, with more than 50 percent of the nearly 3,000 swelling units in Commerce being constructed pre-1950, the largest amount from the 1940s. Suburban housing tracts and commercial centers soon replaced the rural farming land and as a result, the newly formed residential communities of Rosewood Park and Bandini formed neighborhood organizations to protect their interests (Elliott 1991).

In 1950 a group of cooperate leaders proposed to incorporate the City of Commerce in order to prevent neighboring cities from annexing industrial land for tax revenue. On January 12, 1960, voters approved the incorporation of the City and elected Council members and their first mayor, Mayor Quigley, soon after. Throughout the 1960s, residential development continued and the City gained community services such as libraries, parks, a police force, fire department, a larger post office, recreational facilities, an aquatics center, and more schools. In the 1970s and 1980s, Commerce was able to successfully rezone their industrial areas into lucrative commercial uses. The most notable example was the reuse of the former Samson Tire & Rubber plant into the Citadel outlet mall. The City continues to utilize their established railroad network, benefiting greatly from the expansion in international trade through the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles and remains a viable commercial area in Los Angeles County (Elliott 1991).

Development History of Veterans Memorial Park

Prior to the development of Veterans Memorial Park, the Zindell Avenue and Gage Avenue area of the City had been used as agricultural land bordering the Rio Hondo watershed, beginning as early as the 1920s. The area began to industrialize in the 1940s, due to the installation of the Southern Pacific Transportation Company Railroad Line, just south of Slauson Avenue, which prompted the accretion of a dense industrial area along the railroad right-of-way. Beginning in the 1940s the properties around the future park site were being developed into large-scale warehouses, however, the future park site was being used as a dumping grounds on the banks of the Rio Hondo (LAT 1965b; NETR 2019; UCSB 2019).

After incorporation in January 1960, the City's proposed "model city" program was put into action, and included construction plans for new parks, schools, libraries, and a free city bus system. Some of the first City departments to be established included a Parks and Recreation Commission. In 1961, the commission adopted an \$869,000 budget and set to work establishing city parks. The first city park, called "Rosewood Park," was established as a City of Commerce park at Commerce Way and Jillson Street in 1961. A small park had served the unincorporated community at this location prior to this, but did not have equipment, recreation buildings, programming, or staff. In 1961, architects Hunter & Benedict, AIA, designed the Aquatorium facility at Rosewood Park.. The City opened East Los Angeles Park (now Bristow Park) in 1961 and accompanying library in 1966, then acquired Camp Commerce, a 4-acre camp in the Angeles National Forest and land for Bandini Park in 1962 (Elliott 1991; LAT 1961, 1962, 1971c).

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The last park of the group to be developed was Veterans Memorial Park. In late 1961, the City budget included the purchase of the dump site on Zindell Avenue in the southeast portion of the city. Clearing and grading the 5-acre site began in 1962 and an additional five acres was added when the City purchased more land from Pacific Electric Railway/Southern Pacific. Architects were announced as Anthony & Langford of Los Angeles, who also worked on other Commerce-area civic projects such as the Rosewood Park Activities Building addition and the interior of City Hall. The proposed park was originally going to be named "Southeast Commerce Park," but renamed Quigley Park, for then-mayor Maurice Quigley in 1964. With all 10 acres purchased and ready for development, in 1965 the City began contracting for storm drain work, grubbing, and grading at the future park site. Grading began in 1965, and construction began in 1967 (Figure 3) (Elliott 1991; LAT 1962, 1963a, 1963b, 1963c, 1963d, 1964, 1965b).



Figure 3. Under construction, circa 1965-1968, (City of Commerce Local History Digital Resources Collection)

Most of the park was completed and open by 1969, including the baseball stadium. The baseball stadium was used for high school and adult local baseball leagues. The stadium featured night lighting, underground dugouts, showers, locker rooms, and a 100-foot-tall scoreboard, visible from the Interstate. The final building to be completed was the gymnasium, which opened in 1971 (Figure 4). Immediately after the gymnasium opened, the park had an official dedication ceremony. In all, the park cost nearly \$2 million to complete (Elliott 1991; LAT 1965a, 1965b, 1971a, 1971b; City of Commerce Permits).

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Figure 4. Recreation Building, opened 1971, (City of Commerce Local History Digital Resources Collection)

In 1974, the City changed the name of Quigley Park after former mayor Maurice Quigley resigned from city council and plead guilty to bribery charges. Though the idea of a name change floated for a couple years, after the park sign burned down in 1976, the city finally took action and officially renamed the park Veterans Memorial Park to honor Vietnam War veterans. Between 1982 and 1983, playground equipment was added to the park, and in the mid-2000s, the outdoor tennis courts were converted to basketball courts. Highlights in the park's history include hosting several international teams at the baseball stadium. Around 2017, the Recreation Building was cordoned off and park services moved to two temporary office trailers due to structural concerns with the building (LAT 1974, 1976, 1986).

Architects : Anthony and Langford Architects (1950-c. 1997)

Tolbert Virgil Anthony II, who also went by Tony Anthony, was born on November 2, 1922 in Texas. Anthony earned his architectural degree from USC after attending the University of Kansas. In 1950, Anthony co-founded the firm Anthony and Langford Architects originally based out of Whittier, California with V. Wallace Langford and E. Roger Wilner. Vern Wallace Langford was born on March 29, 1921 in Sioux City, Iowa. Archival information was not available on the early lives of Langford and Wilner. The firm Anthony and Langford Architects designed city halls, libraries, community centers, schools, and fire stations for the cities of Los Angeles, Whittier, Huntington Beach, Seal Beach, Norwalk, El Monte, Santa Fe Springs, Garden Grove, Compton, Lakewood, Glendora, Westminster, City of Commerce, and City of Industry. The firm was also responsible for designing office complexes for such corporations as Purex, Hughes Aircraft, Rockwell International, and Western Gear. The firm was based out of Whittier for 20 years before moving to Huntington Beach in 1969. Anthony won several awards including the Los Angeles Beautiful Award in 1958 for St. Francis of Rome Archdiocese in Azusa and a Huntington Beach Beautiful Award for the Golden

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View Elementary School in 1971. The firm continued to win awards throughout its existence including AIA awards for the Purex Building in Lakewood in 1961, White Oak School in La Virgenes School District in 1969, McCallum Theater in 1985, the La Mirada Civic Theater, and the Norris Community Theater in Rolling Hills Estates. The exact date of the Anthony and Langford Architects firm's closure is unknown but by 1988, Anthony is documented to be working on projects alone such as Los Angeles Fire Station No. 29 on Wilshire Boulevard. Despite the archival research suggesting Anthony working on his own, the firm name continues to be associated with projects throughout the early 1990s. Anthony died on November 27, 1997 at his home in Oakland at the age of 75 (USFC 1930; AIA 1967; LAT 1988; Oliver 1997; Find A Grave 2019).

The following is a partial list of known works for Anthony and Langford:

- o Gallatin District Elementary School, Downey, 1954
- o The Good Shepard Lutheran Church, Downey, 1956
- o City of Downey Recreational Facility, Downey, 1957
- o St. Frances of Rome Parish, Azusa, 1958
- o Downey Municipal Library, Downey, 1958
- o General Mills Headquarters, Anaheim, 1959
- o Monterey Park Library, Monterey Park, 1959
- o City of El Monte, City Hall, El Monte, 1960
- o Board of Education building, La Habra school district, 1960
- o City of Montclair Civic Center and recreational facilities, Montclair, 1960
- o Purex Corp. International Headquarters, Lakewood Center, California, 1961
- o Sante Fe Springs Civic Center Library, Santa Fe Springs, 1961
- o Montclair Library, Montclair, 1963
- o Glendora Fire Station No. 2, Glendora, 1963
- o Expansion of the Rosewood Park Activities Building, Commerce, 1963
- o City of Commerce Corporation Yard, 1965
- o La Mirada City Hall, La Mirada, 1965
- o Glendora Civic Center, Glendora, 1965
- o Reservoir-Darby Park fire station and community center, Inglewood, 1969
- o Fire Station 30, Cerritos, 1970
- o City of La Mirada Civic Theatre, 1970
- o City of Montclair, Maintenance Yard, 1970
- o Thousand Pines, American Baptist Camp and Conference Center, Crestline, 1970
- o Continental Park master plan, El Segundo, 1971
- o Las Virgenes Unified School District Business Maintenance and Warehouse Facility, 1971
- o Bellflower Civic Center, Bellflower, 1971
- o Fairlawn and Miller Schools, Santa Maria, 1972
- o Castle Rock Park, Diamond Bar, 1974
- o Pico Rivera Senior Citizens Center, Pico Rivera, 1976
- o Community Meeting Center and H. Louis Lake Senior Citizens Center, Garden Grove, 1976
- o City of Brea, Maintenance Center, 1977
- o Continental Park office and industrial complex, El Segundo, 1978
- o City of Tustin, Corporation Yard, 1978
- o City of El Segundo, Maintenance Yard, 1982
- o Hughes Aircraft Co.'s Ground Systems Group Sunny Hills Expansion, Fullerton, 1985
- o City of Santa Ana, Maintenance Center/Corporation Yard, 1987
- o El Toro Water District Maintenance Center/Corporation Yard, 1987
- o City of Fullerton, Basque Maintenance Yard, 1988
- o The McCallum Theatre, College of the Desert, Palm Desert, 1988

B10. Significance (Continued):

In order to determine if the proposed Project will impact historical resources under CEQA,

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the Veterans Memorial Park was evaluated for historical significance and integrity in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City of Commerce designation criteria and integrity requirements.

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 6364 Zindell Avenue and known as the Veterans Memorial Park does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district, as demonstrated below.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. While the park was constructed and developed during the early period of development for the City of Commerce, it was the last of the four city parks constructed during this period of Commerce's history and was one of the parks originally envisioned under the "model city" program put into effect shortly after the City's incorporation in 1960. Despite its original planning, however, Veterans Memorial Park did not make a more significant contribution to the history of the city than the other city parks. With the exception of the baseball stadium, the recreational programming at Veterans Memorial Park was unremarkable compared to the other parks' programming, such as the Aquatorium at Rosewood Park. And though the baseball stadium was a novelty for such a small city, compared to neighboring cities the stadium size, amenities, and events hosted are unremarkable. The park has not hosted any events that could be considered significant in the broad patterns of the city, state, or nation's history. Furthermore, Commerce was one of many newly incorporated cities in the Greater Los Angeles area that supported the exponential post-war industrial growth and development that happened in Southern California in the 1950s and 1960s. Although the park property is broadly representative of the city's growth and need for additional recreational areas, it has no direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of the City of Commerce, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under Criterion A of the NRHP or Criterion 1 of the CRHR.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not indicate that people who have worked at this property are known to be historically significant figures at the national, state, or local level. As such, this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important in history. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: 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.

Veterans Memorial Park represents a modest example of a post-war era park and recreation complex that was designed by the firm of Anthony and Langford Architects and completed by 1971. The architecture firm of Anthony and Langford were popular choices for civic projects throughout the Greater Los Angeles area including projects in Commerce like the Rosewood Park Activities Building addition and the interior of Commerce City Hall. Despite their extensive work and success as an architecture firm, no evidence was found to suggest that they rise to the level of master architects in Los Angeles. Furthermore, the Veterans

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Memorial Park does not serve as a significant representation of the work of Anthony and Langford Architects. The firm was involved in many design projects that serve as better representations of their work than the recreation building at the Veterans Memorial Park, such as the Monterey Park Library (1959) and the La Mirada City Hall (1965). Furthermore, the park buildings and structures exhibit a mix of architectural styles, including Brutalism, Mid-Century Modern, and New Formalism. However, there is no single, cohesive architectural aesthetic throughout the park site, and it does not rise to the level of significance required for representing a specific architectural style, nor does it demonstrate high artistic values. For these reasons, the Veterans Memorial Park does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies.

City of Commerce Statement of Significance

For the reasons discussed under the NRHP and CRHR significance evaluations, the Veterans Memorial Park also fails to meet the local designation requirements under City of Commerce Criteria A, B, C, or D as an individual building or part of a district.

Integrity Discussion

While the Veterans Memorial Park retains a high level of integrity, it does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at the national, state or local levels.

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Appendix C

Native American Communication

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Modelo Project (Dudek #12058)

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle

Name: South Gate and Whittier

Township: 2S Range: 12W Section(s): 27

Company/Firm/Agency:

Dudek

Contact Person: Adriane Gusick

Street Address: 38 N Marengo Avenue

City: Pasadena Zip: 91101

Phone: (760) 840-7556 Extension: _____

Fax: (760) 632-0164

Email: adorrler@dudek.com

Project Description:

The Modelo Project (Project) involves the demolition of the existing Veterans Memorial Park (which is currently in an advanced state of disrepair) and an adjacent vacant parcel and the redevelopment of the Project site to accommodate a mixed-use development. The Project would include 850 residential units, 249,500 square feet of commercial uses, an 80,000-square-foot community center, a 5,000-square-foot museum, and approximately 4.75 acres of parks and open space. Additionally, due to the previous use of the Project site as a landfill, the Project involves remediation to allow for safe implementation of the Project.

The Project site is located immediately west of the Interstate 5 Freeway, south of Zindell Avenue, and east of a single-family residential neighborhood located west of Avenida Aguascalientes, and north of the Rio Hondo River and Path. The addresses associated with the Project site consist of 7316 Gage Avenue and 6364 Zindell Avenue. The Project site is comprised of the following five Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs): 6357-018-005 (7.92 acres); 6357-018-904 – Parcel 1 (4.98 acres); 6357-019-904 – Parcel 2 (4.40 acres); and, 6357- 019-905 (0.0199 acre).



Project Location Map is attached

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



November 26, 2019

Adriane Gusick
Dudek

VIA Email to: adorrler@dudek.com

RE: Modelo Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Gusick:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
11/26/2019**

***Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation***

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

***Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians***

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council***

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Modelo Project, Los Angeles County.



CITY OF COMMERCE

Public Works & Development Services Department

October 16, 2019

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA. 91723

Re: AB 52 Notification for the Modelo Project, 7316 Gage Avenue and 6364 Zindell Avenue,
Commerce CA.

Dear Mr. Salas:

As of July 15, 2015, Public Resources Sections (PRC) 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have submitted a request to be notified of projects in their traditional/cultural use areas for the purpose of mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources pursuant to California Environmental Quality (CEQA). You are being contacted because the City is in receipt of your formal AB 52 Notification Request: concerning projects located within the tribes traditional and/or cultural use area.

The City of Commerce (City) received a development application from Comstock Realty Partners (Project Applicant) for a mixed-use development including park and open space, residential, and commercial uses. The proposed Modelo Project (Project) includes the reconstruction of the existing Veterans Memorial Park and adjacent vacant parcel into a revitalized Veterans Memorial Park, 825 residential units, and approximately 165,000 square feet of entertainment retail. The Project site was previously used for landfill operations, and thus, a component of the Project involves remediation to allow for construction of the Project. Additionally, the Project would enhance transit connection to the Project site.

This letter serves as the Lead Agency's formal notification, pursuant to PRC 21080.1(d), that application for the Project is on-going. The Project is the subject of analysis in this document pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15367 (14 CCR 15367), the City is the lead agency with principal responsibility for considering the Project for approval. The proposed Project requires a Development Agreement, a General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation from Public Facilities to Commercial, a Specific Plan/Zone Change, Master Sign Plan, a Vesting Tentative Tract Map, and environmental review in accordance with CEQA.

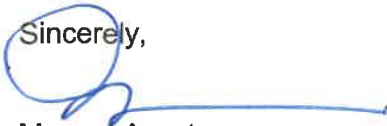
The Project site is located immediately west of the Interstate 5 (I-5) freeway, south of Zindell Avenue, and east of a single-family residential neighborhood located west of Avenida Aguascalientes, and north of the Rio Hondo River and Path. The addresses associated with the Project site consist of 7316 Gage Avenue and 6364 Zindell Avenue. The Project site is comprised of the following four Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs):

- 6357-018-005 (7.92 acres)
- 6357-018-904 – Parcel 1 (4.98 acres)
- 6357-019-904 – Parcel 2 (4.40 acres)
- 6357- 019-905 (.0199 acre)

If you would like the City of Commerce (Lead Agency) to consult with you regarding this project, please notify the City of Commerce Development Services Department in writing, within 30 days of this notification. Thank you for your assistance on this matter.

If you have any questions regarding this letter please contact me at (323) 722-4805.

Sincerely,



Manuel Acosta
Contract Planner
City of Commerce



CITY OF COMMERCE

Public Works & Development Services Department

October 16, 2019

Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Director
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA. 92581

Re: AB 52 Notification for the Modelo Project, 7316 Gage Avenue and 6364 Zindell Avenue,
Commerce CA.

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

As of July 15, 2015, Public Resources Sections (PRC) 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have submitted a request to be notified of projects in their traditional/cultural use areas for the purpose of mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources pursuant to California Environmental Quality (CEQA). You are being contacted because the City is in receipt of your formal AB 52 Notification Request: concerning projects located within the tribes traditional and/or cultural use area.

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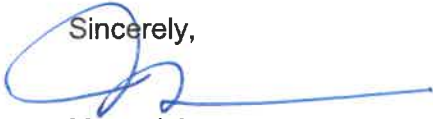
The Project site is located immediately west of the Interstate 5 (I-5) freeway, south of Zindell Avenue, and east of a single-family residential neighborhood located west of Avenida Aguascalientes, and north of the Rio Hondo River and Path. The addresses associated with the Project site consist of 7316 Gage Avenue and 6364 Zindell Avenue. The Project site is comprised of the following four Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs):

- 6357-018-005 (7.92 acres)
- 6357-018-904 – Parcel 1 (4.98 acres)
- 6357-019-904 – Parcel 2 (4.40 acres)
- 6357- 019-905 (.0199 acre)

If you would like the City of Commerce (Lead Agency) to consult with you regarding this project, please notify the City of Commerce Development Services Department in writing, within 30 days of this notification. Thank you for your assistance on this matter.

If you have any questions regarding this letter please contact me at (323) 722-4805.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Manuel Acosta', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Manuel Acosta
Contract Planner
City of Commerce



GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

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

Project Name: The Modelo Project, 7316 Avenue and 6364 Zindell Avenue, Commerce Ca

Dear Manuel Acosta,

Thank you for your letter October 16, 2019 regarding AB52 consultation. The above proposed project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory; therefore, our Tribal Government requests to schedule a consultation with you as the lead agency, to discuss the project and the surrounding location in further detail.

Please contact us at your earliest convenience. ***Please Note: AB 52, "consultation" shall have the same meaning as provided in SB 18 (Govt. Code Section 65352.4).***

Thank you for your time,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
1(844)390-0787

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Albert Perez, treasurer I

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman

Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary

Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723

www.gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Appendix D

Preparer's 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 has worked as an archaeological technician for the National Park Service and USDA Forest Service. Ms. Kaiser meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both architectural history and archaeology.

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

Project Experience

Olympic Well Field Restoration and Arcadia Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project, City of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California. Served as architectural historian and author of the historical resource technical report. Preparation of the report involved site recordation, extensive archival research, historic context development, building and structure development descriptions for 25 buildings and structures at the Arcadia Water Treatment Plant and a well along Olympic Boulevard, historical significance evaluations, and State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms (DPR forms) for each building and structure of the project. The project proposed to demolish several underutilized buildings and structures as part of an overarching multi-component project to add new wells to the Olympic Well Field, construct a new 16-inch pipeline, and expand the Arcadia water Treatment Plant to handle additional flows.

Northside Specific Plan Draft EIR, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California (ongoing). Kaiser served as architectural historian and author of the Draft EIR Cultural Resources Chapter developed for City of Riverside's Northside Specific Plan. The cultural resource chapter documented record search results, developed a historic context for the Specific Plan Area, and developed impacts analysis and mitigation measures for the future development of the Northside Specific Plan Area.

LADWP City Trunkline South Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California (ongoing). Served as architectural historian and author of the Cultural Resources Technical Report for the City Trunkline South Project. Preparation of the report involved site recordation, extensive archival research, historic context development, engineering feature development descriptions, historical significance evaluations, and DPR forms for buildings and structures in the APE. The project proposed to replace sections of the pipeline located in the Coldwater Canyon Road area of the San Fernando Valley. The report analyzed the vibration effects of pipeline replacement and pipe-jacking practices expected as part of the Trunkline project.

LADWP Western District Yards Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California (ongoing). Served as architectural historian and author of the Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Western District Yards Rehabilitation Project. The report evaluated the historical significance for each building of the project. The project proposed to demolish 11 buildings and structures constructed between 1946 and 2007.

LADWP Valley Generating Station Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. Served as architectural historian and author of the Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Valley Generating Station Project. The report evaluated the historical significance for each building and structure in the study area. 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, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Gardena, California. Served as architectural historian and author of the Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Gardena Pumping Project. The report evaluated the historical significance for each building of the project. The project proposed to remove the 1929 and 1960 pumping plant above and below-ground structures, as well as two adjacent parcels containing commercial buildings (1954, 1957) and replace them with a larger capacity pumping plant facility.

Phillips 66 and Kinder Morgan Relocation Project, Berths 150-151, Marine Oil Terminal Engineering and Maintenance Standards (MOTEMS), Port of Los Angeles, California. Served as architectural historian and co-author of the Updated Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Phillips 66 and 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.

LADWP De Soto Tanks Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. Served as architectural historian and author of the Historic Properties Identification Report for the De Soto Tanks EIR. The report evaluated the historical significance for each building and structure 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. Served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources report CEQA-Plus Project. The report evaluated the historical significance 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.

Historic Resources Technical Report for the Silent Ranch Hillside Subdivision Project, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County, California. Served as architectural historian and author of the Historic Resources Technical Report for the Silent Ranch Hillside Subdivision Project. The report evaluated the historical significance for Charles Silent's Rancho Los Alisos property, Girl Scout Camp Aventura, Forest Service flood control crib dams and channels, and a segment of the MWD Upper Feeder Pipeline. Dudek recommended that all buildings and structures were ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR with the exception of the MWD Upper Feeder Pipeline, which was recommended eligible under Criterion A/1/1. The project proposed indirect impacts to the setting of the pipeline and provided for protection against damage or overloading as the pipeline is an MWD public utility.

California State University Chico Master Plan EIR, City of Chico, Butte County, California. Served as architectural historian and author of the record search for the cultural resources technical report in support of a larger Master Plan EIR document. Ms. Kaiser coordinated and summarized the results of previous record searches and directed record searches that overlapped the Master Plan EIR project area. The California State University Chico Master Plan is intended to update the most recent master planning document for CSU Chico from 2005, by planning for student enrollment, faculty and staff expansions, update campus facilities, emphasize open spaces, landscapes, and walkability, and promote student life experience. Additionally the new master plan will provide for the CSU

Chico College of Agriculture to provide leadership, basic and applied research opportunities, and a positive work environment for employees and students.

Campus-wide Historic Context Statement for California State University Long Beach, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. Served as architectural historian and co-author of the historic context statement report analyzing the effect of master architect Edward Killingsworth on the development of the campus. Preparation of the historic context statement involved extensive archival research, historic context development, in-person interviews of architects who worked on-campus, review of CSU Long Beach building and landscape records, and coordination with local heritage group, Long Beach Heritage.

Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Housing Expansion Phase I – Parkside North Housing Project, California State University Long Beach. Served as architectural historian and author of the Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Housing and Residential Life (HRL) building in support of the Parkside North Housing Project. The report included conducting a CHRIS record search, reviewing permits, archival research, historical context development, developing building and structure descriptions, and a historical significance evaluation for the HRL office building. The project proposed to demolish the HRL building, and replace it with a new student housing building, adding 476 student dormitory beds to the CSU Long Beach campus. While the existing HRL building proposed for demolition was not yet 50 years old, it was designed by local master architect Edward Killingsworth and required consideration as a potential historical resource under CEQA. Dudek determined that the HRL building was not eligible under all applicable designation criteria due to a lack of significant associations and compromised integrity.

Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Specialty Medical Center Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. 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. The report evaluated the historical significance for the medical center buildings and structures that are proposed for demolition as part of the multiphase project.

Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Medical Center Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. 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 multiphase 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. 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.

Judicial Council of California Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. 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.

Nicole Frank, MSHP

Architectural Historian

Nicole Frank is an architectural historian with 3 years' professional experience as an architectural historian conducting historic research, writing landmark designations, performing conditions assessments and working hands-on in building restoration projects throughout the United States. Ms. Frank also has governmental experience with the City of San Francisco's Planning Department and the City of Chicago's Landmark Designations Department. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History.

Education

*The School of the Art Institute of
Chicago, MS
Historic Preservation, 2018*

*The College of Charleston, BA,
Historic Preservation and Art
History, 2016*

Dudek Project Experience

Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the 740-790 East Green Street Mixed-Use Project, Pasadena, California, 2019.

Dudek was retained by the City of Pasadena to complete a historical significance evaluation report for five commercial buildings located in the City of Pasadena, California (AINs 5734-025-014, 024, 026, 029, 027). The study included a pedestrian survey of the proposed project area, building development and archival research, development of an appropriate historic context for the property, and recordation and evaluation of the property for historical significance and integrity in consideration of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local eligibility requirements. Ms. Frank acting as architectural historian updated the Pasadena historic context, conducted archival research, and wrote the significance evaluations for the five buildings over 45 years old.

Cultural Resources Technical Report for 8850 Sunset Boulevard Project, West Hollywood, California, 2019.

Dudek was retained by the City of West Hollywood (City) to complete a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the 8850 Sunset Boulevard Project (Project). The proposed project consists of the demolition of existing buildings and the construction and operation of a new mixed-use hotel and residential building on a property along the south side of Sunset Boulevard, extending the full city block between Larrabee Street and San Vicente Boulevard, in the City of West Hollywood (project site). Acting as architectural historian Ms. Frank assisted in the completion of the technical report as the primary writer.

As Needed Historic Research Consulting Services, City of Coronado, Coronado, California (In Progress).

Acting as architectural historian, Ms. Frank was the primary writer of the historical resource evaluation reports for 936 J Avenue, 310 2nd Street, 718 B Avenue, 1027-1029 Orange Avenue, 735 Margarita Avenue, 519 Ocean Boulevard, 1901 Monterey Avenue, 269 Palm Avenue, 1113 Adella Avenue, and 1519 4th Street. Each evaluation involved creation of an occupancy timeline, supplemental research on occupants, architect/builder, and property, building development research, a pedestrian survey of the project area, a description of the surveyed resource, and completion of a historical significance evaluation report in consideration of designation criteria and integrity requirements.

City of San Diego Public Utility Department, Historical Context Report for the Dulzura Conduit, Upper Otay Dam, Murray Dam, Sutherland Dam, and Miramar Dam. City of San Diego, San Diego County, California (In Progress). Ms. Frank served as architectural historian and author of the cultural resources report for the City of San Diego Public Utility Department. Preparation of the historical context statement involved archival research, historic context development, engineering feature development descriptions, and historical significance evaluations. Ms. Frank evaluated five resources including the Dulzura Conduit, Upper Otay Dam, Murray Dam, Sutherland Dam, and Miramar Dam.

Historical Resources Impact Assessment for Maintenance on the Morena Dam Spillway, City of San Diego, California, 2019. Ms. Frank acted as the primary author for an impacts assessment of proposed project activities including maintenance to the Morena Dam, which is considered an historical resource under CEQA and an historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Historical Resources Technical Report for Jacumba Valley Ranch Solar Energy Park, Jacumba, California. 2019. Dudek was retained by BayWa to complete a historical resources technical report for a project that proposes to develop a solar energy project consisting of up to 90 megawatts (MW) of alternating current (ac) and a 20 MW energy storage facility that can supply electricity to indirectly reduce the need to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs). Acting as architectural historian, Ms. Frank authored a cultural resources technical report evaluating a complex of twenty dairy buildings, the Mountain Meadow Dairy and Creamery's Sunshine Ranch Complex for historical significance.

Vista E Reservoir Replacement and Pump Station Project, Vista Irrigation District, Vista, California. 2019. Dudek was retained by the Vista Irrigation District (VID) to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes to replace the existing oval shaped E Reservoir with a new reservoir and construct a new pump station on the existing E Reservoir site located on Edgehill Road in the County of San Diego. Acting as architectural historian, Ms. Frank authored a cultural resources technical report evaluating a 1929 reservoir in Vista, California for replacement. Ms. Frank also conducted a site survey of the property to be used in her technical report.

California State University, San Francisco Master Plan Update EIR, San Francisco, California. 2019. Acting as architectural historian, Ms. Frank participated in a survey of CSU San Francisco's Phycology and Ethnic Studies Building and conducted archival research in order to prepare an appropriate historic context for San Francisco, CSU San Francisco and the Phycology and Ethnic Studies Building. Ms. Frank conducted research on 18 buildings located on the SFSU campus, and wrote historic contexts, descriptions and lists of alterations for each.

City of Gilroy Historic Resource Inventory Update. Gilroy, California (In Progress). Ms. Frank participated in a City-wide architectural survey of over 3,400 buildings in Gilroy, California. Acting as surveyor, Ms. Frank utilized Dudek's architectural survey application on an iPad and recorded the features, alterations and photographs of historic-era buildings throughout the city. Additionally Ms. Frank also assisted in the data management and cleanup of the majority of the DPR forms produced for each of the surveyed buildings. This process included assigning status codes, editing descriptions, choosing an accurate photograph, and adding the proper significance narrative.

Caltrans, Keller Road/I-215 Interchange Project, Murrieta and Menifee California, 2018. Ms. Frank acted as architectural historian, co-authoring historic resource report for the Keller Road/I-215 Interchange project for Caltrans. Preparation of the historic resource report included a site visit, archival research, historic context development of Murrieta and Menifee, building feature descriptions of six historic-era resources, and historical significance evaluations. The project proposed to construct a new full interchange and auxiliary lanes at I-215 and Keller Road in Riverside County, California.

Sarah Corder, MFA

Senior Architectural Historian

Sarah Corder is an architectural historian with more than 13 years of professional experience throughout the United States 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) Register, and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and local-level evaluation criteria. Ms. Corder has conducted numerous historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles, including private residential, commercial, industrial, educational, and agricultural properties. She has also provided expertise on numerous projects requiring conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Ms. Corder meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and History. 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).

Dudek Project Experience (2017-Present)

Municipal

Gilroy Citywide Historic Resources Inventory and Historic Context Statement, City of Gilroy, Gilroy, California (May 2018 – present, estimated completion date October 2019). Dudek is currently working with the City of Gilroy to prepare a citywide historic context statement and update its 1986 historic resource inventory. As survey lead, Ms. Corder has already successfully completed reconnaissance-level survey of over 3,400 properties on time and within budget, submitted a draft historic context statement to the city, and has hosted a public kick-off meeting/outreach session that was well received by the community. Dudek has developed highly detailed and efficient iPad field forms that allow surveyors to record a property in less than 5 minutes and provide the City with real-time survey data.

San Diego Dam and Reservoir Citywide Inventory, City of San Diego Public Utilities Department, San Diego, California (January 2017 – present, estimated completion date March 2019). Dudek is currently in the process of preparing a historic context statement and significance evaluation of all dam infrastructure owned by the City's Public Utilities Department. The project involves evaluation of at least 10 dam complexes for historical significance in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City designation criteria and integrity requirements. While the project is still in progress, Ms. Corder has contributed extensively to archival research and has authored individual historic resource reports for Lower Otay Dam and El Capitan Dam.

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

Education

Savannah College of Art and Design
MFA, Historic Preservation, 2004
Bridgewater College
BA, History, 2002

Professional Affiliations

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Los Angeles Conservancy
California Preservation Foundation
Society for Architectural Historians

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. Corder conducted building permit research and co-authored the technical report.

Development

Carol Kimmelman Sports and Academic Center Project, City of Carson, Los Angeles County, California (2018).

Dudek was retained to conduct a cultural resources study on the Victoria County Golf Course and associated recreation buildings for the proposed Kimmelman Sports and Academic Center. For the project, Ms. Corder conducted a record search, a pedestrian survey, archival and building development research, NRHP and CRHR evaluations, and impacts analysis. As a result of the historic significance evaluation, all golf course components associated with the Victoria County Golf Course were found not eligible under designation requirements. The project proposed to redevelop 87 acres of the northeastern portion Victoria Golf Course site for public recreation purposes, including 75,000 sq. ft. recreational buildings, and 22,000 sq. ft. of support buildings.

Victoria Greens Project, City of Carson, Los Angeles County, California (2018). Dudek was retained by the City of Carson Planning Division for a cultural resource inventory of three parcels at the intersection of Central Avenue and Victoria Street. Ms. Corder's responsibilities for the project included the following: architectural history field survey, building permit research, background research, preparation of DPR forms and authoring the cultural resources report. The project proposed to develop 176 new three-story townhomes on currently unused land on the northeast corner of Central Avenue and Victoria Street in the City of Carson.

Birch Specific Plan 32-Unit Condo Project, City of Carson, Los Angeles County, California (2017). 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. Corder's responsibilities for this project included the following: field survey, building permit research, background research, and co-authoring the final cultural resources report.

Education

John Adams Middle School Auditorium Replacement Project, City of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California (2018). 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.

Fullerton College Facilities Master Plan Program EIR, North Orange County Community College District, City of Fullerton, Orange County, California (2017). The North Orange County Community College District (NOCCCD) contracted Dudek to evaluate all buildings and structures on campus over 45 years old that were proposed for demolition or substantial alteration as part of the proposed Master Plan Program. The study entailed conducting archival and building development research, a records search, detailed impacts assessment, and development of mitigation measures for project conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. As a result of the significance evaluation, three historic districts and one individually eligible building were identified within the project area.

Transportation

Princeton Avenue Road Widening Project, City of Moorpark, Ventura County, California (2017). Dudek was retained by Stantec and the City of Moorpark to prepare Caltrans-compliant cultural resource documentation for

the Princeton Avenue Road Widening Project. The project includes approximately 0.75-miles of roadway widening and improvements, including sidewalks and bicycle lanes. Dudek prepared an ASR, HRER, and HPSR in support of this effort. Both properties were found ineligible under all designation criteria and integrity requirements. The reports are currently pending Caltrans District 7 approval. Ms. Corder's responsibilities for the project included background research for the required reports.

Other California Project Experience (2009-2014)

Crenshaw /LAX Transit Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California (2011). Ms. Corder conducted the architectural history survey and participated in the evaluation of over 100 built environment resources that may be affected by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority's (Metro's) proposed Crenshaw/LAX Transit Corridor Project. The project is approximately 8.5 miles in length and is located within the cities of Los Angeles and Inglewood, Los Angeles County, California. Ms. Corder was involved in both architectural history field surveys and completion of over 100 DPR forms for the evaluation of built environment resources. The project was subsequently approved by SHPO with no comments. Client: Terry Hayes Associates, LLC; Agency: Metro.

East Los Angeles College Satellite Campus Project, City of South Gate, Los Angeles County, California (2009). Ms. Corder conducted the architectural history survey and participated in the evaluation of built environment resources for a land development project located in Los Angeles County, California. Client: Terry A. Hayes Associates, LLC.

San Gabriel Trench Grade Separation Project (Phases I, II, and III); Cities of San Gabriel, Alhambra, and Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California (2008–2010, 2011-2014). Ms. Corder conducted the architectural history survey and participated in the evaluation of over 100 built environment resources that may be effected by the a proposed grade separation located within the cities of San Gabriel, Alhambra, and Rosemead. The proposed project would lower a 2.2-mile section of Union Pacific Railroad tracks in the immediate vicinity of the historic Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Ms. Corder was involved in both architectural history field surveys and completion of over 100 DPR forms for the evaluation of built environment resources. Client: Terry A. Hayes Associates, LLC.

Wetlands Pocket Park Project, Los Angeles, California (2009): Ms. Corder conducted the architectural history survey and participated in the evaluation of built environment resources for the project that was located on the site of a former rail yard for the City of Los Angeles Yellow Line. Client: City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.

Relevant Training

- *Practitioner's Implementation of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*, 2019
- *A Commissioner and Planner's Primer to the California Environmental Quality Act*, CPF, 2018
- *Innovative Approaches to Section 106 Mitigation*, ACRA, 2018
- *Crowdfunding Historic Preservation: Direct Public Offerings and Other Ways to Raise Funds*, CPF, 2018
- *From Nuclear Waste to Manholes – the What, Why and How of Surveys*, CPF, 2018
- *Historic Districts: New Processes, SOI Standards for Districts, Infill Construction, Additions & ADU's*, CPF, 2017
- *Focus on Modernism: Design, Materials Conservation & Review*, CPF, 2017
- *Certified Historic Preservation Consulting Commonwealth of Virginia*, 2004

Adriane Dorrlor

As-Needed Archaeologist

Adriane Dorrlor is a field archaeologist with more than 14 years' experience in cultural resource management specializing in cultural resource studies with private, state, and federal regulatory agencies including National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Sections 106 and 110 and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance extending primarily throughout Southern California. Ms. Dorrlor has acted as project manager and field director on complex data recovery programs, managed multiple archaeology laboratories, worked as liaison between Native American tribes and clients, and engaged in education and public outreach programs. In addition to Southern California, Ms. Dorrlor has worked as a consulting archaeologist in the southwestern United States, the Mid-Atlantic region, and New England.

Select Project Experience

Development

Cannon Road, Caruso Affiliated, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. Served as field director for a cultural resources constraints study of a 203-acre property for a proposed commercial retail center and open space easement in the City of Carlsbad. Conducted an intensive-level cultural resources survey.

Solana Highlands Revitalization, City of Solana Beach, San Diego County, California. Served as staff archaeologist during the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for a proposed 13.4-acre multifamily residential development with usable open space in Solana Beach. Authored Tribal Information Request letters in accordance with CEQA guidelines.

Murrieta 180, City of Murrieta, California. Served as field director for archaeological survey of a 10.9-acre property for a proposed multifamily residential development in Murrieta. Conducted a Phase I cultural resources inventory including a pedestrian survey and records search review of the California Historical Resources Information System.

Sand Canyon Plaza, JSB Development, City of Santa Clarita, California. Served as staff archaeologist during a Phase I cultural resources inventory for a proposed commercial and residential planning development in Santa Clarita. Performed a records search review of the California Historical Resources Information System.

Open Menu Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) Contract for Cultural Resources Related Services, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW), various locations in California, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. Served as project manager, field director, health and safety officer, crew chief, and archaeological monitor and supported the undertakings of NAVFAC SW for new construction, ongoing maintenance, and repair projects by conducting cultural resources oversight for various projects throughout the Naval Southwest Division. Tasks included archaeological surveys, construction monitoring, National Register

Education

University of Oklahoma

BS, Nursing, 2011

Catholic University of America

BA, Anthropology, 2001

Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeology and Paleontology Monitor

City of San Diego Certified Archaeology Crew Chief

Range Safety Training, Camp Pendleton, California

Trimble GPS Mapping System TerraSync Certification

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 10-Hour Construction Safety Training

OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations Worker (HAZWOPER) training

Railroad Safety and Security Training

Registered Nurse

Health and Safety Officer

American Heart Association Pediatric and Adult CPR

Wilderness First Responder

eligibility evaluations, mitigation programs, geographic information system (GIS) support, cultural resource/base support, and development of cultural/landscape contexts. (Approximate contract value: \$3,000,000). Examples of projects include:

- P-1040 – Wire Mountain Road/Vandegrift Boulevard Intersection Improvements, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California
- P-1014 – Northern Region Tertiary Treatment Plant, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California
- P-1048 – Upgrades to Electrical Systems and Associated Facilities, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California
- Wilcox Range – Archaeological Monitoring to Support the Wilcox Range Ditch Drainage Clearance, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California
- P-310 – Archaeological Monitoring to Support the Small Arms Magazine, Edson Range P-310 Construction, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California
- San Clemente Island – Site Recording Only of Archaeological Sites on Northern San Clemente Island, San Clemente, California
- Silver Strand Training Complex – National Register Eligibility Determinations for Three Prehistoric Sites, Silver Strand Training Complex South Naval Base, Coronado, California
- Cultural Resource Investigation at CA-SDI-14791, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California

Education

Academy of Our Lady of Peace Parking Garage Project, T.B. Penick & Sons, Inc., San Diego, California. Served as staff archaeologist. Performed all laboratory duties for artifacts recovered from a historic refuse deposit discovered during construction; served as co-author of technical report.

Cultural Resources Monitoring, San Marcos Unified School District, San Diego County, California. Served as archaeology monitor responsible for available data review, construction activities monitoring, identified cultural resources recovery, strategy coordination with Native American groups, and cultural resource compliance establishment among contractors.

Energy

Desert Green Solar Energy, Desert Green Solar Farm LLC, Borrego Springs, California. Served as co-author of technical report for a solar system project consisting of 45 acres of solar energy facility and offsite improvement corridors in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. Tasks include preparation and submittal of CEQA document.

McCoy Solar Energy, First Solar, Riverside County, California. Served as lead paleontological monitor during construction of the proposed 750-megawatt photovoltaic solar energy generating facility northwest of Blythe. Task included environmental compliance monitoring and project management support.

Military

Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed Utility Corridors Associated with the Edwards Air Force Base (AFB) Area Development Plan, 412th Civil Engineer Directorate, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Served as staff archaeologist for the cultural resources inventory for approximately 4,339-acres of utility corridor within Edwards AFB. Assisted in report preparation and submittal of NEPA and NHPA Section 106 deliverable.

Environmental Assessment Addressing Upgrades to Support Maintenance and Energy and Water Supply Project at Navy Installation San Clemente Island, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Atlantic (NAVFAC LANT), San Clemente Island, California. Served as field director/health and safety officer and supported the undertakings of NAVFAC LANT through assessing potential impacts to cultural resources within proposed corridors along all utilities, roads, and structures for maintenance, upgrades, and vegetation management. Conducted a base-wide

archaeological site record and literature search. Developed a GIS database containing site locational information of cultural resources impacted by the proposed plan. (Approximate contract value: \$700,000).

Recreation

Cultural Resource Survey for Palomar Mountain State Park Fire Prevention, California Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego County, California. Served as archaeologist responsible for review of available data, field survey, GIS mapping and navigation, and site recordation.

Cultural and Paleontological Resource Monitoring for the Fletcher Cove Park Improvements, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor during grading and infrastructure alterations within the existing City of Solana Beach Park.

Resource Management

Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting for the 1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive Projects, Private Client. La Jolla, California. Served as field director and health and safety officer responsible for implementation and oversight of a multiphase data recovery program and subsequent monitoring to satisfy City of San Diego and CEQA guidelines and regulations. Specific responsibilities included managing the daily operations of the archaeological excavation and cultural materials inventory program and monitoring effort; orchestrating fieldwork, billing, and staffing; coordinating and consulting with Native American tribes and agencies; supervising the project crew; adhering to a strict health and safety plan in order to guarantee project safety standards; ensuring that project progression is adequate to meet or exceed project end goals; observing and interpreting archaeological excavation data in order to maximize research potential and meet the requirements of the City of San Diego, CEQA, and client/representatives; creating daily schedules and staffing plans; coordinating with various agencies and client representatives; and supervising laboratory work. (Approximate contract value: \$1,000,000).

Cultural Resource Study and Evaluation for LaPozz Claim Test, Kern County, California. Served as archaeologist responsible for review of available data, field excavations and survey, GIS mapping and navigation, site recordation, and data analysis.

Water/Wastewater

Little Lake MDP Line B, Stage 1, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, San Jacinto and Hemet, California. Served as project archaeologist for archaeological monitoring during construction, operation and maintenance of approximately 9,000 linear feet of underground storm drain facilities in the cities of San Jacinto and Hemet. Tasks include evaluation and treatment of unanticipated discoveries and preparation of deliverables.

Cultural Resource Study, Padre Dam Municipal Water District, San Diego County, California. Served as archaeologist responsible for review of available data, field excavation, GIS mapping, site recordation, strategy coordination with Native American groups, and laboratory analysis.

Cultural and Paleontological Resource Study for the City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project, San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for the City of San Diego's continuing annual water and sewer main replacement program. Examples of projects include:

- Sewer and Water Group 683A
- Sewer and Water Group 676
- Sewer and Water Group 796
- Sewer and Water Group 741
- Sewer and Water Group 718
- Sewer Pump Station 19 Replacement
- Sorrento Valley Sewer and Pump Station 89

Candise Vogel, MA

Associate Archaeologist

Candise Vogel is an Archaeologist with experience as an archaeological and laboratory technician for San Fernando Valley and more widely the Pacific Southwest. Her expressed research focus is in Zooarchaeology, the identification and preservation of faunal remains.

Project Experience

Haynes Steam Plant Soil Compaction Project, Long Beach, CA: As an archaeological field technician, monitored excavations to ensure construction activities are in compliance; monitored removal of historic culvert system, grading and compaction of soils.

Department of Water and Power Waterline Replacement Project, Montecito, CA: As an archaeological field technician, conducted intensive 20 meter Site Test Pits; responsible for documenting and photographing prehistoric/historic artifacts and feature inventories.

Heartland Solar Field Project, Firebaugh, CA: As an archaeological field technician, conducted intensive 20 meter pedestrian survey; responsible for documenting and photographing prehistoric artifact and feature inventories. Performed testing in multiple prehistoric and historic sites, collecting, recording, and photographing artifacts.

Strauss Wind Solar Development Project, Lompoc, CA: As an archaeological field and laboratory technician, performed test excavations. Recorded and documented artifacts and environmental conditions. Laboratory work consisted of processing artifacts, historic analysis, lithic analysis, curation, identification, photography of artifacts, as well as developing site inventory tables and creating site summaries for the report.

River Conduit Supply Project 7, Burbank, CA: As a cross-trained archaeological and paleontological field technician, monitored excavations to ensure construction activities are in compliance; monitored installation of overflow duct, grading and compaction of soils.

Robin Hill, Goleta, CA: As an archaeological field and laboratory technician, performed test excavations. Recorded and documented artifacts and environmental conditions. Laboratory work consisted of processing artifacts, historic analysis, lithic analysis, curation, identification, photography of artifacts, as well as developing site inventory tables and creating site summaries for the report.

AVE, Agoura Hills, CA: As an archaeological field and laboratory technician, performed test excavations. Recorded and documented artifacts and environmental conditions. Laboratory work consisted of processing artifacts, historic analysis, lithic analysis, curation, identification, photography of artifacts, as well as developing site inventory tables and creating site summaries for the report.

Education

*Johns Hopkins University
MS, Geospatial Intelligence, 2020*

*University of California, Los Angeles
(Magna Cum Laude)
MA, Near Eastern Archaeology,
2019*

*BA, Near Eastern Languages and
Culture*

BA, Anthropology

Professional Affiliations

SWAA, AAA, ASTOR

Awards/Commendations

UCLA Honors Summer Fellowship: This fellowship culminated into a primary source review of ancient Egyptian literatures describing burial ideologies now published in Aleph Undergraduate Research Journal, Oct 2018.

UCLA Dean's Award: For original research presented at the 2018 Undergraduate Research Week. Thesis title: "Satrapy, Sedition and Sacralization: A Historiographic Analysis of Egyptian Society Under Imperial Rule."

Induction, UCLA Mortar Board Society: Recognition of honors students with the highest distinction related to academic achievement.

College of the Canyons Student Scholar of the Year (2018): Awarded for literature review and original analysis of CDC data. Thesis title: "Failure to Progress: An Analysis of Human Rights Violations in Childbirth"

2017 Santa Clarita Warrior Foundation Scholarship

2016 Ricky Slocum Memorial Fund Scholarship

2016 College of the Canyons Leadership Scholarship

2011 Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal: Earned during support of combat operations in Afghanistan.

2009/2010 Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal: Twice awarded for actions performed in combat (Iraq and Afghanistan).

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-detached single-family homes on an approximately 41.58-acre site within a single tract. (November 2018–Present)

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)

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)

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.

Samantha Murray, MA

Historic Built Environment Lead / Senior Architectural Historian

Samantha Murray is a senior architectural historian with 13 years' professional experience 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 (HREs) 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.

