Appendix A

Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact Study

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BOYLE HEIGHTS SPORTS CENTER GYM

AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACT STUDY

Prepared for
LOS ANGELES BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

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1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Terry A. Hayes Associates Inc. (TAHA) has completed an Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Impact Study for the Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering (LABOE) Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym (proposed project). The analyses assessed potential environmental impacts related to air pollutant and GHG emissions resulting from construction and operation of the proposed project. Emissions were evaluated for significance in accordance with applicable South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) methodologies for individual development projects within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). The air quality impact assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Appendix G Environmental Checklist criteria. A summary describing the conclusions of potential air quality impacts associated with implementation of the proposed project is provided in **Table 1-1**.

TABLE 1-1: SUMMARY OF IMPACT STATEMENTS

Impact Statement	Level of Significance	Applicable Mitigation Measures
AIR QUALITY		
Would the proposed project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Less-Than-Significant Impact	None
Would the proposed project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	Less-Than-Significant Impact	None
Would the proposed project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	Less-Than-Significant Impact	None
Would the proposed project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Less-Than-Significant Impact	None
Would the proposed project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	Less-Than-Significant Impact	None
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS		
Would the proposed project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Less-Than-Significant Impact	None
Would the proposed project conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Less-Than-Significant Impact	None

SOURCE: TAHA, 2018.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

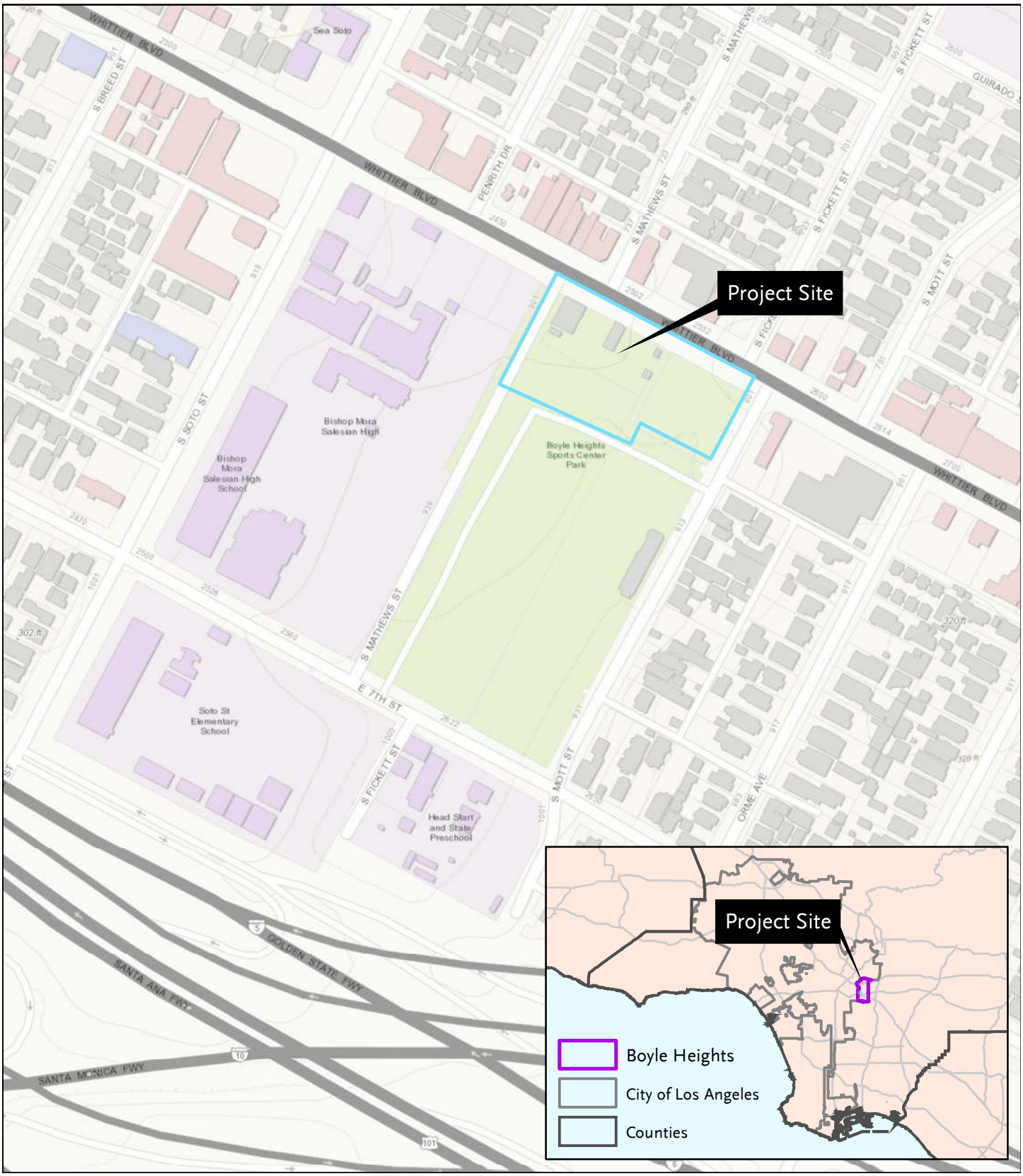
2.1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to assess the potential significance of environmental impacts related to air quality and GHG emissions associated with construction and operation of the proposed project to satisfy the requirements of the CEQA Guidelines. Following the project description, the contents of the air quality assessment of this report include an overview of the topic of air quality, a summary of air quality management regulations relevant to the proposed project, a discussion of the existing environmental setting, and the assessment of potential environmental impacts based on the Appendix G Environmental Checklist criteria for Air Quality. The GHG emissions assessment provides an overview of the atmospheric processes that make GHG emissions an environmental concern, a summary of the regulatory framework established to control GHG emissions and a brief discussion of GHG emissions trends in California, and finally analyzes the GHG emissions associated with implementation of the proposed project in the context of applicable regulations and the Appendix G Environmental Checklist criteria criteria. Impact determinations are provided for each environmental checklist item.

2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes a new 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 South Mott Street in the City of Los Angeles. The new gym will offer multi-use space for the Boyle Heights community. It will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Incorporating sustainable design principles and drought-resistant landscaping, the new facility will be certified as a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)-Net Zero (producing as much or more energy than it consumes) facility. The proposed project also includes an 8,700-square-foot surface parking lot.

The project site is currently occupied by two vacant dilapidated buildings situated along Whitter Boulevard, between Mott Street and Mathews Street. **Figure 2-1** shows the location of the project site. The adjacent land uses include commercial uses to the north, commercial and an automobile repair shop to the east, multi-family residential to the south and the Santa Isabel Catholic School/Church to the west.



Source: TAHA, 2018.

Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact Study

TAHA 2018-003 LABOE

FIGURE 2-1
PROJECT LOCATION

3.0 AIR QUALITY

This section examines the degree to which the proposed project may result in changes to air quality on regional and local scales. This section also describes the characteristics and effects of air pollutants, the applicable regulatory framework, the existing air quality conditions, and methodology and significance thresholds in the proposed project area. This section assesses the potential significance of air pollutant emissions associated with construction and operation of the proposed project. Emissions are quantified in terms of pounds (lb/day) of pollutant emitted into the atmosphere on a daily basis. The concentration of a pollutant in ambient air is defined by the amount of air pollutant per volumetric unit of air, expressed in terms of parts-per-million (ppm) or micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$).

3.1 AIR POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS AND EFFECTS

Air quality is characterized by ambient air concentrations of seven specific pollutants identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to be of concern with respect to health and welfare of the general public. These specific pollutants, known as "criteria air pollutants," are pollutants for which the federal and State governments have established ambient air quality standards, or criteria, for outdoor concentrations to protect public health. The federal ambient concentration criteria are known as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and the California ambient concentration criteria are referred to as the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). Federal criteria air pollutants include ground-level ozone (O_3), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SO_X), respirable particulate matter ten microns or less in diameter (PM_{10}), fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead (Pb). The following descriptions of each criteria air pollutant and their health effects are based on information provided by the SCAQMD.[1]

3.1.1 Federal Criteria Air Pollutants

Ozone (O_3). O_3, a colorless gas with a sharp odor, is a highly reactive form of oxygen. High O_3 concentrations exist naturally in the stratosphere. However, it is also formed in the atmosphere when volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X) react in the presence of ultraviolet sunlight (also known as smog). The primary sources of VOC and NO_X, the components of O_3, are automobile exhaust and industrial sources. Some mixing of stratospheric O_3 downward through the troposphere to the earth's surface does occur; however, the extent of O_3 transport is limited.

The propensity of O_3 for reacting with organic materials causes it to be damaging to living cells and cause health effects. O_3 enters the human body primarily through the respiratory tract and causes respiratory irritation and discomfort, makes breathing more difficult during exercise, and reduces the respiratory system's ability to remove inhaled particles and fight infection. Individuals exercising outdoors, children and people with preexisting lung disease, such as asthma and chronic pulmonary lung disease, are considered to be the most susceptible subgroups for O_3 effects.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2). NO_2 is a reddish-brown gas with a bleach-like odor. Nitric oxide (NO) is a colorless gas, formed from nitrogen (N_2) and oxygen (O_2) under conditions of high temperature and pressure which are generally present during combustion of fuels (e.g., motor vehicles); NO reacts rapidly with the oxygen in air to form NO_2. NO_2 is responsible for the brownish tinge of polluted air. The two gases, NO and NO_2, are referred to collectively as NO_X. In the presence of sunlight, atmospheric NO_2 reacts and splits to form a NO molecule and an oxygen atom. The oxygen atom can react further to form O_3, via a complex series of chemical reactions involving hydrocarbons.

[1]SCAQMD, *Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2016 AQMP*, May 2018.

Population-based studies suggest that an increase in acute respiratory illness, including infections and respiratory symptoms in children (not infants), is associated with long-term exposures to NO_2 at levels found in homes with gas stoves, which are higher than ambient levels found in Southern California (fewer or no stoves). In healthy subjects, increase in resistance to air flow and airway contraction is observed after short-term exposure to NO_2. Larger decreases in lung functions are observed in individuals with asthma and/or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (e.g., chronic bronchitis, emphysema) than in healthy individuals, indicating a greater susceptibility of these sub-groups. More recent studies have found associations between NO_2 exposures and cardiopulmonary mortality, decreased lung function, respiratory symptoms and emergency room asthma visits.

Carbon Monoxide (CO). CO is a colorless, odorless, relatively inert gas. It is a trace constituent in the unpolluted troposphere and is produced by both natural processes and human activities. In remote areas far from human habitation, CO occurs in the atmosphere at an average background concentration of 0.04 ppm, primarily as a result of natural processes such as forest fires and the oxidation of methane. Global atmospheric mixing of CO from urban and industrial sources creates higher background concentrations (up to 0.20 ppm) near urban areas. The major source of CO in urban areas is incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels, mainly gasoline.

Individuals with a deficient blood supply to the heart are the most susceptible to the adverse effects of CO exposure. The effects observed include earlier onset of chest pain with exercise, and electrocardiograph changes indicative of worsening oxygen supply to the heart. Inhaled CO has no direct toxic effect on the lungs but exerts its effect on tissues by interfering with oxygen transport by competing with oxygen to combine with hemoglobin present in the blood to form carboxyhemoglobin (COHb). Hence, conditions with an increased demand for oxygen supply can be adversely affected by exposure to CO. Individuals most at risk include patients with diseases involving heart and blood vessels, fetuses (unborn babies), and patients with chronic hypoxemia (oxygen deficiency) as seen in high altitudes.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2). SO_2 is a colorless gas with a sharp odor. It reacts in air to form sulfuric acid, which contributes to acid precipitation, and sulfates, which are components of particulate matter. Main sources of SO_2 include coal and oil used in power plants and industries. Exposure of a few minutes to low levels of SO_2 can result in airway constriction in some asthmatics. All asthmatics are sensitive to the effects of SO_2. In asthmatics, increase in resistance to air flow, as well as reduction in breathing capacity leading to severe breathing difficulties, is observed after acute higher exposure to SO_2. In contrast, healthy individuals do not exhibit similar acute responses, even after exposure to higher concentrations of SO_2.

Particulate Matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$). Particles small enough to be inhaled into the deepest parts of the lung are of great concern to public health. Major sources of PM_{10} include crushing or grinding operations; dust stirred up by vehicles traveling on roads; wood burning stoves and fireplaces; dust from construction, landfills and agriculture; wildfires and brush/waste burning; industrial sources; windblown dust from open lands; and atmospheric chemical and photochemical reactions. Emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ result from fuel combustion (e.g., motor vehicles, power generation and industrial facilities), residential fireplaces and wood stoves. In addition, $PM_{2.5}$ can be formed in the atmosphere from gases such as SO_2, NO_X, and VOC.

Respirable particles (PM_{10}) can accumulate in the respiratory system and aggravate health problems such as asthma, bronchitis and other lung diseases. Children, the elderly, exercising adults, and those suffering from asthma are especially vulnerable to adverse health effects of PM. A consistent correlation between elevated ambient fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) levels and an increase in mortality rates, respiratory infections, number and severity of asthma attacks and the

number of hospital admissions has been observed in different parts of the United States and various areas around the world. Studies have reported an association between long-term exposure to air pollution dominated by $PM_{2.5}$ and increased mortality, reduction in life-span, and an increased mortality from lung cancer.

Daily fluctuations in $PM_{2.5}$ concentration levels have also been related to hospital admissions for acute respiratory conditions, to school and kindergarten absences, to a decrease in respiratory function in normal children and to increased medication use in children and adults with asthma. Studies have also shown lung function growth in children is reduced with long-term exposure to PM. In addition to children, the elderly, and people with pre-existing respiratory and/or cardiovascular disease appear to be more susceptible to the effects of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$.

Lead (Pb). Pb in the atmosphere is present as a mixture of a number of lead compounds. Leaded gasoline and lead smelters have been the main sources of lead emitted into the air. Due to the phasing out of leaded gasoline, there was a dramatic reduction in atmospheric Pb over the past three decades. Exposure to low levels of Pb can adversely affect the development and function of the central nervous system, leading to learning disorders, distractibility, inability to follow simple commands, and lower intelligence quotient. Fetuses, infants, and children are more sensitive than others to the adverse effects of Pb exposure. In adults, increased Pb levels are associated with increased blood pressure. Pb poisoning can cause anemia, lethargy, seizures, and death. There is no evidence to suggest that there are direct effects of Pb on the respiratory system.

3.1.2 State Criteria Air Pollutants

The State of California has established CAAQS for the following pollutants in addition to those that are regulated under the NAAQS.

Visibility-Reducing Particles. Deterioration of visibility is one of the most obvious manifestations of air pollution and plays a major role in the public's perception of air quality. Visibility reduction from air pollution is often due to the presence of sulfur and NO_X, as well as PM.

Sulfates (X-SO_4^{2-}). X-SO_4^{2-} are chemical compounds which contain the sulfate ion (SO_4^{2-}) and are part of the mixture of solid materials that comprise PM_{10}. Most of SO_X in the atmosphere are produced by oxidation of SO_2. Oxidation of SO_2 yields sulfur trioxide, which reacts with water to form sulfuric acid, which contributes to acid deposition. The reaction of sulfuric acid with basic substances such as ammonia yields SO_4^{2-}, a component of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. Both mortality and morbidity effects have been observed with an increase in ambient SO_4^{2-} concentrations. However, studies to separate the effects of SO_4^{2-} from the effects of other pollutants have generally not been successful. Clinical studies of asthmatics exposed to sulfuric acid suggest that adolescent asthmatics are possibly a subgroup susceptible to acid aerosol exposure.

Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S). H_2S is a colorless, flammable, poisonous compound having a characteristic rotten-egg odor. It is used as a reagent and as an intermediate in the preparation of other reduced sulfur compounds. It is also a by-product of the desulfurization processes in the oil and gas industries and rayon production, sewage treatment, and leather tanning. Geothermal power plants, petroleum production and refining, and sewer gas are specific sources of H_2S in California. High H_2S exposure has been documented as a cause of sudden death in the workplace.

Vinyl Chloride. Vinyl chloride is a colorless, flammable gas at ambient temperature and pressure. It is also highly toxic and is classified as a known carcinogen by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists and the International Agency for Research on Cancer. At room temperature, vinyl chloride is a gas with a sickly-sweet odor that is easily condensed. However, it is

stored at cooler temperatures as a liquid. Due to the hazardous nature of vinyl chloride to human health, there are no end products that use vinyl chloride in its monomer form. Vinyl chloride is a chemical intermediate, not a final product.

Vinyl chloride is an important industrial chemical chiefly used to produce polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The process involves vinyl chloride liquid fed to polymerization reactors where it is converted from a monomer to a polymer PVC. The final product of the polymerization process is PVC in either a flake or pellet form. From its flake or pellet form, PVC is sold to companies that heat and mold the PVC into end products such as PVC pipe and bottles. Vinyl chloride is not only used to make PVC products, but it is also a natural degradation product of chlorinated industrial solvents (e.g., perchloroethylene, trichloroethene, etc.). Vinyl chloride emissions are historically associated primarily with landfills and sites contaminated with chlorinated solvents.

3.1.3 Air Toxics

Air toxics are generally defined as those contaminants that are known or suspected to cause serious health problems, but do not have a corresponding ambient air quality standard. Air toxics are also defined as an air pollutant that may increase a person's risk of developing cancer and/or other serious health effects; however, the emission of a toxic chemical does not automatically create a health hazard. Air toxics include metals, other particles, gases absorbed by particles, and certain vapors from fuels and other sources. According to the 2006 California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality, the majority of the estimated health risks from air toxics can be attributed to relatively few compounds, the most important being PM from the exhaust of diesel-fueled engines (diesel PM). Diesel PM differs from other air toxics in that it is a complex mixture of hundreds of substances rather than a single substance.

Acute exposure to diesel exhaust may cause irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs, and some neurological effects, such as lightheadedness. Acute exposure may also elicit a cough or nausea, as well as exacerbate asthma. Chronic exposure to diesel PM in experimental animal inhalation studies has shown a range of dose-dependent lung inflammation and cellular changes in the lung and immunological effects. Based upon human and laboratory studies, there is considerable evidence that diesel PM is a likely carcinogen. Human epidemiological studies have demonstrated an association between diesel PM exposure and increased lung cancer rates in occupational settings.

3.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This portion of the air quality section provides brief discussions of the relevant regulations, policies, and programs that have been adopted by federal, state, and local agencies to protect air quality and public health.

Federal

The Clean Air Act (CAA) governs air quality at the national level and the USEPA is responsible for enforcing the regulations provided in the CAA. Under the CAA, the USEPA is authorized to establish NAAQS that set protective limits on concentrations of air pollutants in ambient air. Enforcement of the NAAQS is required under the 1977 CAA and subsequent amendments. As required by the CAA, NAAQS have been established for the seven criteria air pollutants: O_3, NO_2, CO, SO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and Pb. These pollutants are common byproducts of human activities and have been documented through scientific research to cause adverse health effects. The CAA grants the USEPA authority to designate areas as attainment, nonattainment, or maintenance (previously nonattainment and currently attainment) for each criteria pollutant based on whether the NAAQS concentrations have been met on a regional scale relying upon air monitoring data from the most recent three-year period. The NAAQS are summarized in **Table 3-1**.

TABLE 3-1: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND ATTAINMENT STATUS DESIGNATIONS

Pollutant	Averaging Period	California		Federal	
		Standards (CAAQS)	Attainment Status	Standards (NAAQS)	Attainment Status
Ozone (O_3)	1-Hour Average	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment	--	--
	8-Hour Average	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m^3)	Pending – Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-Hour Average	20 ppm (23 mg/m^3)	Attainment	35.0 ppm (40 mg/m^3)	Attainment
	8-Hour Average	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	Attainment	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	1-Hour Average	0.18 ppm (338 µg/m^3)	Attainment	0.10 ppm (188 µg/m^3)	Attainment
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm (57 µg/m^3)	Attainment	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m^3)	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	1-Hour Average	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m^3)	Attainment	0.075 ppm (196 µg/m^3)	Pending – Attainment
	24-Hour Average	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m^3)	Attainment	0.14 ppm (365 µg/m^3)	Attainment
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	--	--	0.030 ppm (80 µg/m^3)	Attainment
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	24-Hour Average	50 µg/m^3	Nonattainment	150 µg/m^3	Attainment (Maintenance)
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m^3	Nonattainment	--	--
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	24-Hour Average	--	--	35 µg/m^3	Nonattainment
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m^3	Nonattainment	12.0 µg/m^3	Nonattainment
Lead (Pb)	30-day Average	1.5 µg/m^3	Attainment	--	--
	Calendar Quarter	--	--	1.5 µg/m^3	Unclassified/ Attainment
	Rolling 3-Month Average	--	--	0.15 µg/m^3	Unclassified/ Attainment
Sulfates	24-Hour Average	25 µg/m^3	Attainment	**No Federal Standards**	
Hydrogen Sulfide	1-Hour Average	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m^3)	Attainment		
Vinyl Chloride	24-Hour Average	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m^3)	Attainment		

ppm = Parts per million; µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter.
SOURCE: SCAQMD, *NAAQS and CAAQS Attainment Status for South Coast Air Basin*, February 2016.

As part of its enforcement responsibilities, the USEPA requires each state with nonattainment areas to prepare and submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that demonstrates the means to attain the federal standards. The SIP must integrate federal, state, and local plan components and regulations to identify specific measures to reduce pollution, using a combination of performance standards and market-based programs within the timeframe identified in the SIP.

State

Air quality in California is also governed by more stringent regulations under the California Clean Air Act (CCAA). The CCAA is administered by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) at the state level and by the air quality management districts at the regional and local levels. The CCAA requires all areas of the state to achieve and maintain the CAAQS by the earliest feasible date, which is determined in the most recent SIP based on existing emissions and reasonably foreseeable control measures that will be implemented in the future. The CAAQS are also summarized in **Table 3-1**, which also presents the attainment status designations for the Los Angeles County portion of the SCAB. The CARB's statewide comprehensive air toxics program was established in the early 1980s. The Toxic Air Contaminant Identification and Control Act created California's program to reduce exposure to air toxics. Under the Toxic Air Contaminant Identification and Control Act, the CARB is required to prioritize the identification and control of air toxics emissions. In selecting substances for review, the CARB must consider criteria relating to the risk of harm to public health, such as amount or potential amount of emissions, manner of and exposure to usage of the substance in California, persistence in the atmosphere, and ambient concentrations in the community.

Regional

The 1977 Lewis Air Quality Management Act established the SCAQMD in order to coordinate air quality planning efforts throughout Southern California. The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over a total area of 10,743 square miles, consisting of the SCAB—which comprises 6,745 square miles including Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties—and the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea and Mojave Desert Air Basins. The proposed project would be located in the neighborhood of Reseda, which is situated in the SCAB portion of Los Angeles County and is within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD.

The SCAQMD is tasked with preparing regional programs and policies designed to improve air quality within the SCAB, which are assessed and published in the form of the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The AQMP is updated every four years to evaluate the effectiveness of the adopted programs and policies and to forecast attainment dates for nonattainment pollutants to support the SIP based on measured regional air quality and anticipated implementation of new technologies and emissions reductions. The most recent publication is the 2016 AQMP, which is intended to serve as a regional blueprint for achieving the federal air quality standards and healthful air.

The 2016 AQMP represents a thorough analysis of existing and potential regulatory control options, and includes available, proven, and cost-effective strategies to pursue multiple goals in promoting reductions in GHG emissions and toxic risk, as well as efficiencies in energy use, transportation, and goods movement. The 2016 AQMP focuses on demonstrating NAAQS attainment dates for the 2008 8-hour O_3 standard, the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard, and the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard. The 2016 AQMP acknowledged that the most significant air quality challenge in the SCAB is the reduction of NO_X emissions sufficient to meet the upcoming ozone standard deadlines. The 2016 AQMP includes both stationary and mobile source strategies to ensure that rapidly approach attainment deadlines are met, that public health is protected to the

maximum extent feasible, and that the region is not faced with burdensome sanctions if the NAAQS are not met by the established date.

The 2016 AQMP includes an element that is related to transportation and sustainable communities planning. Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 40450, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)—the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for Southern California—has the responsibility of preparing and approving the portions of the 2016 AQMP relating to regional demographic projections and integrated regional land use, housing, employment, and transportation programs, measures, and strategies. The analysis incorporated into the 2016 AQMP is based on the forecasts contained within the SCAG 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS). Land use strategies outlined in the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS that will contribute to regional air quality improvements include: focusing new growth around transit/high quality transit areas (HQTAs), planning for growth around livable corridors, providing more options for short trips/neighborhood mobility areas, and supporting local sustainability planning.

The SCAQMD has also established various rules to manage and improve air quality in the SCAB. The project proponent shall comply with all applicable SCAQMD Rules and Regulations pertaining to construction activities, including, but not limited to:

- Rule 402 (Nuisance) states that a person should not emit air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property.

- Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust) controls fugitive dust through various requirements including, but not limited to, applying water in sufficient quantities to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes, applying soil binders to uncovered areas, reestablishing ground cover as quickly as possible, utilizing a wheel washing system to remove bulk material from tires and vehicle undercarriages before vehicles exit the project site, limiting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour, and maintaining effective cover over exposed areas. Rule 403 also prohibits the release of fugitive dust emissions from any active operation, open storage piles, or disturbed surface area beyond the property line of the emission source and prohibits particulate matter deposits on public roadways.

3.3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.3.1 Air Pollution Climatology

The project site is located within the SCAB, which is subject to some of the worst air pollution in the nation due to the immense magnitude of emissions sources and the combination of topography, low mean atmospheric mixing height, and abundant sunshine. Although the SCAB has a semiarid climate, air near the surface is generally moist because of the presence of a shallow marine layer. With very low average wind speeds, there is a limited capacity to disperse air contaminants horizontally. The mountains and hills surrounding the SCAB contribute to the variation of rainfall, temperature, and winds throughout the region.

During the spring and early summer, pollution produced during any one day is typically blown out of the SCAB through mountain passes or lifted by warm, vertical currents adjacent to mountain slopes. The vertical dispersion of air pollutants in the SCAB is limited by temperature inversions in the atmosphere close to the Earth's surface. The combination of stagnant wind conditions and low

inversions produces the greatest pollutant concentrations. On days of no inversion or high wind speeds, ambient air pollutant concentrations are lowest. During periods of low inversions and low wind speeds, air pollutants become more concentrated in urbanized areas with pollution sources of greater magnitude.

3.3.2 Local Climate Conditions

The mountains and hills within the SCAB contribute to the variation of rainfall, temperature, and winds throughout the region. The nearest meteorological station that collects data describing local climate conditions in the proposed project area is at the University of Southern California (USC) campus, which is situated approximately three miles west of the proposed project. The USC campus meteorological station continuously measures and records temperature and precipitation levels throughout the year. The annual average temperature in the proposed project area is 65.4 degrees Fahrenheit (°F).[2] The project site and surrounding area experience a mean winter temperature of 58.9°F and a mean summer temperature of 72.6°F.[3] Within the project site and its vicinity, the average wind speed is approximately 2.8 miles per hour from the west.[4]

According to the USC campus meteorological station data, total precipitation in the proposed project area averages approximately 14.9 inches annually. Precipitation occurs mostly during the winter and relatively infrequently during the summer. Precipitation averages 2.8 inches during the winter, 0.75 inches during the spring, 1.0 inch during the fall, and less than 0.1 inch during the summer.[5]

3.3.3 Local Air Quality Conditions

Air quality within the SCAB region is characterized by concentrations of air pollutants measured at 40 monitoring stations located throughout the SCAQMD jurisdiction. The SCAB is divided geographically into 38 source receptors areas (SRAs), each of which contains an air quality monitoring station. The SRA boundaries were drawn based on the local emission inventories and surrounding topography. The proposed project is located in SRA 1 (Central Los Angeles). The monitoring station that collects ambient air quality data in SRA 1 is the Los Angeles-North Main Street Monitoring Station located at 1630 North Main Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012 with data collected up to year 2016.[6] From the past five years of collected data, ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ pollutants have exceeded state and federal standards and PM_{10} pollutants have only exceeded state standards.[7]

3.3.4 Sensitive Receptors

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to changes in air quality than others, depending on the population groups and the activities involved. The CARB has identified the following groups who are most likely to experience adverse health effects due to exposure to air pollution: children less than 14 years of age, the elderly over 65 years of age, athletes, and people with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases. According to the SCAQMD, land uses that constitute sensitive receptors include residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and

[2]Western Regional Climate Center, *Historical Climate Information*, http://www.wrrc.dri.edu, accessed on May 15, 2018.
[3]*Ibid*.
[4]SCAQMD, *Meteorological Data*, http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-data-studies/meteorological-data/data-for-aermod, accessed on May 15, 2018.
[5]Western Regional Climate Center, *Historical Climate Information*, http://www.wrrc.dri.edu, accessed on May 15, 2018.
[6]CARB, *Quality Assurance Air Monitoring Site Information*, accessed May 17, 2018.
[7]CARB, Air Quality Data Statistics, *Top 4 Summary*, accessed May 17, 2018.

retirement homes. As shown in **Figure 3-1**, the sensitive land uses in closest proximity to the project site include the Santa Isabel Catholic School/Church play yard located approximately 100 feet to the west, residences located approximately 150 feet to the southeast, and residences located approximately 200 feet to the north.

3.4 METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

3.4.1 Methodology

Implementation of the proposed project will involve the construction and operation of a gym with an adjacent surface parking lot. The air quality analysis conducted for the proposed project is consistent with the methods described in the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (1993 edition), as well as the updates to the *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, as provided on the SCAQMD website. The SCAQMD recommends the use of the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod, version 2016.3.1) as a tool for quantifying emissions of air pollutants that will be generated by constructing and operating development projects under CEQA. The detailed CalEEMod output files disclosing estimated air pollutant emissions can be found in the **Appendix**.

Sources of air pollutant emissions associated with construction activities include off-road equipment exhaust, fugitive dust particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) from earthmoving activities, and vehicle trips to and from the project site for construction workers and material delivery and hauling disposal of demolition debris. Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to take a total of approximately 68 weeks. Existing structures on the project site include two vacant dilapidated buildings, with asphalt paving that would be removed prior to construction activities. Demolition of the two vacant buildings is anticipated to last approximately three and a half weeks commencing in March 2021. Subsequently, construction of the proposed project will involve site preparation and grading of the project site which will last approximately four weeks, followed by an approximate 51-week facility construction phase. Paving of the parking lots and finishing of the building structures will occur during the final eight weeks of construction. The CalEEMod software was utilized to quantify estimates of maximum daily air pollutant emissions from construction equipment use and vehicular travel.

The SCAQMD recommends that air pollutant emissions generated by construction activities be assessed for potentially significant air quality impacts at regional and local scales. Regional emissions include air pollutant emissions from all sources associated with construction activities, while localized emissions refer specifically to those emissions generated by sources on the project site. Maximum daily emissions were quantified for each construction activity based on the number and type of equipment required and daily hours of use, in addition to vehicle trips to and from the project site. The CalEEMod model provides regionally-specific default values for daily equipment usage rates and worker trip lengths, as well as emissions factors for heavy duty equipment and passenger vehicles that have been derived by the CARB through extensive air quality investigations and surveys.

Localized air pollutant emissions from construction activities were analyzed in accordance with the SCAQMD Localized Significance Threshold (LST) methodology. The LST methodology was devised to prevent small-scale hot spot concentrations of air pollutants from exceeding ambient air quality standards at nearby sensitive receptors. The project site is located in the Central Los Angeles SRA, which is identified as SRA 1 within the SCAQMD jurisdiction.

Source: TAHA, 2018.

Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact Study

FIGURE 3-1
SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

taha environmental planners
TAHA 2018-003 LABOE

The LST methodology document contains SRA-specific values for maximum allowable on-site emissions (i.e., construction equipment and fugitive dust) during construction based on locally monitored air quality, the size of maximum daily disturbed area, and the proximity of sensitive receptors. Maximum on-site emissions resulting from construction activities were quantified and assessed against the applicable LST values for a one-acre project site having sensitive receptors within 80 feet (approximately 25 meters) of the project site boundary in SRA 1; the applicable LST values are shown in **Table 3-2** below.

The CalEEMod software also generates estimates of air pollutant emissions that will be generated during future operation of the proposed project. The primary sources of operational air pollutant emissions are stationary sources associated with VOC off-gassing from the paved parking lot and vehicle trips by patrons to and from the project site. The transportation study for the proposed project determined that there would be approximately 288 daily trips per day.

3.4.2 CEQA Significance Thresholds

In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant impact on the environment related to air quality if it would:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan;
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation;
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors);
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

The SCAQMD published a *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* to guide air quality assessments for CEQA projects within its jurisdiction. SCAQMD methodologies recommend that air pollutant emissions be analyzed in both regional and local contexts. Regional emissions refer to all emissions that would be associated with construction and operation of a project, while localized emissions refer to only those emissions that would be produced by sources located on the project site. To assist in the assessment of air pollutant emissions under impact criteria a), b), and c) above, the SCAQMD established maximum daily threshold values for air pollutant emissions from CEQA projects within the SCAB. The mass daily thresholds were derived using regional emissions modeling techniques to prevent the occurrence of air quality violations that would obstruct implementation of the regional AQMP and hinder efforts to improve regional air quality.

Table 3-2 presents the SCAQMD mass daily air quality significance thresholds for regional and localized emissions of regulated pollutants resulting from construction activities.[8] The localized air quality significance thresholds are specific to SRA 1 for a one-acre construction site with sensitive receptors within 80 feet (approximately 25 meters) and were obtained from the SCAQMD LST guidance document.[9,10] The LST values were derived from regionally-specific modeling of pollutant emissions and are designed to prevent localized pollutant concentrations from exceeding applicable ambient air quality standards near construction sites. Also presented in **Table 3-2** are the operational mass daily thresholds applicable within the SCAQMD jurisdiction.

[8]SCAQMD, *SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds – Mass Daily Thresholds*, March 2015.
[9]SCAQMD, *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology Appendix C Mass Rate Lookup Tables*, October 21, 2009.
[10]SCAQMD, *Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds*, 2008.

TABLE 3-2: SCAQMD AIR QUALITY SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS – MASS DAILY EMISSIONS						
Pollutant	**VOC**	**NO_X**	**CO**	**SO_X**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
CONSTRUCTION						
Regional Threshold (lb/day)	75	100	550	150	150	55
Localized Threshold (lb/day)	--	74	680	--	5	3
OPERATION						
Regional Threshold (lb/day)	55	55	550	150	150	55
Note: LST values selected for 1-acre daily disturbance based on equipment inventory and 25-meter receptor distance in SRA 1. **SOURCE**: SCAQMD, 2015.						

3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

3.5.1 Would the proposed project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Impact Analysis

Construction. According to the SCAQMD, there are two key indicators of consistency with the applicable air quality plan: 1) whether the proposed project would result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the air quality plan; and 2) whether the proposed project would cause the project area to exceed the forecasted growth incorporated into the applicable air quality plan.

The first consistency criterion is related to violations of the CAAQS and NAAQS. Construction emissions associated with development of the proposed project would be temporary in nature and would not have a long-term impact on the region's ability to meet California and federal air quality standards. As described under the impact discussion for **Criterion 3.5.2** (Section 3.5.2), maximum daily emissions of air pollutants from construction activities would not exceed regional or localized significance threshold values. In addition, construction activities associated with the proposed project would comply with State and local strategies designed to control air pollution, such as SCAQMD Rules 402 and 403. By adhering to the stringent SCAQMD rules and regulations pertaining to fugitive dust control and maintaining maximum daily emissions below the SCAQMD mass daily thresholds, project construction activities would be consistent with the goals and objectives of the applicable air quality plan to improve air quality in the SCAB and would not result in an air quality violation.

The second consistency criterion requires that the proposed project not exceed the assumptions incorporated into the applicable air quality plan. The most applicable air quality plans for the proposed project are the 2016 AQMP, which is based on the SCAG 2016–2040 RTP/SCS. A large-scale individual project could potentially exceed assumptions in the air quality plan if it resulted in a zoning change that resulted in disproportionate growth relative to the land use types analyzed in the air quality plan. However, the air quality plan focuses on long-term, operational sources of air pollutants that contribute to the regional emission inventory. Short-term, temporary emissions associated with construction activities would not conflict with the air quality plan so long as no SCAQMD air quality mass daily thresholds of significance are exceeded. As shown in **Table 3-3** under **Criterion 3.5.2**, construction activities would not generate daily air pollutant emissions of sufficient magnitude to exceed any applicable threshold of significance and impacts under **Criterion 3.5.1** associated with construction activities would be less than significant for the proposed project, and no mitigation is required.

TABLE 3-3: ESTIMATED DAILY CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Phase	Daily Emissions (Pounds Per Day)					
	VOC	**NO_X**	**CO**	**SO_X**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
DEMOLITION						
On-Site Emissions	2.7	28.6	16.3	<0.1	1.3	1.2
Off-Site Emissions	0.2	5.5	1.9	<0.1	0.5	0.2
Total	***3.0***	***34.1***	***18.2***	***<0.1***	***1.8***	***1.3***
SITE PREPARATION						
On-Site Emissions	0.7	7.7	3.2	<0.1	0.3	0.2
Off-Site Emissions	0.1	1.1	0.9	<0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	***0.8***	***8.9***	***4.1***	***<0.1***	***0.5***	***0.3***
SITE GRADING						
On-Site Emissions	2.2	23.3	14.8	<0.1	3.7	2.3
Off-Site Emissions	0.2	5.5	1.9	<0.1	0.5	0.2
Total	***2.5***	***28.8***	***16.8***	***<0.1***	***4.2***	***2.5***
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION						
On-Site Emissions	1.6	17.2	16.7	<0.1	0.8	0.7
Off-Site Emissions	0.1	0.6	0.9	<0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	***1.7***	***17.8***	***17.7***	***<0.1***	***1.0***	***0.8***
PAVING + ARCHITECTURAL COATING						
On-Site Emissions	2.5	7.3	10.4	<0.1	0.3	0.3
Off-Site Emissions	0.1	1.0	0.7	<0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	***2.6***	***8.3***	***11.1***	***<0.1***	***0.5***	***0.4***
REGIONAL ANALYSIS						
Maximum Regional Daily Emissions	**3.0**	**34.1**	**18.2**	**<0.1**	**4.2**	**2.5**
Regional Significance Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceed Regional Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
LOCALIZED ANALYSIS						
Maximum Localized Daily Emissions	**--**	**28.6**	**16.7**	**--**	**3.7**	**2.3**
Localized Significance Threshold	--	74	680	--	5	3
Exceed Localized Threshold?	**--**	**No**	**No**	**--**	**No**	**No**

Note: Emissions modeling files can be found in the **Appendix**.
SOURCE: TAHA, 2019.

Operation. Implementation of the proposed project would introduce a new public recreation facility to the community of Boyle Heights, which would generate a maximum of approximately 288 daily vehicle trips in the project area. Stationary source emissions associated with the proposed project would be minimal, as shown in **Table 3-4** under **Criterion 3.5.2**. The emissions modeling results presented in **Table 3-4** demonstrate that operation of the proposed project would not exceed any applicable SCAQMD threshold. Furthermore, implementation of the proposed project would not introduce any new residential or commercial land uses to the project area, and therefore population and employment projections for the region would not be affected. The proposed project would not have any potential to result in growth that would exceed the projections incorporated into the AQMP or the SCAG 2016–2040 RTP/SCS. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to operational air pollutant emissions under **Criterion 3.5.1**, and no mitigation is required.

3.5.2 Would the proposed project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Impact Analysis

Construction. Construction of the proposed project would have a potentially significant air quality impact under this criterion if maximum daily emissions of any regulated pollutant exceeded the applicable SCAQMD air quality significance thresholds presented in **Table 3-2**. Daily emissions of regulated pollutants were quantified following the methodology described in Section 3.4.1 for each phase of construction activity. The estimate of fugitive dust emissions account for Rule 403 compliance. Examples of Rule 403 compliance include: a) All exposed areas will be frequently watered to reduce the generation of dust, and b) Vehicle speed of construction vehicles/equipment in exposed areas (i.e., unpaved access) shall be reduced to reduce the generation of dust.

Table 3-3 shows a comparison of the maximum daily emissions during each phase of construction to the applicable SCAQMD air quality significance thresholds. Maximum daily emissions of air pollutants that would be generated by proposed project construction activities would not exceed any applicable regional or localized threshold values. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Operation. Implementation of the proposed project would introduce approximately 288 daily vehicle trips to the project area and marginally increase area source emissions. The new facility will be certified as a LEED-Net Zero (producing as much or more energy than it consumes) facility. Therefore, electricity-related emissions have been excluded from the emissions summary. The results of operational emissions modeling are presented in **Table 3-4**. Maximum daily emissions of all regulated pollutants would remain substantially below the applicable SCAQMD operational mass daily thresholds. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to operational air pollutant emissions, and no mitigation is required.

TABLE 3-4: ESTIMATED DAILY OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

	Daily Emissions (Pounds Per Day)					
Source Category	**VOC**	**NO_X**	**CO**	**SO_X**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Area	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	0	<0.1	<0.1
Energy (Natural Gas)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Mobile	0.5	1.9	5.7	<0.1	1.9	0.5
ANALYSIS						
Regional Total	**0.7**	**2.0**	**5.7**	**<0.1**	**2.1**	**0.5**
Regional Significance Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceed Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

SOURCE: TAHA, 2018.

3.5.3 Would the proposed project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Impact Analysis

Construction. The SCAB is designated as nonattainment of the CAAQS and NAAQS for O_3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. Therefore, there is an ongoing regional cumulative impact associated with these air pollutants. Taking into account the existing environmental conditions, the SCAQMD propagated guidance that an individual project can emit allowable quantities of these pollutants on a regional scale without significantly contributing to the cumulative impacts.

As discussed above and shown in **Table 3-3**, air pollutant emissions associated with construction of the proposed project would not exceed any applicable SCAQMD air quality thresholds of significance. Despite the region being in nonattainment of the ambient air quality standards for O_3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, the SCAQMD does not consider individual project emissions of lesser magnitude than the mass daily thresholds to be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of nonattainment pollutants and the impact would be less than significant, no mitigation is required.

Operation. Implementation of the proposed project would create a new public recreation facility to the community of Boyle Heights, and operational air pollutant emissions would be substantially below the applicable SCAQMD mass daily thresholds. Operation of the gym would not introduce a substantial source of long-term O_3 precursor emission or particulate matter emissions for which the SCAB is currently designated nonattainment. As discussed above, the SCAQMD has propagated guidance that the project-specific mass daily thresholds may be used as a reference metric to evaluate the potential for cumulatively considerable net increases in nonattainment pollutants. If the SCAQMD mass daily thresholds were exceeded, further analysis would be warranted to ensure that emissions would not be cumulatively considerable. However, as shown in **Table 3-4**, operation of the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD mass daily threshold for VOC, NO_X, or particulate matter. Furthermore, the new facility will be certified as a LEED-Net Zero (producing as much or more energy than it consumes) facility. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to operational air pollutant emissions.

3.5.4 Would the proposed project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Impact Analysis

Construction. The SCAQMD devised its LST values to prevent the occurrence of localized hot spots of criteria pollutant concentrations at sensitive receptor locations surrounding the project site. The LST values were determined using emissions modeling based on ambient air quality measured throughout the SCAB. If maximum daily emissions remain below the LST values during construction activities, it is highly unlikely that air pollutant concentrations in ambient air would reach substantial levels sufficient to create public health concerns for sensitive receptors. As shown in **Table 3-3**, maximum daily emissions of criteria pollutants and O_3 precursors from sources located on the project site would not exceed any applicable LST values. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would not result in exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of criteria pollutants.

With regards to emissions of air toxics, carcinogenic risks, and non-carcinogenic hazards, the use of heavy duty construction equipment and haul trucks during construction activities would release diesel PM to the atmosphere through exhaust emissions. Diesel PM is a known carcinogen, and extended exposure to elevated concentrations of diesel PM can increase excess cancer risks in individuals. However, carcinogenic risks are typically assessed over timescales of several years to decades, as the carcinogenic dose response is cumulative in nature. Short term exposures to diesel PM would have to involve extremely high concentrations in order to exceed the SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Threshold of 10 excess cancers per million.

Over the course of construction activities, average diesel PM emissions from on-site equipment would be approximately 0.75 pounds per day on construction work days, and 0.54 pounds per day when accounting for weekends. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that diesel PM concentrations would be of any public health concern during the 22-month construction period, and diesel PM emissions would cease upon completion of construction activities. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to construction toxic air contaminants.

Operation. The proposed project would introduce a new recreational facility to the project area. The proposed project does not include an industrial component that would constitute a new substantial stationary source of operational air pollutant emissions, nor does it include a land use that would generate a substantial number of heavy duty truck trips within the region. There would be no substantial source of air toxic emissions. Additionally, as shown in **Table 3-4**, daily emissions of criteria pollutants would remain far below the applicable SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to operational toxic air contaminants.

3.5.5 Would the proposed project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Impact Analysis

Construction. A significant impact would occur if construction or operation of the proposed project would result in the creation of nuisance odors that would be noxious to a substantial number of people. Potential sources that may produce objectionable odors during construction activities include equipment exhaust, application of asphalt and architectural coatings, and other interior and exterior finishes. Odors from these sources would be localized and generally confined to the immediate area surrounding the project site, and would be temporary in nature and would not persist beyond the termination of construction activities. The proposed project would utilize typical construction techniques, and the odors would be typical of most construction sites and temporary in nature. In addition, as construction-related emissions dissipate away from the construction area, the odors associated with these emissions would also decrease and would be quickly diluted. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to construction odors.

Operation. The proposed project would introduce a new recreational facility to the Project area. According to the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, land uses and industrial operations that are associated with odor complaints include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies and fiberglass molding. The project site would not be developed with land uses that are typically associated with odor complaints. On-site trash receptacles would have the potential to create adverse odors. Trash receptacles would be located and maintained in a manner that promotes odor control in accordance with the Los Angeles Clean Streets program and no adverse odor impacts are

anticipated from these types of land uses. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to operational odors.

3.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Refer to **Criterion 3.5-3**, above, for a discussion of the cumulative impacts. The SCAQMD has indicated that the project-level air quality significance thresholds may be used as an indicator to determine if project emissions contribute considerably to an existing cumulative impact. As discussed in **Criterion 3.5-2**, air pollutant emissions associated with construction and operation of the proposed project would not exceed any applicable SCAQMD regional or localized air quality thresholds of significance. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable net increase of criteria pollutants or O_3 precursors. Furthermore, the new facility will be certified as a LEED-Net Zero (producing as much or more energy than it consumes) facility. Cumulative impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

4.0 GREENHOUSE GAS

The purpose of this section is to discuss describe how the proposed project would affect regional GHG emissions. GHG emissions refer to airborne pollutants that are generally believed to affect global climate conditions. These pollutants have the effect of trapping heat in the atmosphere, thereby altering weather patterns and climatic conditions.

4.1 POLLUTANTS AND EFFECTS

GHG emissions refer to a group of emissions that are generally believed to affect global climate conditions. The greenhouse effect compares the Earth and the atmosphere surrounding it to a greenhouse with glass panes. The glass panes in a greenhouse let heat from sunlight in and reduce the amount of heat that escapes. GHGs, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O), keep the average surface temperature of the Earth close to 60°F. Without the natural greenhouse effect, the Earth's surface would be about 61°F cooler.[11]

In addition to CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O, GHGs include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), black carbon (black carbon is the most strongly light-absorbing component of particulate matter emitted from burning fuels such as coal, diesel, and biomass), and water vapor. CO_2 is the most abundant pollutant that contributes to climate change through fossil fuel combustion. The other GHGs are less abundant but have higher global warming potential than CO_2. To account for this higher potential, emissions of other GHGs are frequently expressed in the equivalent of CO_2, denoted as CO_2e. CO_2e is a measurement used to account for the fact that different GHGs have different potential to retain infrared radiation in the atmosphere and contribute to the greenhouse effect. This potential, known as the global warming potential (GWP) of a GHG, is dependent on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. **Table 4-1** shows various GWP.

TABLE 4-1: GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL FOR VARIOUS GREENHOUSE GASES

Pollutant	Lifetime (Years)	Global Warming Potential (20-Year)	Global Warming Potential (100-Year)
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	--	1	1
Methane (CH_4)	12	21	25
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	114	310	298
Nitrogen Trifluoride	740	Unknown	17,200
Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6)	3,200	23,900	22,800
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	2,600-50,000	6,500-9,200	7,390-12,200
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	1-270	140-11,700	124-14,800

SOURCE: CARB, *Global Warming Potentials*, https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/background/gwp.htm, accessed on May 21, 2018.

4.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In response to growing scientific and political concern with global climate change, a series of federal and state laws have been adopted to reduce GHG emissions. The following provides a brief summary of GHG regulations and policies. This is a not a n exhaustive list of all regulations and policies.

[11]California Environmental Protection Agency Climate Action Team, *Climate Action Report to Governor Schwarzenegger and the California Legislator*, March 2006.

Federal

- ***Massachusetts vs. Environmental Protection Agency, 127 S. Ct. 1438 (2007)*** - A supreme court ruling that CO_2 and other GHGs are pollutants under the CAA.

- **Energy Independence and Security Act** - This act set a Renewable Fuel Standard of 36 billion gallons of biofuel usage by 2022, increases Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards of setting 35 miles per gallon of cars and light trucks by 2020 and sets new standards for lighting and residential and commercial appliance equipment.

- **National Fuel Efficiency Policy and Fuel Economy Standards** - This 2009 policy was designed to increase fuel economy by more than five percent by 2016 starting with model year 2012 cars and trucks.

- **Heavy-Duty Vehicle Program** – This 2011 program established the first fuel efficiency requirements for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles beginning with model year 2014.

State

- **Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings (Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations)** – Title 24 standards contain energy and water efficiency requirements (and indoor air quality requirements) for newly constructed buildings, additions to existing buildings, and alterations to existing buildings.

- **California Green Building Code** - Also referred to as CalGreen, lays out minimum requirements for newly constructed buildings in California, which will reduce GHG emissions through improved efficiency and process improvements.

- **Senate Bill 1078 (SB 1078), Senate Bill 107 (SB 107), and Executive Order (E.O.) S-14-08 (Renewables Portfolio Standard)** - Signed on September 12, 2002, SB 1078 required California to generate 20 percent of its electricity from renewable energy by 2017. SB 107, signed on September 26, 2006 changed the due date for this goal from 2017 to 2010, which was achieved by the state. On November 17, 2008, E.O. S-14-08, which established a Renewables Portfolio Standard target for California requiring that all retail sellers of electricity serve 33 percent of their load with renewable energy by 2020.

- **Executive Order (E.O.) S-3-05** - E.O. S-3-05 set the following GHG emission reduction targets: by 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels; by 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels; and by 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

- **Assembly Bill 32** - The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, also known as Assembly Bill 32, was signed into law. Assembly Bill 32 focuses on reducing GHG emissions in California and requires the CARB to adopt rules and regulations that would achieve GHG emissions equivalent to Statewide levels in 1990 by 2020. The 2020 target reductions were estimated to be 174 million metric tons of CO_2e. In November 2017 CARB adopted the final 2017 Scoping Plan: The Strategy for Achieving California's 2030 GHG target (2017 Scoping Plan). The 2017 Scoping Plan incorporates, coordinates, and leverages many existing and ongoing efforts and identifies new policies and actions to accomplish the State's climate goals.

- **Senate Bill 375 (SB 375)** - Provides a means for achieving Assembly Bill 32 goals through the reduction in emissions by cars and light trucks. SB 375 requires Regional Transportation Plans (RTPs) prepared by Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to include Sustainable Communities Strategies (SCSs).

- **Senate Bill 743 (SB 743)** - Encourages land use and transportation planning decisions and investments that reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT), which contribute to GHG emissions, as required by Assembly Bill 32.

- **Executive Order (E.O) B-30-15** - This policy set a goal to reduce GHG emissions 40 percent below their 1990 levels by 2030. The E.O. establishes GHG emissions reduction targets to reduce emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 and sets an interim target of emissions reductions for 2030 as being necessary to guide regulatory policy and investments in California and put California on the most cost-effective path for long-term emissions reductions.

- **Senate Bill 32 (SB 32)** – This bill required a commitment to reducing statewide GHG emissions by 2020 to 1990 levels and by 2030 to 40 percent less than 1990 levels.

Regional

- **Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS)** - SCAG is the MPO for the six-county region that includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Ventura, San Bernardino and Imperial counties. The 2016-2040 RTP/SCS includes commitments to reduce emissions from transportation sources to comply with SB 375. Goals and policies included in the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS to reduce air pollution consist of adding density in proximity to transit stations, mixed-use development and encouraging active transportation (i.e., non-motorized transportation such as bicycling).

Local

- **GreenLA Climate Action Plan** - The City of Los Angeles has issued guidance promoting sustainable development to reduce GHG emissions citywide in the form of a Climate Action Plan. The objective of GreenLA is to reduce GHG emissions 35 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

- **ClimateLA** - In order to provide detailed information on action items discussed in GreenLA, the City published an implementation document titled ClimateLA. ClimateLA presents the existing GHG inventory for the City, describes enforceable GHG reduction requirements, provides mechanisms to monitor and evaluate progress, and includes mechanisms that allow the plan to be revised in order to meet targets. By 2030, the plan aims to reduce GHG emissions by 35 percent from 1990 levels which were estimated to be approximately 54.1 million metric tons.

- **Sustainable City pLAn** - The pLAn is a roadmap to reducing GHG emissions by 45 percent by 2025, 60 percent by 2035, and 80 percent by 2050, all against a 1990 baseline.

- **Green Building Program** - The purpose of the City's Green Building Program is to reduce the use of natural resources, create healthier living environments and minimize the negative impacts of development on local, regional, and global ecosystems. The program consists of a Standard of Sustainability and Standard of Sustainable Excellence.

- **Los Angeles Green Building Code** - The Green Building Code is applicable to new buildings and alterations with building valuations over $200,000 (residential and non-residential). The Green Building Code is based on CalGreen and developed to reduce energy use, water use, and waste.

- **Existing Buildings Energy and Water Efficiency Ordinance** - This Ordinance is designed to facilitate the comparison of buildings' energy and water consumption, and reduce building operating costs, leading to reduced GHG emissions.

4.3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

GHGs are the result of both natural and human-influenced activities. Volcanic activity, forest fires, decomposition, industrial processes, landfills, consumption of fossil fuels for power generation, transportation, heating, and cooling are the primary sources of GHG emissions. Without human activity, the Earth would maintain an approximate, but varied, balance between the emission of GHGs into the atmosphere and the storage of GHG in oceans and terrestrial ecosystems. Increased combustion of fossil fuels (e.g., gasoline, diesel, coal, etc.) has contributed to a rapid increase in atmospheric levels of GHGs over the last 150 years.

CARB has prepared a statewide emissions inventory covering 2000 to 2015, which demonstrates that GHG emissions have decreased by 7.9 percent over that period.[12] Emissions in 2014 from the transportation sector, which represents California's largest source of GHG emissions and contributed 37 percent of total annual emissions, declined marginally relative to 2011 even while the economy and population continued to grow over that three year time period.[13] The long-term direction of transportation-related GHG emissions is another clear trend, with a 13 percent drop over the past ten years. **Table 4-2** shows GHG emissions from 2006 to 2015 in California.

TABLE 4-2: CALIFORNIA GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY TREND

Sector	CO_2e Emissions (Million Metric Tons)									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Transportation	184	184	173	166	163	160	159	158	160	165
Industrial	93	90	90	87	91	91	91	93	94	92
Electric Power	105	114	120	101	90	88	95	90	88	84
Commercial and Residential	43	43	43	44	45	45	43	43	37	38
Agriculture	36	36	36	34	35	35	36	35	36	35
High Global Warming Potential	10	11	12	12	14	15	16	17	18	19
Recycling and Waste	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
Emissions Total	**479**	**486**	**483**	**453**	**446**	**442**	**445**	**445**	**442**	**440**

SOURCE: CARB, *California Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2000-2015*, June 6, 2017.

4.4 METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

4.4.1 Methodology

GHG emissions that will be generated by the proposed project were estimated using CalEEMod, as recommended by the SCAQMD. CalEEMod quantifies GHG emissions from construction activities and future operation of projects. Sources of GHG emissions during project construction will include heavy-duty off-road diesel equipment and vehicular travel to and from the project site. Sources of GHG emissions during project operation will include employee and delivery vehicular travel, natural gas demand, water use, and waste generation. In accordance with SCAQMD methodology, the total amount of GHG emissions that would be generated by construction of the proposed project was amortized over a 30-year operational period to represent long-term impacts.

[12]CARB, *California Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2000-2015 – by Category as Defined in the 2008 Scoping Plan,* June 6, 2017.

[13]*Ibid.*

4.4.2 CEQA Significance Criteria

In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant impact related to GHG if it would:

- Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; and/or
- Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

The CEQA Guidelines require lead agencies to adopt GHG thresholds of significance. When adopting these thresholds, the amended Guideline allows lead agencies to consider thresholds of significance adopted or recommended by other public agencies, or recommended by experts, provided that the thresholds are supported by substantial evidence, and/or to develop their own significance threshold. Neither the City nor the SCAQMD has officially adopted a quantitative threshold value for determining the significance of GHG emissions that will be generated by projects under CEQA. The SCAQMD published the *Draft Guidance Document – Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold* in October 2008.[14] The document evaluated the analyses of the California Air Pollution Control Officers Associations (CAPCOA) White Paper as they applied to emissions of GHGs within the SCAQMD jurisdiction.

The SCAQMD convened a GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Stakeholder Working Group beginning in April of 2008 to examine alternatives for establishing quantitative GHG thresholds. A tiered screening methodology was outlined in the minutes of the final Working Group meeting on September 28, 2010.[15] Tier I consisted of determining whether the project qualified for an applicable categorical exemption under CEQA. A vast majority of projects do not qualify for such an exemption, and the GHG analysis would progress to Tier II. The Tier II screening would be based upon examining the project's consistency with a GHG reduction plan, typically included in a local general plan. The GHG reduction plan would comprise compliance with Assembly Bill 32 reduction goals, preparation of emissions estimates agreed upon by either CARB or the SCAQMD and compiled in a GHG emission inventory tracking system, and a process to monitor progress in achieving reduction targets and enforcement of corrective actions if Assembly Bill 32 goals were not met. In the absence of a local GHG reduction plan, or in the event that the project did not incorporate GHG reduction design features, the Working Group suggested moving on to a Tier III screening threshold based on annual mass emissions of carbon dioxide equivalents.

Under the Tier III methodology, the Working Group proposed a 10,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents ($MTCO_2e$) per year threshold for industrial projects and a 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ annual threshold for commercial and residential projects, including mixed-use. On December 5, 2008, the SCAQMD adopted the 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ for industrial projects where the SCAQMD is the lead agency. The Working Group proposed to extend this threshold for use by all lead agencies within the SCAQMD jurisdiction. The 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ annual threshold value for commercial and residential projects was selected based on a regional capture rate of 90 percent of all proposed CEQA projects in the SCAQMD jurisdiction, consistent with the methodology employed by the CAPCOA White Paper. At the Tier III analysis level, a project's GHG emissions would be less than significant if they remained below 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ on an annual basis.

[14]SCAQMD, *Draft Guidance Document – Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold*, October 2008.

[15]SCAQMD, *Minutes for the GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Stakeholder Working Group #15*, September 28, 2010, http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-(ghg)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/year-2008-2009/ghg-meeting-15/ghg-meeting-15-minutes.pdf?sfvrsn=2, accessed on February 14, 2018.

The final proposed methodology, Tier V, relates to mitigation and CEQA offsets outlined in the CEQA Guidelines. Tier V would be utilized only if a project did not satisfy one of the previously outlined criteria for demonstrating less than significant impacts from GHG emissions. For the purposes of this environmental assessment, the interim Tier III screening threshold value of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year is the most appropriate comparison value for impacts determination based on the commercial elements comprising the proposed project.

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

4.5-1 Would the proposed project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? (*Less-Than-Significant Impact*)

Impact Analysis

The proposed project would generate GHG emissions from construction equipment and vehicular traffic. CalEEMod was used to prepare estimates of annual GHG emissions. **Table 4-3** presents the estimated emissions of GHGs that would be released to the atmosphere on an annual basis. Construction of the proposed project would produce approximately 356.4 $MTCO_2e$, or 11.9 $MTCO_2e$ annually over a 30-year period. The total annual operating emissions would be approximately 423.3 $MTCO_2e$ per year after accounting for amortized construction emissions. This mass rate is substantially below the most applicable quantitative draft interim threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year as recommended by the SCAQMD. The new facility will be certified as a LEED-Net Zero (producing as much or more energy than it consumes) facility. Therefore, indirect electricity-related emissions have been excluded from the emissions summary. Furthermore, the new facility will be certified as a LEED-Net Zero and would utilize photovoltaic installations for electricity needs. This would limit reliance from traditional means of electricity and would significantly decrease associated carbon emissions. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project will result in a less-than-significant impact related to GHG emissions.

TABLE 4-3: ESTIMATED ANNUAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Scenario and Source	Annual GHG Emissions ($MTCO_2e$ per Year)
Construction Emissions Amortized (Direct) /a/	11.9
Area Source Emissions (Direct)	<0.1
Mobile Source Emissions (Direct)	364.4
Energy – Natural Gas Emissions (Direct)	10.0
Waste Disposal Emissions (Indirect)	29.4
Water Distribution Emissions (Indirect)	7.5
Total Emissions	**423.3**
SCAQMD Draft Interim Significance Threshold	**3,000**
Exceed Threshold?	No

/a/ Based on SCAQMD guidance, the emissions summary also includes construction emissions amortized over a 30-year span.
SOURCE: TAHA, 2018.

Mitigation Measure

Impacts will be less-than-significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.5-2 Would the proposed project conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs? (*Less-Than-Significant Impact*)

Impact Analysis

The proposed project would comply with plans, policies and regulations adopted for reducing emissions of GHGs including Assembly Bill 32 Scoping Plan, which includes goals such as the expansion of energy efficiency and producing energy from renewable resources. The City of Los Angeles has published the GreenLA, An Action Plan to Lead the Nation in Fighting Global Warming (the LA Green Plan), where the City will increase renewable energy generation, improve energy conservation and efficiency. SB 375 requires the metropolitan planning organizations to prepare a SCS in their regional transportation plans to achieve the per capita GHG reduction targets and the region's SCS is contained within SCAG's 2016–2040 RTP/SCS. The RTP/SCS focuses on job growth in high quality transit areas, resulting in more opportunity for transit-oriented development. The proposed project would be located within walking distance of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Local bus station lines 18, 106, 251, 252 and Metro RAPID 720 and 751 on Whitter Boulevard/Soto Street and would primarily serve the surrounding community. These bus routes would provide convenient connection to the regional transit system. The proposed project would be consistent with the mobility and transit accessibility objectives of the RTP/SCS.

Furthermore, the new facility would be certified as a LEED-Net Zero (producing as much or more energy than it consumes) facility. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to GHG reduction plans.

Mitigation Measure

Impacts would be less-than-significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The State of California, through Assembly Bill 32, has acknowledged that GHG emissions are a Statewide impact. Emissions generated by the proposed project combined with past, present, and reasonably probable future projects could contribute to this impact. The CEQA Guidelines emphasize that the effects of GHG emissions are cumulative in nature and should be analyzed in the context of CEQA's existing cumulative impacts analysis. The Office of Planning and Research acknowledges that although climate change is cumulative in nature, not every individual project that emits GHGs must necessarily be found to contribute to a significant cumulative impact on the environment. CEQA authorizes reliance on previously approved plans and mitigation programs that have adequately analyzed and mitigated GHG emissions to a less than significant level as a means to avoid or substantially reduce the cumulative impact of a project. As discussed above, the proposed project would be LEED-Net Zero, consistent with Assembly Bill 32, and the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS. Therefore, the proposed project incremental contribution to that significant cumulative impact is not cumulatively considerable.

5.0 REFERENCES

California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, *California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod v2016.3.2) User's Guide*, October 2017.

California Air Resources Board, *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective*, April 2005.

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South Coast Air Quality Management District, *Air Quality Significance Thresholds*, March 2015.

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South Coast Air Quality Management District, *White Paper on Potential Control Strategies to Address Cumulative Impacts from Air Pollution Appendix D: Cumulative Impact Analysis Requirements Pursuant to CEQA*, August 2003.

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Western Regional Climate Center, *Local Climate Data Summaries*, available at http://www.wrrc.dri.edu

.

APPENDIX

Air Quality Calculations

LABOE Boyle Heights Sports Center

Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	5.60	1000sqft	0.13	5,600.00	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	3.68	1000sqft	0.08	3,680.00	0
Parking Lot	8.70	1000sqft	0.20	8,700.00	0
Racquet Club	10.26	1000sqft	0.24	10,260.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	33
Climate Zone	12			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	Los Angeles Department of Water & Power				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	1227.89	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

LABOE Boyle Heights Sports Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Project Specific land uses

Construction Phase - Construction Schedule Provided

Off-road Equipment - construction info provided

Boomlift is classified as an 'aerial lift'

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment inventory provided by project team
*Other construction equipment with 300 HP is a Concrete Truck
Scissor Lift and Boom Lift are classified as 'aerial lifts'
'Paving Equipment' is assigned to the vibrator.

Off-road Equipment - Construction Info Provided

Off-road Equipment - construction info provided

Off-road Equipment - Parking Lot Assumption

Off-road Equipment - Construction Info Provided

Trips and VMT - Construction Project Info

Demolition - 100 CY of materials exported, provided by client.

Grading - contruction info provided

Vehicle Trips - 288 total daily trips per trip report.

Vehicle Emission Factors -

Vehicle Emission Factors -

Vehicle Emission Factors -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - compliance with scaqmd rule 403

Area Mitigation -

Energy Mitigation - Net Zero

Fleet Mix -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	5.00	58.00

tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	100.00	360.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	25.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	25.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	5.00	58.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	1.00	10.00
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	12.50
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	4,000.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	4.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	4.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	1.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	1.00	8.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	12.00	500.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	40.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	5.00	6.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	10.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	10.00	16.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	5.00	16.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	13.00	16.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	12.00	20.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	8.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	2.00	12.00
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TTP	69.50	100.00
tblVehicleTrips	CNW_TTP	19.00	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	CW_TTP	11.50	0.00

tblVehicleTrips	DV_TP	39.00	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	PB_TP	9.00	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	PR_TP	52.00	100.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	21.35	28.10
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	17.40	28.10
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	14.03	28.10

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	2.9507	34.0585	18.2383	0.0533	7.0990	1.2690	8.2296	3.5135	1.1819	4.5543	0.0000	5,328.2809	5,328.2809	1.0965	0.0000	5,355.6929
2022	2.5999	15.8776	17.4487	0.0330	0.2620	0.6797	0.9417	0.0704	0.6371	0.7075	0.0000	3,199.5548	3,199.5548	0.7603	0.0000	3,218.5611
Maximum	**2.9507**	**34.0585**	**18.2383**	**0.0533**	**7.0990**	**1.2690**	**8.2296**	**3.5135**	**1.1819**	**4.5543**	**0.0000**	**5,328.2809**	**5,328.2809**	**1.0965**	**0.0000**	**5,355.6929**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	2.9507	34.0585	18.2383	0.0533	3.0910	1.2690	4.2217	1.4577	1.1819	2.4985	0.0000	5,328.2809	5,328.2809	1.0965	0.0000	5,355.6929
2022	2.5999	15.8776	17.4487	0.0330	0.2620	0.6797	0.9417	0.0704	0.6371	0.7075	0.0000	3,199.5548	3,199.5548	0.7603	0.0000	3,218.5610
Maximum	**2.9507**	**34.0585**	**18.2383**	**0.0533**	**3.0910**	**1.2690**	**4.2217**	**1.4577**	**1.1819**	**2.4985**	**0.0000**	**5,328.2809**	**5,328.2809**	**1.0965**	**0.0000**	**5,355.6929**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**54.45**	**0.00**	**43.70**	**57.36**	**0.00**	**39.07**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.2372	3.0000e-005	2.8800e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		6.1800e-003	6.1800e-003	2.0000e-005		6.5900e-003
Energy	5.4900e-003	0.0499	0.0419	3.0000e-004		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		59.8569	59.8569	1.1500e-003	1.1000e-003	60.2126
Mobile	0.4385	1.9020	5.6705	0.0213	1.8745	0.0165	1.8910	0.5016	0.0154	0.5170		2,173.7469	2,173.7469	0.1092		2,176.4772
Total	**0.6812**	**1.9519**	**5.7153**	**0.0216**	**1.8745**	**0.0203**	**1.8948**	**0.5016**	**0.0192**	**0.5208**		**2,233.6100**	**2,233.6100**	**0.1104**	**1.1000e-003**	**2,236.6963**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.2372	3.0000e-005	2.8800e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		6.1800e-003	6.1800e-003	2.0000e-005		6.5900e-003
Energy	5.4900e-003	0.0499	0.0419	3.0000e-004		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		59.8569	59.8569	1.1500e-003	1.1000e-003	60.2126
Mobile	0.4385	1.9020	5.6705	0.0213	1.8745	0.0165	1.8910	0.5016	0.0154	0.5170		2,173.7469	2,173.7469	0.1092		2,176.4772
Total	**0.6812**	**1.9519**	**5.7153**	**0.0216**	**1.8745**	**0.0203**	**1.8948**	**0.5016**	**0.0192**	**0.5208**		**2,233.6100**	**2,233.6100**	**0.1104**	**1.1000e-003**	**2,236.6963**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	3/1/2021	4/2/2021	5	25	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	4/5/2021	4/16/2021	5	10	
3	Grading	Grading	4/19/2021	5/21/2021	5	25	
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	5/24/2021	10/7/2022	5	360	
5	Paving	Paving	10/10/2022	12/28/2022	5	58	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	10/10/2022	12/28/2022	5	58	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 12.5

Acres of Paving: 0.41

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 15,390; Non-Residential Outdoor: 5,130; Striped Parking Area: 1,079 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

LABOE Boyle Heights Sports Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Demolition	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	8.00	203	0.36
Demolition	Scrapers	1	8.00	367	0.48
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Loaders	2	8.00	203	0.36
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Other Construction Equipment	1	8.00	172	0.42
Grading	Rollers	1	8.00	80	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	8.00	203	0.36
Building Construction	Aerial Lifts	2	8.00	63	0.31
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Other Construction Equipment	1	8.00	172	0.42
Building Construction	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Building Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	1	8.00	100	0.40
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	2	8.00	9	0.56
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Architectural Coating	Aerial Lifts	2	8.00	63	0.31
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8.00	78	0.48
Architectural Coating	Rough Terrain Forklifts	1	8.00	100	0.40

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	4	16.00	0.00	500.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	2	16.00	0.00	40.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	5	16.00	0.00	500.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	7	20.00	6.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	4	12.00	10.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

3.2 Demolition - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.1027	0.0000	0.1027	0.0156	0.0000	0.0156			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.7036	28.5757	16.3152	0.0362		1.2508	1.2508		1.1646	1.1646		3,493.1546	3,493.1546	0.9725		3,517.4669
Total	**2.7036**	**28.5757**	**16.3152**	**0.0362**	**0.1027**	**1.2508**	**1.3535**	**0.0156**	**1.1646**	**1.1801**		**3,493.1546**	**3,493.1546**	**0.9725**		**3,517.4669**

3.2 Demolition - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1708	5.4306	1.3339	0.0153	0.3497	0.0167	0.3664	0.0959	0.0160	0.1119		1,663.5662	1,663.5662	0.1189		1,666.5396
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0763	0.0522	0.5892	1.7200e-003	0.1788	1.4500e-003	0.1803	0.0474	1.3300e-003	0.0488		171.5602	171.5602	5.0500e-003		171.6864
Total	**0.2471**	**5.4828**	**1.9231**	**0.0171**	**0.5286**	**0.0182**	**0.5467**	**0.1433**	**0.0173**	**0.1606**		**1,835.1264**	**1,835.1264**	**0.1240**		**1,838.2260**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0401	0.0000	0.0401	6.0700e-003	0.0000	6.0700e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.7036	28.5757	16.3152	0.0362		1.2508	1.2508		1.1646	1.1646	0.0000	3,493.1546	3,493.1546	0.9725		3,517.4669
Total	**2.7036**	**28.5757**	**16.3152**	**0.0362**	**0.0401**	**1.2508**	**1.2909**	**6.0700e-003**	**1.1646**	**1.1707**	**0.0000**	**3,493.1546**	**3,493.1546**	**0.9725**		**3,517.4669**

3.2 Demolition - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1708	5.4306	1.3339	0.0153	0.3497	0.0167	0.3664	0.0959	0.0160	0.1119		1,663.5662	1,663.5662	0.1189		1,666.5396
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0763	0.0522	0.5892	1.7200e-003	0.1788	1.4500e-003	0.1803	0.0474	1.3300e-003	0.0488		171.5602	171.5602	5.0500e-003		171.6864
Total	**0.2471**	**5.4828**	**1.9231**	**0.0171**	**0.5286**	**0.0182**	**0.5467**	**0.1433**	**0.0173**	**0.1606**		**1,835.1264**	**1,835.1264**	**0.1240**		**1,838.2260**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.6860	7.7275	3.1974	0.0125		0.2577	0.2577		0.2371	0.2371		1,210.4525	1,210.4525	0.3915		1,220.2396
Total	**0.6860**	**7.7275**	**3.1974**	**0.0125**	**0.0000**	**0.2577**	**0.2577**	**0.0000**	**0.2371**	**0.2371**		**1,210.4525**	**1,210.4525**	**0.3915**		**1,220.2396**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0342	1.0861	0.2668	3.0700e-003	0.0699	3.3400e-003	0.0733	0.0192	3.2000e-003	0.0224		332.7132	332.7132	0.0238		333.3079
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0763	0.0522	0.5892	1.7200e-003	0.1788	1.4500e-003	0.1803	0.0474	1.3300e-003	0.0488		171.5602	171.5602	5.0500e-003		171.6864
Total	**0.1104**	**1.1383**	**0.8560**	**4.7900e-003**	**0.2488**	**4.7900e-003**	**0.2536**	**0.0666**	**4.5300e-003**	**0.0711**		**504.2734**	**504.2734**	**0.0288**		**504.9943**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.6860	7.7275	3.1974	0.0125		0.2577	0.2577		0.2371	0.2371	0.0000	1,210.4525	1,210.4525	0.3915		1,220.2396
Total	**0.6860**	**7.7275**	**3.1974**	**0.0125**	**0.0000**	**0.2577**	**0.2577**	**0.0000**	**0.2371**	**0.2371**	**0.0000**	**1,210.4525**	**1,210.4525**	**0.3915**		**1,220.2396**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0342	1.0861	0.2668	3.0700e-003	0.0699	3.3400e-003	0.0733	0.0192	3.2000e-003	0.0224		332.7132	332.7132	0.0238		333.3079
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0763	0.0522	0.5892	1.7200e-003	0.1788	1.4500e-003	0.1803	0.0474	1.3300e-003	0.0488		171.5602	171.5602	5.0500e-003		171.6864
Total	**0.1104**	**1.1383**	**0.8560**	**4.7900e-003**	**0.2488**	**4.7900e-003**	**0.2536**	**0.0666**	**4.5300e-003**	**0.0711**		**504.2734**	**504.2734**	**0.0288**		**504.9943**

3.4 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					6.5704	0.0000	6.5704	3.3702	0.0000	3.3702			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.2279	23.2936	14.8438	0.0288		1.1125	1.1125		1.0235	1.0235		2,785.3837	2,785.3837	0.9009		2,807.9050
Total	**2.2279**	**23.2936**	**14.8438**	**0.0288**	**6.5704**	**1.1125**	**7.6829**	**3.3702**	**1.0235**	**4.3937**		**2,785.3837**	**2,785.3837**	**0.9009**		**2,807.9050**

3.4 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1708	5.4306	1.3339	0.0153	0.3497	0.0167	0.3664	0.0959	0.0160	0.1119		1,663.5662	1,663.5662	0.1189		1,666.5396
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0763	0.0522	0.5892	1.7200e-003	0.1788	1.4500e-003	0.1803	0.0474	1.3300e-003	0.0488		171.5602	171.5602	5.0500e-003		171.6864
Total	**0.2471**	**5.4828**	**1.9231**	**0.0171**	**0.5286**	**0.0182**	**0.5467**	**0.1433**	**0.0173**	**0.1606**		**1,835.1264**	**1,835.1264**	**0.1240**		**1,838.2260**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					2.5625	0.0000	2.5625	1.3144	0.0000	1.3144			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.2279	23.2936	14.8438	0.0288		1.1125	1.1125		1.0235	1.0235	0.0000	2,785.3837	2,785.3837	0.9009		2,807.9050
Total	**2.2279**	**23.2936**	**14.8438**	**0.0288**	**2.5625**	**1.1125**	**3.6749**	**1.3144**	**1.0235**	**2.3379**	**0.0000**	**2,785.3837**	**2,785.3837**	**0.9009**		**2,807.9050**

3.4 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1708	5.4306	1.3339	0.0153	0.3497	0.0167	0.3664	0.0959	0.0160	0.1119		1,663.5662	1,663.5662	0.1189		1,666.5396
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0763	0.0522	0.5892	1.7200e-003	0.1788	1.4500e-003	0.1803	0.0474	1.3300e-003	0.0488		171.5602	171.5602	5.0500e-003		171.6864
Total	**0.2471**	**5.4828**	**1.9231**	**0.0171**	**0.5286**	**0.0182**	**0.5467**	**0.1433**	**0.0173**	**0.1606**		**1,835.1264**	**1,835.1264**	**0.1240**		**1,838.2260**

3.5 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.5804	17.1502	16.7464	0.0294		0.7749	0.7749		0.7263	0.7263		2,833.7625	2,833.7625	0.7468		2,852.4322
Total	**1.5804**	**17.1502**	**16.7464**	**0.0294**		**0.7749**	**0.7749**		**0.7263**	**0.7263**		**2,833.7625**	**2,833.7625**	**0.7468**		**2,852.4322**

3.5 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0192	0.5813	0.1685	1.5000e-003	0.0384	1.2300e-003	0.0396	0.0111	1.1800e-003	0.0122		160.4073	160.4073	0.0104		160.6662
Worker	0.0954	0.0652	0.7365	2.1500e-003	0.2236	1.8100e-003	0.2254	0.0593	1.6600e-003	0.0610		214.4502	214.4502	6.3100e-003		214.6080
Total	**0.1145**	**0.6466**	**0.9050**	**3.6500e-003**	**0.2620**	**3.0400e-003**	**0.2650**	**0.0704**	**2.8400e-003**	**0.0732**		**374.8575**	**374.8575**	**0.0167**		**375.2742**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.5804	17.1502	16.7464	0.0294		0.7749	0.7749		0.7263	0.7263	0.0000	2,833.7625	2,833.7625	0.7468		2,852.4322
Total	**1.5804**	**17.1502**	**16.7464**	**0.0294**		**0.7749**	**0.7749**		**0.7263**	**0.7263**	**0.0000**	**2,833.7625**	**2,833.7625**	**0.7468**		**2,852.4322**

3.5 Building Construction - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0192	0.5813	0.1685	1.5000e-003	0.0384	1.2300e-003	0.0396	0.0111	1.1800e-003	0.0122		160.4073	160.4073	0.0104		160.6662
Worker	0.0954	0.0652	0.7365	2.1500e-003	0.2236	1.8100e-003	0.2254	0.0593	1.6600e-003	0.0610		214.4502	214.4502	6.3100e-003		214.6080
Total	**0.1145**	**0.6466**	**0.9050**	**3.6500e-003**	**0.2620**	**3.0400e-003**	**0.2650**	**0.0704**	**2.8400e-003**	**0.0732**		**374.8575**	**374.8575**	**0.0167**		**375.2742**

3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.4412	15.2662	16.6109	0.0294		0.6769	0.6769		0.6345	0.6345		2,833.6587	2,833.6587	0.7446		2,852.2728
Total	**1.4412**	**15.2662**	**16.6109**	**0.0294**		**0.6769**	**0.6769**		**0.6345**	**0.6345**		**2,833.6587**	**2,833.6587**	**0.7446**		**2,852.2728**

3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0180	0.5525	0.1595	1.4900e-003	0.0384	1.0800e-003	0.0395	0.0111	1.0300e-003	0.0121		158.9822	158.9822	9.9900e-003		159.2320
Worker	0.0896	0.0589	0.6784	2.0800e-003	0.2236	1.7500e-003	0.2253	0.0593	1.6100e-003	0.0609		206.9139	206.9139	5.7000e-003		207.0563
Total	**0.1075**	**0.6114**	**0.8378**	**3.5700e-003**	**0.2620**	**2.8300e-003**	**0.2648**	**0.0704**	**2.6400e-003**	**0.0730**		**365.8961**	**365.8961**	**0.0157**		**366.2883**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.4412	15.2662	16.6109	0.0294		0.6769	0.6769		0.6345	0.6345	0.0000	2,833.6587	2,833.6587	0.7446		2,852.2728
Total	**1.4412**	**15.2662**	**16.6109**	**0.0294**		**0.6769**	**0.6769**		**0.6345**	**0.6345**	**0.0000**	**2,833.6587**	**2,833.6587**	**0.7446**		**2,852.2728**

3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0180	0.5525	0.1595	1.4900e-003	0.0384	1.0800e-003	0.0395	0.0111	1.0300e-003	0.0121		158.9822	158.9822	9.9900e-003		159.2320
Worker	0.0896	0.0589	0.6784	2.0800e-003	0.2236	1.7500e-003	0.2253	0.0593	1.6100e-003	0.0609		206.9139	206.9139	5.7000e-003		207.0563
Total	**0.1075**	**0.6114**	**0.8378**	**3.5700e-003**	**0.2620**	**2.8300e-003**	**0.2648**	**0.0704**	**2.6400e-003**	**0.0730**		**365.8961**	**365.8961**	**0.0157**		**366.2883**

3.6 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.3244	2.8353	3.5008	6.1300e-003		0.1283	0.1283		0.1204	0.1204		556.2906	556.2906	0.1577		560.2338
Paving	9.0300e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.3334**	**2.8353**	**3.5008**	**6.1300e-003**		**0.1283**	**0.1283**		**0.1204**	**0.1204**		**556.2906**	**556.2906**	**0.1577**		**560.2338**

3.6 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.3244	2.8353	3.5008	6.1300e-003		0.1283	0.1283		0.1204	0.1204	0.0000	556.2906	556.2906	0.1577		560.2338
Paving	9.0300e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.3334**	**2.8353**	**3.5008**	**6.1300e-003**		**0.1283**	**0.1283**		**0.1204**	**0.1204**	**0.0000**	**556.2906**	**556.2906**	**0.1577**		**560.2338**

3.6 Paving - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	1.7261					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.4567	4.4788	6.8945	0.0108		0.1814	0.1814		0.1756	0.1756		1,034.2582	1,034.2582	0.2376		1,040.1973
Total	**2.1828**	**4.4788**	**6.8945**	**0.0108**		**0.1814**	**0.1814**		**0.1756**	**0.1756**		**1,034.2582**	**1,034.2582**	**0.2376**		**1,040.1973**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0300	0.9208	0.2658	2.4800e-003	0.0640	1.7900e-003	0.0658	0.0184	1.7100e-003	0.0202		264.9703	264.9703	0.0167		265.3866
Worker	0.0537	0.0354	0.4070	1.2500e-003	0.1341	1.0500e-003	0.1352	0.0356	9.7000e-004	0.0365		124.1483	124.1483	3.4200e-003		124.2338
Total	**0.0837**	**0.9561**	**0.6728**	**3.7300e-003**	**0.1982**	**2.8400e-003**	**0.2010**	**0.0540**	**2.6800e-003**	**0.0567**		**389.1186**	**389.1186**	**0.0201**		**389.6204**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	1.7261					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.4567	4.4788	6.8945	0.0108		0.1814	0.1814		0.1756	0.1756	0.0000	1,034.2582	1,034.2582	0.2376		1,040.1973
Total	**2.1828**	**4.4788**	**6.8945**	**0.0108**		**0.1814**	**0.1814**		**0.1756**	**0.1756**	**0.0000**	**1,034.2582**	**1,034.2582**	**0.2376**		**1,040.1973**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0300	0.9208	0.2658	2.4800e-003	0.0640	1.7900e-003	0.0658	0.0184	1.7100e-003	0.0202		264.9703	264.9703	0.0167		265.3866
Worker	0.0537	0.0354	0.4070	1.2500e-003	0.1341	1.0500e-003	0.1352	0.0356	9.7000e-004	0.0365		124.1483	124.1483	3.4200e-003		124.2338
Total	**0.0837**	**0.9561**	**0.6728**	**3.7300e-003**	**0.1982**	**2.8400e-003**	**0.2010**	**0.0540**	**2.6800e-003**	**0.0567**		**389.1186**	**389.1186**	**0.0201**		**389.6204**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.4385	1.9020	5.6705	0.0213	1.8745	0.0165	1.8910	0.5016	0.0154	0.5170		2,173.7469	2,173.7469	0.1092		2,176.4772
Unmitigated	0.4385	1.9020	5.6705	0.0213	1.8745	0.0165	1.8910	0.5016	0.0154	0.5170		2,173.7469	2,173.7469	0.1092		2,176.4772

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Racquet Club	288.31	288.31	288.31	881,524	881,524
Total	288.31	288.31	288.31	881,524	881,524

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Racquet Club	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	100.00	0.00	100	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862
Parking Lot	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862
Racquet Club	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Percent of Electricity Use Generated with Renewable Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	5.4900e-003	0.0499	0.0419	3.0000e-004		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		59.8569	59.8569	1.1500e-003	1.1000e-003	60.2126
NaturalGas Unmitigated	5.4900e-003	0.0499	0.0419	3.0000e-004		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		59.8569	59.8569	1.1500e-003	1.1000e-003	60.2126

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Racquet Club	508.784	5.4900e-003	0.0499	0.0419	3.0000e-004		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		59.8569	59.8569	1.1500e-003	1.1000e-003	60.2126
Total		**5.4900e-003**	**0.0499**	**0.0419**	**3.0000e-004**		**3.7900e-003**	**3.7900e-003**		**3.7900e-003**	**3.7900e-003**		**59.8569**	**59.8569**	**1.1500e-003**	**1.1000e-003**	**60.2126**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Racquet Club	0.508784	5.4900e-003	0.0499	0.0419	3.0000e-004		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		3.7900e-003	3.7900e-003		59.8569	59.8569	1.1500e-003	1.1000e-003	60.2126
Total		**5.4900e-003**	**0.0499**	**0.0419**	**3.0000e-004**		**3.7900e-003**	**3.7900e-003**		**3.7900e-003**	**3.7900e-003**		**59.8569**	**59.8569**	**1.1500e-003**	**1.1000e-003**	**60.2126**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.2372	3.0000e-005	2.8800e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		6.1800e-003	6.1800e-003	2.0000e-005		6.5900e-003
Unmitigated	0.2372	3.0000e-005	2.8800e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		6.1800e-003	6.1800e-003	2.0000e-005		6.5900e-003

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0274					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.2095					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	2.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	2.8800e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		6.1800e-003	6.1800e-003	2.0000e-005		6.5900e-003
Total	**0.2372**	**3.0000e-005**	**2.8800e-003**	**0.0000**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**6.1800e-003**	**6.1800e-003**	**2.0000e-005**		**6.5900e-003**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0274					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.2095					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	2.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	2.8800e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		6.1800e-003	6.1800e-003	2.0000e-005		6.5900e-003
Total	**0.2372**	**3.0000e-005**	**2.8800e-003**	**0.0000**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**6.1800e-003**	**6.1800e-003**	**2.0000e-005**		**6.5900e-003**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

LABOE Boyle Heights Sports Center

Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	5.60	1000sqft	0.13	5,600.00	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	3.68	1000sqft	0.08	3,680.00	0
Parking Lot	8.70	1000sqft	0.20	8,700.00	0
Racquet Club	10.26	1000sqft	0.24	10,260.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	33
Climate Zone	12			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	Los Angeles Department of Water & Power				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	1227.89	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

LABOE Boyle Heights Sports Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Project Specific land uses

Construction Phase - Construction Schedule Provided

Off-road Equipment - construction info provided

Boomlift is classified as an 'aerial lift'

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment inventory provided by project team
*Other construction equipment with 300 HP is a Concrete Truck
Scissor Lift and Boom Lift are classified as 'aerial lifts'
'Paving Equipment' is assigned to the vibrator.

Off-road Equipment - Construction Info Provided

Off-road Equipment - construction info provided

Off-road Equipment - Parking Lot Assumption

Off-road Equipment - Construction Info Provided

Trips and VMT - Construction Project Info

Demolition - 100 CY of materials exported, provided by client.

Grading - contruction info provided

Vehicle Trips - 288 total daily trips per trip report.

Vehicle Emission Factors -

Vehicle Emission Factors -

Vehicle Emission Factors -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - compliance with scaqmd rule 403

Area Mitigation -

Energy Mitigation - Net Zero

Fleet Mix -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	5.00	58.00

tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	100.00	360.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	25.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	25.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	5.00	58.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	1.00	10.00
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	0.00	12.50
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	4,000.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	4.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	4.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	1.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	1.00	8.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	12.00	500.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	40.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	5.00	6.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	10.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	10.00	16.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	5.00	16.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	13.00	16.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	12.00	20.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	8.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	2.00	12.00
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TTP	69.50	100.00
tblVehicleTrips	CNW_TTP	19.00	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	CW_TTP	11.50	0.00

tblVehicleTrips	DV_TP	39.00	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	PB_TP	9.00	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	PR_TP	52.00	100.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	21.35	28.10
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	17.40	28.10
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	14.03	28.10

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.2063	2.2573	1.8703	3.9800e-003	0.1182	0.0935	0.2117	0.0517	0.0873	0.1390	0.0000	354.3884	354.3884	0.0813	0.0000	356.4208
2022	0.2292	1.8293	2.0669	3.9000e-003	0.0313	0.0770	0.1084	8.4500e-003	0.0724	0.0808	0.0000	343.0590	343.0590	0.0799	0.0000	345.0555
Maximum	**0.2292**	**2.2573**	**2.0669**	**3.9800e-003**	**0.1182**	**0.0935**	**0.2117**	**0.0517**	**0.0873**	**0.1390**	**0.0000**	**354.3884**	**354.3884**	**0.0813**	**0.0000**	**356.4208**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.2063	2.2573	1.8702	3.9800e-003	0.0673	0.0935	0.1608	0.0259	0.0873	0.1132	0.0000	354.3880	354.3880	0.0813	0.0000	356.4205
2022	0.2292	1.8293	2.0669	3.9000e-003	0.0313	0.0770	0.1084	8.4500e-003	0.0724	0.0808	0.0000	343.0586	343.0586	0.0799	0.0000	345.0552
Maximum	**0.2292**	**2.2573**	**2.0669**	**3.9800e-003**	**0.0673**	**0.0935**	**0.1608**	**0.0259**	**0.0873**	**0.1132**	**0.0000**	**354.3880**	**354.3880**	**0.0813**	**0.0000**	**356.4205**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**34.04**	**0.00**	**15.90**	**42.91**	**0.00**	**11.74**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	3-1-2021	5-31-2021	0.9004	0.9004
2	6-1-2021	8-31-2021	0.6399	0.6399
3	9-1-2021	11-30-2021	0.6333	0.6333
4	12-1-2021	2-28-2022	0.5830	0.5830
5	3-1-2022	5-31-2022	0.5723	0.5723
6	6-1-2022	8-31-2022	0.5721	0.5721
7	9-1-2022	9-30-2022	0.1866	0.1866
		Highest	0.9004	0.9004

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0433	0.0000	3.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.0000e-004	7.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	7.5000e-004
Energy	1.0000e-003	9.1000e-003	7.6500e-003	5.0000e-005		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004	0.0000	75.0361	75.0361	1.7300e-003	5.0000e-004	75.2282
Mobile	0.0779	0.3521	1.0470	3.9400e-003	0.3346	2.9900e-003	0.3376	0.0897	2.7800e-003	0.0925	0.0000	363.9994	363.9994	0.0180	0.0000	364.4484
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	11.8709	0.0000	11.8709	0.7016	0.0000	29.4097
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.1925	6.7021	6.8946	0.0199	5.0000e-004	7.5417
Total	**0.1222**	**0.3612**	**1.0551**	**3.9900e-003**	**0.3346**	**3.6800e-003**	**0.3383**	**0.0897**	**3.4700e-003**	**0.0932**	**12.0634**	**445.7382**	**457.8016**	**0.7412**	**1.0000e-003**	**476.6288**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0433	0.0000	3.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.0000e-004	7.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	7.5000e-004
Energy	1.0000e-003	9.1000e-003	7.6500e-003	5.0000e-005		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004	0.0000	9.9100	9.9100	1.9000e-004	1.8000e-004	9.9689
Mobile	0.0779	0.3521	1.0470	3.9400e-003	0.3346	2.9900e-003	0.3376	0.0897	2.7800e-003	0.0925	0.0000	363.9994	363.9994	0.0180	0.0000	364.4484
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	11.8709	0.0000	11.8709	0.7016	0.0000	29.4097
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.1925	6.7021	6.8946	0.0199	5.0000e-004	7.5417
Total	**0.1222**	**0.3612**	**1.0551**	**3.9900e-003**	**0.3346**	**3.6800e-003**	**0.3383**	**0.0897**	**3.4700e-003**	**0.0932**	**12.0634**	**380.6121**	**392.6755**	**0.7396**	**6.8000e-004**	**411.3694**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**14.61**	**14.23**	**0.21**	**32.00**	**13.69**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

LABOE Boyle Heights Sports Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	3/1/2021	4/2/2021	5	25	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	4/5/2021	4/16/2021	5	10	
3	Grading	Grading	4/19/2021	5/21/2021	5	25	
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	5/24/2021	10/7/2022	5	360	
5	Paving	Paving	10/10/2022	12/28/2022	5	58	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	10/10/2022	12/28/2022	5	58	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 12.5

Acres of Paving: 0.41

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 15,390; Non-Residential Outdoor: 5,130; Striped Parking Area: 1,079 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

LABOE Boyle Heights Sports Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Demolition	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	8.00	203	0.36
Demolition	Scrapers	1	8.00	367	0.48
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Loaders	2	8.00	203	0.36
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Other Construction Equipment	1	8.00	172	0.42
Grading	Rollers	1	8.00	80	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	8.00	203	0.36
Building Construction	Aerial Lifts	2	8.00	63	0.31
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Other Construction Equipment	1	8.00	172	0.42
Building Construction	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Building Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	1	8.00	100	0.40
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	2	8.00	9	0.56
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Architectural Coating	Aerial Lifts	2	8.00	63	0.31
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8.00	78	0.48
Architectural Coating	Rough Terrain Forklifts	1	8.00	100	0.40

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	4	16.00	0.00	500.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	2	16.00	0.00	40.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	5	16.00	0.00	500.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	7	20.00	6.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	4	12.00	10.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

3.2 Demolition - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					1.2800e-003	0.0000	1.2800e-003	1.9000e-004	0.0000	1.9000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0338	0.3572	0.2039	4.5000e-004		0.0156	0.0156		0.0146	0.0146	0.0000	39.6117	39.6117	0.0110	0.0000	39.8874
Total	**0.0338**	**0.3572**	**0.2039**	**4.5000e-004**	**1.2800e-003**	**0.0156**	**0.0169**	**1.9000e-004**	**0.0146**	**0.0148**	**0.0000**	**39.6117**	**39.6117**	**0.0110**	**0.0000**	**39.8874**

3.2 Demolition - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	2.1100e-003	0.0692	0.0161	1.9000e-004	4.3000e-003	2.1000e-004	4.5000e-003	1.1800e-003	2.0000e-004	1.3800e-003	0.0000	19.0574	19.0574	1.3200e-003	0.0000	19.0905
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.6000e-004	6.7000e-004	7.5600e-003	2.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	2.0000e-005	2.2100e-003	5.8000e-004	2.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	1.9778	1.9778	6.0000e-005	0.0000	1.9793
Total	**2.9700e-003**	**0.0699**	**0.0237**	**2.1000e-004**	**6.4900e-003**	**2.3000e-004**	**6.7100e-003**	**1.7600e-003**	**2.2000e-004**	**1.9800e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0352**	**21.0352**	**1.3800e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0698**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					5.0000e-004	0.0000	5.0000e-004	8.0000e-005	0.0000	8.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0338	0.3572	0.2039	4.5000e-004		0.0156	0.0156		0.0146	0.0146	0.0000	39.6117	39.6117	0.0110	0.0000	39.8874
Total	**0.0338**	**0.3572**	**0.2039**	**4.5000e-004**	**5.0000e-004**	**0.0156**	**0.0161**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0146**	**0.0146**	**0.0000**	**39.6117**	**39.6117**	**0.0110**	**0.0000**	**39.8874**

3.2 Demolition - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	2.1100e-003	0.0692	0.0161	1.9000e-004	4.3000e-003	2.1000e-004	4.5000e-003	1.1800e-003	2.0000e-004	1.3800e-003	0.0000	19.0574	19.0574	1.3200e-003	0.0000	19.0905
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.6000e-004	6.7000e-004	7.5600e-003	2.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	2.0000e-005	2.2100e-003	5.8000e-004	2.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	1.9778	1.9778	6.0000e-005	0.0000	1.9793
Total	**2.9700e-003**	**0.0699**	**0.0237**	**2.1000e-004**	**6.4900e-003**	**2.3000e-004**	**6.7100e-003**	**1.7600e-003**	**2.2000e-004**	**1.9800e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0352**	**21.0352**	**1.3800e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0698**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.4300e-003	0.0386	0.0160	6.0000e-005		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003		1.1900e-003	1.1900e-003	0.0000	5.4905	5.4905	1.7800e-003	0.0000	5.5349
Total	**3.4300e-003**	**0.0386**	**0.0160**	**6.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2900e-003**	**1.2900e-003**	**0.0000**	**1.1900e-003**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.4905**	**5.4905**	**1.7800e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.5349**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	1.7000e-004	5.5400e-003	1.2900e-003	2.0000e-005	3.4000e-004	2.0000e-005	3.6000e-004	9.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.5246	1.5246	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.5272
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.4000e-004	2.7000e-004	3.0300e-003	1.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	2.3000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.4000e-004	0.0000	0.7911	0.7911	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7917
Total	**5.1000e-004**	**5.8100e-003**	**4.3200e-003**	**3.0000e-005**	**1.2200e-003**	**3.0000e-005**	**1.2400e-003**	**3.2000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.3157**	**2.3157**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.3190**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.4300e-003	0.0386	0.0160	6.0000e-005		1.2900e-003	1.2900e-003		1.1900e-003	1.1900e-003	0.0000	5.4905	5.4905	1.7800e-003	0.0000	5.5349
Total	**3.4300e-003**	**0.0386**	**0.0160**	**6.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2900e-003**	**1.2900e-003**	**0.0000**	**1.1900e-003**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.4905**	**5.4905**	**1.7800e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.5349**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	1.7000e-004	5.5400e-003	1.2900e-003	2.0000e-005	3.4000e-004	2.0000e-005	3.6000e-004	9.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.5246	1.5246	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.5272
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.4000e-004	2.7000e-004	3.0300e-003	1.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	2.3000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.4000e-004	0.0000	0.7911	0.7911	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7917
Total	**5.1000e-004**	**5.8100e-003**	**4.3200e-003**	**3.0000e-005**	**1.2200e-003**	**3.0000e-005**	**1.2400e-003**	**3.2000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.3157**	**2.3157**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.3190**

3.4 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0821	0.0000	0.0821	0.0421	0.0000	0.0421	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0279	0.2912	0.1856	3.6000e-004		0.0139	0.0139		0.0128	0.0128	0.0000	31.5857	31.5857	0.0102	0.0000	31.8411
Total	**0.0279**	**0.2912**	**0.1856**	**3.6000e-004**	**0.0821**	**0.0139**	**0.0960**	**0.0421**	**0.0128**	**0.0549**	**0.0000**	**31.5857**	**31.5857**	**0.0102**	**0.0000**	**31.8411**

3.4 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	2.1100e-003	0.0692	0.0161	1.9000e-004	4.3000e-003	2.1000e-004	4.5000e-003	1.1800e-003	2.0000e-004	1.3800e-003	0.0000	19.0574	19.0574	1.3200e-003	0.0000	19.0905
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.6000e-004	6.7000e-004	7.5600e-003	2.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	2.0000e-005	2.2100e-003	5.8000e-004	2.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	1.9778	1.9778	6.0000e-005	0.0000	1.9793
Total	**2.9700e-003**	**0.0699**	**0.0237**	**2.1000e-004**	**6.4900e-003**	**2.3000e-004**	**6.7100e-003**	**1.7600e-003**	**2.2000e-004**	**1.9800e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0352**	**21.0352**	**1.3800e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0698**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0320	0.0000	0.0320	0.0164	0.0000	0.0164	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0279	0.2912	0.1856	3.6000e-004		0.0139	0.0139		0.0128	0.0128	0.0000	31.5857	31.5857	0.0102	0.0000	31.8411
Total	**0.0279**	**0.2912**	**0.1856**	**3.6000e-004**	**0.0320**	**0.0139**	**0.0459**	**0.0164**	**0.0128**	**0.0292**	**0.0000**	**31.5857**	**31.5857**	**0.0102**	**0.0000**	**31.8411**

3.4 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	2.1100e-003	0.0692	0.0161	1.9000e-004	4.3000e-003	2.1000e-004	4.5000e-003	1.1800e-003	2.0000e-004	1.3800e-003	0.0000	19.0574	19.0574	1.3200e-003	0.0000	19.0905
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.6000e-004	6.7000e-004	7.5600e-003	2.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	2.0000e-005	2.2100e-003	5.8000e-004	2.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	1.9778	1.9778	6.0000e-005	0.0000	1.9793
Total	**2.9700e-003**	**0.0699**	**0.0237**	**2.1000e-004**	**6.4900e-003**	**2.3000e-004**	**6.7100e-003**	**1.7600e-003**	**2.2000e-004**	**1.9800e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0352**	**21.0352**	**1.3800e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0698**

3.5 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1264	1.3720	1.3397	2.3500e-003		0.0620	0.0620		0.0581	0.0581	0.0000	205.6597	205.6597	0.0542	0.0000	207.0146
Total	**0.1264**	**1.3720**	**1.3397**	**2.3500e-003**		**0.0620**	**0.0620**		**0.0581**	**0.0581**	**0.0000**	**205.6597**	**205.6597**	**0.0542**	**0.0000**	**207.0146**

3.5 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.4900e-003	0.0474	0.0128	1.2000e-004	3.0200e-003	1.0000e-004	3.1200e-003	8.7000e-004	9.0000e-005	9.6000e-004	0.0000	11.8318	11.8318	7.3000e-004	0.0000	11.8500
Worker	6.8800e-003	5.3600e-003	0.0605	1.8000e-004	0.0175	1.4000e-004	0.0177	4.6600e-003	1.3000e-004	4.7900e-003	0.0000	15.8227	15.8227	4.7000e-004	0.0000	15.8343
Total	**8.3700e-003**	**0.0527**	**0.0734**	**3.0000e-004**	**0.0206**	**2.4000e-004**	**0.0208**	**5.5300e-003**	**2.2000e-004**	**5.7500e-003**	**0.0000**	**27.6545**	**27.6545**	**1.2000e-003**	**0.0000**	**27.6843**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1264	1.3720	1.3397	2.3500e-003		0.0620	0.0620		0.0581	0.0581	0.0000	205.6594	205.6594	0.0542	0.0000	207.0144
Total	**0.1264**	**1.3720**	**1.3397**	**2.3500e-003**		**0.0620**	**0.0620**		**0.0581**	**0.0581**	**0.0000**	**205.6594**	**205.6594**	**0.0542**	**0.0000**	**207.0144**

3.5 Building Construction - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.4900e-003	0.0474	0.0128	1.2000e-004	3.0200e-003	1.0000e-004	3.1200e-003	8.7000e-004	9.0000e-005	9.6000e-004	0.0000	11.8318	11.8318	7.3000e-004	0.0000	11.8500
Worker	6.8800e-003	5.3600e-003	0.0605	1.8000e-004	0.0175	1.4000e-004	0.0177	4.6600e-003	1.3000e-004	4.7900e-003	0.0000	15.8227	15.8227	4.7000e-004	0.0000	15.8343
Total	**8.3700e-003**	**0.0527**	**0.0734**	**3.0000e-004**	**0.0206**	**2.4000e-004**	**0.0208**	**5.5300e-003**	**2.2000e-004**	**5.7500e-003**	**0.0000**	**27.6545**	**27.6545**	**1.2000e-003**	**0.0000**	**27.6843**

3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1441	1.5266	1.6611	2.9400e-003		0.0677	0.0677		0.0635	0.0635	0.0000	257.0652	257.0652	0.0676	0.0000	258.7538
Total	**0.1441**	**1.5266**	**1.6611**	**2.9400e-003**		**0.0677**	**0.0677**		**0.0635**	**0.0635**	**0.0000**	**257.0652**	**257.0652**	**0.0676**	**0.0000**	**258.7538**

3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.7500e-003	0.0563	0.0152	1.5000e-004	3.7800e-003	1.1000e-004	3.8900e-003	1.0900e-003	1.0000e-004	1.1900e-003	0.0000	14.6599	14.6599	8.8000e-004	0.0000	14.6818
Worker	8.0700e-003	6.0500e-003	0.0697	2.1000e-004	0.0219	1.7000e-004	0.0221	5.8200e-003	1.6000e-004	5.9800e-003	0.0000	19.0831	19.0831	5.3000e-004	0.0000	19.0962
Total	**9.8200e-003**	**0.0623**	**0.0849**	**3.6000e-004**	**0.0257**	**2.8000e-004**	**0.0260**	**6.9100e-003**	**2.6000e-004**	**7.1700e-003**	**0.0000**	**33.7430**	**33.7430**	**1.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**33.7780**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1441	1.5266	1.6611	2.9400e-003		0.0677	0.0677		0.0635	0.0635	0.0000	257.0649	257.0649	0.0676	0.0000	258.7535
Total	**0.1441**	**1.5266**	**1.6611**	**2.9400e-003**		**0.0677**	**0.0677**		**0.0635**	**0.0635**	**0.0000**	**257.0649**	**257.0649**	**0.0676**	**0.0000**	**258.7535**

3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.7500e-003	0.0563	0.0152	1.5000e-004	3.7800e-003	1.1000e-004	3.8900e-003	1.0900e-003	1.0000e-004	1.1900e-003	0.0000	14.6599	14.6599	8.8000e-004	0.0000	14.6818
Worker	8.0700e-003	6.0500e-003	0.0697	2.1000e-004	0.0219	1.7000e-004	0.0221	5.8200e-003	1.6000e-004	5.9800e-003	0.0000	19.0831	19.0831	5.3000e-004	0.0000	19.0962
Total	**9.8200e-003**	**0.0623**	**0.0849**	**3.6000e-004**	**0.0257**	**2.8000e-004**	**0.0260**	**6.9100e-003**	**2.6000e-004**	**7.1700e-003**	**0.0000**	**33.7430**	**33.7430**	**1.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**33.7780**

3.6 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	9.4100e-003	0.0822	0.1015	1.8000e-004		3.7200e-003	3.7200e-003		3.4900e-003	3.4900e-003	0.0000	14.6351	14.6351	4.1500e-003	0.0000	14.7388
Paving	2.6000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**9.6700e-003**	**0.0822**	**0.1015**	**1.8000e-004**		**3.7200e-003**	**3.7200e-003**		**3.4900e-003**	**3.4900e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.6351**	**14.6351**	**4.1500e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.7388**

3.6 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	9.4100e-003	0.0822	0.1015	1.8000e-004		3.7200e-003	3.7200e-003		3.4900e-003	3.4900e-003	0.0000	14.6351	14.6351	4.1500e-003	0.0000	14.7388
Paving	2.6000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**9.6700e-003**	**0.0822**	**0.1015**	**1.8000e-004**		**3.7200e-003**	**3.7200e-003**		**3.4900e-003**	**3.4900e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.6351**	**14.6351**	**4.1500e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.7388**

3.6 Paving - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0501					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0132	0.1299	0.1999	3.1000e-004		5.2600e-003	5.2600e-003		5.0900e-003	5.0900e-003	0.0000	27.2096	27.2096	6.2500e-003	0.0000	27.3659
Total	**0.0633**	**0.1299**	**0.1999**	**3.1000e-004**		**5.2600e-003**	**5.2600e-003**		**5.0900e-003**	**5.0900e-003**	**0.0000**	**27.2096**	**27.2096**	**6.2500e-003**	**0.0000**	**27.3659**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	8.5000e-004	0.0272	7.3400e-003	7.0000e-005	1.8300e-003	5.0000e-005	1.8800e-003	5.3000e-004	5.0000e-005	5.8000e-004	0.0000	7.0856	7.0856	4.2000e-004	0.0000	7.0962
Worker	1.4000e-003	1.0500e-003	0.0121	4.0000e-005	3.8100e-003	3.0000e-005	3.8400e-003	1.0100e-003	3.0000e-005	1.0400e-003	0.0000	3.3205	3.3205	9.0000e-005	0.0000	3.3227
Total	**2.2500e-003**	**0.0282**	**0.0195**	**1.1000e-004**	**5.6400e-003**	**8.0000e-005**	**5.7200e-003**	**1.5400e-003**	**8.0000e-005**	**1.6200e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.4061**	**10.4061**	**5.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**10.4189**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0501					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0132	0.1299	0.1999	3.1000e-004		5.2600e-003	5.2600e-003		5.0900e-003	5.0900e-003	0.0000	27.2096	27.2096	6.2500e-003	0.0000	27.3659
Total	**0.0633**	**0.1299**	**0.1999**	**3.1000e-004**		**5.2600e-003**	**5.2600e-003**		**5.0900e-003**	**5.0900e-003**	**0.0000**	**27.2096**	**27.2096**	**6.2500e-003**	**0.0000**	**27.3659**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	8.5000e-004	0.0272	7.3400e-003	7.0000e-005	1.8300e-003	5.0000e-005	1.8800e-003	5.3000e-004	5.0000e-005	5.8000e-004	0.0000	7.0856	7.0856	4.2000e-004	0.0000	7.0962
Worker	1.4000e-003	1.0500e-003	0.0121	4.0000e-005	3.8100e-003	3.0000e-005	3.8400e-003	1.0100e-003	3.0000e-005	1.0400e-003	0.0000	3.3205	3.3205	9.0000e-005	0.0000	3.3227
Total	**2.2500e-003**	**0.0282**	**0.0195**	**1.1000e-004**	**5.6400e-003**	**8.0000e-005**	**5.7200e-003**	**1.5400e-003**	**8.0000e-005**	**1.6200e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.4061**	**10.4061**	**5.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**10.4189**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0779	0.3521	1.0470	3.9400e-003	0.3346	2.9900e-003	0.3376	0.0897	2.7800e-003	0.0925	0.0000	363.9994	363.9994	0.0180	0.0000	364.4484
Unmitigated	0.0779	0.3521	1.0470	3.9400e-003	0.3346	2.9900e-003	0.3376	0.0897	2.7800e-003	0.0925	0.0000	363.9994	363.9994	0.0180	0.0000	364.4484

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Racquet Club	288.31	288.31	288.31	881,524	881,524
Total	288.31	288.31	288.31	881,524	881,524

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Racquet Club	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	100.00	0.00	100	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862
Parking Lot	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862
Racquet Club	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Percent of Electricity Use Generated with Renewable Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	65.1261	65.1261	1.5400e-003	3.2000e-004	65.2594
NaturalGas Mitigated	1.0000e-003	9.1000e-003	7.6500e-003	5.0000e-005		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004	0.0000	9.9100	9.9100	1.9000e-004	1.8000e-004	9.9689
NaturalGas Unmitigated	1.0000e-003	9.1000e-003	7.6500e-003	5.0000e-005		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004	0.0000	9.9100	9.9100	1.9000e-004	1.8000e-004	9.9689

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Racquet Club	185706	1.0000e-003	9.1000e-003	7.6500e-003	5.0000e-005		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004	0.0000	9.9100	9.9100	1.9000e-004	1.8000e-004	9.9689
Total		**1.0000e-003**	**9.1000e-003**	**7.6500e-003**	**5.0000e-005**		**6.9000e-004**	**6.9000e-004**		**6.9000e-004**	**6.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**9.9100**	**9.9100**	**1.9000e-004**	**1.8000e-004**	**9.9689**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Racquet Club	185706	1.0000e-003	9.1000e-003	7.6500e-003	5.0000e-005		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004		6.9000e-004	6.9000e-004	0.0000	9.9100	9.9100	1.9000e-004	1.8000e-004	9.9689
Total		**1.0000e-003**	**9.1000e-003**	**7.6500e-003**	**5.0000e-005**		**6.9000e-004**	**6.9000e-004**		**6.9000e-004**	**6.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**9.9100**	**9.9100**	**1.9000e-004**	**1.8000e-004**	**9.9689**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	3045	1.6960	4.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	1.6994
Racquet Club	113886	63.4301	1.5000e-003	3.1000e-004	63.5599
Total		**65.1261**	**1.5400e-003**	**3.2000e-004**	**65.2594**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Racquet Club	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0433	0.0000	3.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.0000e-004	7.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	7.5000e-004
Unmitigated	0.0433	0.0000	3.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.0000e-004	7.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	7.5000e-004

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	5.0100e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0382					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.0000e-004	7.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	7.5000e-004
Total	**0.0433**	**0.0000**	**3.6000e-004**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**7.0000e-004**	**7.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**7.5000e-004**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	5.0100e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0382					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.0000e-004	7.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	7.5000e-004
Total	**0.0433**	**0.0000**	**3.6000e-004**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**7.0000e-004**	**7.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**7.5000e-004**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	6.8946	0.0199	5.0000e-004	7.5417
Unmitigated	6.8946	0.0199	5.0000e-004	7.5417

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Racquet Club	0.606809 / 0.371915	6.8946	0.0199	5.0000e-004	7.5417
Total		**6.8946**	**0.0199**	**5.0000e-004**	**7.5417**

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Racquet Club	0.606809 / 0.371915	6.8946	0.0199	5.0000e-004	7.5417
Total		**6.8946**	**0.0199**	**5.0000e-004**	**7.5417**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	11.8709	0.7016	0.0000	29.4097
Unmitigated	11.8709	0.7016	0.0000	29.4097

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Racquet Club	58.48	11.8709	0.7016	0.0000	29.4097
Total		**11.8709**	**0.7016**	**0.0000**	**29.4097**

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Racquet Club	58.48	11.8709	0.7016	0.0000	29.4097
Total		**11.8709**	**0.7016**	**0.0000**	**29.4097**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

Appendix B

Historical Built Environment Resources Memorandum

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Memorandum

To:	Nur Malhis, M.S., P.E. Project Manager
From:	Margaret Roderick, ICF Architectural Historian
Date:	June 6, 2018
Re:	**Boyle Heights Sports Center Gymnasium CEQA Historical Resources Analysis (Built Environment Only) Memorandum**

Executive Summary

This memorandum discusses the potential for impacts on built environment historical resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) resulting from the proposed development of the Boyle Heights Sports Center project at 2500 Whittier Boulevard in Los Angeles, California (project). The project proposes demolition of the existing two buildings on the project site (the Sukaisian and Workshop Buildings), removal of associated surface parking; and construction of a new 10,000-square-foot gymnasium that would consist of a full-sized basketball court, staff offices, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, showers, a community room, a plaza for special gatherings, additional green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking..

The project is located in the Boyle Heights community, east of downtown. Located northeast of the Interstate (I-) 5, I-10, State Route (SR) 101, and SR 60 freeway interchange, Boyle Heights is a densely developed urban environment including a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings (Figure 1).

A study area was established for the proposed project to take into account the potential for both direct and indirect impacts of the project on historical resources, as defined by CEQA. This evaluation concludes that no significant impacts would result from the proposed project because no historical resources are present within the study area. Neither building located on the project site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM), or as a contributor to a Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ), nor is the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park itself eligible for any of these registration programs. As such, none are historical resources under CEQA. None of the other buildings in the study area appear to be historical resources under

CEQA. Therefore, the proposed project would not have a significant impact on built environment historical resources because none are present within the study area.

Please note that archaeological and tribal historical resources are evaluated separately. For the purposes of this memorandum, the term "historical resources" is limited to built environment resources.

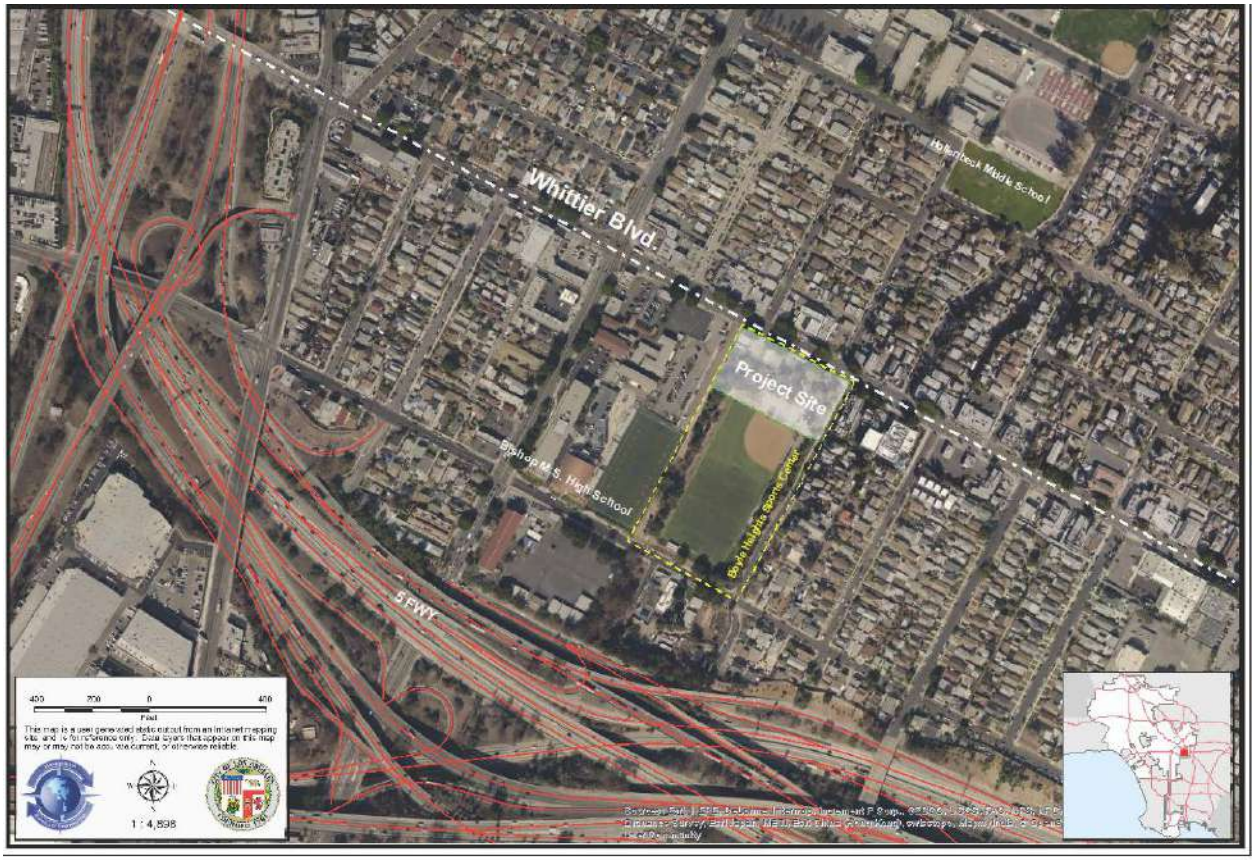

Figure 1. Vicinity Map

Regulatory Setting

Federal, state, and local regulations recognize the public's interest in historical resources and the public benefit of preserving them. These laws and regulations require analysts to consider how a project might affect historical resources and take steps to avoid or reduce potential damage to them.

The proposed project is subject to the requirements of CEQA, and also may be affected by other state and municipal laws and regulations regarding historical resources. These include the CRHR and City of Los Angeles HCM and HPOZ programs. In addition, the City of Los Angeles requires that cultural resources studies, surveys, and reports, such as this technical report, consider potential eligibility of properties for listing in the NRHP.

This memorandum was prepared to satisfy requirements of all applicable historical resources regulations.

Federal

National Register of Historic Places

First authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the NRHP was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments; private groups; and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment." The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. Ordinarily, birthplaces, cemeteries, or graves of historical figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; properties primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are typically not considered eligible for the NRHP, unless they satisfy certain conditions.

According to NRHP guidelines, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess and meet any of the following criteria:

a. **Criterion A.** A property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

b. **Criterion B.** A property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

c. **Criterion C.** A property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

d. **Criterion D.** A property yields, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The NRHP requires that a resource must not only meet one of these criteria, but must also possess integrity. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey historical significance. The evaluation of a resource's integrity must be grounded in an understanding of that resource's physical characteristics and how those characteristics relate to its significance. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define the integrity of a property: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

A property listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP is automatically included in the CRHR and is, therefore, a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

State

California Register of Historical Resources

The National Historic Preservation Act mandated the selection and appointment in each state of a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Each SHPO is tasked, among other duties, with maintaining an inventory of historic properties. In California, the state legislature established additional duties for the SHPO. These duties include the maintenance of the CRHR. Established by California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a) in 1992, the CRHR serves as "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent feasible, from substantial adverse change." According to California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), the CRHR criteria broadly mirror those of the NRHP. The CRHR criteria are found in California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c). They are as follows:

"An historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation."

The general rule is that a resource must be at least 50 years old to qualify for the CRHR. In addition, the resource must meet one or more of the aforementioned criteria and must possess integrity. Integrity is defined as "the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance."

There are several ways for resources to be included in the CRHR. A resource can be listed in the CRHR based upon a nomination and public consideration process. Additionally, a resource that is subject to a discretionary action by a governmental agency will be evaluated for eligibility for the CRHR. As previously stated, properties listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR.

California Environmental Quality Act

Established in 1970, CEQA requires state and local government agencies to analyze and publicly disclose potentially significant environment impacts of proposed projects. Moreover, it requires the development and adoption of mitigation measures to lessen significant impacts. At Section 21060.5, the State CEQA Guidelines define the environment to include "objects of historic . . . significance." The definition of "historical resources" is provided by Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines. The following is an abbreviated and excerpted summary of this definition:

- A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR.
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in an historical resource survey shall be presumed historically significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR.

The State CEQA Guidelines also address tribal cultural resources, which are defined in Section 21074 as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places or objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe." They may include archaeological resources. California Native American Tribes include those tribes included among the contacts maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission and may include tribes that are not federally recognized. Section 21080.3.1 of the State CEQA Guidelines additionally requires that lead agencies begin consultation with California Native American Tribes prior to the release of an environmental document (negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report) for a project.

Archaeological and tribal resources are evaluated separately.

Local

The City of Los Angeles provides for the protection and preservation of recognized cultural resources, including designated buildings, sites, objects, and districts, through two programs administered by the Los Angeles Department of City Planning. The City designates local landmarks, which it calls HCMs, according to the Chapter 9, Division 22 (Cultural Heritage Ordinance) of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, and recognizes local historic districts, which are referred to as HPOZs codified in Section 12.20.3, of the Los Angeles Municipal Code.

Historical-Cultural Monuments

The criteria for designation as an HCM are codified in Chapter 9, Section 22 of the City of Los Angeles Administrative Code. A HCM is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located thereon), building, or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles. Designated resources may include historic structures or sites:

- In which the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or community is reflected or exemplified; or
- That are identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state, or local history; or

- That embody the distinguishing characteristics or an architectural-type specimen, inherently valuable for a study or a period style or method of construction; or
- That represent notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his age.

HCMs are historical resources for the purposes of CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(2). Alterations to or demolition of sites that have been designated as HCMs are subject to review by the City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission.

Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

The procedures for designating a HPOZ are found in Section 12.20.3 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. HPOZs are historical resources for the purposes of CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(2). Alterations to or demolition of properties included in an HPOZ are subject to review by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning.

Other Regulations

The Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the California State Historical Building Code do not apply to the project because the study area does not contain any historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

Study Area

A study area was established for the project to take into account the potential for both direct and indirect impacts of the project on historical resources, as defined by CEQA (Figure 2). The Boyle Heights Sports Center Park, which is the project site, including the Sukaisian and the Workshop Buildings proposed for demolition, are included within the boundary of the direct impacts study area. The study area also includes adjacent parcels within view of the existing Sukaisian Building and Workshop Building, and the proposed new building, because buildings on those parcels have the potential to be indirectly affected by demolition and new construction in the vicinity. The indirect study area includes only commercial buildings, although residences are located on perpendicular streets. The commercial buildings primarily date to the 1920s and currently house a variety of businesses. Remaining parcels in the immediate vicinity contain surface parking lots. The surface parking lots were excluded from the study area because there is no potential to affect historical resources.

Figure 2. Study Area for Historical Resources

Identification of Cultural Resources

Research and Field Methods

ICF conducted general and property-specific archival research to establish a historic context for the study area and inform the identification and analysis of historical resources. This included the results of a formal records search found during a record search performed by a professionally qualified archaeologist. Several commercial buildings, residences, and institutional buildings have been recorded within a quarter-mile of the project site, but none are present within the study area. For a more detailed summary of the records search results, see the *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, Los Angeles, CA* prepared by Cogstone and associated with the CEQA review for this project. ICF also reviewed primary and secondary resources from local repositories, including maps and photographs. In addition, the California State Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the CRHR, the NRHP, the City of Los Angeles HCM listings, and the 2012 California State Historic Resources Inventory were reviewed.

ICF consulted previous historic resources surveys and evaluations of historical resources in the Boyle Heights area in the vicinity of the project site. This effort included a review of the historic resources survey in the vicinity of the project site titled *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California* (PCR Services Corporation 2008) and the *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area* (Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2014). In addition, ICF consulted the following sources to inform the identification and analysis of historical resources within the study area:

- Historicaerials.com database
- Los Angeles County Tax Assessor Records
- Los Angeles Times Historical Newspaper Index
- Los Angeles Public Library's California Index and photograph databases
- Original and alteration building permits from the Los Angeles Department of Building & Safety
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

ICF carried out field investigations of the project site and study area using standard industry-accepted methods appropriate for identifying and recording historical resources. These methods consisted of a pedestrian historical resources field survey of the study area.

The historic resources survey involved examining and evaluating all buildings and structures in the study area determined to be 50 years of age or older. On May 8, 2018, ICF architectural historians Margaret Roderick and Katrina Castañeda, under the supervision of Colleen Davis, MA, conducted the survey and evaluated all of the properties in the study area to determine their individual historical significance. Based upon a review of Los Angeles County Tax Assessor data, properties built in or before 1968 were identified and information was collected about their physical characteristics. The data collected included one or more photographs of each property from the public right-of-way, the architectural style of each resource (if identifiable), the type and materials

of significant features, and the existence of alterations and overall physical integrity. Properties identified as 50 years of age or older were evaluated to determine their status as historical resources under CEQA and to analyze the project's potential impacts. Colleen Davis meets the U. S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History and Architectural History.

Survey Results

The historical resources survey identified a total of 12buildings and structures within the study area, including the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park and the existing buildings on the project site at 2500 and 2510 Whittier Boulevard, the Sukaisian and Workshop Buildings.

Table 1 below lists the buildings located within the study area that were constructed in the past 50 years. The NRHP and CRHR generally agree that in order to be eligible or listed, buildings or structures must be at least 50 years of age. The NRHP and CRHR criteria allow for exceptions to this age threshold for resources of possessing exceptional significance. In all cases, ICF found no evidence to suggest that any of these buildings or structures is exceptionally important. They are not, therefore, considered eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. As such, impacts need not be analyzed.

Table 1. Properties Under 50 Years of Age

Address	Year Built
2513 Whittier Boulevard	2009
Source: Los Angeles County Tax Assessor 2018	

The buildings listed in Table 2 were reviewed in the context of the Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area project (PCR Services Corporation 2008) and SurveyLA historic resources survey for the Boyle Heights Community Plan Area (Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2014). The Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area project effort did not determine that any of these resources appeared eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, or for designation as HCMs.

ICF evaluated these resources in the context of the current survey effort and agreed that they are ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, and as HCMs. Therefore, they are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Because the resources listed in Table 2 are not historical resources under CEQA, impacts need not be analyzed.

Table 2. Properties Over 50 Years of Age

Address	Year Built
933 S. Mott Street, Boyle Heights Sports Center Park	circa 1966
2457 Whittier Boulevard	1936
2561 Whittier Boulevard	1941
2563 Whittier Boulevard	1924
2565 Whittier Boulevard	1924
2467 Whittier Boulevard	1926

Address	Year Built
2471 Whittier Boulevard	1925
2500 Whittier Boulevard (Sukaisian building, Project Site)	1953
2501 Whittier Boulevard	1922
2510 Whittier Boulevard (Workshop building, Project Site)	circa 1960
2517 Whittier Boulevard	1925

Source: Los Angeles County Tax Assessor 2018

Because the proposed project involves the demolition of the existing buildings associated with the current Boyle Heights Sports Center Park, it was appropriate to research, evaluate, and document the park and the two buildings to analyze potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, and as HCMs. The results of this evaluation and analysis are summarized below. (Please see attached Appendices A through C for Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms documenting these evaluations.)

Historic Context

Boyle Heights

Following the establishment of the San Gabriel Mission in 1771, the Spanish established the Pueblo of Nuestra Señora de la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula on September 4, 1781 (Dillon 1994:31–37). Eleven families, a total of 44 people, recruited as colonists from Sinaloa, Mexico, founded the Pueblo (Dillon 1994:31–37). By 1800, the pueblo consisted of 30 adobe buildings surrounding a central plaza, including a town hall, barracks, bodege (storehouse), and calabozo (jail), surrounded by an adobe wall (Dillon 1994:43). Originally located close to the Los Angeles River, the Pueblo relocated to higher ground circa 1820 after several severe floods. *El Paredon Blanco*, or the White Bluff, east of the river, was included within the original pueblo boundary and would later become known as Boyle Heights (Japanese American National Museum undated).

Among the oldest communities in Los Angeles, Boyle Heights was first settled by members of the pioneering Lopez family in the 1830s after they granted land by the Mexican government. At that time, the area was rural, with small-scale agricultural efforts primarily for wine production. Over time, however, the Lopez family sold portions of its land to persons including Andrew Boyle, George Cummings, and A.H. Judson and his Brooklyn Land and Building Company, among others. In the late 1850s, Andrew Boyle purchased 44 acres of land and maintained the rural setting through agricultural pursuits such as orange, peach, and fig orchards, and cattle ranching. Residential subdivision and development of the area began in the 1870s when William Henry Workman, son-in-law of Boyle, along with financers, began to divide and sell the lands inherited from Boyle's estate. The subdivision included a water main and Workman named the subdivision "Boyle Heights" to honor Andrew Boyle. Other subdivisions in this era included the Mount Pleasant tract and Brooklyn Heights, located at the western edge of the Boyle Heights community, nearest to Downtown (Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2014:8–9).

Residential development came to a halt when then local economy collapsed in 1889 (PCR Services Corporation 2008:29). Soon enough, however, a second real estate boom in the 1890s, spurred by the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1885, which triggered significant population increase across the region (Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2014:10–12). Seeking profits from residential and commercial land sales, Workman donated plots of land to religious institutions. Along with Elizabeth Hollenback, he donated 21 acres for park use. By 1900, the horse-drawn streetcar was replaced by the electric streetcar, which further supported the growth of the community and its development as a streetcar suburb of Los Angeles. For example, First Street and Brooklyn Avenue contained streetcar lines and developed as commercial districts between the 1890s and the 1920s. Boyle Heights' separation from downtown, east of the peripatetic and the sometimes unpredictable Los Angeles River, however, somewhat chilled the area's development potential.

Within the study area, Whittier Boulevard primarily developed as a commercial district between 1913 and 1934 (PCR Services Corporation 2008:34, 59). Specifically, the section of Whittier Boulevard within the study area developed during the 1920s: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1921 evidence large, unimproved parcels within the study area. Significantly, the Viaduct Bond Act of 1923 led to the construction of multiple viaducts spanning the Los Angeles River from Downtown to Boyle Heights, including the 6th Street Viaduct located at the western terminus of Whittier Boulevard and the 7th Street Viaduct, both of which provided safe passage between Whittier Boulevard and downtown Los Angeles.

Boyle Heights historically featured a multicultural population demographic. The restrictive covenants that disallowed non-whites from owning property in much of the Los Angeles region were not implemented widely in Boyle Heights (Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2014:13–15). Large numbers of Japanese Americans and Russian and Eastern Jews settled in Boyle Heights in the early 1900s, joining the already significant population of whites and Mexican Americans. Indeed, members of the Japanese Club at Roosevelt High School designed, built, and maintained a Japanese Garden on the school premises in 1933 (Roosevelt High School 1933). Meanwhile, the Jewish community in Los Angeles has strong historical ties to Boyle Heights; in the early 1900s, it "boasted one of the largest Jewish populations in the western United States" (Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2014:15). Additionally, Boyle Heights hosted smaller populations of African American, Armenian, Greek, Italian, Polish, and Slavic groups.

During and after World War II, Boyle Heights underwent significant cultural and physical changes. Japanese internment during World War II affected the cultural landscape of Boyle Heights (and the physical—the Japanese garden at Roosevelt High School was demolished), a removal of restrictive covenants initiated the relocation of many Jewish community members to other locales within the city, and the multi-level east Los Angeles freeway interchange and related freeways decimated blocks of residential and commercial buildings in Boyle Heights and severed portions of the community (Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2014:15–16). The Mexican American population in Boyle Heights continued to grow after World War II and with the influx of immigrants in the 1970s as a result of economic and civil unrest in Mexico. Moreover, Boyle Heights is strongly associated with the Chicano Movement in the 1960s and 1970s.

Mid-Century Park Development in Los Angeles

After World War II, a park was viewed as a public service necessary to the community, like a firehouse or local school (City of Los Angeles 2017a:29). Numerous parks in the late post-World War II era were constructed as the result of a 1957 bond measure that allowed $39.5 million for the construction of parks. By 1959, the Department of Recreation and Parks had completed 35 projects, with an additional 21 in process (City of Los Angeles 2017a:36). Parks from this era included parking for its patrons as a defining feature, but also included outdoor recreation areas that facilitated physical activity such as athletic and ball fields, tennis and basketball courts, tracks for running, and outdoor pools. A park from this period may also contain social recreational aspects such as activity centers, playgrounds, picnic tables, and auditoriums (City of Los Angeles 2017a:36–39, 53–55). An ideal example of a park could provide the community with a swimming pool, multiple field and courts, with a variety of sports, multiple public buildings for indoor social activities and events for all ages. Indeed, swimming pools played an important role in city parks, and were constructed at multiple new recreation centers including Northridge, Mar Vista, and Sepulveda, all of which are still extant and used by City residents today. Bath houses accompanied swimming pools; at the Sepulveda Recreation Center, a three-building bath house corresponded to the swimming pool (City of Los Angeles 2017a:30; 36).

New parks in already developed urban areas were often compact and acted as infill in an already established neighborhood. The Lemon Grove Park in Hollywood is an example of this type, as is the Boyle Heights Sports Center. Both these parks originally contained residences that were razed for new, recreational development (Historicaerials.com 1964a). In contrast, new parks constructed in suburban areas such as the San Fernando Valley, which was primarily developed in the post-World War II era, contained large, expansive parks such as the Sepulveda Center in Panorama City, which included a club house, swimming pool, tennis courts, basketball courts, and two baseball fields (City of Los Angeles 2017a:38).

Developed by the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in the early 1960s, the Boyle Heights Sports Center is bound by Whittier Boulevard to the north, South Mathews Street to the west, 7th Street to the south, and South Mott Street to the east. The park is located south of the Sukaisian and the Workshop Buildings, which are located in the northern portion of the Sports Center and face north onto Whittier Boulevard.

The area around the park was subdivided between 1916 and 1922, which spurred development in the neighborhoods along Whittier Boulevard (Los Angeles County Department of Public Works 1916, 1921, 1922a, 1922b). According to a Sanborn Map, by 1921, modest one-story residences lined South Mott Street as well as portions of 7th Street. The segment of South Mathews Street crossing Whittier Boulevard and continuing to 7th Street (and Fickett Street) and its adjoining parcels was subdivided in 1922 (Sanborn Map Company 1921; Los Angeles County Department of Public Works 1922b). By 1949, nearly all parcels within the Park boundary were improved with modest dwellings and flats (Sanborn Map Company 1949). Starting in 1960, Los Angeles Times articles report that "[t]he City Recreation and Park Commission…authorized the acquisition" of parcels "as part of the site for the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center" (Los Angeles Times 1960a). By October 9, 1961, the Commission only needed to acquire six more parcels for the Park's construction (Los Angeles Times 1961). By 1964, all buildings located south of Whittier Boulevard,

east of South Matthews Street, north of 7th Street, and west of South Mott Street, except for the Sukaisian and the Workshop Buildings, had been razed (Historicaerials.com 1964b). By 1972, the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park was completed and included baseball and soccer fields and a basketball court as it does today (Historicaerials.com 1972).

Commercial Property Development in Boyle Heights

The first commercial district in Boyle Heights developed along 1st Street between Boyle Avenue and Chicago Street as a result of the 1889 extension of the Los Angeles Cable Railway (PCR Services Corporation 2008:24). Although the Los Angeles Cable Railway was short-lived, soon the Los Angeles Railway Company and the Pacific Electrical Railway Company (Red Car) traversed the gap between downtown and Boyle Heights, contributing to the development of additional commercial districts, such as Brooklyn Avenue, Fourth Street, and Whittier Boulevard (then Stephenson Avenue) (PCR Services Corporation 2008:24–25). As the value of land increased, the railyards located in Boyle Heights near the Los Angeles River removed some of their maintenance facilities and warehouses and built new roads and extended old roads in their place; the new network of streets allowed for further growth of the commercial districts as bridges connected Boyle Heights to downtown (PCR Services Corporation 2008:25).

Commercial buildings constructed in Boyle Heights in the late 1800s and early 1900s were often two stories, with storefront below and residential quarters above, a plan that followed through into the 1930s (PCR Services Corporation 2008:58). With the availability of plate glass and shop owners' desire to draw attention to their wares, commercial architecture changed in the early 1900s (Gottfried and Jennings 2009:233). Architects and builders transformed facades with brick and terra cotta, and marble or other extravagant materials could be applied to the entry to accentuate a building (Gottfried and Jennings 2009:233). Popular throughout the United States, Romanesque, Classical, and Italianate styles featured in many storefronts (Gottfried and Jennings 2009:235–239). Common types of building organization included the corner or commercial block, single or double front, enframed window wall, temple front (often used in banks), and arcaded block, to name a few (Gottfried and Jennings 2009:242–250; Longstreth 2000). Early commercial buildings within the study area appear to have been constructed of brick, with terra cotta embellishments. The single front type, as visible in 2463 Whittier Boulevard as built in 1924, prevailed.

Typically, the commercial properties developed in Boyle Heights at this time were owned by members of the large local Jewish community. Many of these buildings evinced a Mediterranean Revival style of architecture, popular at this time. The commercial corridors typically depended on streetcar access for success and commercial buildings did not yet accommodate the automobile by providing parking. Early commercial development along Whittier Boulevard appears confined to the western portion of the street near South Boyle Avenue and South Chicago Street. Development included a drugstore, several additional stores, a gas station, and a restaurant. It was in the period from circa 1915 to 1935 that commercial buildings replaced residential properties along the major commercial districts in Boyle Heights, which is evidenced by Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1921 and 1949 for properties along Whittier Boulevard. By 1949 numerous stores, a clothing manufacturer, an office building, a second gas station, a theater, and an office building aligned Whittier Boulevard from South Boyle Avenue to South Soto Street, with only a few remaining residences.

The commercial development along Whittier Boulevard from South Boyle Avenue to South Mott Street, which includes the study area, mirrors the residential development of the area. Areas near the intersection of Whittier Boulevard and South Boyle Avenue were subdivided as early as 1902, according to tract maps recorded with Los Angeles County. Meanwhile, the areas around the intersections of Whittier Boulevard and South Soto Street and Whittier Boulevard and South Mott Street were subdivided around 1916. The area between South Soto Street and South Mott Street along Whittier Boulevard was not significantly subdivided until 1921–1922. Along with the subdivision and subsequent residential development, commercial development evolved along Whittier Boulevard. The oldest building within the study area dates to 1922, with an additional six buildings constructed in the 1920s (PCR Services Corporation 2008:59–60).

According to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, by 1949, the study area still included several unimproved parcels along Whittier Boulevard interspersed between stores, often of one story rather than the more common two-story buildings discussed above. This portion of Whittier Boulevard's commercial development differs from the common commercial trends occurring elsewhere in Boyle Heights and Los Angeles at large, in which two-story commercial buildings held storefronts on the ground floor with apartments above, although some commercial buildings contained a dwelling unit to the rear as evidenced by 1920s original building permits on file with Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS). In 1949, area businesses included a restaurant located at 2471 Whittier Boulevard; a paint and building materials facility at 2513–2515 Whittier Boulevard, which is no longer extant; and a baby shoe bronzing facility at 2524 Whittier Boulevard. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, businesses located within the study area appear to have served the large Mexican-American population, with business such as "El Gallo Mexican Chocolate" at 2465 Whittier Boulevard, "El Charro Grocery Store" at 2465 Whittier Boulevard, and "Pablo Chee Market" at 2501 Whittier Boulevard (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1960:863).

Although subdivided by 1922, the parcel at 2500 Whittier Boulevard remained unimproved until the 1950s. In 1953, Sam Sukaisian requested permission to erect a hardware store at 2500 Whittier Boulevard, to be designed by engineer A.R. Laker and constructed by contractor John Dinoto (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1953a, 1953b). The permit called for a 20-foot-tall, 42-foot by 58-foot stucco building with a cement floor, a small mezzanine to the rear, and a flat, composition roof. In 1954, Sukaisian converted the building for use as a market and installed interior partitions (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1954). By 1956, Gardner Food Products operated from the building and offered a delivery service to the community (Los Angeles Times 1956:50; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956:819). In 1958, the grocery business operating at 2500 Whittier Boulevard sought to expand the business by establishing a franchise store at another location (Los Angeles Times 1958a:57). However, by 1960, the building was vacant and available for rent or lease (Los Angeles Times 1960c:70). The City of Los Angeles Recreation and Parks Commission acquired properties south of the subject property along South Matthews Street, South Fickett Street, South Mott Street, and East 7th Street in 1960 and 1961 for the construction of the Boyle Heights Sports Center (Los Angeles Times 1960a:30, 1960b:25, 1961:34). It may have also acquired the former store located at 2500 Whittier Boulevard at this same time, although the historical record is less clear on this point.

The American Rubbish Company appears to have operated a facility at 2510 Whittier Boulevard at least from 1958 to 1960, and a historic aerial image from 1952 depicts a fenced-off property at this

location (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1956:819, 1960:863; Historicaerials.com 1952). However, it does not appear that any buildings or permanent structures were constructed by the American Rubbish Company on this property. By 1962, the American Rubbish Company had vacated the premises and by 1974 the City of Los Angeles owned the property (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1962:264).

Construction along Whittier Boulevard in the 1950s and 1960s is uncommon for the area because by circa 1950, the "neighborhood shopping center" geared toward automobile traffic became the prevalent type of commercial development in Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2017b:30). In contrast, most development in the study area corresponds to construction in the 1920s and earlier. The only other construction in the general area from the 1950s or after is the addition of a building to the Santa Isabel Church and School in 1957. Strip mall development at the intersection of Whittier Boulevard and South Soto Street dates to circa 1980 and later.

Modern Commercial Architecture and Mid-Century Modernism

Modern storefront buildings "relie[d] on abstract geometry to create identity" in the post-World War II era (Gottfried and Jennings 2009:239). Whereas prior to World War II commercial buildings often displayed Mediterranean revival styles or elements of Art Deco, Mid-Century Modern vernacular commercial buildings focused on the "general reduction of elements to single effect" and the "exploit[ation of] the materiality of construction products, clean surfaces, straight lines, and contemporary materials and technology" (Gottfried and Jennings 2009:239). One prominent type of commercial structure was the enframed window wall, consisting of a large window display defined by a simple surround. This type was common through the 1940s and is represented by the Sukaisian Building (Longstreth 2000:68–69). By 1952, however, "store design [had] gone through a complete overhaul," which included an open storefront that operated as a "silent salesman" operating 24 hours a day (Hornbostel 1952:1–2; Longstreth 2000:65). Materials and color abound in modern commercial architecture, as they did in residential architecture of the period (Hornbostel 1952:1, 22). The exterior of a commercial building often would be painted to attract patrons. Portions of the building acted as billboards, featuring large signage. The interior of a building's color scheme was used to emphasize merchandise (Hornbostel 1952:1–2, 22–23; Gottfried and Jennings 2009:233).

Mid-Century Modern architecture denotes a post-World War II regional trend in modernism that responded to the International Style's sterile qualities by organically incorporating a variety of materials, color, and shapes (Historic Resources Group and Pasadena Heritage 2007:16). The term "Mid-Century Modern" is commonly used in Southern California to describe a regional post-World War II architectural vernacular that, perhaps because of its location, loosens the dogma, rules, and orthodoxy of East Coast and European International Style modernism. It does so through a more casual and variegated use of materials, massing, textures, compositions, and other formal elements.

In contrast to the International Style, Mid-Century Modern architectural design included more solid walls and the use of stucco, wood, rock, and brick cladding for construction materials, as evident in the Sukaisian Building (Christopher A. Joseph & Associates 2009:16). In particular, the use of stacked brick features in many commercial and educational buildings (Christopher A. Joseph & Associates 2009:16). Additional materials found in Mid-Century architecture are concrete block, terrazzo, and ceramic tile (Christopher A. Joseph & Associates 2009:16; Brown 2010:115). Although

the variety of materials lends a multitude of color, stucco and wood could also be painted colorfully (Brown 2010:115). Exposed rafters often support low-pitched gable or shed roofs with moderate to deep eaves, but roofs were also flat with no overhang. Aside from the basic characteristics of Mid-Century Modern buildings, the style often featured recessed entrances, which could include an atrium or courtyard entry; built-in planters; screen walls, often of perforated concrete block or solid concrete block with two-dimensionally projecting geometric elements; and canted walls (Brown 2010:115–116). As with the International Style, Mid-Century Modern buildings were often asymmetrical.

The Sukaisian Building, originally built as a store, contains elements of both an enframed storefront type, popular through the 1940s, and Mid-Century Modern architecture. It also incorporated elements of the modern storefront: the distillation of elements and the emphasis on new materials evidenced through the stonework, and use of straight lines evidenced by the narrow cantilevered overhang above the fenestration. Furthermore, the building features elements of the Mid-Century Modern style through its use of multiple cladding materials, the recessed entrances, and canted walls. However, a significant example would include deep as opposed to shallow cantilevered overhang, an atrium or courtyard, built-in planters of stone or brick, and screen walls.

The Workshop Building has an asymmetrical primary elevation, but this is the only element of the building that evidences a modern architectural style. Used at least in part as a storage facility, the building is a stucco-clad box and lacks distinctive features.

Evaluation of Historical Resources

National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument Criteria

Boyle Heights Sports Center Park

The Boyle Heights Sports Center Park was constructed as one of numerous parks in the post-World War II era as a result of a 1957 bond measure that allowed $39.5 million for the construction of parks. By 1959, the Department of Recreation and Parks had completed 35 projects, with an additional 21 in process, possibly including the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park (City of Los Angeles 2017a:36). While the park provides the community with various activity space and facilities, the park lacks additional sports areas such as tennis courts, multiple baseball fields, or multiple indoor spaces such as an auditorium. Moreover, the park lacks a swimming pool and a bath house, both significant aspects of post-World War II park construction in Los Angeles. Therefore, the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an HCM under Criteria A/1. The park is not associated with the productive life of persons significant to our past and newspaper articles from the period do not discuss any individuals associated with the park's plan or construction. Therefore, the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an HCM under Criteria B/2. The Park design is commonplace, with a few linear pathways amidst a large soccer and baseball field, playground, and basketball court. The Park is surrounded by mature

trees interspersed on patchy, narrow lawns, but otherwise lacks vegetation. Nothing in its design suggests that the Park is the work of a master designer. Therefore, the Park is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an HCM under Criteria C/3. The landscape, field, and structure designs for the Boyle Heights Sports Center represent commonplace examples from the period. Their planning and construction do not evidence any significant techniques in design, construction, or engineering technologies, methods, or materials. Therefore, the Park is not likely to yield significant information important to our history and is not eligible under NRHP or CRHR Criteria D/4 (Figure 3).

Source: Google 2017

Figure 3. Boyle Heights Sports Center Park, Camera Facing North

For a detailed assessment of significance and eligibility of Boyle Heights Sports Center Park, please see Appendix A.

The Sukaisian Building

Constructed in 1953, the Sukaisian Building at 2500 Whittier Boulevard does not correspond to significant commercial development along Whittier Boulevard (Figure 4). The period of significance for commercial development along Whittier Boulevard is 1914 to 1934, evidenced by a significant number of buildings constructed in the 1920s within the study area. Therefore, the Sukaisian Building does not appear eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or HCM under Criteria A/1. Local context and newspaper research did not yield information regarding the building's owner at the time of construction, Sam Sukaisian. Therefore, the Sukaisian Building does not appear eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or HCM under Criteria B/2. Information regarding engineer A.R. Laker and contractor John Dinoto was also sparse. It appears that Dinoto may have been a resident of Montebello and a member of the Montebello Realty Board (Los Angeles Times 1958b:187). The three men associated with the property do not appear to have made a significant contribution to history, nor are Laker or Dinoto considered masters of their professions. While the building's design includes some character-defining features of vernacular modernism, the building lacks sufficient quality of design. For example, the building lacks built-in planters of stone or brick along the primary elevation, or

original signage identifying the original use of the building. Therefore, the Sukaisian Building is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or HCM under Criteria C/3. Finally, the property is located in an urban setting and constructed of common methods and materials. Therefore, the Sukaisian Building is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria D/4. The building has also incurred alterations that affect its integrity.

For a detailed assessment of significance and eligibility of 2500 Whittier Boulevard, please see Appendix B.

Source: ICF 2018

Figure 4. The Sukaisian Building, Camera Facing Southwest

The Workshop Building

Constructed between 1960 and 1964, the Workshop Building at 2510 Whittier Boulevard also does not correspond to significant commercial development along Whittier Boulevard (Figure 5). The period of significance for commercial development along Whittier Boulevard is 1914 to 1934, evidenced by a significant number of buildings constructed in the 1920s within the study area. The parcel remained unimproved, although the American Rubbish Company held operations at this address in the 1950s. Therefore, the Workshop Building does not appear eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or HCM under Criteria A/1. The American Rubbish Company does not appear in newspaper articles from the 1950s and no persons have been identified as associated with the building. Therefore, the Workshop Building does not appear eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or HCM under Criteria B/2. No permits from the building's initial construction are on file with LADBS, but the modest building does not appear to be the work of a master architect, builder, or engineer. Therefore, the Workshop Building does not appear eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or HCM under

Criteria C/3. Finally, the property is located in an urban setting and constructed of common methods and materials. Therefore, the Workshop Building does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria D/4. The building has also incurred alterations that affect its integrity.

For a detailed assessment of significance and eligibility of 2510 Whittier Boulevard, please see Appendix C.

Source: ICF 2018

Figure 5. The Workshop Building, Camera Facing Southwest

Built Environment Resources in the Indirect Study Area

In addition to the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park including Sukaisian Building and the Workshop Building, eight buildings within the study area boundary are over 50 years of age (see Table 3). None of these buildings were identified in the *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California* report published in 2008, which surveyed Whittier Boulevard in Boyle Heights. This evaluation reviewed that document and conducted newspaper, directory, and LADBS building permit research on these eight buildings.

Table 3. Resources in the Indirect Study Area

Address	Year Built
2457 Whittier Boulevard	1936
2561 Whittier Boulevard	1941
2563 Whittier Boulevard	1924

Address	Year Built
2565 Whittier Boulevard	1924
2467 Whittier Boulevard	1926
2471 Whittier Boulevard	1925
2501 Whittier Boulevard	1922
2517 Whittier Boulevard	1925
Source: Los Angeles County Tax Assessor 2016	

Six of these building were constructed in the 1920s and correspond to typical development patterns in Boyle Heights along Whittier Boulevard. However, all of the buildings lack sufficient integrity to convey a significant pattern of commercial development. Since their construction, most of the buildings have been clad with stucco, storefronts have been resized and infilled, windows and doors have been replaced, security doors and bars have been installed, and any architectural detailing has been removed (Figures 6 through 10). Los Angeles City directories from 1927, 1929, and 1932 provided the names of persons living and/or working at the subject properties along Whittier Boulevard, but newspaper research did not identify anyone that made a significant contribution to our history. The buildings are constructed of common methods and materials. LADBS building permit research and visual inspection identified significant alterations. These alterations render the buildings ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an HCM due to a loss of integrity.

2457 Whittier Boulevard was constructed in 1936, according to the Los Angeles County Assessor records. A 1923 permit is on file at the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, however, suggesting an earlier construction date than indicated by county records. The 1923 permit identified D. Laubito as the building owner and Bungalow Craft as the architect (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1923). The two-story building was constructed for use as a store and residence. This building has been significantly altered since its construction in 1923. (Alterations in 1936 may account for the county assessor date.) The west elevation is clad with narrow clapboard siding, possibly original. However, the primary elevation has been re-clad with stucco; windows in the second floor have been resized and replaced with metal sliding sashes; security doors and grates have been affixed to the first story fenestration; and visual inspection reveals alterations to the storefront including extensive infill of original storefront windows with stucco-cladding over an unknown material. In addition, a metal canopy has been added over the primary entrance and accompanying window (Figure 6). The building lacks sufficient integrity, and nothing regarding its history suggests it is eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a local HCM.

2461 Whittier Boulevard, constructed in 1941, was built for use as a restaurant by Manuel Cirica. Cirica commissioned engineer George J. Fosdyke and contractor J. B. Aquist to design and build the one-story brick and concrete building (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1941a). In 1945, the owner requested the construction of a second building on the parcel for storage (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1945). Visual inspection notes multiple alterations to the building. In particular, the entire storefront has been infilled with concrete block. The doors and windows have applied security screens that obscure the materials and configurations behind them, but were likely replaced when the storefront was infilled (Figure 6). The building lacks sufficient

integrity, and nothing regarding its history suggests it is eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a local HCM.

2463 Whittier Boulevard, constructed in 1924, was built as storerooms for cask products by Peter J. Farney, G. E. Farney, and H. H. Howard (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1924a). In 1941, Peter Farney requested permission to repair damage to his storage rooms (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1941b). According to a 1949 Sanborn Map, the building was classified as a store at that time. Remnants of the original storefront are visible in the recessed door flanked by canted, windowed walls with windows along the street. However, the original doors and windows have been replaced, and transom windows of the storefront have been infilled. A security gate and screens secure the building's fenestration. Finally, the building has been clad with non-original rough textured stucco. Although the original construction material is not documented, the building was likely constructed of brick (Figure 6). The building lacks sufficient integrity, and nothing regarding its history suggests it is eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a local HCM.

2465 Whittier Boulevard, built in 1924, is a tall, one-story building that was altered during the mid-twentieth century. Elona Schemmit built this one-story brick building with a composition roof for use as a store and a dwelling. A permit was also requested for a private garage on the parcel. By 1932, Fred Pacheco, grocer, is listed as a tenant of the building (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1932:1617). This building contains more architectural detailing than most of the other buildings in the study area, such as its embellished parapet. Originally constructed of brick, the building has since been completely re-clad with non-original stucco on all the exterior walls and stone around the entrance. The storefront also underwent alterations such as the resizing and replacement of fenestration in the 1950s or 1960s. A large metal security gate secures the front of the building (Figure 6). The building lacks sufficient integrity, and nothing regarding its history suggests it is eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a local HCM.

Source: ICF 2018

Figure 6. 2457–2465 Whittier Boulevard, Camera Facing North

2467 Whittier Boulevard, constructed in 1926, was designed as a two-story building with two stores and a dwelling. E. T. Emberton did not include an architect, engineer, or contractor on his permit. The permit indicates that the building was composed of a brick exterior elevation, with a cement foundation and first floor, a wooden second floor, and a composition roof (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1926). The 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicting 2467 Whittier Boulevard also indicates that the building was two stories tall, supporting the filed permit (Sanborn Map Company 1949). The Los Angeles County Assessor assigned 1959 as the effective year date assigned to this property. Visual inspection revealed multiple alterations including non-original stucco cladding over brick, and alterations to the building's two storefronts including replacement of materials. Security grates cover the fenestration. Moreover, the building is a one-story building today and neither permits nor visual inspection can provide a narrative regarding this discrepancy (Figure 7). The building lacks sufficient integrity, and nothing regarding its history suggests it is eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a local HCM.

Source: ICF 2018

Figure 7. 2467 Whittier Boulevard, Camera Facing North

2471 Whittier Boulevard, constructed in 1924–1925, is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Whittier Boulevard and South Mathews Street. Guiseppe Occardo commissioned contractor Atlas Building Material and Wreck Co. to build a one-story brick building for use as stores and a dwelling (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1924b). In the later 1920s and early 1930s, the building was listed in the Los Angeles City Directories as a billiards establishment. In 1934, the building was at least partially used as a beer tavern and was owned by Matrin Zuniga, who requested permission to install a sidewalk canopy (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1934). However, by 1949, the building housed two stores and a restaurant (Sanborn Map Company 1949). This building has undergone multiple alterations, although minor remnants of its original 1920s appearance are visible in the white terracotta bricks and white terracotta embellishments at the roofline, most visible near the corner entrance. All three of the building's storefronts have been altered, resized, and infilled, and security doors and grilles have been affixed. Visible brick has been repointed or painted over, while the western storefront has been re-clad with non-original thick stucco work, with an incised diamond pattern above the entrance (Figure 8). The building lacks sufficient integrity, and nothing regarding its history suggests it is eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a local HCM.

Source: ICF 2018

Figure 8. 2471 Whittier Boulevard, Camera Facing North

2501 Whittier Boulevard, constructed in 1922, is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Whittier Boulevard and South Mathews Street. The building features a rectangular plan with a flat roof and parapet. Harry Bunum commissioned architect J. J. Donnellan and contractors Eslep and Kohler to design and build the 15-foot, one-story building to contain stores and a dwelling (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1922; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1923:3744).[1] Other than a concrete foundation and a composition roof, construction materials are not identified on the original building permit. Visual inspection suggests the building was constructed of unreinforced masonry. William and Hulda Hoffman maintained a market at this property through 1932 (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1932:2630). The building has undergone multiple alterations since its construction: the building has been clad with non-original stucco; windows and doors have been replaced and likely resized; and security doors and grilles have been applied. With the exception of one door (secondary) that likely dates to the 1920s, no features of the building evoke its 1922 construction date. Any architectural detailing in the brickwork or applied decoration has been lost (Figure 9). The building lacks sufficient integrity, and nothing regarding its history suggests it is eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a local HCM.

[1] The last name of the owner on the permit is illegible, but the Los Angeles City Directory from 1923 provided the correct spelling through a search of the owner address "2709 Brooklyn Ave," as listed on the permit.

Source: ICF 2018

Figure 9. 2501 Whittier Boulevard, Camera Facing North

2517 Whittier Boulevard, constructed in 1925, has an irregular footprint, with a rectangular portion along Whittier Boulevard and a cross-shaped portion adjoined to the rear. M. Chernick commissioned architect Louis Scisarek and contractor Sam D. Eutehman to design and construct the building (Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety 1925). To operate as a store and dwellings, the one-story building rose to a height of 23 feet, and was constructed of brick and cement. In 1929, the property housed Root and Willard, washing machine operators, and in 1932 C. L Fink operated a housekeeping shop from this location (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1929:1843, 1932:2760). By 1949, the property contained a baby shoe bronzing facility (Sanborn Map Company 1949). The property has been significantly altered since its construction. Visual inspection showed that the building was clad with non-original stucco, and that the storefront points of fenestration and egress have been altered. Several windows have been infilled, one doorway has been moved and/or resized, and security doors have been installed. Recessed arches over the building's two primary doors and a projecting strings course suggest that the building once displayed patterned brickwork and other architectural features (Figure 10). The building lacks sufficient integrity, and nothing regarding its history suggests it is eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a local HCM.

Source: ICF 2018

Figure 10. 2517 Whittier Boulevard, Camera Facing North

Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone Criteria

None of the 12 buildings or structures within the study area are located in the boundary of a designated Los Angeles HPOZ or were identified by the *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, CA* report to be within the boundary of a potential HPOZ. Due to the lack of integrity of all buildings located within the study area, these buildings are not eligible for designation as HPOZ contributors. Originally, the buildings' brick construction was visible and included some decorative elements such as the addition of string courses, shaped parapets, or terra cotta elements. However, all but one exposed brick building has been re-clad with stucco. As discussed above, the buildings' alterations are substantial and include not only non-original cladding materials, but the resizing and replacement of fenestration. Additionally, the buildings together do not appear to represent a significant aspect of commercial development and architecture in Boyle Heights; are not associated with the productive lives of any persons significant to Los Angeles history; are not the work of master architects, builders, or engineers; and do not reflect significant architecture in Los Angeles. Therefore, neither the area nor the buildings and features within the study area are eligible for designation as an HPOZ.

Environmental Impact Analysis

The thresholds of significance defined in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines and Los Angeles CEQA Threshold Guide (2006) do not apply to this project because there are no historical resources within the study area.

Construction Impacts

Would the project result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource due to demolition, relocation, conversion, rehabilitation, or alteration of a historical resource?

Because the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park, Sukaisian Building, and Workshop Building are not historical resources pursuant to CEQA, the proposed project would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource during construction. None of the other nine buildings over 50 years of age within the study area are historical resources pursuant to CEQA, and they would not be affected by the proposed project.

Operation Impacts

Would the project result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource due to demolition, relocation, conversion, rehabilitation, or alteration of a historical resource?

Because the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park, Sukaisian Building, and Workshop Building are not historical resources pursuant to CEQA, the proposed project would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource during operation. None of the remaining nine buildings over 50 years of age within the study area are historical resources pursuant to CEQA. Similarly, they would not be affected by the proposed project.

Conclusions

The buildings along Whittier Boulevard within the study area were previously surveyed and found ineligible for national, state, or local designation. Research and evaluation conducted for the current project confirmed these findings. No buildings or features within the study area are historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Therefore, no historical resources would undergo a substantial adverse change in their significance due to construction or operation of the proposed project because there are no historical resources within the study area.

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Appendix A Boyle Heights Sports Center Park DPR 523 Forms

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 12 ***Resource Name or #:** Boyle Heights Sports Center Park
P1. Other Identifier: 933 South Mott Street

***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** Los Angeles **Date** 1979 **T** Unsectioned; **R** ; ☐ **of** ☐ **of** ; **B.M.**
c. Address 933 South Mott Street City Los Angeles Zip 90023
d. UTM: Zone 11, 387890.98 mE/ 3766394.95 mN
e. Other Locational Data: APNs: 5189-010-920; 5189-010-922, and 5189-010-924.

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

The Boyle Heights Sports Center Park, located at 933 South Mott Street, displays a rectangular plan and is bound by Whittier Boulevard to the north, South Mathews Street to the west, 7th Street to the south, and south Mott Street to the east. The varied topography features a hillside to the north. To ensure the park's fields maintained a flat surface, the park is slightly sunken below South Matthews Street and South Mott Street. As such, the park is accessed by short staircases and ramps along the north, west, and east elevations. A large lawn that includes a soccer field and a baseball field dominates the park. The park also contains a one and a half basketball court to the north, as well as an irregularly shaped playground. See continuation sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other
P5b. Description of Photo: South portion of park, detail of soccer field, camera facing north. Google, 2017.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both 1960s (historicaerials.com & *Los Angeles Times*)
***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Los Angeles,
Department of Bureau of Engineering
1149 S Broadway
Los Angeles, CA 90015
***P8. Recorded by:**
Margaret Roderick, ICF
501 W. 5th Street, Suite 900
Los Angeles, CA 90071
***P9. Date Recorded:**
6/4/2018
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: ICF, June 2018. *Draft Boyle Heights Sports Center Gymnasium CEQA Historical Resources Memo.*
***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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** Boyle Heights Sports Center Park ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 12

B1. Historic Name: Boyle Heights Sports Center Park
B2. Common Name: Boyle Heights Sports Center Park
B3. Original Use: Park B4. Present Use: Park ***B5.**
Architectural Style: Post-World War II Municipal Recreation Facility; Mid-Century Modern

***B6. Construction History:** Constructed between 1960 and 1972 (historicaerials.com and *Los Angeles Times*).

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

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** Boyle Heights; Mid-Century Modern **Area** Boyle Heights, Los Angeles
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Workshop **Applicable Criteria** N/A

See continuation sheet.

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

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:** Margaret Roderick, ICF
***Date of Evaluation:** 6/4/2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P3a. Description, continued:

A narrow Mid-Century Modern building that likely provides restroom facilities and a public community space is located on South Mott Street, approximately at the Park's mid-way point. Two additional buildings, the Sukaisian Building and the Workshop Building located at 2500 and 2510 Whittier Boulevard, reside atop the Park's northern hill and face north onto the street. These two buildings are discussed in separate 523 DPR form sets. A picnic area with multiple tables is located north of the building. Hardscape features include linear pathways. Vegetation is primarily noted by grass composing the fields. In addition, a patchy lawn interspersed with mature trees surrounds the park's boundary (Figures 523a, 1 through 3).

Figure 1: Boyle Heights Sports Center Park, image facing north. Google, 2017.

Figure 2: Boyle Heights Sports Center Park, detail of baseball field and recreation building, image facing northwest. Google, 2017.

Figure 3: Boyle Heights Sports Center Park, detail of pathway, basketball court, and playground, image facing west. Google, 2017.

B10. Significance, continued:

Context

Boyle Heights

Following the establishment of the San Gabriel Mission in 1771, the Spanish established the Pueblo of Nuestra Señora de la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula on September 4, 1781.[1] Eleven families, a total of 44 people, recruited as colonists from Sinaloa, Mexico, founded the Pueblo.[2] By 1800, the pueblo consisted of 30 adobe buildings surrounding a central plaza, including a town hall, barracks, bodege (storehouse), and calabozo (jail), surrounded by an adobe wall.[3] Originally located close to the Los Angeles River, the Pueblo relocated to higher ground circa 1820 after several severe floods. *El Paredon Blanco*, or the White Bluff, east of the river, was included within the original pueblo boundary and would later become known as Boyle Heights.[4]

Among the oldest communities in Los Angeles, Boyle Heights was first settled by members of the pioneering Lopez family in the 1830s, after they granted land by the Mexican government. At that time, the area was rural, with small-scale agricultural efforts primarily for wine production. Over time, however, the Lopez family sold portions of its land to persons including Andrew Boyle, George Cummings, and A.H. Judson and his Brooklyn Land and Building

[1] Brian D. Dillon, "Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles, California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research," (On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, 1994), 31–37.
[2] Brian D. Dillon, "Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles, California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research," (On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, 1994), 31–37.
[3] Dillon, 43.
[4] Japanese American National Museum, "Timeline," Exhibition: Boyle Heights Project (September 2002–February 2003), np, accessed 5/16/2018, http://www.janm.org/exhibits/bh/exhibition/timeline.htm.

Company, among others. In the late 1850s, Andrew Boyle purchased 44 acres of land and maintained the rural setting through agricultural pursuits such as orange, peach, and fig orchards, and cattle ranching. Residential subdivision and development of the area began in the 1870s when William Henry Workman, son-in-law of Boyle, along with financers, began to divide and sell the lands inherited from Boyle's estate. The subdivision included a water main and Workman named the subdivision "Boyle Heights" to honor Andrew Boyle. Other subdivisions in this era included the Mount Pleasant tract and Brooklyn Heights, located at the western edge of the Boyle Heights community, nearest to Downtown.[5]

Residential development came to a halt when then local economy collapsed in 1889.[6] Soon enough, however, a second real estate boom in the 1890s, spurred by the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1885, triggered significant population increase across the region.[7] Seeking profits from residential and commercial land sales, Workman donated plots of land to religious institutions. Along with Elizabeth Hollenbeck, he donated 21 acres for park use. By 1900, the horse-drawn streetcar was replaced by the electric streetcar, which further supported the grown of the community and its development as a streetcar suburb of Los Angeles. For example, First Street and Brooklyn Avenue contained streetcar lines and developed as commercial districts between the 1890s and the 1920s. Boyle Heights' separation from downtown, east of the peripatetic and sometimes unpredictable Los Angeles River, however, somewhat chilled the area's development potential.

Within the study area, Whittier Boulevard primarily developed as a commercial district between 1913 and 1934.[8] Specifically, the section of Whittier Boulevard within the study area developed during the 1920s: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1921 show large, unimproved parcels within the study area. Significantly, the Viaduct Bond Act of 1923 led to the construction of multiple viaducts spanning the Los Angeles River from Downtown to Boyle Heights, including the 6th Street Viaduct located at the western terminus of Whittier Boulevard and the 7th Street Viaduct, both of which provided safe passage between Boyle Heights and downtown Los Angeles.

Boyle Heights historically featured a multicultural population demographic. The restrictive covenants that disallowed non-whites from owning property in much of the Los Angeles region were not implemented widely in

[5] The information in this paragraph was derived from *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 8–9, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.
[6] *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (July 2008), 29, accessed 5/16/2018,
https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf
[7] Information in this paragraph was derived from the following resource unless otherwise noted: *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 10–12, accessed 5/16/2018,
http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.
[8] *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (July 2008), 34 & 59, accessed 5/16/2018,
https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

Boyle Heights.[9] Large numbers of Japanese Americans and Russian and Eastern Jews settled in Boyle Heights in the early 1900s, joining the already significant population of whites and Mexican Americans. Indeed, members of the Japanese Club at Roosevelt High School designed, built, and maintained a Japanese Garden on the school premises in 1933.[10] Meanwhile, the Jewish community in Los Angeles has strong historical ties to Boyle Heights; in the early 1900s, it "boasted one of the largest Jewish populations in the western United States."[11] Additionally, Boyle Heights hosted smaller populations of African American, Armenian, Greek, Italian, Polish, and Slavic groups.

During and after World War II, Boyle Heights underwent significant cultural and physical changes. Japanese internment during World War II affected the cultural landscape of Boyle Heights (and the physical—the Japanese garden at Roosevelt High School was demolished), a removal of restrictive covenants initiated the relocation of many Jewish community members to other locales within the city, and the multi-level east Los Angeles freeway interchange and related freeways decimated blocks of residential and commercial buildings in Boyle Heights and severed portions of the community.[12] The Mexican American population in Boyle Heights continued to grow after World War II and with the influx of immigrants in the 1970s as a result of economic and civil unrest in Mexico. Moreover, Boyle Heights is strongly associated with the Chicano Movement in the 1960s and 1970s.

Mid-Century Park Development in Los Angeles

After World War II, a park was viewed as a public service necessary to the community, like a firehouse or local school.[13] Numerous parks in the late post-World War II era were constructed as the result of a 1957 bond measure that allowed $39.5 million for the construction of parks. By 1959, the Department of Recreation and Parks had completed 35 projects, with an additional 21 in process.[14] Parks from this era included parking for its patrons as a defining feature, but also included outdoor recreation areas that facilitated physical activity such as athletic and ball

[9] Information in this paragraph was derived from the following resource unless otherwise noted: *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 13–15, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.
[10] Roosevelt High School, Yearbook, 1933.
[11] *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 15, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.
[12] Information in this paragraph was derived from the following resource unless otherwise noted: *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 15–16, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.
[13] "Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980," *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (December 2017), 29, accessed 6/4/2018, https://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/MunicipalParksRecreationAndLeisure_1886-1978_2.pdf.
[14] "Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980," *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (December 2017), 36, accessed 6/4/2018, https://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/MunicipalParksRecreationAndLeisure_1886-1978_2.pdf.

fields, tennis and basketball courts, tracks for running, and outdoor pools. A park from this period may also contain social recreational aspects such as activity centers, playgrounds, picnic tables, and auditoriums.[15] An ideal example of a park could provide the community with multiple field and courts, with a variety of sports, and multiple public buildings for indoor social activities and events for all ages.[16]

New parks in already developed urban areas were often compact and acted as infill in an already established neighborhood. The Lemon Grove Park in Hollywood is an example of this type, as is the Boyle Heights Sports Center. Both these parks originally contained residences that were razed for new, recreational development.[17] In contrast, new parks constructed in suburban areas such as the San Fernando Valley, which was primarily developed in the post-World War II era, contained large, expansive parks such as the Sepulveda Center in Panorama City, which included a club house, swimming pool, tennis courts, basketball courts, and two baseball fields.[18]

Developed by the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in the early 1960s, the Boyle Heights Sports Center is bound by Whittier Boulevard to the north, South Mathews Street to the west, 7th Street to the south, and South Mott Street to the east. The Park is located south of the Sukaisian Building and the Workshop Building, which are located in the northern portion of the Sports Center and face north onto Whittier Boulevard.

The area around the Park was subdivided between 1916 and 1922, which spurred development in the neighborhoods along Whittier Boulevard.[19] According to a Sanborn Map, by 1921, modest one-story residences lined South Mott Street as well as portions of 7th Street. The segment of South Mathews Street crossing Whittier Boulevard and continuing to 7th Street (and Fickett Street) and its adjoining parcels was subdivided in 1922.[20] By 1949, nearly all parcels within the Park boundary were improved with modest dwellings and flats.[21] Starting in 1960, *Los Angeles Times* articles report that "[t]he City Recreation and Park Commission…authorized the acquisition" of parcels "as part of the site for the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center."[22] By October 9, 1961, the Commission only needed to acquire six more parcels for the Park's construction.[23] By 1964, all buildings located south of Whittier Boulevard, east of South Matthews Street, north of 7th Street, and west of South Mott Street, except for the Sukaisian Building

[15] "Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980," *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (December 2017), 36–39 and 53–55, accessed 6/4/2018, https://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/MunicipalParksRecreationAndLeisure_1886-1978_2.pdf.
[16] "Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980," *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (December 2017), 30, accessed 6/4/2018, https://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/MunicipalParksRecreationAndLeisure_1886-1978_2.pdf.
[17] Historicaerials.com, "805 North Hobart, Hollywood," (1964), no page.
[18] "Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980," *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (December 2017), 38, accessed 6/4/2018, https://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/MunicipalParksRecreationAndLeisure_1886-1978_2.pdf.
[19] Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 2564 (1916); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 4433 (1921); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 4887 (1922); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 5299 (1922).
[20] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Los Angeles, Volume 14, Sheet 1464* (1921); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 5299 (1922).
[21] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Los Angeles, Volume 14, Sheet 1464* (1949).
[22] "Center Land OKd," *Los Angeles Times* (May 16, 1960), 30.
[23] "Boyle Heights Project Nears," *Los Angeles Times* (October 9, 1961), 34.

and the Workshop Building, had been razed.[24] By 1972, the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park was completed and included baseball and soccer fields and a basketball court as it does today.[25]

Mid-Century Modernism

Mid-Century Modern architecture denotes a post-World War II regional trend in modernism that responded to the International Style's sterile qualities by organically incorporating a variety of materials, color, and shapes.[26] The term "Mid-Century Modern" is commonly used in Southern California to describe a regional post-World War II architectural vernacular that, perhaps because of its location, loosens the dogma, rules, and orthodoxy of East Coast and European International Style modernism. It does so through a more casual and variegated use of materials, massing, textures, compositions, and other formal elements.

In contrast to the International Style, Mid-Century Modern architectural design included more solid walls and the use of stucco, wood, rock, and brick cladding for construction materials.[27] In particular, the use of stacked brick features in many commercial and educational buildings.[28] Additional materials found in Mid-Century architecture are concrete block, terrazzo, and ceramic tile.[29] Although the variety of materials lends a multitude of color, stucco and wood could also be painted colorfully.[30] Exposed rafters often support low-pitched gable or shed roofs with moderate to deep eaves, but roofs were also flat with no overhang. Aside from the basic characteristics of Mid-Century Modern buildings, the style often featured recessed entrances, which could include atrium or courtyard entry; built-in planters; screen walls, often of perforated concrete block or solid concrete block with two-dimensionally projecting geometric elements; and canted walls.[31] As with the International Style, Mid-Century Modern buildings were often asymmetrical.

Criteria for NRHP, CRHR, and LAHCM Eligibility of a Park

The following guidelines informed the evaluation of the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park at 933 South Mott Street. According to the *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement* on "Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980," a Municipal Recreational Facility in Los Angeles, constructed between 1932 and 1978, would be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (LAHCM) under Criteria A/3 or C/3.[32] The park

[24] "2500 Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles," *Historicaerials.com* (1964).
[25] "2500 Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles," *Historicaerials.com* (1972).
[26] Historic Resources Group and Pasadena Heritage, "Mid-Century Modern," *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past* (Pasadena, CA: City of Pasadena, 2007), 67.
[27] Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, "Mid-Century Modern," *City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement* (Riverside, CA: City of Riverside, 2009), 16.
[28] *Riverside Modernism Context*, 16.
[29] *Riverside Modernism Context*, 16; Mary Brown, "Midcentury Modern (1945-1965)," *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970: Historic Context Statement* (San Francisco, CA: City of San Francisco, 2010), 115.
[30] *San Francisco Modern*, 115.
[31] *San Francisco Modern*, 115–116.
[32] "Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980," *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (December 2017),

would need to include recreation areas that facilitated physical activity such as athletic and ball fields, tennis and basketball courts, tracks for running, and outdoor pools. In addition, the park would need to be an excellent example of its type and/or the work of a master landscape architect. Character-defining features of the park may also contain storage buildings; social recreational aspects such as activity centers, playgrounds, picnic tables, and auditoriums; and buildings or structures that are an excellent example of their architectural style and/or constructed by a master architect. Features from outside the period may also be present, including aspects associated with WPA programs. The park should retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. Alterations may be present in the form of new planting, but the present appearance must resemble the original appearance, including visual, spatial, and contextual relationships.

Evaluation

NRHP, CRHR, and LAHCM Criteria A/1

The Boyle Heights Sports Center Park contains recreation areas and facilities, including a soccer field, a baseball field, and a basketball court. The park also contains a building along South Mott Street, which likely includes restrooms and some sort of activity center, a picnic area, and a playground. Although it contains these aspects that could elevate the status of a park for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an LAHCM, the park was constructed as one of numerous parks in the post-World War II era as a result of a 1957 bond measure that allowed $39.5 million for the construction of parks. By 1959, the Department of Recreation and Parks had completed 35 projects, with an additional 21 in process, possibly including the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park.[33] Containing various facilities, activity spaces, and greenery, the park lacks additional features such as a swimming pool or an auditorium that could elevate the significance of this park. Therefore, the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an LAHCM under Criteria A/1.

NRHP, CRHR, and LAHCM Criteria B/2

The Boyle Heights Sports Center Park is not associated with the productive life of historically significant persons. Newspaper articles from the period do not discuss any individuals associated with the Park's plan or construction. Moreover, it is unlikely that a park would be significant under this criterion. Therefore, the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an LAHCM under Criteria B/2.

NRHP, CRHR, and LAHCM Criteria C/3

As it was constructed by the Department of Recreation and Parks, no original building permits are available in the Los Angeles Department of Buildings and Safety database. In addition, newspaper articles from the era do not discuss the park design or mention a landscape architect. The Park design is commonplace, with a few linear pathways amidst a large soccer and baseball field, playground, and basketball court. The park is surrounded by mature trees interspersed

36–39 and 53–55, accessed 6/4/2018, https://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/MunicipalParksRecreationAndLeisure_1886-1978_2.pdf.
[33] "Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980," *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*, prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (December 2017), 36, accessed 6/4/2018, https://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/MunicipalParksRecreationAndLeisure_1886-1978_2.pdf.

on patchy, narrow lawns, but otherwise lacks vegetation. The plan is compact, and disallows for meandering paths or a sprawling park plan; all its features are grouped close together and the park contains little landscaping beyond its sports facilities and surrounding trees. Nothing in the landscape design suggests it is the work of a master designer. In addition, the Mid-Century Modern building located along South Mott Street mid-way along the park is also not a significant example of its type and does not appear to be the work of a master architect. A significant example would likely include multiple cladding materials, a dramatic roofline, screen walls, and built-in planters. Therefore, the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an LAHCM under Criteria C/3.

NRHP and CRHR Criteria D/4

The landscape, field, and structure designs for the Boyle Heights Sports Center represent commonplace examples from the period. Their planning and construction do not evidence any significant techniques in design, construction, or engineering technologies, methods, or materials. Moreover, the property has been improved on multiple times since its initial development in the 1920s and is unlikely to yield significant archaeology. Therefore, the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park is not likely to yield significant information important to our history and is not eligible under the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria D/4.

Los Angeles HPOZ

Residential buildings in the vicinity along South Mott Street to the east of the Park were constructed before the park was developed. Indeed, improved parcels were cleared in circa 1960 to provide vacant land for the construction of the Park. The surrounding neighborhoods are not eligible for designation as a Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) because the area does not contain significance or contain sufficient integrity. As such, the Park is not eligible as a contributor to a potential HPOZ.

Integrity

The Boyle Heights Sports Center Park appears to retain integrity overall, with a few alterations. According to historic aerial imagery, the Park retains its original sports fields, landscaping with trees surrounding the Park, its hardscaping features, and its playground. The only visible alteration from the historic aerial imagery is to the basketball court: what was once two separate courts is now one and a half combined. In addition, the playground equipment has been updated, which is a common alteration for this equipment. As such, design, materials, workmanship have compromised integrity, but it is minimal in the overall context of the park.

B12. References, continued:

Dillon, Brian D. "Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles, California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research." On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, 1994.

Historicaerials.com. Search term: 2500 Whittier Blvd., Los Angeles. 1952.
———. 1964.
———. 1972.

Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area. Prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles. Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014.

Independent Star News. "Who's Building That!" July 21, 1957.

Intensive Historic Resources Survey: Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California. Prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency. July 2008. Accessed 5/16/2018. https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

Japanese American National Museum. "Timeline." *Exhibition: Boyle Heights Project*. September 2002–February 2003. Accessed 5/16/2018. http://www.janm.org/exhibits/bh/exhibition/timeline.htm.

Los Angeles County Tax Assessor Database.

Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety. *1953LA66896*. August 18, 1953.
———. *1953LA68109*. August 25, 1953.
———. *1954LA81736*. March 3, 1954.
———. *1974LA96922*. September 16, 1974.
———. *1974LA96924*. September 16, 1974.
———. *1974LA96925*. September 16, 1974.

Los Angeles Times. "Application for U.S. Aid Approved by Park Unit." December 5, 1965.
———. "Boyle Heights Project Nears." October 9, 1961.
———. "BLDG. 3000' + Mez." Advertisement. April 11, 1960.
———. "Center Land Bought." June 20, 1960.
———. "Center Land OKd." May 16, 1960.
———. "Congratulations…" June 3, 1948.
———. "Distributors—Franchise." May 26, 1958.
———. "Driver." June 29, 1956.
———. "Driver-Salesman." August 28, 1955.
———. "Handicraft for Parks Leaders." November 8, 1972.
———. "Installation Set for Montebello Realty Board." November 30, 1958.
———. "Valentines to Theme Guild Show." January 29, 1961.

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory. 1956.
———. March 1960.
———. July 1962.

Pasadena Independent. "Gardners Mark Gold Date." November 1, 1979.

"Public and Private Institutional Development, 1850-1980." *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources, December 2017. Accessed 6/4/2018. https://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/MunicipalParksRecreationAndLeisure_1886-1978_2.pdf.

Roosevelt High School. *Yearbook*. 1933.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. *Los Angeles, Volume 14, Sheet 1464*. 1921.
———. 1949.

Appendix B Sukaisian Building DPR 523 Forms

State of California ☐The Resources Agency Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI #

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 16 ***Resource Name or #:** Sukaisian Building
P1. Other Identifier: 2500 Whittier Blvd

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** Los Angeles **and**
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Los Angeles **Date** 1979 **T** Unsectioned; **R** ; ☐ **of** ☐ **of Sec** ; **B.M.**
c. Address 2500 Whittier Blvd. City Los Angeles Zip 90023
d. UTM: Zone 11 , 387905.06 mE/ 3766538.81 mN
e. Other Locational Data: APN: 5189-010-911; west building on parcel; located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Whittier Blvd. and Soto St. in the Boyle Heights community of the City of Los Angeles.

***P3a. Description:**
The Sukaisian Building is located at 2500 Whittier Boulevard in the Boyle Heights community in the city of Los Angeles. Located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Whittier Boulevard and South Mathews Street, the rectangular building has a zero setback and is, therefore, immediately adjacent to the sidewalk. A parkway strip between the sidewalk and curb contains large, mature trees along Whittier Boulevard and a parkway strip along South Mathews Street contains dirt but no vegetation. The rectangular building's footprint measures approximately 40 feet by 60 feet. At the street elevation, the building rises to a height of one story while the rear elevation rises slightly taller. The front, single-story portion of the building extends approximately 45 feet south of the primary elevation. The taller rear portion of the building extends approximately 15 feet. The rear portion of the building is taller, rising approximately 2 feet above the front portion's roof height. See continuation sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

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***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)
P5b. Description of Photo: Primary elevation, camera facing south. ICF, 2018.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960-1964 (*Los Angeles Times* & Historicaerials.com)
***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Los Angeles,
Department of Bureau of Engineering
1149 S Broadway
Los Angeles, CA 90015
***P8. Recorded by:**
Margaret Roderick, ICF
501 W. 5th Street, Suite 900
Los Angeles, CA 90071
***P9. Date Recorded:**
5/18/2018
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive
***P11. Report Citation**:
ICF, June 2018. *Draft Boyle Heights Sports Center Gymnasium CEQA Historical Resources Memo.*

***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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #:** Sukaisian Building ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 16

B1. Historic Name: Sukaisian Building
B2. Common Name: Recreation and Parks Office and Shop Building B3. Original Use: Store
B4. Present Use: Vacant

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular Modern

***B6. Construction History:**
The Building was constructed in 1953 (1953LA66896); during construction the foundation plan was revised to include bell caissons (1953LA68109); partitions were added to the interior in 1954 (1954LA81736); unknown alterations appear to have occurred in 1974 (1974LA96925); visual alterations at dates unknown (visual inspection).

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

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: J. Dinoto
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** Boyle Heights; Commercial Development **Area** Boyle Heights, Los Angeles
Period of Significance 1953 **Property Type** Commercial **Applicable Criteria** N/A

See continuation sheet.

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

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:** Margaret Roderick ***Date of Evaluation:** 5/18/2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P3a. Description, continued:

According to a 1954 permit, the rear portion contained a mezzanine level.[1] Because of the variation in height, the building features two flat roofs, each surrounded by a shallow parapet. The primary (north) elevation contains minimal architectural and stylistic detailing, while the remaining three elevations contain irregular fenestration and lack architectural or stylistic details. All elevations contain alterations.

The primary (north) elevation faces north onto Whittier Boulevard and is symmetrically composed and divided into two sections (Figure 1). This elevation is clad in a combination of Permastone and smooth stucco. The east section contain a solid pedestrian door oriented to the west of the section. A rectangular opening containing a storefront window is arranged to the east. A ribbon consisting of three two-light hopper sashes occupies the top third of the opening. Metal security screens have been installed over the windows, obscuring the sash details. The bottom of the ribbon is punctuated by a projecting still that extends the entire width of the opening. The bottom two-thirds of the opening are infilled with a smooth stucco wall. Unpainted plywood infills the western ribbon window's center window (Figure 2). A narrow cantilevered overhang extends the full width of the primary elevation: below, the elevation is clad with Permastone and above, the elevation is clad with smooth stucco. Each storefront located below the narrow cantilevered overhang cants inward in the middle, creating two angled, recessed walls (Figure 3). One rectangular piece of Permastone roughly centered on the elevation reads, "2500"—the numeric address of the building. Above, signage on the elevation's stucco cladding reads, "DEPT. OF RECREATION AND PARKS CITY OF LOS ANGELES."

Figure 1: Primary elevation, detail, camera facing southwest. ICF, 2018.

[1] LA195481736.

Figure 2: Primary elevation, detail showing west storefront, camera facing south west. ICF, 2018.

Figure 3: Primary elevation, detail showing canted walls, camera facing southeast. ICF, 2018.

The east elevation contains irregular fenestration on an otherwise solid wall. Toward the center of the elevation, a pedestrian door is accessed by a short concrete staircase with a single metal balustrade to the south. A small porch surmounts the door. A secondary punctuation in the solid wall is located to the north of the door: an unglazed opening with a small platform attached to the exterior. A shallow concrete planter that contains several bushes surrounds the porch (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Primary and east elevation, camera facing south. ICF, 2018.

The west elevation also contains irregular fenestration on an otherwise solid wall. Located to the south along the elevation, two 4-light operable, metal casement sashes form the elevation's only window. A metal security grate covers this clerestory window. At the northern portion of the west elevation, an air conditioning unit has been installed in the wall and ghost lettering, "HANDICRA," remains visible. The elevation has otherwise been painted white (Figure 5).

Figure 5: West elevation, camera facing southeast. ICF, 2018.

The rear (south) elevation is two stories tall to correspond to an interior mezzanine space. The symmetrical rear elevation contains four bays in the first floor and two in the second floor. On the first floor, two doors, located in the outer bays, have been infilled with stucco. A concrete porch connects the two doors, with a staircase located to the east and a ramp to the west. Separating the two doors, the two center bays each consist of a window. Details of the windows are unknown: The western window is broken while a metal security grate covers the eastern window. Each bay in the second story contains one window. Each window is aligned with the now infilled door in the first story below. The eastern window is boarded up with plywood. The western window, covered with a metal security grate, is formed by two 4-light operable, metal casement sashes (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Rear elevation, camera facing northeast. ICF, 2018.

B10. Significance, continued:

Context

Boyle Heights

Following the establishment of the San Gabriel Mission in 1771, the Spanish established the Pueblo of Nuestra Señora de la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula on September 4, 1781.[2] Eleven families, a total of 44 people, recruited as colonists from Sinaloa, Mexico, founded the Pueblo.[3] By 1800, the pueblo consisted of 30 adobe buildings surrounding a central plaza, including a town hall, barracks, bodege (storehouse), and calabozo (jail),

[2] Brian D. Dillon, "Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles, California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research," (On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, 1994), 31–37.
[3] Brian D. Dillon, "Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles, California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research," (On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, 1994), 31–37.

surrounded by an adobe wall.[4] Originally located close to the Los Angeles River, the Pueblo relocated to higher ground circa 1820 after several severe floods. *El Paredon Blanco*, or the White Bluff, east of the river, was included within the original pueblo boundary and would later become known as Boyle Heights.[5]

Among the oldest communities in Los Angeles, Boyle Heights was first settled by members of the pioneering Lopez family in the 1830s, after they granted land by the Mexican government. At that time, the area was rural, with small-scale agricultural efforts primarily for wine production. Over time, however, the Lopez family sold portions of its land to persons including Andrew Boyle, George Cummings, and A.H. Judson and his Brooklyn Land and Building Company, among others. In the late 1850s, Andrew Boyle purchased 44 acres of land and maintained the rural setting through agricultural pursuits such as orange, peach, and fig orchards, and cattle ranching. Residential subdivision and development of the area began in the 1870s when William Henry Workman, son-in-law of Boyle, along with financers, began to divide and sell the lands inherited from Boyle's estate. The subdivision included a water main and Workman named the subdivision "Boyle Heights" to honor Andrew Boyle. Other subdivisions in this era included the Mount Pleasant tract and Brooklyn Heights, located at the western edge of the Boyle Heights community, nearest to Downtown.[6]

Residential development came to a halt when then local economy collapsed in 1889.[7] Soon enough, however, a second real estate boom in the 1890s, spurred by the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1885, triggered significant population increase across the region.[8] Seeking profits from residential and commercial land sales, Workman donated plots of land to religious institutions. Along with Elizabeth Hollenbeck, he donated 21 acres for park use. By 1900, the horse-drawn streetcar was replaced by the electric streetcar, which further supported the grown of the community and its development as a streetcar suburb of Los Angeles. For example, First Street and Brooklyn Avenue contained streetcar lines and developed as commercial districts between the 1890s and the 1920s. Boyle Heights' separation from downtown, east of the peripatetic and sometimes unpredictable Los Angeles River, however, somewhat chilled the area's development potential.

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[4] Dillon, 43.
[5] Japanese American National Museum, "Timeline," Exhibition: Boyle Heights Project (September 2002–February 2003), np, accessed 5/16/2018, http://www.janm.org/exhibits/bh/exhibition/timeline.htm.
[6] The information in this paragraph was derived from *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 8–9, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.
[7] *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (July 2008), 29, accessed 5/16/2018,
https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf
[8] Information in this paragraph was derived from the following resource unless otherwise noted: *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 10–12, accessed 5/16/2018,
http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.

Within the study area, Whittier Boulevard primarily developed as a commercial district between 1913 and 1934.[9] Specifically, the section of Whittier Boulevard within the study area developed during the 1920s: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1921 show large, unimproved parcels within the study area. Significantly, the Viaduct Bond Act of 1923 led to the construction of multiple viaducts spanning the Los Angeles River from Downtown to Boyle Heights, including the 6th Street Viaduct located at the western terminus of Whittier Boulevard and the 7th Street Viaduct, both of which provided safe passage between Boyle Heights and downtown Los Angeles.

Boyle Heights historically featured a multicultural population demographic. The restrictive covenants that disallowed non-whites from owning property in much of the Los Angeles region were not implemented widely in Boyle Heights.[10] Large numbers of Japanese Americans and Russian and Eastern Jews settled in Boyle Heights in the early 1900s, joining the already significant population of whites and Mexican Americans. Indeed, members of the Japanese Club at Roosevelt High School designed, built, and maintained a Japanese Garden on the school premises in 1933.[11] Meanwhile, the Jewish community in Los Angeles has strong historical ties to Boyle Heights; in the early 1900s, it "boasted one of the largest Jewish populations in the western United States."[12] Additionally, Boyle Heights hosted smaller populations of African American, Armenian, Greek, Italian, Polish, and Slavic groups.

During and after World War II, Boyle Heights underwent significant cultural and physical changes. Japanese internment during World War II affected the cultural landscape of Boyle Heights (and the physical—the Japanese garden at Roosevelt High School was demolished), a removal of restrictive covenants initiated the relocation of many Jewish community members to other locales within the city, and the multi-level east Los Angeles freeway interchange and related freeways decimated blocks of residential and commercial buildings in Boyle Heights and severed portions of the community.[13] The Mexican American population in Boyle Heights continued to grow after World War II and with the influx of immigrants in the 1970s as a result of economic and civil unrest in Mexico. Moreover, Boyle Heights is strongly associated with the Chicano Movement in the 1960s and 1970s.

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[9] *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (July 2008), 34 & 59, accessed 5/16/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

[10] Information in this paragraph was derived from the following resource unless otherwise noted: *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 13–15, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.

[11] Roosevelt High School, Yearbook, 1933.

[12] *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 15, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.

[13] Information in this paragraph was derived from the following resource unless otherwise noted: *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 15–16, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.

Developed by the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in the early 1960s, the Boyle Heights Sports Center is bound by Whittier Boulevard to the north, South Mathews Street to the west, 7th Street to the south, and South Mott Street to the east. The Sukaisian Building and the Workshop Building are located at the northern extreme of the Park and face north onto Whittier Boulevard.

The area to the north and south of the Park were subdivided between 1916 and 1922, which spurred development in the neighborhoods along Whittier Boulevard.[14] According to a Sanborn Map, by 1921, modest one-story residences aligned South Mott Street as well as portions of 7th Street. The segment of South Mathews Street crossing Whittier Boulevard and continuing to 7th Street (and Fickett Street) and its adjoining parcels was subdivided in 1922.[15] By 1949, nearly all parcels within what is now the Park boundary were improved with modest dwellings and flats.[16] Starting in 1960, Los Angeles Times articles report that "[t]he City Recreation and Park Commission…authorized the acquisition" of parcels "as part of the site for the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center."[17] By October 9, 1961, the Commission only needed to acquire six more parcels for the Park's construction.[18] By 1964, all buildings located south of Whittier Boulevard, east of South Matthews Street, north of 7th Street, and west of South Mott Street, except for the Sukaisian Building and the Workshop Building, had been razed.[19] By 1972, the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park was completed and included baseball and soccer fields and a basketball court, as it does today.[20]

Commercial Property Development in Boyle Heights, 1913–1934

The first commercial district in Boyle Heights developed along 1st Street between Boyle Avenue and Chicago Street as a result of the 1889 extension of the Los Angeles Cable Railway.[21] Although the Los Angeles Cable Railway was short-lived, soon the Los Angeles Railway Company and the Pacific Electrical Railway Company (Red Car) traversed the gap between downtown and Boyle Heights, contributing to the development of additional commercial districts, such as Brooklyn Avenue, Fourth Street, and Whittier Boulevard (then Stephenson Avenue).[22] As the value of land increased, the railyards located in Boyle Heights near the Los Angeles River removed some of their

[14] Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 2564 (1916); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 4433 (1921); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 4887 (1922); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 5299 (1922).
[15] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Los Angeles, Volume 14, Sheet 1464* (1921); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 5299 (1922).
[16] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Los Angeles, Volume 14, Sheet 1464* (1949).
[17] "Center Land OKd," *Los Angeles Times* (May 16, 1960), 30.
[18] "Boyle Heights Project Nears," *Los Angeles Times* (October 9, 1961), 34.
[19] "2500 Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles," *Historicaerials.com* (1964).
[20] "2500 Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles," *Historicaerials.com* (1972).
[21] *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (July 2008), 24, accessed 5/23/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf
[22] *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (July 2008), 24–25, accessed 5/23/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

maintenance facilities and warehouses and built new roads and extended old roads in their place; the new network of streets allowed for further growth of the commercial districts as bridges connected Boyle Heights to downtown.[23]

Commercial buildings constructed in Boyle Heights in the late 1800s and early 1900s were often two stories, with storefront below and residential quarters above, a plan that followed through into the 1930s.[24] With the availability of plate glass and shop owners' desire to draw attention to their wares, commercial architecture changed in the early 1900s.[25] Architects and builders transformed facades with brick and terra cotta, and marble or other extravagant materials could be applied to the entry to accentuate a building.[26] Popular throughout the United States, Romanesque, Classical, and Italianate styles featured in many storefronts.[27] Common types of building organization included the corner or commercial block, single or double front, enframed window wall, temple front (often used in banks), and arcaded block, to name a few.[28] Early commercial buildings within the study area appear to have been constructed of brick, with terra cotta embellishments. The single front type, as visible in 2463 Whittier Boulevard as built in 1924, prevailed.

Typically, commercial properties developed in Boyle Heights at this time were owned by members of the large local Jewish community. Many of these buildings evinced a Mediterranean Revival style of architecture, popular at this time. The commercial corridors typically depended on streetcar access for success and commercial buildings did not yet accommodate the automobile by providing parking. Early commercial development along Whittier Boulevard appears confined to the western portion of the street near South Boyle Avenue and South Chicago Street. Development included a drugstore, several additional stores, a gas station, and a restaurant. It was in the period from circa 1915 to 1935 that commercial buildings replaced residential properties along the major commercial thoroughfares in Boyle Heights, which is evidenced by Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1921 and 1949 for properties along Whittier Boulevard. By 1949 numerous stores, a clothing manufacturer, an office building, a second gas station, a theater, and an office building aligned Whittier Boulevard from South Boyle Avenue to South Soto Street, with only a few remaining residences.

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[23] "Intensive Historic Resources Survey" Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, CA," prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (Just 2008), 25, accessed 5/16/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

[24] "Intensive Historic Resources Survey" Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, CA," prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (Just 2008), 58, accessed 5/16/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

[25] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 233.

[26] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 233.

[27] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 235-39.

[28] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 242-250; Richard Longstreath, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, updated edition* (Walnut Creek, Lanham, New York, and Oxford: Alta Mira Press, 2000), contents.

The commercial development along Whittier Boulevard from South Boyle Avenue to South Mott Street, which includes the study area, mirrors the residential development of the area. Areas near the intersection of Whittier Boulevard and South Boyle Avenue were subdivided as early as 1902, according to tract maps recorded with Los Angeles County. Meanwhile, the areas around the intersections of Whittier Boulevard and South Soto Street and Whittier Boulevard and South Mott Street were subdivided around 1916. The area between South Soto Street and South Mott Street along Whittier Boulevard was not significantly subdivided until 1921–1922. Along with the subdivision and subsequent residential development, commercial development evolved along Whittier Boulevard. The oldest building within the study area dates to 1922, with six buildings constructed in the 1920s.[29]

According to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, by 1949, the study area still included several unimproved parcels along Whittier Boulevard interspersed between stores, often of one story rather than the more common two-story buildings discussed above. This portion of Whittier Boulevard's commercial development differs from the common commercial trends occurring elsewhere in Boyle Heights and Los Angeles at large, in which two-story commercial buildings held storefronts on the ground floor with apartments above, although some commercial buildings contained a dwelling unit to the rear as evidenced by 1920s original building permits. In 1949, area businesses included a restaurant located at 2471 Whittier Boulevard; a paint and building materials facility at 2513–2515 Whittier Boulevard, which is no longer extant; and a baby shoe bronzing facility at 2524 Whittier Boulevard. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, businesses located within the study area appear to have served the large Mexican-American population, with business such as "El Gallo Mexican Chocolate" at 2465 Whittier Boulevard, "El Charro Grocery Store" at 2465 Whittier Boulevard, and "Pablo Chee Market" at 2501 Whittier Boulevard.[30]

Although subdivided by 1922, the parcel at 2500 Whittier Boulevard remained unimproved until the 1950s. In 1953, Sam Sukaisian requested permission to erect a hardware store at 2500 Whittier Boulevard, to be designed by engineer A. R. Laker and constructed by contractor John Dinoto.[31] The permit called for a 20-foot-tall, 42-foot by 58-foot stucco building with a cement floor, a small mezzanine to the rear, and a flat, composition roof. In 1954, Sukaisian converted the building for use as a market and installed interior partitions.[32] By 1956, Gardner Food Products operated from the building and offered a delivery service to the community.[33] In 1958, the grocery business operating at 2500 Whittier Boulevard sought to expand the business by establishing a franchise store at another location.[34] However, by 1960, the building was vacant and available for rent or lease.[35] The City of Los Angeles Recreation and Parks Commission acquired properties south of the subject property along South Matthews Street, South Fickett Street, South Mott Street, and East 7th Street in 1960 and 1961 for the construction of the Boyle

[29] This paragraph is derived from the following resource: *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (Just 2008), 59–60, accessed 5/16/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf
[30] Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory (March 1960), 863.
[31] 1953LA66896 and 1953LA68109.
[32] 1954LA81736.
[33] "Driver," Los Angeles Times (June 29, 1956), 50; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory (1956), 819.
[34] "Distributors—Franchise," *Los Angeles Times* (May 26, 1958), 57.
[35] "BLDG 3000'," *Los Angeles Times* (April 11, 1960), 70.

Heights Sports Center.[36] It may have also acquired the former store located at 2500 Whittier Boulevard at this same time, although the historical record is less clear on this point.

Construction along Whittier Boulevard in the 1950s and 1960s is uncommon for the area because by circa 1950, the "neighborhood shopping center" geared toward automobile traffic became the prevalent type of commercial development in Los Angeles.[37] In contrast, most development in the study area corresponds to construction in the 1920s and earlier. The only other construction in the general area from the 1950s or after is the addition of a building to the Santa Isabel Church and School in 1957. Strip mall development at the intersection of Whittier Boulevard and South Soto Street dates to circa 1980 and later.

Modern Commercial Architecture and Mid-Century Modernism

Modern storefront buildings "relie[d] on abstract geometry to create identity" in the post-World War II era.[38] Whereas prior to World War II commercial buildings often displayed Mediterranean revival styles or elements of Art Deco, Mid-Century Modern vernacular commercial buildings focused on the "general reduction of elements to single effect" and the "exploit[ation of] the materiality of construction products, clean surfaces, straight lines, and contemporary materials and technology."[39] One prominent type of commercial structure was the enframed window wall, consisting of a large window display defined by a simple surround. This type was common through the 1940s and is represented by the Sukaisian Building.[40] By 1952, however, "store design [had] gone through a complete overhaul," which included an open storefront that operated as a "silent salesman" operating 24 hours a day.[41] Materials and color abound in modern commercial architecture, as they did in residential architecture of the period.[42] The exterior of a commercial building often would be painted to attract patrons. Portions of the building acted as billboards, featuring large signage. The interior of a building's color scheme was used to emphasize merchandise.[43]

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[36] "Center Land Sought," Los Angeles Times (June 20, 1960), 25; "Center Land OKd," Los Angeles Times (May 16, 1960), 30; "Boyle Heights Project Nears," Los Angeles Times (October 9, 1961), 34.
[37] City of Los Angeles, "Context: Commercial Development, 1859-1980, Theme: Neighborhood Commercial Development, 1880-1980," *SurveyLA: Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement* (Los Angeles: City of Los Angeles, 2017), 30, accessed 5/23/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/NeighborhoodCommercialDevelopment_1880-1980.pdf
[38] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 239.
[39] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 239.
[40] Richard Longstreath, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, updated edition* (Walnut Creek, Lanham, New York, and Oxford: Alta Mira Press, 2000), 68–69.
[41] Caleb Hornbostel, "Store Design" *Architectural Record* (July 1952), republished in *Design for Modern Merchandising: Stores, Shopping Centers, Showrooms* (New York: F.W. Dodge Corporation, 1954), 1-2; Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, updated edition* (Walnut Creek, Lanham, New York, and Oxford: Alta Mira Press, 2000), 65.
[42] Caleb Hornbostel, "Store Design" *Architectural Record* (July 1952), republished in *Design for Modern Merchandising: Stores, Shopping Centers, Showrooms* (New York: F.W. Dodge Corporation, 1954), 1; 22.
[43] Caleb Hornbostel, "Store Design" *Architectural Record* (July 1952), republished in *Design for Modern Merchandising: Stores, Shopping Centers, Showrooms* (New York: F.W. Dodge Corporation, 1954), 1–2, 22–23; Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 233.

Mid-Century Modern architecture denotes a post-World War II regional trend in modernism that responded to the International Style's sterile qualities by organically incorporating a variety of materials, color, and shapes.[44] The term "Mid-Century Modern" is commonly used in Southern California to describe a regional post-World War II architectural vernacular that, perhaps because of its location, loosens the dogma, rules, and orthodoxy of East Coast and European International Style modernism. It does so through a more casual and variegated use of materials, massing, textures, compositions, and other formal elements.

In contrast to the International Style, Mid-Century Modern architectural design included more solid walls and the use of stucco, wood, rock, and brick cladding for construction materials, as evident in the Sukaisian Building.[45] In particular, the use of stacked brick features in many commercial and educational buildings.[46] Additional materials found in Mid-Century architecture are concrete block, terrazzo, and ceramic tile.[47] Although the variety of materials lends a multitude of color, stucco and wood could also be painted colorfully.[48] Exposed rafters often support low-pitched gable or shed roofs with moderate to deep eaves, but roofs were also flat with no overhang. Aside from the basic characteristics of Mid-Century Modern buildings, the style often featured recessed entrances, which could include an atrium or courtyard entry; built-in planters; screen walls, often of perforated concrete block or solid concrete block with two-dimensionally projecting geometric elements; and canted walls.[49] As with the International Style, Mid-Century Modern buildings were often asymmetrical.

The Sukaisian Building, originally built as a store, contains elements of both an enframed storefront type, popular through the 1940s, and Mid-Century Modern architecture. It also incorporated elements of the modern storefront: the distillation of elements and the emphasis on new materials evidenced through the stonework, and use of straight lines evidenced by the narrow cantilevered overhang above the fenestration. Furthermore, the building features elements of the Mid-Century Modern style through its use of multiple cladding materials, the recessed entrances, and canted walls. However, a significant example would include deep as opposed to shallow cantilevered overhang, an atrium or courtyard, built-in planters of stone or brick, and screen walls.

Evaluation:

Criteria A/1

Constructed in 1953, the Sukaisian Building at 2500 Whittier Boulevard does not correspond to significant commercial development along Whittier Boulevard. The period of significance for commercial development along Whittier Boulevard is 1914 to 1934, evidenced by a significant number of buildings constructed in the 1920s located nearby. The 1920 buildings were constructed as modest masonry buildings, of one or two stories with mixed-use for commercial and residential purposes. For example, permit and directory research establish that multiple buildings

[44] Historic Resources Group and Pasadena Heritage, "Mid-Century Modern," *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past* (Pasadena, CA: City of Pasadena, 2007), 67.
[45] Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, "Mid-Century Modern," *City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement* (Riverside, CA: City of Riverside, 2009), 16.
[46] *Riverside Modernism Context*, 16.
[47] *Riverside Modernism Context*, 16; Mary Brown, "Midcentury Modern (1945-1965)," *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970: Historic Context Statement* (San Francisco, CA: City of San Francisco, 2010), 115.
[48] *San Francisco Modern*, 115.
[49] *San Francisco Modern*, 115–116.

from 2457 to 2517 Whittier Boulevard contained both commercial and residential use, with either an apartment on the second floor or a dwelling to the rear. Not only was the Sukaisian Building constructed outside the period of significance, but it was constructed only for use as a store. Therefore, the Sukaisian Building located at 2500 Whittier Boulevard is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (LAHCM) under Criteria A/2.

Criteria B/2

A 1953 building permit identified the original owner of the Sukaisian Building as Sam Sukaisian. *Los Angeles Times* newspaper research did not yield information regarding Sukaisian. In 1958, Gardner Food Products operated from the building. William Gardner founded Gardner Food Products after moving to Los Angeles in 1925 and the company had at least three locations in Los Angeles.[50] However, this business is similar to many businesses throughout the city and Gardner does not appear to have made a significant contribution to history. Therefore, the Sukaisian Building located at 2500 Whittier Boulevard is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an LAHCM under Criteria B/2.

Criteria C/3

The Sukaisian Building was engineered by A.R. Laker and build by John Dinoto. Newspaper research yielded no results for Laker and very few results for Dinoto. Dinoto built a seven-room Ranch house for Gerald Fasoli in San Marino.[51] In addition, Dinoto appears to have been a resident of Montebello and a member of the Montebello Realty Board.[52] While the building's design includes some character-defining features of vernacular modernism, such as canted walls, the building lacks sufficient quality of design. For example, the building lacks built-in planters of stone or brick along the primary elevation, or original signage identifying the original use of the building. Therefore, the Sukaisian Building located at 2500 Whittier Boulevard is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an LAHCM under Criteria C/3.

Criteria D/4

The Sukaisian Building is located in an urban setting and constructed of common methods and materials. As such, the property is unlikely to yield information significant to our history regarding construction or engineering technology, methods, or materials. Therefore, the Sukaisian Building located at 2500 Whittier Boulevard is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria D/4.

Los Angeles HPOZ

The Sukaisian Building is not located in the boundary of a designated Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) or identified by the *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California* report to be within the boundary of a potential HPOZ. Due to the lack of integrity of all

[50] "Gardners Mark Gold Date," *Pasadena Independent* (November 1, 1979), 18; "Congratulations…" *Los Angeles Times* (June 3, 1948), 57; "Driver-Salesman," *Los Angeles Times* (August 28, 1955), 177.
[51] "Who's Building That," *Independent Star News* (July 21, 1957), 19.
[52] Installation Set for Montebello Realty Board, *Los Angeles Times* (November 30, 1958), 187.

buildings located in the immediate vicinity, the Sukaisian Building is not eligible for designation as a contributor or a non-contributor to an HPOZ. Originally, the brick construction of the buildings located along the north side of Whittier Boulevard, opposite the Sukaisian Building, was visible and included some decorative elements such as the addition of string courses, shaped parapets, or terra cotta elements. However, all but one exposed brick building has been re-clad with stucco. The buildings' alterations are substantial and include not only non-original cladding materials, but the resizing and replacement of fenestration. Additionally, the buildings together do not appear to represent a significant aspect of commercial development and architecture in Boyle Heights; are not associated with the productive lives of any persons significant to Los Angeles history; are not the work of master architects, builders, or engineers; and do not reflect significant architecture in Los Angeles. In addition, the Sukaisian Building was built in 1953, much later than the majority of the nearby commercial buildings, and would likely be outside any period of significance. Therefore, the buildings within the immediate area of the Sukaisian Building, including the Sukaisian Building, are not eligible for designation as an HPOZ.

Integrity

The Sukaisian Building has not been moved from its original location and, therefore, retains integrity of location; design, materials, and workmanship have compromised integrity due to the storefront alterations. The two original storefront windows have been infilled with a three-narrow but long ribbon window configuration set above a solid wall. This alteration significantly alters the original appearance of the building and its use as a market. Likewise, alterations to the building's rear elevation affect its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The setting has also been compromised. At the time of construction in 1953, the Sukaisian Building was surrounded by single- and small multi-family residential properties to the south and by a commercial district along Whittier Boulevard. Although the commercial district is still extant, the buildings along Whittier Boulevard have undergone substantial alterations including infill of windows and doors and re-cladding with non-original materials. These alterations also include the removal of any applied decoration that was likely present on the 1920s buildings. Moreover, the commercial building directly to the west, across South Mathews Street, has been demolished (circa 1960) and is now a surface parking lot. The residences to the south, bound by South Mathews Street to the west, East 7th Street to the south, South Mott Street to the east, and Mathews Place to the north, were acquired by the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in circa 1960. These residences were demolished for the construction of the Boyle Heights Sports Center. Because of alterations to the building's design, materials, workmanship, and setting, the building's ability to convey integrity of feeling and association has also been compromised.

B12. References, continued:

Dillon, Brian D. "Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles, California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research." On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, 1994.

Historicaerials.com. Search term: 2500 Whittier Blvd., Los Angeles. 1952.
———. 1964.
———. 1972.

Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area. Prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles. Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014.

Independent Star News. "Who's Building That!" July 21, 1957.

Intensive Historic Resources Survey: Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California. Prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency. July 2008. Accessed 5/16/2018. https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

Japanese American National Museum. "Timeline." *Exhibition: Boyle Heights Project*. September 2002–February 2003. Accessed 5/16/2018. http://www.janm.org/exhibits/bh/exhibition/timeline.htm

Los Angeles County Tax Assessor Database

Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety. *1953LA66896*. August 18, 1953.
———. *1953LA68109*. August 25, 1953.
———. *1954LA81736*. March 3, 1954.
———. *1974LA96922*. September 16, 1974.
———. *1974LA96924*. September 16, 1974.
———. *1974LA96925*. September 16, 1974.

Los Angeles Times. "Application for U.S. Aid Approved by Park Unit." December 5, 1965.
———. "Boyle Heights Project Nears." October 9, 1961.
———. "BLDG. 3000' + Mez." Advertisement. April 11, 1960.
———. "Center Land Bought." June 20, 1960.
———. "Center Land OKd." May 16, 1960.
———. "Congratulations…" June 3, 1948.
———. "Distributors—Franchise." May 26, 1958.
———. "Driver." June 29, 1956.
———. "Driver-Salesman." August 28, 1955.
———. "Handicraft for Parks Leaders." November 8, 1972.
———. Installation Set for Montebello Reality Board, Los Angeles Times. November 30, 1958.
———. "Valentines to Theme Guild Show." January 29, 1961.

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory. 1956.
———. March 1960.
———. July 1962.

Pasadena Independent. "Gardners Mark Gold Date." November 1, 1979.

Roosevelt High School. *Yearbook*. 1933.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. *Los Angeles, Volume 14, Sheet 1464*. 1921.
———.1949.

Appendix C Workshop Building DPR 523 Forms

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 13 ***Resource Name or #:** Workshop Building
P1. Other Identifier: 2510 Whittier Blvd.

***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** Los Angeles **Date** 1979 **T** Unsectioned; **R** ; ☐ **of** ☐ **of** ; **B.M.**
c. Address 2510 Whittier Blvd City Los Angeles Zip 90023
d. UTM: Zone 11, 387929.25 mE/ 3766523.10 mN
e. Other Locational Data: APN: 5189-010-911, east building on parcel

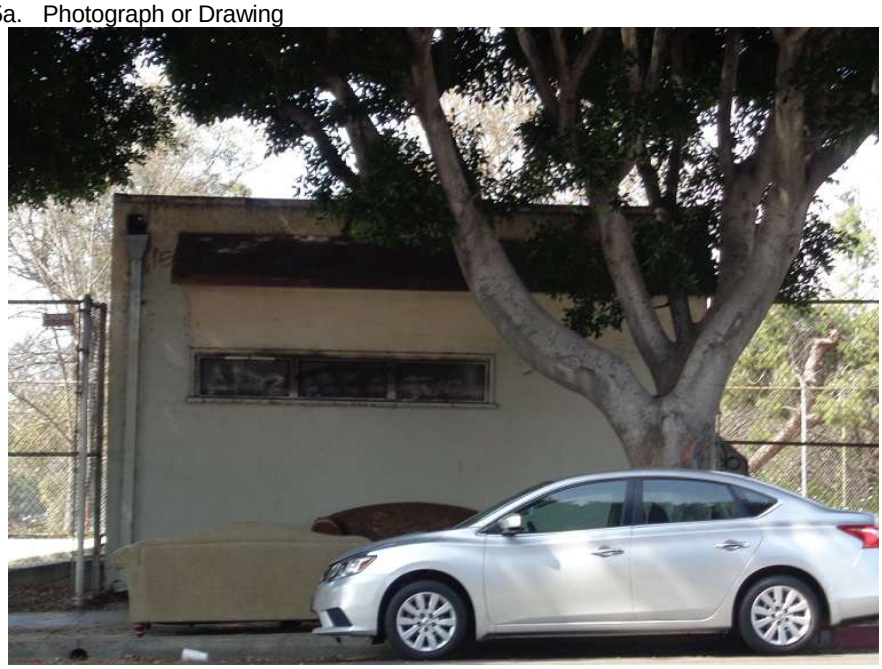
***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Workshop Building, located in the Boyle Heights community in the city of Los Angeles, is located at 2510 Whittier Boulevard, east of the Sukaisian Building. The one-story rectangular building faces northeast onto Whittier Boulevard and is sited adjacent to the sidewalk. Large, mature trees align the sidewalk at regular intervals, with one directly in front of the building. The building is surrounded on its remaining three sides by surface parking and/or cement slabs. Capped by a flat roof, the building also has a parapet.

See continuation sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP1. Unknown

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other
P5b. Description of Photo: Primary elevation, camera facing southeast. ICF, 2018.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960-1964 (Los Angeles Times & Historicaerials.com)
***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Los Angeles,
Department of Bureau of Engineering
1149 S Broadway
Los Angeles, CA 90015
***P8. Recorded by:**
Margaret Roderick, ICF
501 W. 5th Street, Suite 900
Los Angeles, CA 90071
***P9. Date Recorded:**
5/18/2018
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive
***P11. Report Citation**:
ICF, June 2018. *Draft Boyle Heights Sports Center Gymnasium CEQA Historical Resources Memo.*

***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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** Workshop Building ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 13

B1. Historic Name: Workshop Building; Shop Building; Recreation and Parks Shop
B2. Common Name: Workshop Building
B3. Original Use: Workshop for LA City Dept. Of Rec. and Parks B4. Present Use: Unknown
***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:**
The building was constructed between 1960 and 1964 (Los Angeles Times and Historicaerials.com); unidentified alterations in 1974 (LADBS, Permit #1974LA96925), alteration to east elevation loading/garage doors at an unknown date (visual inspection).

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** A small shed located east of the building, built in 1974 (1974LA96922). Currently in poor condition, may have been altered.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** Boyle Heights; Commercial Property Development **Area** Boyle Heights, Los Angeles

Period of Significance c. 1964 **Property Type** Workshop **Applicable Criteria** N/A

See continuation sheet.

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

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:** Margaret Roderick, ICF
***Date of Evaluation:** 5/18/2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P3a. Description, continued:

The asymmetrical primary elevation contains a ribbon window located slightly to the east along the elevation and flanked by two areas of solid, unpunctuated wall. The ribbon window is formed by three long but narrow windows divided by mullions. The exact type and material of the windows are unknown: metal security grates have been installed over the windows. A projecting jamb and sill surround the ribbon window. Below the primary elevation's roofline, a pent, or awning, extends nearly the length of the building, but stops before the eastern edge of the building where a rooftop drain and downspout are located. The elevation may have originally had a pedestrian door to the west of the ribbon window, but visual inspection was inconclusive (Figure on 523a form, Figures 1 and 2 below).

Three bays form the east elevation. A metal roll-up door forms each bay, which are evenly spaced along the elevation. A cement ramp provides access for each entrance. A narrow, raised cement walkway connects the two northern ramps along the building. Visual inspection suggests that either the metal roll-up doors were originally installed on the exterior of the building or the three entrances were shortened in height (Figure 1).

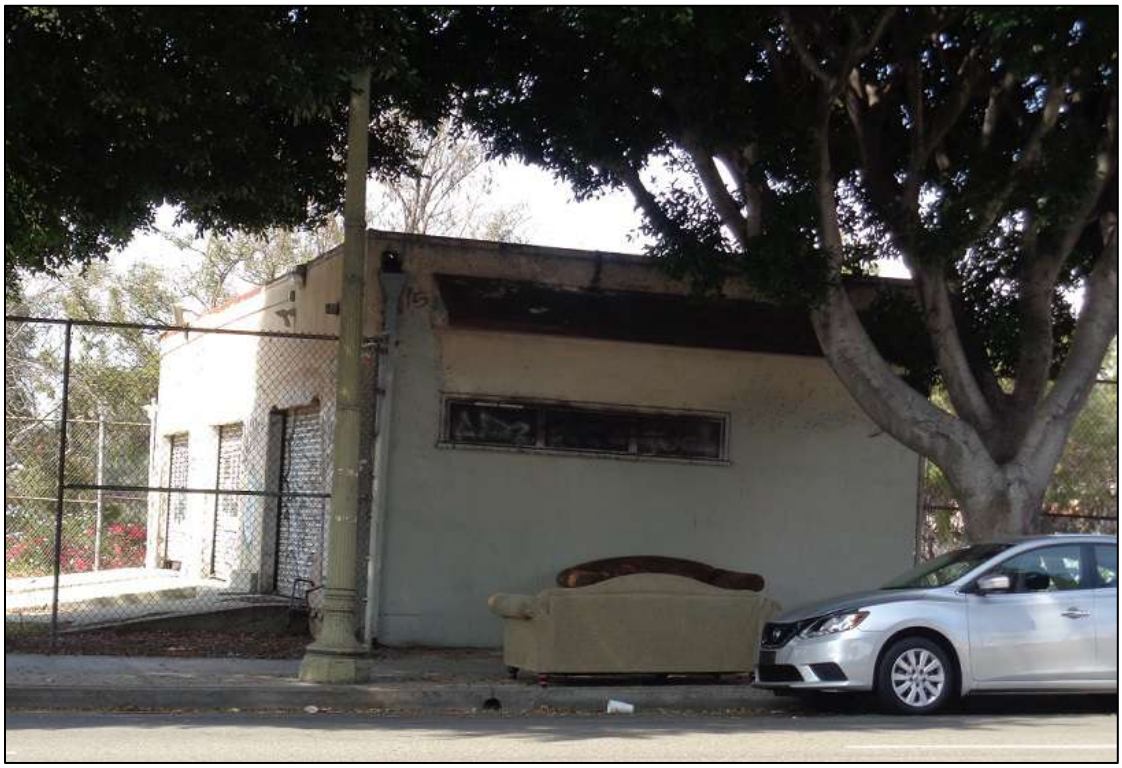


Figure 1: Primary and East Elevations, camera facing west. ICF, 2018.

The west elevation of the building consists of an unpunctuated wall, with a small shed attached to the wall toward Whittier Boulevard (Figure 2).

The rear, or south, elevation was not accessible from the public right-of-way.

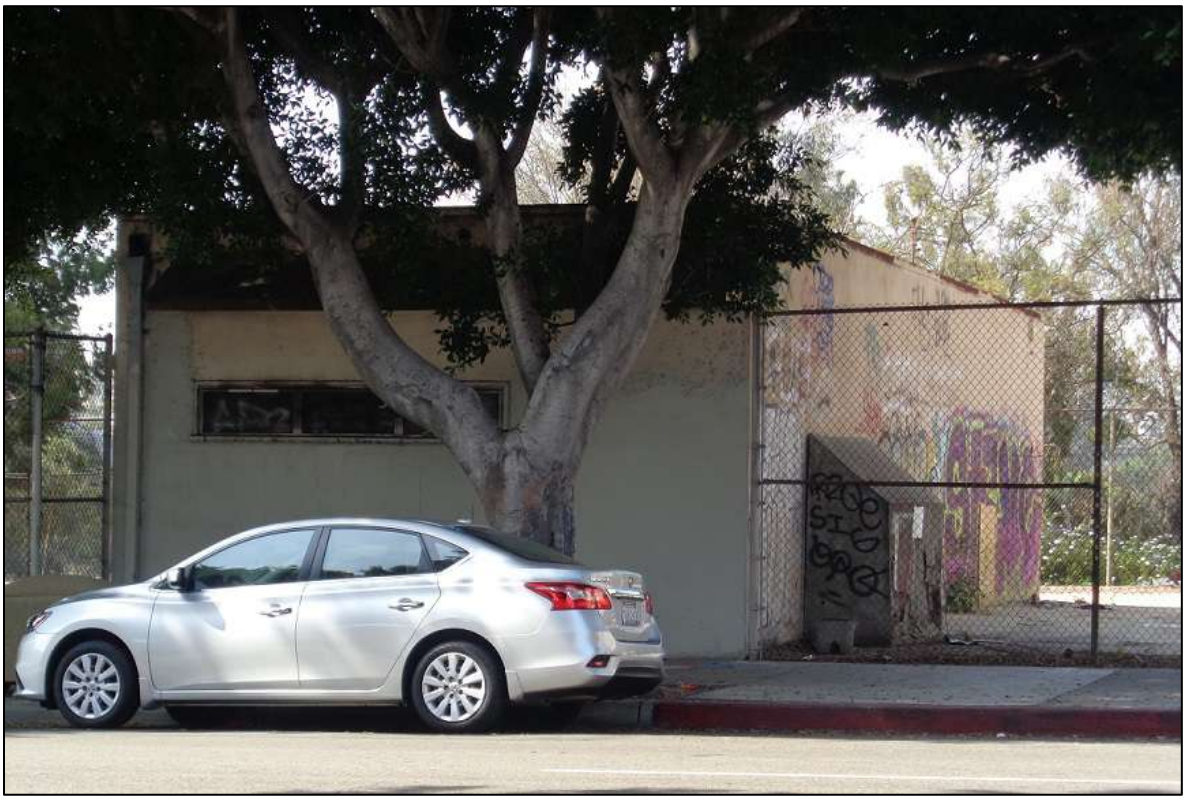


Figure 1: Primary and west elevations, camera facing south. ICF, 2018.

B10. Significance, continued:

Context

Boyle Heights

Following the establishment of the San Gabriel Mission in 1771, the Spanish established the Pueblo of Nuestra Señora de la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula on September 4, 1781.[1] Eleven families, a total of 44 people,

[1] Brian D. Dillon, "Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles, California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research," (On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, 1994), 31–37.

recruited as colonists from Sinaloa, Mexico, founded the Pueblo.[2] By 1800, the pueblo consisted of 30 adobe buildings surrounding a central plaza, including a town hall, barracks, bodege (storehouse), and calabozo (jail), surrounded by an adobe wall.[3] Originally located close to the Los Angeles River, the Pueblo relocated to higher ground circa 1820 after several severe floods. *El Paredon Blanco*, or the White Bluff, east of the river, was included within the original pueblo boundary and would later become known as Boyle Heights.[4]

Among the oldest communities in Los Angeles, Boyle Heights was first settled by members of the pioneering Lopez family in the 1830s, after they granted land by the Mexican government. At that time, the area was rural, with small-scale agricultural efforts primarily for wine production. Over time, however, the Lopez family sold portions of its land to persons including Andrew Boyle, George Cummings, and A.H. Judson and his Brooklyn Land and Building Company, among others. In the late 1850s, Andrew Boyle purchased 44 acres of land and maintained the rural setting through agricultural pursuits such as orange, peach, and fig orchards, and cattle ranching. Residential subdivision and development of the area began in the 1870s when William Henry Workman, son-in-law of Boyle, along with financers, began to divide and sell the lands inherited from Boyle's estate. The subdivision included a water main and Workman named the subdivision "Boyle Heights" to honor Andrew Boyle. Other subdivisions in this era included the Mount Pleasant tract and Brooklyn Heights, located at the western edge of the Boyle Heights community, nearest to Downtown.[5]

Residential development came to a halt when then local economy collapsed in 1889.[6] Soon enough, however, a second real estate boom in the 1890s, spurred by the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1885, triggered significant population increase across the region.[7] Seeking profits from residential and commercial land sales, Workman donated plots of land to religious institutions. Along with Elizabeth Hollenbeck, he donated 21 acres for park use. By 1900, the horse-drawn streetcar was replaced by the electric streetcar, which further supported the grown of the community and its development as a streetcar suburb of Los Angeles. For example, First Street and Brooklyn Avenue contained streetcar lines and developed as commercial districts between the 1890s and the 1920s.

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[2] Brian D. Dillon, "Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles, California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research," (On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, 1994), 31–37.
[3] Dillon, 43.
[4] Japanese American National Museum, "Timeline," Exhibition: Boyle Heights Project (September 2002–February 2003), np, accessed 5/16/2018, http://www.janm.org/exhibits/bh/exhibition/timeline.htm.
[5] The information in this paragraph was derived from *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 8–9, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.
[6] *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (July 2008), 29, accessed 5/16/2018,
https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf
[7] Information in this paragraph was derived from the following resource unless otherwise noted: *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 10–12, accessed 5/16/2018,
http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.

Boyle Heights' separation from downtown, east of the peripatetic and sometimes unpredictable Los Angeles River, however, somewhat chilled the area's development potential.

Within the study area, Whittier Boulevard primarily developed as a commercial district between 1913 and 1934.[8] Specifically, the section of Whittier Boulevard within the study area developed during the 1920s: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1921 show large, unimproved parcels within the study area. Significantly, the Viaduct Bond Act of 1923 led to the construction of multiple viaducts spanning the Los Angeles River from Downtown to Boyle Heights, including the 6th Street Viaduct located at the western terminus of Whittier Boulevard and the 7th Street Viaduct, both of which provided safe passage between Boyle Heights and downtown Los Angeles.

Boyle Heights historically featured a multicultural population demographic. The restrictive covenants that disallowed non-whites from owning property in much of the Los Angeles region were not implemented widely in Boyle Heights.[9] Large numbers of Japanese Americans and Russian and Eastern Jews settled in Boyle Heights in the early 1900s, joining the already significant population of whites and Mexican Americans. Indeed, members of the Japanese Club at Roosevelt High School designed, built, and maintained a Japanese Garden on the school premises in 1933.[10] Meanwhile, the Jewish community in Los Angeles has strong historical ties to Boyle Heights; in the early 1900s, it "boasted one of the largest Jewish populations in the western United States."[11] Additionally, Boyle Heights hosted smaller populations of African American, Armenian, Greek, Italian, Polish, and Slavic groups.

During and after World War II, Boyle Heights underwent significant cultural and physical changes. Japanese internment during World War II affected the cultural landscape of Boyle Heights (and the physical—the Japanese garden at Roosevelt High School was demolished), a removal of restrictive covenants initiated the relocation of many Jewish community members to other locales within the city, and the multi-level east Los Angeles freeway interchange and related freeways decimated blocks of residential and commercial buildings in Boyle Heights and severed portions of the community.[12] The Mexican American population in Boyle Heights continued to grow after

[8] *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (July 2008), 34 & 59, accessed 5/16/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

[9] Information in this paragraph was derived from the following resource unless otherwise noted: *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 13–15, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.

[10] Roosevelt High School, Yearbook, 1933.

[11] *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 15, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.

[12] Information in this paragraph was derived from the following resource unless otherwise noted: *Historic Resources Survey Report: Boyle Heights Community Plan Area*, prepared by Architectural Resources Group, Inc. on behalf of the Office of Historic Resources, Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, 2014), 15–16, accessed 5/16/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/SurveyLABoyleHeights_SurveyReport.pdf.

World War II and with the influx of immigrants in the 1970s as a result of economic and civil unrest in Mexico. Moreover, Boyle Heights is strongly associated with the Chicano Movement in the 1960s and 1970s.

Developed by the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in the early 1960s, the Boyle Heights Sports Center is bound by Whittier Boulevard to the north, South Mathews Street to the west, 7th Street to the south, and South Mott Street to the east. The Sukaisian Building and the Workshop Building are located at the northern extreme of the Park and face north onto Whittier Boulevard.

The area to the north and south of the Park were subdivided between 1916 and 1922, which spurred development in the neighborhoods along Whittier Boulevard.[13] According to a Sanborn Map, by 1921, modest one-story residences aligned South Mott Street as well as portions of 7th Street. The segment of South Mathews Street crossing Whittier Boulevard and continuing to 7th Street (and Fickett Street) and its adjoining parcels was subdivided in 1922.[14] By 1949, nearly all parcels within what is now the Park boundary were improved with modest dwellings and flats.[15] Starting in 1960, Los Angeles Times articles report that "[t]he City Recreation and Park Commission…authorized the acquisition" of parcels "as part of the site for the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center."[16] By October 9, 1961, the Commission only needed to acquire six more parcels for the Park's construction.[17] By 1964, all buildings located south of Whittier Boulevard, east of South Matthews Street, north of 7th Street, and west of South Mott Street, except for the Sukaisian Building and the Workshop Building, had been razed.[18] By 1972, the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park was completed and included baseball and soccer fields and a basketball court, as it does today.[19]

Commercial Property Development in Boyle Heights

The first commercial district in Boyle Heights developed along 1st Street between Boyle Avenue and Chicago Street as a result of the 1889 extension of the Los Angeles Cable Railway.[20] Although the Los Angeles Cable Railway was short-lived, soon the Los Angeles Railway Company and the Pacific Electrical Railway Company (Red Car) traversed the gap between downtown and Boyle Heights, contributing to the development of additional commercial districts, such as Brooklyn Avenue, Fourth Street, and Whittier Boulevard (then Stephenson Avenue).[21] As the value of land increased, the railyards located in Boyle Heights near the Los Angeles River removed some of their

[13] Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 2564 (1916); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 4433 (1921); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 4887 (1922); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 5299 (1922).
[14] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Los Angeles, Volume 14, Sheet 1464* (1921); Los Angeles Tract Map, No. 5299 (1922).
[15] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Los Angeles, Volume 14, Sheet 1464* (1949).
[16] "Center Land OKd," *Los Angeles Times* (May 16, 1960), 30.
[17] "Boyle Heights Project Nears," *Los Angeles Times* (October 9, 1961), 34.
[18] "2500 Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles," *Historicaerials.com* (1964).
[19] "2500 Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles," *Historicaerials.com* (1972).
[20] *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (July 2008), 24, accessed 5/23/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf
[21] *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (July 2008), 24–25, accessed 5/23/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

maintenance facilities and warehouses and built new roads and extended old roads in their place; the new network of streets allowed for further growth of the commercial districts as bridges connected Boyle Heights to downtown.[22]

Commercial buildings constructed in Boyle Heights in the late 1800s and early 1900s were often two stories, with storefront below and residential quarters above, a plan that followed through into the 1930s.[23] With the availability of plate glass and shop owners' desire to draw attention to their wares, commercial architecture changed in the early 1900s.[24] Architects and builders transformed facades with brick and terra cotta, and marble or other extravagant materials could be applied to the entry to accentuate a building.[25] Popular throughout the United States, Romanesque, Classical, and Italianate styles featured in many storefronts.[26] Common types of building organization included the corner or commercial block, single or double front, enframed window wall, temple front (often used in banks), and arcaded block, to name a few.[27] Early commercial buildings within the study area appear to have been constructed of brick, with terra cotta embellishments. The single front type, as visible in 2463 Whittier Boulevard as built in 1924, prevailed.

Typically, commercial properties developed in Boyle Heights at this time were owned by members of the large local Jewish community. Many of these buildings evinced a Mediterranean Revival style of architecture, popular at this time. The commercial corridors typically depended on streetcar access for success and commercial buildings did not yet accommodate the automobile by providing parking. Early commercial development along Whittier Boulevard appears confined to the western portion of the street near South Boyle Avenue and South Chicago Street. Development included a drugstore, several additional stores, a gas station, and a restaurant. It was in the period from circa 1915 to 1935 that commercial buildings replaced residential properties along the major commercial thoroughfares in Boyle Heights, which is evidenced by Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1921 and 1949 for properties along Whittier Boulevard. By 1949 numerous stores, a clothing manufacturer, an office building, a second gas station, a theater, and an office building aligned Whittier Boulevard from South Boyle Avenue to South Soto Street, with only a few remaining residences.

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[22] "Intensive Historic Resources Survey" Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, CA," prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (Just 2008), 25, accessed 5/16/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

[23] "Intensive Historic Resources Survey" Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, CA," prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (Just 2008), 58, accessed 5/16/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf

[24] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 233.

[25] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 233.

[26] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 235-39.

[27] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 242-250; Richard Longstreath, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, updated edition* (Walnut Creek, Lanham, New York, and Oxford: Alta Mira Press, 2000), contents.

The commercial development along Whittier Boulevard from South Boyle Avenue to South Mott Street, which includes the study area, mirrors the residential development of the area. Areas near the intersection of Whittier Boulevard and South Boyle Avenue were subdivided as early as 1902, according to tract maps recorded with Los Angeles County. Meanwhile, the areas around the intersections of Whittier Boulevard and South Soto Street and Whittier Boulevard and South Mott Street were subdivided around 1916. The area between South Soto Street and South Mott Street along Whittier Boulevard was not significantly subdivided until 1921–1922. Along with the subdivision and subsequent residential development, commercial development evolved along Whittier Boulevard. The oldest building within the study area dates to 1922, with six buildings constructed in the 1920s.[28]

According to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, by 1949, the study area still included several unimproved parcels along Whittier Boulevard interspersed between stores, often of one story rather than the more common two-story buildings discussed above. This portion of Whittier Boulevard's commercial development differs from the common commercial trends occurring elsewhere in Boyle Heights and Los Angeles at large, in which two-story commercial buildings held storefronts on the ground floor with apartments above, although some commercial buildings contained a dwelling unit to the rear as evidenced by 1920s original building permits. In 1949, area businesses included a restaurant located at 2471 Whittier Boulevard; a paint and building materials facility at 2513–2515 Whittier Boulevard, which is no longer extant; and a baby shoe bronzing facility at 2524 Whittier Boulevard. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, businesses located within the study area appear to have served the large Mexican-American population, with business such as "El Gallo Mexican Chocolate" at 2465 Whittier Boulevard, "El Charro Grocery Store" at 2465 Whittier Boulevard, and "Pablo Chee Market" at 2501 Whittier Boulevard.[29]

Although subdivided by 1922, the parcel at 2500 Whittier Boulevard remained unimproved until the 1950s. In 1953, Sam Sukaisian requested permission to erect a hardware store at 2500 Whittier Boulevard, to be designed by engineer A. R. Laker and constructed by contractor John Dinoto.[30] The American Rubbish Company appears to have operated a facility at 2510 Whittier Boulevard at least from 1958 to 1960, and a historic aerial image from 1952 depicts a fenced-off property at this location.[31] However, it does not appear that any buildings or permanent structures were constructed by the American Rubbish Company on this property. By 1962, the American Rubbish Company had vacated the premises and by 1974, City of Los Angeles owned the property.[32]

Construction along Whittier Boulevard in the 1950s and 1960s is uncommon for the area because by circa 1950, the "neighborhood shopping center" geared toward automobile traffic became the prevalent type of commercial development in Los Angeles.[33] In contrast, most development in the study area corresponds to construction in the

[28] This paragraph is derived from the following resource: *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by PCR Services on behalf of the City of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (Just 2008), 59–60, accessed 5/16/2018, https://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Adelante%20Draft%20Report%20revised%20FINAL_print_0.pdf
[29] Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory (March 1960), 863.
[30] 1953LA66896 and 1953LA68109.
[31] Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory (March 1960), 863; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory (1956), 819; historicaerials.com, "2500 Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles" (1952), accessed 5/17/2018, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
[32] Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles Street Address Directory (July 1962), 264.
[33] City of Los Angeles, "Context: Commercial Development, 1859-1980, Theme: Neighborhood Commercial Development, 1880-1980," *SurveyLA: Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement* (Los Angeles: City of Los

1920s and earlier. The only other construction in the general area from the 1950s or after is the addition of a building to the Santa Isabel Church and School in 1957. Strip mall development at the intersection of Whittier Boulevard and South Soto Street dates to circa 1980 and later.

Modern Commercial Architecture and Mid-Century Modernism

Modern storefront buildings "relie[d] on abstract geometry to create identity" in the post-World War II era.[34] Whereas prior to World War II commercial buildings often displayed Mediterranean revival styles or elements of Art Deco, Mid-Century Modern vernacular commercial buildings focused on the "general reduction of elements to single effect" and the "exploit[ation of] the materiality of construction products, clean surfaces, straight lines, and contemporary materials and technology."[35] One prominent type of commercial structure was the enframed window wall, consisting of a large window display defined by a simple surround. This type was common through the 1940s and is represented by the Sukaisian Building.[36] By 1952, however, "store design [had] gone through a complete overhaul," which included an open storefront that operated as a "silent salesman" operating 24 hours a day.[37] Materials and color abound in modern commercial architecture, as they did in residential architecture of the period.[38] The exterior of a commercial building often would be painted to attract patrons. Portions of the building acted as billboards, featuring large signage. The interior of a building's color scheme was used to emphasize merchandise.[39]

Mid-Century Modern architecture denotes a post-World War II regional trend in modernism that responded to the International Style's sterile qualities by organically incorporating a variety of materials, color, and shapes.[40] The term "Mid-Century Modern" is commonly used in Southern California to describe a regional post-World War II architectural vernacular that, perhaps because of its location, loosens the dogma, rules, and orthodoxy of East Coast and European International Style modernism. It does so through a more casual and variegated use of materials, massing, textures, compositions, and other formal elements.

Angeles, 2017), 30, accessed 5/23/2018, http://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/NeighborhoodCommercialDevelopment_1880-1980.pdf

[34] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 239.

[35] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 239.

[36] Richard Longstreath, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, updated edition* (Walnut Creek, Lanham, New York, and Oxford: Alta Mira Press, 2000), 68–69.

[37] Caleb Hornbostel, "Store Design" *Architectural Record* (July 1952), republished in *Design for Modern Merchandising: Stores, Shopping Centers, Showrooms* (New York: F.W. Dodge Corporation, 1954), 1-2; Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, updated edition* (Walnut Creek, Lanham, New York, and Oxford: Alta Mira Press, 2000), 65.

[38] Caleb Hornbostel, "Store Design" *Architectural Record* (July 1952), republished in *Design for Modern Merchandising: Stores, Shopping Centers, Showrooms* (New York: F.W. Dodge Corporation, 1954), 1; 22.

[39] Caleb Hornbostel, "Store Design" *Architectural Record* (July 1952), republished in *Design for Modern Merchandising: Stores, Shopping Centers, Showrooms* (New York: F.W. Dodge Corporation, 1954), 1–2, 22–23; Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960* (New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 233.

[40] Historic Resources Group and Pasadena Heritage, "Mid-Century Modern," *Cultural Resources of the Recent Past* (Pasadena, CA: City of Pasadena, 2007), 67.

In contrast to the International Style, Mid-Century Modern architectural design included more solid walls and the use of stucco, wood, rock, and brick cladding for construction materials, as evident in the Sukaisian Building.[41] In particular, the use of stacked brick features in many commercial and educational buildings.[42] Additional materials found in Mid-Century architecture are concrete block, terrazzo, and ceramic tile.[43] Although the variety of materials lends a multitude of color, stucco and wood could also be painted colorfully.[44] Exposed rafters often support low-pitched gable or shed roofs with moderate to deep eaves, but roofs were also flat with no overhang. Aside from the basic characteristics of Mid-Century Modern buildings, the style often featured recessed entrances, which could include an atrium or courtyard entry; built-in planters; screen walls, often of perforated concrete block or solid concrete block with two-dimensionally projecting geometric elements; and canted walls.[45] As with the International Style, Mid-Century Modern buildings were often asymmetrical.

The Sukaisian Building, originally built as a store, contains elements of both an enframed storefront type, popular through the 1940s, and Mid-Century Modern architecture. It also incorporated elements of the modern storefront: the distillation of elements and the emphasis on new materials evidenced through the stonework, and use of straight lines evidenced by the narrow cantilevered overhang above the fenestration. Furthermore, the building features elements of the Mid-Century Modern style through its use of multiple cladding materials, the recessed entrances, and canted walls. However, a significant example would include deep as opposed to shallow cantilevered overhang, an atrium or courtyard, built-in planters of stone or brick, and screen walls.

The Workshop Building has an asymmetrical primary elevation, but this is the only element of the building that evidences a modern architectural style. Used at least in part as a storage facility, the building is a stucco-clad box and lacks distinctive features.

Evaluation

NRHP, CRHR, and LAHCM Criteria A/1

Constructed circa 1960, the Workshop Building at 2510 Whittier Boulevard does not correspond to significant commercial development along Whittier Boulevard. The period of significance for commercial development along Whittier Boulevard is 1914 to 1934, evidenced by a significant number of buildings constructed in the 1920s located nearby. The 1920 buildings were constructed as modest masonry buildings, of one or two stories with mixed use for commercial and residential purposes. For example, permit and directory research establish that multiple buildings from 2457 to 2517 Whittier Boulevard contained both commercial and residential uses, with either an apartment on the second floor or a dwelling to the rear. Not only was the Workshop Building constructed outside the period of significance, but it was constructed for use by the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. By

[41] Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, "Mid-Century Modern," *City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement* (Riverside, CA: City of Riverside, 2009), 16.
[42] *Riverside Modernism Context*, 16.
[43] *Riverside Modernism Context*, 16; Mary Brown, "Midcentury Modern (1945-1965)," *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970: Historic Context Statement* (San Francisco, CA: City of San Francisco, 2010), 115.
[44] *San Francisco Modern*, 115.
[45] *San Francisco Modern*, 115–116.

1974 the building was identified as a "Shop," likely as a workshop and storage space for the park.[46] Therefore, the Workshop Building located at 2510 Whittier Boulevard is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or as a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument (LAHCM) under Criteria A/1.

NRHP, CRHR, and LAHCM Criteria B/2

As the building was constructed for use by the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, original building permits are not available in the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS) database. *Los Angeles Times* research did not yield any persons associated with the construction or maintenance of the park. Because no persons are associated with the building, the Workshop Building located at 2510 Whittier Boulevard does not appear eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an LAHCM under Criteria B/2.

NRHP, CRHR, and LAHCM Criteria C/3

Because the original building permits are not available in the LADBS database, information regarding the architect, engineer, or builder was not discovered. *Los Angeles Times* research also did not yield any information regarding the construction of the building or anyone involved in the process. Due to the vernacular design of the building, likely as a workshop and storage space, the building does not appear to be the work of a master architect, engineer, or building. Moreover, the building's vernacular design is not sufficient to warrant eligibility for significant architectural design. Therefore, the Workshop Building located at 2510 Whittier Boulevard does not appear eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as an LAHCM under Criteria C/3.

NRHP and CRHR Criteria D/4

The Workshop Building is located in an urban setting and constructed of common methods and materials. As such, the property is unlikely to yield information significant to our history regarding construction or engineering technology, methods, or materials. Therefore, the Workshop Building located at 2510 Whittier Boulevard is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion D/4.

Los Angeles HPOZ

The Workshop Building is not located in the boundary of a designated Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) or identified by the *Intensive Historic Resources Survey Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Area, Los Angeles, California* report to be within the boundary of a potential HPOZ. Due to the lack of integrity of all buildings located in the immediate vicinity, the Workshop Building is not eligible for designation as a contributor or a non-contributor to an HPOZ. Originally, the brick construction of the buildings located along the north side of Whittier Boulevard, opposite the Workshop Building, was visible and included some decorative elements such as the addition of string courses, shaped parapets, or terra cotta elements. However, all but one exposed brick building has been re-clad with stucco. The buildings' alterations are substantial and include not only non-original cladding materials, but the resizing and replacement of fenestration. Additionally, the buildings together do not appear to represent a significant aspect of commercial development and architecture in Boyle Heights; are not associated with the productive lives of any persons significant to Los Angeles history; are not the work of master architects,

[46] 1974LA96924.

builders, or engineers; and do not reflect significant architecture in Los Angeles. Therefore, the buildings within the immediate area of the Workshop Building, including the Workshop Building, are not eligible for designation as an HPOZ.

Integrity

The Workshop Building has not been moved from its original location and, therefore, retains integrity of location. Alterations to the primary and east elevations affect the building's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Because the building displays minimal character-defining features, the alterations have a significant impact on the building's integrity. For example, the likely infill of a primary pedestrian entrance along Whittier Boulevard significantly changes the building's design and function in relation to the streetscape. Instead, the three roll-up doors along the east elevation provide the only access to the building. However, with this configuration of entrances, the building feels like a workshop or storage facility. Nonetheless, the building does not convey an association to either the Whittier Boulevard streetscape or to the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. It lacks any association to the commercial district and bears no signage that could connect the building to the City department or the Boyle Heights Sports Center Park. Therefore, although the building retains integrity of feeling, it lacks integrity of association.

B12. References, continued:

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Appendix C

Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment

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cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE BOYLE HEIGHTS SPORTS CENTER GYM, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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Paleontological Resources: Kim Scott, M.S.

April 2019

Cogstone Project Number: 2177-08
Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment
Cultural Sites: None
Paleontological Localities: None
USGS Quadrangle: Los Angeles 7.5'
Project Size: 0.96 Acres
Key Words: Gabrielino, Tongva, late Pleistocene older alluvial fan

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Federal Certifications EDWOSB, SDB
State Certifications DBE, WBE, SBE, UDBE

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects to archaeological and paleontological resources resulting from construction of the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project (Project), located in the community of Boyle Heights, City of Los Angeles, California. The built environment is being evaluated by others. The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering and the Recreation and Parks Department propose to construct a new gym on the northwest side of the existing Boyle Heights Sports Center. The Project will involve construction of a new 10,000 square foot multi-use gym, including a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for Recreation and Parks Department, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking.

The Project is mapped as late Pleistocene younger alluvial fans, between 11,700 to 126,000 years old. A paleontological record search by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County revealed that no fossil localities within the Project Area. Three fossil localities are known within 3 miles.

A California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SSCIC) on May 9, 2018. The results of the records search indicate that there are no previously recorded cultural resources present in the Project Area. Within a 1-mile radius of the Project, 131 previously recorded cultural resources are known. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on April 27, 2018 to perform a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search. The NAHC responded on April 30, 2018 stating that the search yielded negative results for sacred lands within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. The NAHC also provided a list of 5 Native American tribal organizations to be contacted for further information on the potential for tribal resources in the Project Area. This list was supplemented by the City of Los Angeles (City) which provided contact information for 5 additional tribes who have requested consultations in the past. Letters were sent to all 10 tribes on May 18, 2018 in accordance with the requirement of Assembly Bill 52 (AB52). Three responses were received.

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist, Edgar Alvarez, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project Area on May 18, 2018. As the Project Area was completely hardscaped, there zero ground visibility. No archaeological or paleontological resources of any kind were observed.

Planned cut depths are currently unknown but utilities are typically six to eight feet deep. Sensitivity for paleontological and archaeological resources is considered low since none were located during previous work in the Project Area. If unanticipated fossils are unearthed during construction, work should be halted in that area until a qualified paleontologist can assess the

significance of the find. Work may resume immediately a minimum of 50 feet away from the find. In the event of an unanticipated archaeological discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate it.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects to archaeological and paleontological resources resulting from construction of the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project (Project), located in the community of Boyle Heights, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1).

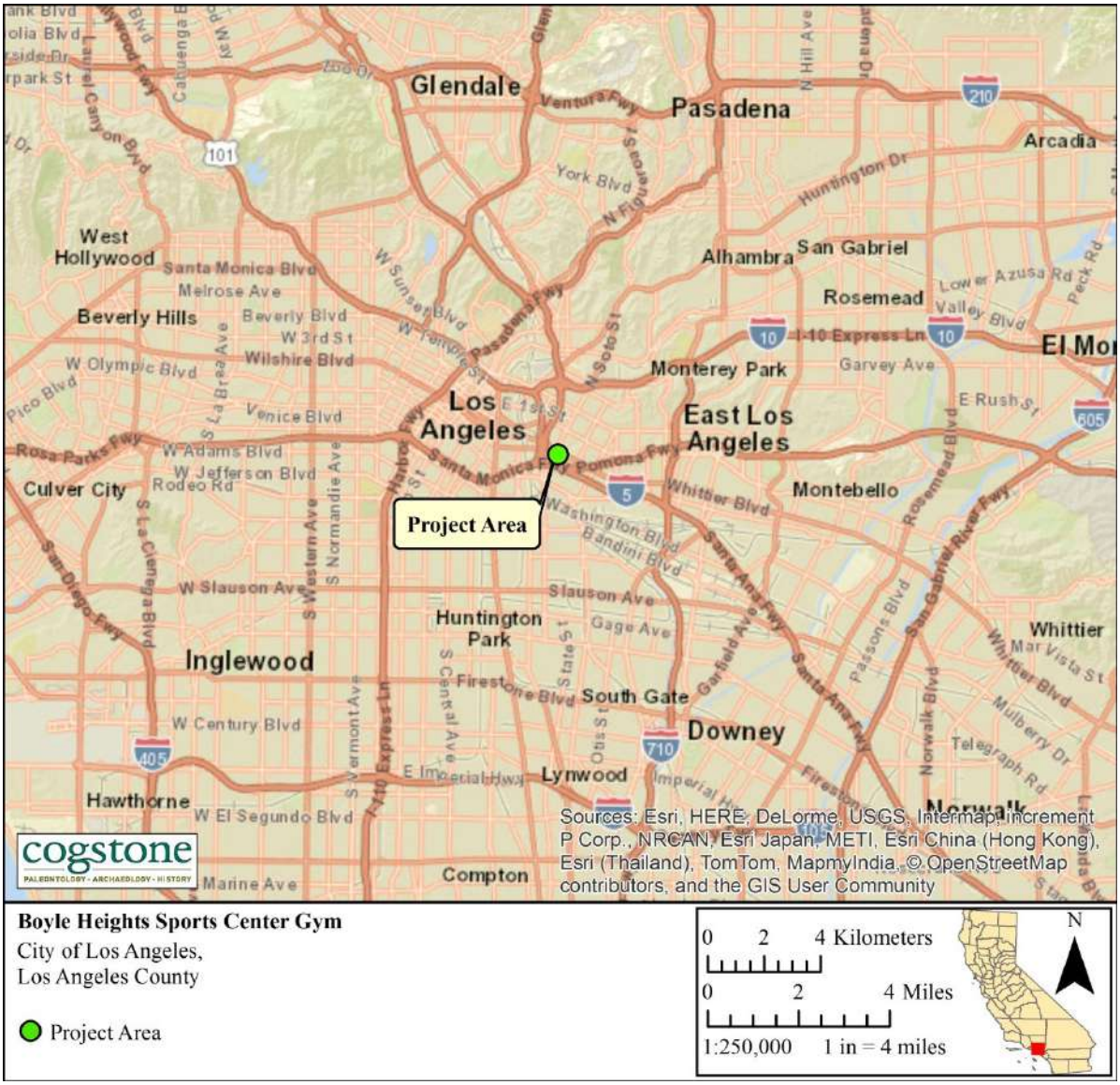

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering and the Recreation and Parks Department propose to construct a new gym on the northwest side of the Boyle Heights Sports Center, located at 933 South Mott Street within the neighborhood of Boyle Heights in the City of Los Angeles. The Project Area encompasses 0.94 acres bordered by Whittier Boulevard to the north, South Matthews Street the west, 7th Street to the south, and South Mott Street to the east. The Project contains four Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5189-010-911, 5189-010-920, 5189-010-922, and 5189-010-924. This property can be found on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Los Angeles 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, Section 35, Township 1 South, Range 13 West of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

The Project proposes to construct a new 10,000-square-foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center. The new gym will offer multi-use space for the Boyle Heights community. It will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for Recreation and Parks Department, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Incorporating sustainable design principles and drought-resistant landscaping, the new facility will be certified as a LEED-Net Zero (producing as much or more energy than it consumes) facility and will be a valued asset for youth and families in Boyle Heights.

The Project Area is currently hardscaped with concrete and contains two vacant, dilapidated buildings which will be demolished as part of the Project (Figure 3). Additionally, the street trees lining Whittier Boulevard and the streets between the existing soccer fields and the proposed new facility will be removed. A separate assessment of built environment resources within the Project Area is being prepared. At the time of writing this assessment the depth of anticipated ground-disturbance for utility installation and the construction of foundations is yet to be determined.

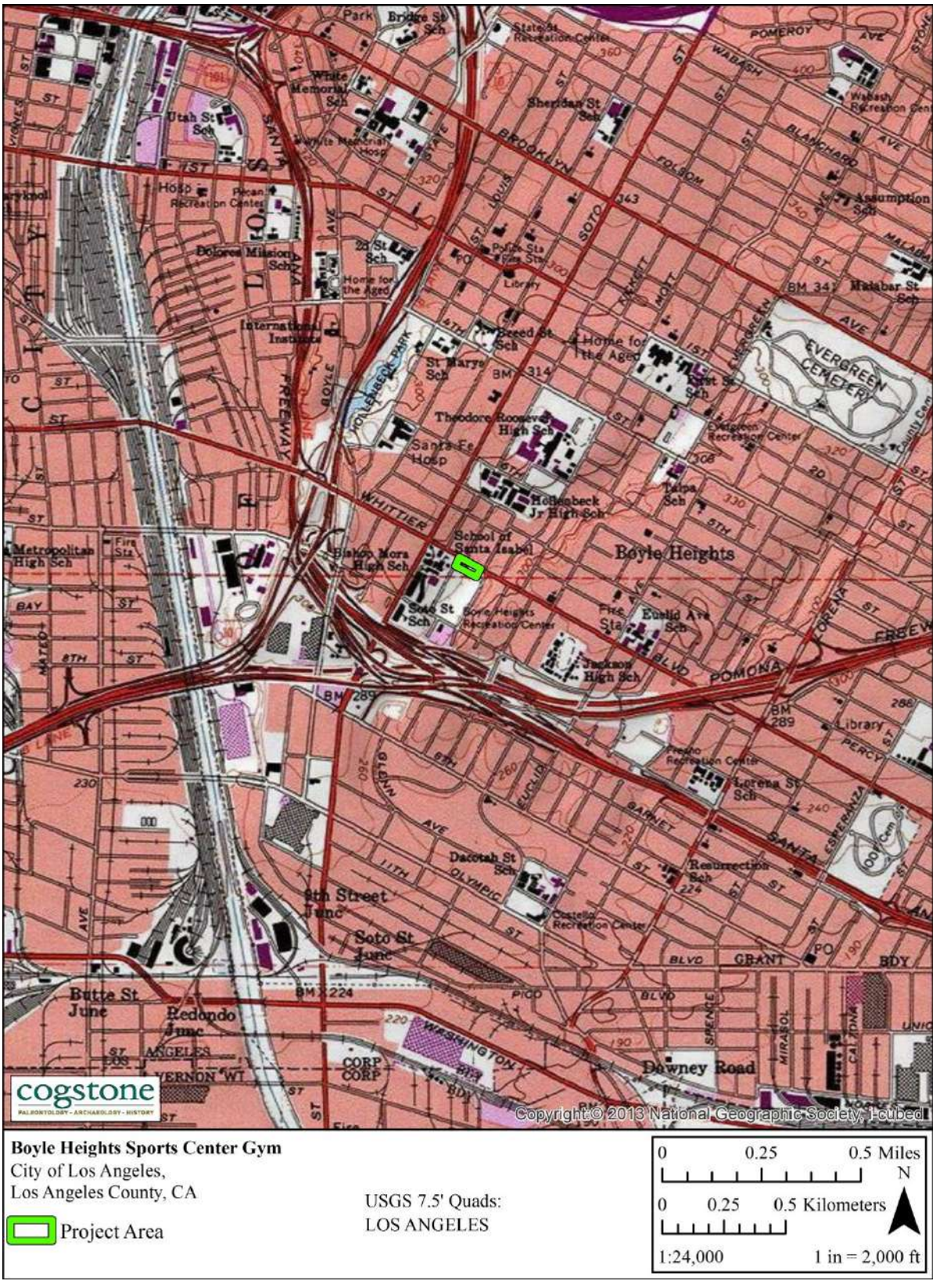

Figure 2. Project location

Figure 3. Project aerial map

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tim Spillane served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology and contributed to the report. Spillane is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and holds a M.A. in Text and Material Culture from Roehampton University, London and has over 9 years of experience in California archaeology.

Sherri Gust wrote the prehistory portion of this report and provide quality control. Gust has an M.S. in Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology) from the University of Southern California, a RPA, and has over 30 years of experience in California archaeology and paleontology.

Kim Scott served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology and wrote the geological, paleontological, and environmental sections of this report. Scott has a M.S. in Biology with paleontology emphasis from California State University, San Bernardino, a B.S. in Geology with paleontology emphasis from the University of California, Los Angeles, and over 23 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.

Holly Duke drafted much of the cultural portions of this report. Duke has a B.A. in Archaeology and History from Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada and over 5 years of experience in California archaeology.

Shannon Lopez conducted the records search for the Project. Lopez has a M.A. in Architectural History from California State University, Fullerton and over one year of experience in California history.

Megan Wilson prepared the maps. Wilson has a M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton and has over 7 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

Edgar Alvarez conducted the intensive pedestrian survey of the Project. Alvarez has a B.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Northridge, has over 2 years of experience in California archaeology, and is cross-trained in paleontology. Additional information on the experience and qualifications of Cogstone personnel are provided in Appendix A.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

CEQA states that: It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve Projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such Projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed Project and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private Projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such Projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. In the event that a Project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives to avoid or substantially lessen the significant effect. If cultural or paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed Project Area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating Project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

Tribal Cultural Resources

As of 2015, CEQA established that "[a] Project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a Project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a "tribal cultural resource," a resource must be either:

1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a Project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed Project. If a lead agency determines that a Project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides

examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 5097.5: No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE

California Penal Code section 622: Establishes as a misdemeanor the willful injury, disfiguration, defacement, or destruction of any object or thing of archaeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private or public lands.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmark Nos. 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic registers or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register, is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

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

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

> In the event that human remains are encountered during Project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

This section states that "No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value."

BACKGROUND

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Project is situated in the eastern portion of the Los Angeles Basin. The marine Los Angeles Basin began to develop in the early Miocene, about 23 million years ago. Through time the basin transitioned to terrestrial deposition by the middle Pleistocene, about 1 million years ago. This basin is bounded to the north by the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains, to the east by the Santa Ana Mountains and associated hills (Puente/Chino, San Jose, and Repetto), to the south by the San Joaquin Hills, and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. This area is part of the northernmost Peninsular Ranges, California geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges are a series of ranges separated by northwest trending valleys, subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault which for the most part lies to the east of this geomorphic province.

STRATIGRAPHY

The Project is mapped as late Pleistocene older alluvial fans (unit 2) which was deposited between 11,700 to 126,000 years old. These sediments consist of gravel, sand, and silt emplaced below the mouths of canyons by flooding streams and debris flows. The unit consists of slightly to moderately indurated sediments with moderately to well-developed pedogenic soils. These sediments have been uplifted causing the surfaces to be dissected (Campbell et al. 2014).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Prior to development, the native vegetation of the Project Area consisted of California coastal sage scrub mixed with the riparian species of the Los Angeles River. Characteristic species of the California coastal sage scrub include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* var. *consanguinea*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*; Ornduff et al. 2003). Additional common species include brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), Our Lord's candle (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), and prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia*; Hall 2007). With more water available, riparian zone plants are characterized by more trees than the more arid coastal sage scrub. Trees include willows (*Salix lasiolepis, Salix lucida*), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), white alder *(Alnus rhombifolia*), big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), coast live oak (Quercus agrifolia), and California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Ground cover includes sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), bunchgrasses (*Festuca californica, Melica californica*), berries (*Rubus* spp.), and monkeyflowers (*Mimulus* spp.; Ornduff et al. 2003).

Large native land mammals of the region included mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bighorn sheep ([1]‡*Ovis canadensis*), tule elk (‡*Cervus canadensis nannodes*), pronghorn (‡*Antilocapra americana*), bison (‡*Bison bison*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), jaguar (‡*Panthera onca*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), grey wolf (‡*Canis lupus*), black and grizzly bears (*Ursus americana,* ‡*Ursus arctos*; California Department of Fish and Game 2016).

Today, after approximately a century of urban and suburban development and the channelization of the Los Angeles River, the vegetation of the area is instead typified by imported species. Grasses such as slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and giant reed (*Arundo donax*); shrubs and trees including blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*), saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) are common (Cal-IPC 2006). In recent history, urban development has driven most animals from the area, although mule deer, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, and black bears still occur in the surrounding hills.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Review of archaeological data has resulted in a revised synthesis of cultural change as evidenced by material culture and archaeologically visible cultural practices. A large part of what was previously referred to as the Millingstone Period is now called the Topanga pattern of the Encinitas Tradition (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 1). This pattern is replaced in the Project Area by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010; Table 1).

Topanga Pattern groups were relatively small and highly mobile. Sites tend to be along the coast in wetlands, bays, coastal plains, near-coastal valleys, marine terraces and mountains. The Topanga toolkit is dominated by manos and metates with projectile points scarce (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9).

[1] ‡ - indicates that the species has been extirpated from Southern California.

Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases

Pattern	Phase	Material Traits	Other Traits
Encinitas	Topanga I	Abundant manos and metates, many core tools and scraper s, few but large points, charmstones, cogged stones, early discoidals, bone gorge fishhooks, faunal remains rare; Olivella spire/end lopped beads appear	Estuary/lagoon shellfish and sharks/rays common, hunting important, secondary burials under metate cairns (some with long bones only), some extended inhumations, no cremations
	Topanga II	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, adoption of mortars and pestles, smaller points, cogged stones, late discoidals, fewer scraper planes and core tools, some stone balls and charmstones; inhumations common; Olivella Grooved Rectangular beads introduced	Estuary/lagoon shellfish and sharks/rays common,, addition of acorns, reburial of long bones only, addition of flexed inhumations (some beneath metate cairns), cremations rare
Angeles	Angeles I	Appearance of Elko dart points and an increase in the overall number of projectile points from Encinitas components; beginning of large-scale trade in small steatite artifacts (effigies, pipes, and beads) and *Olivella* shell beads; appearance of single-piece shell fishhooks and bone harpoon points; Coso obsidian becomes important; appearance of donut stones; appearance of Mytilus beads	apparent population increase; fewer and larger sites along the coast; collector strategy; less overall dependence on shellfish but fishing and terrestrial hunting more important; appearance of flexed and extended inhumations without cairns, cremations uncommon
	Angeles II	Continuation of basic Angeles I material culture with the addition of mortuary features containing broken tools and fragmented cremated human bone; fishhooks become more common	Shellfish change to mudflat species, more emphasis on fish, birds and mammals, continuation of basic Angeles I settlement and subsistence systems; appearance of a new funerary complex
	Angeles III	Appearance of bow and arrow technology (e.g., Marymount or Rose Spring points); changes in *Olivella* beads; asphaltum becomes important; reduction in obsidian use; Obsidian Butte obsidian largely replaces Coso	larger seasonal villages; flexed primary inhumations but no extended inhumations and an increase in cremations; appearance of obsidian grave goods
	Angeles IV	Cottonwood points appear; some imported pottery appears; birdstone effigies at the beginning of the phase and "spike" effigies dropped by the end of the phase; possible appearance of ceramic pipes, *Mytilus* shell disks	change in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages; flexed primary inhumations continue, cremations uncommon
	Angeles V	Trade of steatite artifacts from the southern Channel Islands becomes more intensive and extensive, with the addition or increase in more and larger artifacts, such as vessels and comals; larger and more elaborate effigies; portable mortars and pestles	strengthening of ties, especially trade, with southern Channel Islands; expansion into the northern Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills
	Angeles VI	Addition of Euroamerican material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools), locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled *Olivella* beads	change of settlement pattern, movement close to missions and ranches; use of domesticated species obtained from Euroamericans; flexed primary inhumations continue; apparent adoption of Chingichngish religion

In Topanga Phase I other typical characteristics were a few mortars and pestles, abundant core tools (scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones), relatively few large, leaf-shaped projectile points, cogged stones, and early discoidals (Table 1). Secondary inhumation under cairns was the common mortuary practice. In Orange County as many as 600 flexed burials were present at one site and dated 6, 435 calibrated radiocarbon years before present (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9, 13).

In Topanga Phase II, flexed burials and secondary burial under cairns continued. Adoption of the mortar and pestle is a marker of this phase. Other typical artifacts include manos, mutates, scrapers, core tools, discoidals, charmstones, cogged stones and an increase in the number of projectile points. In Orange County stabilization of sea level during this time period resulted in increased use of estuary, near shore and local terrestrial food sources (Sutton and Gardner 2010:14-16).

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing. In Angeles Phase I Elko points for atlatls or darts appear, small steatite objects such as pipes and effigies are found, shell beads and ornaments increase, fishing technologies increase including bone harpoons/fishhooks and shell fishhooks, donut stones appear, and hafted micro blades for cutting/graving wood or stone appear.

In addition, several Encinitas traits, such as discoidals, cogged stones, plummet-like charm stones and cairn burials virtually disappear from the record. Mortuary practices changed to consist of primarily flexed primary inhumations, with extended inhumations becoming less common. Settlement patterns made a shift from general use sites being common to habitation areas separate from functional work areas. Subsistence shifted from mostly collecting to increased hunting and fishing (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase I is identified primarily by the appearance of Elko darts and a dramatic increase in the number of projectile points. Trade of steatite artifacts and Olive shell beads becomes common. Mussel beads first appear and obsidian from Coso becomes important.

Angeles Phase II is identified primarily by the appearance of a new funerary complex, with other characteristics similar to Angeles I. The complex features killed (broken) artifacts plus highly fragmented cremated human bones and a variety of faunal remains. In addition to the cremains, the other material also often burned. None of the burning was performed in the burial feature (Sutton 2010).

Angeles III Phase is the beginning of what has been known as the Late Period and is marked by several changes from Angeles I and II. These include the appearance of small projectile points, steatite shaft straighteners and increased use of asphaltum all reflecting adoption of bow and arrow technology, obsidian sources changed from mostly Coso to Obsidian Butte and shell beads from Gulf of California species began to appear. Subsistence practices continued as before and the geographic extent of the Angeles Pattern increased (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase IV is marked by new material items including Cottonwood points for arrows, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magico-religious properties) and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. It appears that populations increased and that there was a change in the settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages. Presence and utility of steatite vessels may have impeded the diffusion of pottery into the Los Angeles Basin. The settlement pattern altered to one of fewer and larger permanent villages. Smaller special-purpose sites continued to be used (Sutton 2010).

Angeles V components contain more and larger steatite artifacts, including larger vessels, more elaborate effigies and comals. Settlement locations shifted from woodland to open grasslands. The exploitation of marine resources seems to have declined and use of small seeds increased. Inhumations contained grave goods while cremations did not (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles VI phase reflects the post-contact (i.e., post-A.D. 1542) period. One of the first changes after contact was undoubtedly population loss due to disease, coupled with resulting social and political disruption. Angeles VI material culture is essentially Angeles V augmented by a number of Euroamerican tools and materials, including glass beads and metal tools such as knives and needles (used in bead manufacture). The frequency of Euroamerican material culture increased through time until it constituted the vast majority of materials used. Locally produced brownware pottery appears along with metal needle-drilled *Olivella* disk beads (Sutton 2010).

The subsistence system was based primarily on terrestrial hunting and gathering, although nearshore fish and shellfish played important roles. Sea mammals, especially whales (likely from beached carcasses), were prized. In addition, a number of European plant and animal domesticates were obtained and exploited (Sutton 2010).

ETHNOGRAPHY

The project area is part of the traditional territory of the Tongva (later called Gabrielino). Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast, and the southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Figure 4, Bean and Smith 1978, McCawley 1996). The Tongva speak a language that is part of the Takic language

family. At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

Their territory encompassed a number of ecological zones (Interior Mountains and Foothills; Prairie, Exposed Coast, Sheltered Coast, and the Southern Channel Islands) which affected their subsistence and settlement patterns (McCawley 1996). The Tongva would supplement the resources gathered near them with resources from other ecological zones by obtaining them either directly or through trade (Bean and Smith 1978).

Tongva life centered on the village; composed of paternally related extended families, lineages, and/or clans, typically numbering 50-100 people. Houses, called *kiiy* in Tongva, were domed and circular with frames made from willow posts (or whale rib bones on the islands and along the coastline) covered with tule reed mats. Coastal *kiiys* had entryways that opened towards the sea with mats covering them. A large *kiiy* could hold up to three or four families and was perhaps 60 feet in diameter. Smaller homes were as little as 12 feet in diameter. Wind screens were usually adjacent to the *kiiy* and were used as open-air kitchens during fair weather. Large acorn granary baskets, sometimes coated with asphaltum and seated upon posted platforms, were also placed near the *kiiys*.

Additional village structures included sweathouses, which were small semi-circular, semi-subterranean earth-covered buildings located near water to provide access for bathing. Menstrual huts were constructed for women but it is not clear if a menstrual hut was also used for birthing (Heizer 1978:29). Ceremonial open-aired enclosures, *yoyovars*, were located near chiefs' houses and near the center of villages.

In addition to the permanent villages, the Tongva occupied temporary seasonal campsites that were used for a variety of activities such as hunting, fishing, and gathering plant resources (McCawley 1996:25). Hunting was primarily for rabbit and deer, while plant collection included acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, and fruits. Coastal seasonal camps and camps near bays and estuaries were used to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl.

Tongva life was also organized around the celebration and observance of various rituals and ceremonies. These included rites of passage, village rites, seasonal ceremonies, and participation in the widespread *Chinigchinich* religion (various spellings; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). According to Boscana (1978:32, 33), in versions of the coastal creation story documented from the Juañeno but also applicable to the Tongva, two influential deities, *Ouiot*, the monster-chief, and *Chinigchinich,* the supreme-creator god, emerged, at different times, at the village of *Puvungna* with Ouiot being burned there and *Chinigchinich* dying there (1978:119). *Puvungna*

was located on Rancho Los Alamitos where the U.S. Veterans Hospital and California State University, Long Beach exist today. Milliken and Hildebrandt (1997:15) summarize of the roles of Ouiot and Chinigchinich in the origin stories among the Juaneño, Luiseño, and Gabrielino.

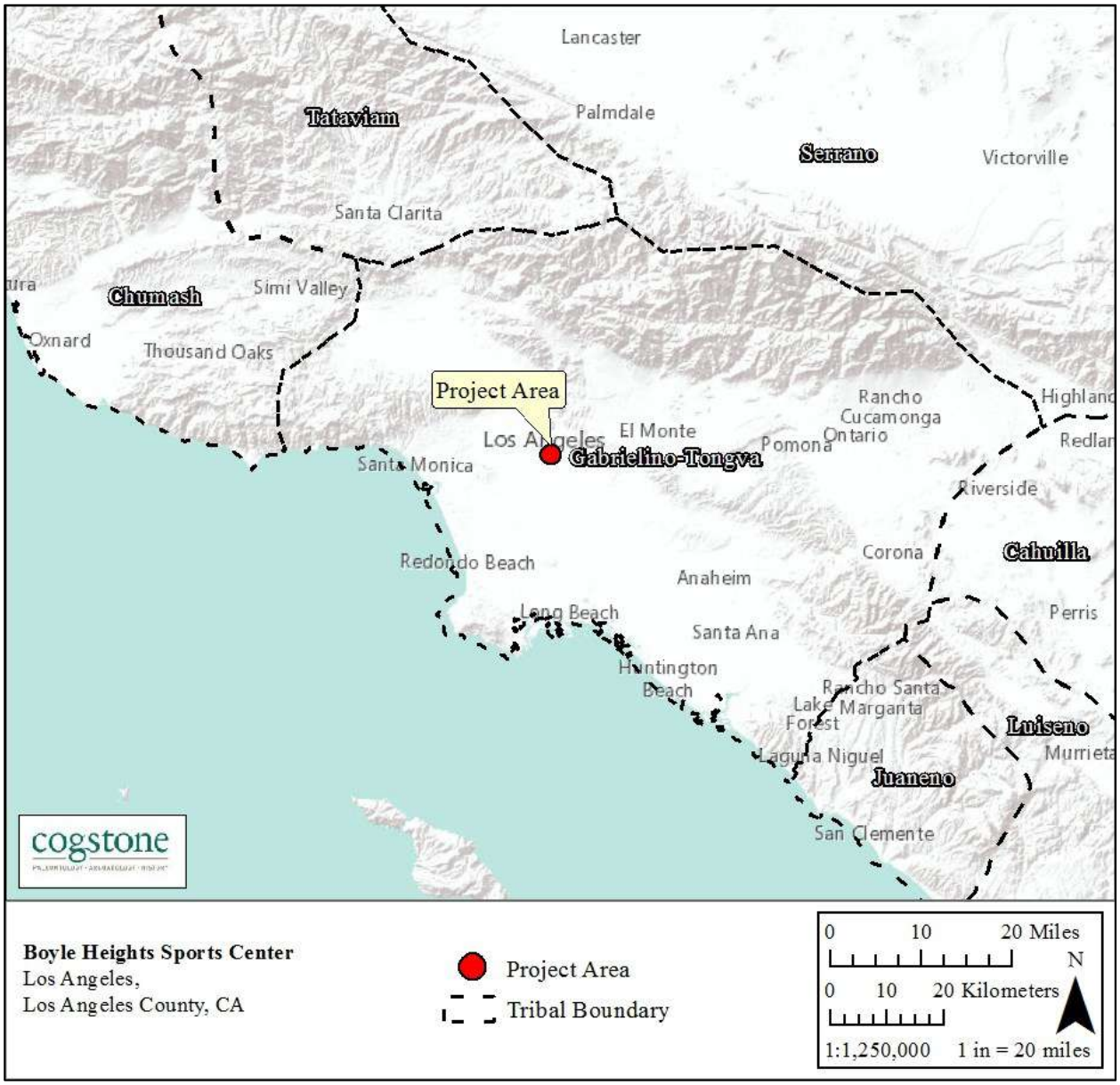

Figure 4. Native American tribal territories

Tongva concept of afterlife and burial practices came from Chingichnich's instructions to the Tongva. Upon death, community mourned for three days and the body was wrapped in a hide

blanket or mat made of seagrass. After the mourning period, the body was carried to the village burial area. The hands were placed across the breast, and the entire body was bound and burned.

The remains were either interred or disposed of to the east of the village. Grave offerings included seeds, otter skins, baskets, soapstone pots, bone and shell implements, and shell beads. The amount of grave goods reflected the person's status. If the person held a leadership position, an item designating their office might also be placed with their body. Some internments featured dog burials placed above the corpse. The Tongva saw the worlds of the living and the dead to be parallel places; therefore, the items buried or burned with the deceased were intended to accompany that person to the afterworld where their statuses would be recognized by the items that accompanied them. Graves were marked by baskets or stone slabs. The living mourned for a year; the mourning period ended at the annual mourning ceremony conducted for all of those who had died in the past year (Bean and Smith 1978:545–546, Heizer 1978:29–31, McCawley 1998:155–158.)

The Tongva played an important role in the various trade routes that extended throughout the western United States. In the seminal study *Persistence and Power*, Bean and Brakke Vane (1978) discussed the Pacific Ocean-Great Plains trade system and demonstrated that the Tongva, Cahuilla, Panya (Halchidoma), and Northern Pima were trade partners. Gates and Thomas (2013) describes the Pacific to Rio Grande Trails Landscape that includes three major travel corridors emanating from the Southern California Coast.

Even with the devastating effects of disease, colonization, forced labor, and other genocidal activities perpetrated against them, 2,493 people in California (2,903 nationwide) identified themselves as Tongva or Gabrielino on the 2010 United States Census; a testament to their survival (USACB, 2013a, 2013b). There are currently seven different Gabrielino bands or organizations that some Tongva community members belong to: the Ti'at Society/Traditional Council of Pimu, the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino-Tongva Indians of California , the Gabrielino Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation, the Kizh Nation (aka Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians), and the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; however, some Gabrielino people choose not to belong to any group. None of the groups are recognized by the United States federal government; however, five groups have filed letters of intent to petition for federal recognition with the Office of Federal Acknowledgement (Office of Federal Acknowledgement 2013). In 1994, the California State Assembly and Senate jointly recognized the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; however, this recognition did not establish or affirm any rights or privileges to the tribe (Resolution Chapter 146, Statutes of 1994 Assembly Joint Resolution 96).

Tongva community members continue to fight against the misconception that they are extinct or "delusional" Mexicans attempting to gain money and services to which they are not entitled

(Martinez et al. 2014; Teeter and Martinez 2009). To combat these uninformed notions, community members work with various public entities and private philanthropic groups to educate the public about the deep history of the Tongva within the Los Angeles area and their continued existence within a thriving metropolis. Additionally, community members are working with linguist to revitalize the Tongva language (Marquez 2014).

HISTORIC SETTING

Juan Cabrillo was the first European to sail along the coast of California in 1542 and was followed in 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaino. In 1769 Gaspar de Portola explored the present-day Los Angeles area in order to open up a land route to the port of Monterey. He established the first Spanish settlement in the area, which they named after the local river Rio de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula (River of Our Lady Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula). By 1771, Father Junipero Serra established the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, which was later moved to the present-day city of San Gabriel (Discover LA 2017).

The City of Los Angeles was founded on September 4, 1781 by Felipe de Neve, the Governor of Spanish California, along with 44 settlers from 11 families along the Los Angeles River. The settlement was named El Pueblo Sobre el Rio de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles del Río de Porciúncula, which was shortened soon after (Discover LA 2017).

In 1821 Mexico won its independence from Spain and worked to lessen the wealth and power held by the missions. The Secularization Act was passed in 1833, giving the vast mission lands to the Mexican governor and downgrading the missions' status to that of parish churches. The governor then redistributed the former mission lands, in the form of grants, to private owners. By 1841 the population of Los Angeles is 141. In 1842, the first discovery of gold in California was made at Placerita Canyon near Mission San Fernando, which resulted in Los Angeles' first population boom (Discover LA 2017).

Ranchos in California numbered over 500 by 1846, all but approximately 30 of which resulted from land grants (Bean and Rawls 1993). Following the decisive Battle of Rio San Gabriel, the United States took control of Los Angeles and by 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed and Mexico formally ceded California to the United States. The area surrounding the Los Angeles settlement was never part of a Ranchero, and the land was officially granted to the Mayor and City of Los Angeles in 1866.

Boyle Heights was known as Paredon Blanco (White Bluff) when California was still part of Mexico. It was renamed to Boyle Heights after Andrew Boyle, who purchased 22 acres of the bluffs after fighting in the Mexican-American War. In 1899, the Los Angeles City Council named the Ninth Ward after Boyle Heights, which included Boyle Heights, Brooklyn Heights, and Euclid Heights (Los Angeles Herald 1899). This ward system was no longer used following

the municipal election in December 1906. By the 1940s Boyle Heights was known as the "Ellis Island of the West Coast" and had a diverse multicultural population (NBC LA 2016).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The earliest USGS topographic map available for the Project Area is the 1894 Los Angeles 30-minute quadrangle (USGS1894), which depicts the area as completely undeveloped. The parcel remained completely undeveloped until the 1928, when the USGS Los Angles 30-minute quadrangle shows two structures were mapped at the eastern boundary of the Project Area (USGS 1928). The structures were demolished by 1940 as the USGS Los Angles 30-minute quadrangle of that year shows, and the Project Area remained vacant until 1966 when two structures appeared in the northwest corner (USGS 1940, 1966). These structures are the two vacant buildings that currently occupy the Project Area.

The earliest historic aerial for the Project Area dates to 1948 and shows that the parcel is vacant but has historic residences directly to the south (NETRonline 2018). The 1952 aerial shows a structure in the northeast corner of the Project in what appears to be a residential area. In the 1964 aerial, the residences to the south were completely demolished and two structures are present in the northwest corner of the Project. These structures are the two vacant buildings that currently occupy the Project Area. By 1972 a soccer field appeared directly south of the Project Area, which remained until the most recent aerial in 2014.

RECORDS SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

A record search of the Project was obtained from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (McLeod 2018; Appendix B). Additional records from the University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP 2018), the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB 2018), and print sources were searched for fossil records.

No recorded paleontological localities producing vertebrate fossils were found within 1-mile of the Project Area. Three localities are known from Pleistocene deposits between 2 and 3 miles from the Project Area in the fashion district and Lincoln Park areas. Extinct megafauna includes Harlan's ground sloth (†*Paramylodon harlani*), saber-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), American mastodon (†*Mammut americanum*), mammoth (†*Mammuthus* sp.), horse (†*Equus* sp.), camel (†*Camelops* sp.), and California turkey (†*Melagris californica*; Table 2).

Table 2. Known Pleistocene Fossils in the Vicinity of the Project Area
† indicates that the species is extinct

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Age; Formation	Locality	Location (Los Angeles)	Reference
horse	†*Equus sp.*	43 feet	Pleistocene; Quaternary deposits	LACM 1755	near the intersection of Hill St and 12th St, Los Angeles (Fashion District)	McLeod 2018
western pond turtle	*Actinemys marmorata*	20-35 feet	Pleistocene; older alluvial fan (Qof4)	LACM 2032	near the intersection of Mission Rd and Daly St, Lincoln Park	McLeod 2018
Harlan's ground sloth	†*Paramylodon harlani*					
American mastodon	†*Mammut americanum*					
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.					
horse	†*Equus sp.*					
camel	†*Camelops* sp.					
California turkey	†*Melagris californica*	unknown	Pleistocene; older alluvial fan (Qof4)	LACM 1023	near the intersection of Workman St and Alhambra Ave, Lincoln Park	McLeod 2018
saber-toothed cat	†*Smilodon fatalis*					
horse	†*Equus sp.*					
deer	*Odocoileus* sp.					

CULTURAL RECORDS SEARCH

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Shannon Lopez, a Cogstone staff architectural historian, performed a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search for cultural resources on May 9, 2018 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on the campus of the California State University, Fullerton. The record search covered a 1-mile radius around the Project Area. The results of the records search indicated that no prior cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area, while 21 cultural resources investigations have been completed previously within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 3). Previous studies within the 1-mile radius included one completed within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area; 18 completed between 0.25 and 0.5 miles; and two between the 0.5 and 0.75 miles.

Table 3. Previous Studies within a 1-mile Radius of the Project Area

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	USGS topo map	Distance from Project Area
00151	Bissell, Ronald M. and Rodney E. Raschke	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Los Angeles County Reception Center Site and Six Small off Site Areas, Los Angeles County, California.	1988	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
02788	Brown, Joan C.	Archaeological Literature and Records Review, and Impact Analysis for the Eastside Corridor Alternatives Los Angeles, California.	1992	Los Angeles	0.5-0.75
04082	Romani, John F.	Archaeological Survey Report for the I-5 Transit Way.	1982	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
04211	Brechbiel, Brant A.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 058-03 in the City of Los Angeles, California.	1998	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
04448	Richard Starzak	Section 106 Documentation for the Metro Rail Red Line East Extension in the City and County of Los Angeles, California.	1994	Los Angeles	0.5-0.75
04636	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C136, County of Los Angeles, California.	1999	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
04883	Storey, Noelle	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Highway Project Description.	2000	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
05417	Sirro, Adam	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-5-25.9/27.0-07-173-053511.	2000	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
05435	Sirro, Adam	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-60-1.61/3.86-07-173-496101, Route 60 From Euclid Ave. to Rowan Ave.	2000	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
05440	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-5-25.9/27.0-07-174-053511, Sound Wall Construction Along Route 5 Southbound.	2001	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
07425	McMorris, Christopher	City of Los Angeles Monumental Bridges 1900-1950: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidelines.	2004	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
07427	McMorris, Christopher	Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable, and Steel Arch Bridges.	2004	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
07548	Billat, Scott	Albertine/CA-8284b Telecommunications Facility 2810 Whittier Blvd., Los Angeles, CA, County of Los Angeles.	2004	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	USGS topo map	Distance from Project Area
08252	Snyder, John W., Mikesell, Stephen, and Pierzinski	Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places/Historic Bridges in California: Concrete Arch, Suspension, Steel Girder and Steel Arch.	1986	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
09093	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate La03034a (Santa Cruz Lutheran Church) 753 Camulos Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	2006	Los Angeles	0-0.25
10451	Chasteen, Carrie	Finding of Effect - 6th Street Viaduct Seismic Improvement Project.	2008	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
10452	Smith, Francesca	Historical Resources Evaluation Report - 6th Street Viaduct Seismic Improvement Project.	2007	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
10697	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV12221-A (EC-RMC Building Rooftop), 560 South Saint Louis Street, Los Angeles, California.	2010	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
12586	Glenn, Brian and Maxon, Patrick	Archaeological Survey Report for the 6th Street Viaduct Improvement Project City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	2008	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
12966	Fulton, Phil, Elisa Betchel, and Casey Tibbet	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Lorena Facility, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California.	2015	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
13239	Gust, Sherri	Extent of Zanja Madre.	2017	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5

The results of these studies indicated that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area, though 131 cultural resources have been identified within the 1-mile search radius. Of these, 7 have been previously documented within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area; 15 between 0.25 and 0.5 miles; and 109 cultural resources between 0.5 and 0.75 miles (Table 4). Seven of the resources are archaeological sites, including historical refuse scatters and structural remnants, and 124 are built environment resources, including single family properties, bridges, industrial buildings, schools, and cemeteries.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary No. (P-19-)	Trinomial/ HRI	Resource Description	Date Recorded	Distance From Project Area
003683	NA	Historic refuse scatter	2003	0.5-0.75
003753	CA-LAN-003753H	Foundations/structure pads and historic refuse scatter	2007	0.5-0.75
003777	CA-LAN-003777H	Foundations/structure pads, historic refuse scatter, and roads/trails/railroad grades	2011	0.5-0.75
004172	CA-LAN-004172H	Foundations/structure pads, and historic refuse scatter	2009	0.5-0.75
004178	CA-LAN-004178H	Historic refuse scatter	2009	0.5-0.75
004192	CA-LAN-004192H	Historic refuse scatter	2010	0.5-0.75
004193	CA-LAN-004193H	Foundations/structure pads and roads/trails/railroad grades,	2010	0.5-0.75
100132		Lithic scatter	1988	0.5-0.75
150194	CA-LAN-00161916, 114992	Bridge	2011	0.5-0.75
167297	CA-LAN-0021259	Public utility building	1978	0.5-0.75
171729	CA-LAN-0025740	Single family property	1981	0.25-0.5
171730	CA-LAN-0025741	Single family property	1981	0.25-0.5
171732	CA-LAN-0025743	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171733	CA-LAN-0025744	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171734	CA-LAN-0025745	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171735	CA-LAN-0025746	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171736	CA-LAN-0025747	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171737	CA-LAN-0025748	1-3 story commercial building	1981	0.5-0.75
171738	CA-LAN-0025749	Bridge	1981	0.5-0.75
171739	CA-LAN-0025750	1-3 story commercial building	ND	0.5-0.75
171740	CA-LAN-0025751	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171741	CA-LAN-0025752	Single family property	ND	0.25-0.5
171742	CA-LAN-0025753	Single family property	ND	0.25-0.5
171743	CA-LAN-0025754	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171744	CA-LAN-0025755	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171745	CA-LAN-0025756	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171746	CA-LAN-0025757	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171748	CA-LAN-0025759	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171749	CA-LAN-0025760	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171768	CA-LAN-0025740	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171847	CA-LAN-0025858	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171888	CA-LAN-0025899	Single family property	1981	0-0.25
171889	CA-LAN-0025900	Theater	1981	0-0.25
171890	CA-LAN-0025901	1-3 story commercial building	2003	0-0.25
171891	CA-LAN-0025902	1-3 story commercial building	2003	0.25-0.5
171893	CA-LAN-025904	1-3 story commercial building	2003	0.25-0.5
171894	CA-LAN-0025905	1-3 story commercial building	2003	0.25-0.5
171895	CA-LAN-0025906	1-3 story commercial building	1981	0.25-0.5
171896	CA-LAN-0025907	Multiple family property	1981	0.25-0.5
171897	CA-LAN-0025908	Single family property	2003	0.25-0.5

Primary No. (P-19-)	Trinomial/ HRI	Resource Description	Date Recorded	Distance From Project Area
171906	CA-LAN-0025917	Religious building	2003	0-0.25
171913	CA-LAN-0025924	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
172755	CA-LAN-00161920	Cemetery	2007	0.5-0.75
173558	CA-LAN-0066048	Industrial building	1989	0.5-0.75
174031	CA-LAN-0072830	Unknown	2003	0-0.25
174941	CA-LAN-0091406	Multiple family property	1994	0.5-0.75
174944	CA-LAN-0091410	Single family property	1994	0.5-0.75
174949	CA-LAN-0091415	Multiple family property	1994	0.5-0.75
174989	CA-LAN-092297	Industrial building and railroad depot	1994	0.5-0.75
175249	CA-LAN-097758	Educational building	1994	0-0.25
175278	CA-LAN-0097792	Educational building	1995	0.5-0.75
175303	CA-LAN-0097820	Educational building	1995	0-0.25
176001	CA-LAN-0100390	Educational building	1996	0.5-0.75
180788	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180789	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180790	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180791	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180792	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180793	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180794	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180795	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180796	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180797	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180798	NA	1-3 story commercial building and industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
180799	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180800	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180801	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180802	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180803	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180804	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180805	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180806	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180807	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180808	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1989	0.5-0.75
180809	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180810	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180811	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180812	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180813	NA	1-3 story commercial building and industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
180814	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180815	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180816	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1989	0.5-0.75
180817	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1989	0.5-0.75
180818	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1989	0.5-0.75
180819	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180820	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1989	0.5-0.75
180824	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75

Primary No. (P-19-)	Trinomial/ HRI	Resource Description	Date Recorded	Distance From Project Area
180825	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180826	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180827	NA	Bridge	1988	0.5-0.75
180828	NA	Engineering structure	1988	0.5-0.75
180829	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
186110	30-176630	Engineering structure, railroad depot, and other	2007	0.5-0.75
186112	NA	Roads/trails/railroad grades, engineering structure, and Other-railroad	2009	0.5-0.75
186804	30-176664	Engineering structure, bridge, highway/trail, and other- Railroad	2011	0.5-0.75
187042	CA-LAN-0114118	Multiple family property	1997	0.25-0.5
187637	NA	Hospital	2005	0.25-0.5
187638	NA	3+ story commercial building	2005	0.5-0.75
187754	CA-LAN-0148581	Community center/social hall	2003	0.5-0.75
188156	NA	Industrial building	2008	0.5-0.75
188524	CA-LAN-0112990	Engineering structure and bridge	2011	0.25-0.5
188525	NA	Industrial building and unreinforced masonry building	2007	0.5-0.75
188526	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188527	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188528	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188529	NA	Industrial building and unreinforced masonry building	2007	0.5-0.75
188530	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188531	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188532	NA	Industrial building and unreinforced masonry building	2007	0.5-0.75
188533	NA	Industrial building and unreinforced masonry building	2007	0.5-0.75
188534	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188535	NA	Industrial building and unreinforced masonry building	2007	0.5-0.75
188536	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188537	NA	1-3 story commercial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188538	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188539	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188542	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.25-0.5
188985	NA	Public utility building	1999	0.5-0.75
188986	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
188987	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
188991	NA	Industrial building	2001	0.5-0.75
189094	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
189095	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
189096	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
189098	NA	Industrial building	2001	0.5-0.75
189099	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
189100	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75

Primary No. (P-19-)	Trinomial/ HRI	Resource Description	Date Recorded	Distance From Project Area
189956	NA	1-3 story commercial building	2011	0.5-0.75
190086	NA	Multiple family property	2012	0.5-0.75
190286	NA	1-3 story commercial building	2012	0.5-0.75
192224	NA	Community center/social hall	2015	0.25-0.5

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the records search conducted at the SCCIC, Megan Wilson, a Cogstone staff archaeologist, consulted a variety of sources in May 2018 to obtain further information regarding the cultural context of the Project Area (Table 5). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area from historic maps and aerial photographs was reviewed (Table 5).

Table 5. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	The 1984 Los Angeles 15' topo map is the earliest USGS topographic available for the Project Area and shows an unnamed creek passing through the Project Area at a northeast to southwest orientation in an undeveloped area of the Boyle Heights neighborhood. Seventh St. is the closest marked development and this pattern is reflected until the 1904 Los Angeles 15' USGS topo map. The 1928 Los Angeles 7.5' USGS topo map shows Whittier Blvd. to the north, Mott St. to the east, Matthew St. to the west, and 7th St. to the south. Structures are present along the street frontages. The 1953 Los Angeles 7.5' USGS topo map depicts US Highway 101 to the south. The 1968 Los Angeles 7.5' USGS topo map shows substantial additions to the US 101 freeway and its associated interchanges. It also depicts the Soto Steet School and shows the two buildings within the Project Area in their current locations.

Source	Results
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	The 1948 historic aerial is the earliest available for the Project Area and shows the Project Area located in what appears to be a residential area, surrounded by the current configuration of streets. The area of the Project Area appears to be undeveloped. The 1952 aerial shows a structure in the northeast corner of the Project Area in what appears to be a residential area. The 1964 shows the two building in their current location. The former neighborhood had been demolished and replaced with the Soto Street School.
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2014)	Negative
California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI; 1976-2014)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2014)	Negative
Local Historic Inventories, San Fernando Valley Historical Society	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to 2014)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records, accessed May 21, 2018	Positive: 1866 and 1975, Mayor and City of Los Angeles, Spanish/ Mexican Grant

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on April 27, 2018 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on April 30, 2018 stating that a search of the Sacred Land File yielded negative results for the presence of Native American cultural resources and sacred lands within a 1-mile radius of the Project. The NAHC also provided a list of 5 Native American tribal organizations to be contacted for further information on the potential for tribal resources in the Project Area. This list was supplemented by the City of Los Angeles (City) which provided contact information for 5 additional tribes who have requested consultation in the past (Appendix C).

ASSEMBLY BILL 52 CONSULTATIONS

As the lead CEQA agency, the City conducted consultations in accordance with the requirements of AB52. Cogstone assisted the City by drafting and mailing consultation letters via certified mail on May 18, 2018 to 10 tribal organizations who have previously requested consultation.

These organizations include the 5 tribes on the NAHC list. Cogstone then made 2 additional attempts to contact the tribes via email on June 4th and 20th, 2018 (Appendix C). Three responses were received and are summarized below and in Appendix C.

1) Mr. John Valenzulea of the of the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians passed away November 16, 2017. Ms. Donna Yocum has taken over the position of Chairperson for the tribe. In a phone conversation on June 7, 2018 she indicated that she defers to the local Gabrielino tribes for projects within downtown LA and indicated her tribe comments on projects in the San Fernando Valley and in western San Bernardino County area.

2) Mr. John Tommy Rosas of the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation indicated via email on June 7, 2018 that he will respond to the City of Los Angeles on a future date. The City confirmed on March 22, 2019 that they received no further responses.

3) Mr. Robert F. Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, requested in a phone conversation on June 21, 2018 that his tribal organization be notified in the event that human remains or cultural resources are observed during construction activities. Additionally, Mr. Dorame requested to be notified when the Project is completed regardless if cultural resources are observed. He suggested that an archaeologist be present in some capacity during construction.

SURVEY

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Edgar Alvarez completed the intensive pedestrian survey of the entire of the 0.96-acre Project Area on May 18, 2018. As the entire Project Area was hardscaped with no view of the ground surfaces present, the survey was reconnaissance only. Two structures (Figure 5) and 2 small sheds (Figure 6) were present. A separate assessment is being prepared for built environment resources. No paleontological or archaeological resources were observed during the survey.

Figure 5. Overview of Project Area, view north

Figure 6. Two sheds on the eastern edge of the Project Area, view east

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Fossils are known in the vicinity but are relatively sparse and mostly at depths that will not be impacted by the Project. If unanticipated fossils are unearthed during construction, work should be halted in that area until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find. Work may resume immediately a minimum of 50 feet away from the find.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources are known in the vicinity.
In the event of an unanticipated cultural resource discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during Project development, all work must cease near the find immediately. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a MLD with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the area of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

TIM SPILLANE
Principal Investigator for Archaeology

EDUCATION

2010 Master of Arts in Text and Material Culture (Archaeological Approaches), Roehampton University, London

2008 Dual Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology (Archaeology Emphasis) & English Literature San Francisco State University.

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Tim Spillane is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than eight years of experience. He has expertise in the historic and prehistoric archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area and larger Northern CA region, and has a strong background in Section 106/110, NEPA, and CEQA compliance. He serves as Project manager and field director, regularly coauthoring compliance reports, leading field studies, identifying and documenting archaeological resources, supervising excavation of artifacts and features, and producing predicative models of site locations in GIS. Spillane meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for archaeology. He has carried out a wide range of management work for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the San Francisco Planning Department, the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, the California State Parks, PG&E and numerous other agencies.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Presidio Parkway Project, Flatiron/Caltrans District 4, San Francisco, CA. Project Manager/Archaeologist. Currently managing monitoring of all ground disturbance in native sediments. In addition, has prepared and implemented archaeological testing plans; manages artifact collections; completes comprehensive monitoring logs, biannual reports, and other compliance documents; and coordinate with cultural resource managers at Caltrans, the Presidio Trust, and NPS. 2014-present

Fisher House and Golf Course, Veterans Affairs Long Beach Healthcare System, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. Historic Resources Analyst. Conducted analysis of historical archaeological features and artifacts dating late 19th to mid20th century uncovered during the Golf Course Project. Also conducted analysis of prehistoric artifacts recovered. Contributed to the report and evaluated features against National Register criteria. 2016-2017

Purple Line Extension Project, Metro/FTA, Los Angeles, CA. Archaeologist. Conducted analysis of historical archaeological features and artifacts dating late 19th to mid20th century. Prepared artifact analysis section of Metro Division 20, Building 61S report and evaluated features under National Register criteria. 2016-2017

Midpeninsula Open Space District Survey Project, San Mateo County, California. Archaeologist. Exhaustive archival and historical research along with a CHRIS records search at the Northwest Information Center was conducted to facilitate the archaeological survey of the Driscoll Ranch within the La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve in San Mateo County. A summary of research findings along with detailed maps of known and suspected resources and archaeologically sensitive areas was produced. 2016-2017

Phase I Archaeological Testing of the Building 83 Garden Site, Alcatraz Island, San Francisco County, California. Project Manager/Principal Investigator I. Assisted National Park Service Archaeologists in Phase I testing of the Building 83 Garden Site, a historic deposit of refuse associated with the Occupation of Alcatraz by American Indians of All Tribes between 1969 and 1971. Spillane carried out site reconnaissance and surface collection of artifacts, assisted in site mapping, placed a series of test excavation units, screened and collected diagnostic resources, and contributed to site documentation. 2016

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SHERRI GUST
Program Manager

EDUCATION

1994	M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles
1979	B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Gust is an Orange County Certified Professional Paleontologist and Archaeologist and a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 38 years of experience in cultural resources management. She is accepted as a principal investigator for both prehistoric and historical archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers and exceeds the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

SELECTED PROJECTS

SR-138 Palmdale Boulevard Improvements (Sierra Highway), Caltrans District 7 Palmdale, Los Angeles County, CA. Project Manager/QA&QC. The Project involves widening and modifying three southbound lanes on Sierra Highway to Avenue R at the railroad crossing. Managed a cultural resources assessment to support the Project environmental documents (IS/MND) in compliance with NEPA and CEQA. Services for this Local Assistance Project, on behalf of the City of Palmdale, included records search, Sacred Lands File search, Tribal consultation, intensive-level field survey, finalization of the APE map in concurrence with Caltrans District 7, and preparation of an ASR technical report. Sub to Parsons. 2015-2016

High Desert Corridor, Caltrans Districts 7 & 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist/Paleontologist. The Project was a proposed new 63-mile long freeway and rail line from SR 14 in Palmdale to SR 18 in Apple Valley. The documents produced were Historical Properties Survey Report, Archaeological Survey Report, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Extended Phase I Testing Report for three sites, Extended Phase I and Archaeological Evaluation Report for 20 Phased Sites and one District, Supplemental Historic Properties Survey Report and Archaeological Survey Report, Finding of Effect, Programmatic Agreement, Historic Properties Treatment Plan and combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report. Sub to Parsons Transportation. 2013-2015

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Metro/FTA, Los Angeles. Project Manager & Principal Archaeologist/Paleontologist. The Project involves extension of the subway from Wilshire/Western to the VA Facility in Westwood for 9 miles. Cogstone prepared the supplemental Archaeology and Architectural History Reports and the cultural and paleontological sections of the FEIS/FEIR. Cogstone subsequently prepared the cultural and paleontological mitigation and monitoring plans for the entire Project. Currently providing monitoring and all other cultural and paleontological services for Section One of the Project. Sub to WEST. 2011-present

Historical Sites Preservation, Veterans Affairs Long Beach Healthcare System, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist. The undertaking involved eleven Projects, divided into two construction phases for improvements to the campus. Cogstone conducted evaluation of all buildings on campus and determined recommended none were eligible for the National Register and SHPO concurred. One National Register-listed prehistoric archaeological site, the Puvungna Indian Village, is known on the campus. Documents prepared were Evaluation Report, POA, MOA, HPTP with monitoring. Prime. 2014-2015

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KIM SCOTT
Principal Investigator for Paleontology

EDUCATION

2013 M.S., Biology with a paleontology emphasis, California State University, San Bernardino
2000 B.S., Geology with paleontology emphasis, University of California, Los Angeles

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Scott has more than 20 years of experience in California paleontology. She is a sedimentary geologist and qualified paleontologist with extensive experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA, NEPA, and the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA). Ms. Scott regularly prepares reports for paleontological assessments, mitigation and monitoring plans and measures, and monitoring reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. In addition, she has prepared paleontological resources reports for CEQA/ EIR compliance documents for Project-level and program-level Specific Plans, General Plans, Master Plans, and Zoning Amendments for mixed-use, residential, commercial and industrial developments. Scott serves as company safety officer.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Metro/FTA, Los Angeles, CA. Paleontological Field and Lab Director, Report Co-author. The Project involves extension of the subway from Wilshire/Western to the VA Facility in Westwood for 9 miles. Cogstone prepared the supplemental Archaeology and Architectural History Reports and the cultural and paleontological sections of the FEIS/FEIR. Cogstone subsequently prepared the cultural and paleontological mitigation and monitoring plans for the entire Project. Currently providing monitoring and all other cultural and paleontological services for Section One of the Project. 2011-present

Barren Ridge Transmission Line, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Saugus to Mojave, Los Angeles and Kern Counties, CA. Principal Paleontologist. Over 75 miles of LADWP electrical lines were installed Angeles National Forest, BLM and private lands. Supervised paleontological monitoring and lab work and prepared a Paleontological Monitoring Report to CEQA, BLM, and PRPA standards. Sub to Aspen Environmental Group. 2015-present.

City of La Verne General Plan, Los Angeles County, CA. Principal Paleontologist. The Project was for an update to the City's General Plan, a 5,446-acre area. Provided a Paleontological and Cultural Assessment Report for the City. Sub to De Novo Planning Group. 2018.

Interstate 405 Paleontological Resources Mitigation Plan, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA. Principal Paleontologist. Improvements to a 6-miles of Interstate 405 (I-405) between State Route 73 and Interstate 605. Provided a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. Sub to OC 405 Partners. 2018.

PATH Metro Villas, 320-340 Madison Ave., Los Angeles, CA. Principal Paleontologist. The Project was to construct 190 permanent supportive/affordable housing units in three housing development complexes on 1.9 acres. Provided a Paleontological Monitoring Report. Prime to Affirmed Housing Group, Inc. 2017.

Little Tujunga Canyon Bridge, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA. Principal Paleontologist. The Project was to replace the Little Tujunga Canyon Road Bridge along Little Tujunga Canyon Road. Provided a Paleontological Assessment Report. Sub to Michael Baker International. 2017.

Park Place Extension Project, City of El Segundo, Los Angeles County, CA. Principal Paleontologist. The City proposes to extend Park Place from Allied Way to Nash Street with a railroad grade separation to implement a critical Project improving traffic and circulation in the Project Area. Provided a combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report (PIR/PER). Sub to Michael Baker International. 2017.

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SHANNON LOPEZ
Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

2018 M.Sc., Architectural History, California State University, Fullerton
2012 B.A., History, Minor in Asian-Pacific Studies, California State University, Dominguez Hills

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Lopez has one year of experience assisting historical field survey, photo documentation and recording of historical features. She has also contributed to the preparation of historic contexts, DPR forms as well as experience conducting archival research of historic resources.

Relevant Experience

Bolsa Row Specific Plan, City of Westminster, California. Historical Technician. The Project consisted of the proposed construction of a mixed-use community that included a hotel, banquet facility, apartments, restaurants, and retail space. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources records search, survey and completed the assessment report. Conducted historic research of the area and contributed to the report. 2017

Poinsettia Station Improvement Project located in the City of Carlsbad, California. Historical Technician. The Project consists of the construction of an inter-track fence and grade separated pedestrian undercrossing at the station. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources records search, archaeological and historical resources pedestrian survey, presence absence testing for archaeological resources, and evaluation of the San Diego Northern Railroad. A Historic Resources Evaluation Letter Report and Archaeological Testing Letter Report were prepared for SHPO concurrence. 2017

Los Angeles Convention Center Redevelopment Project, City of Los Angeles, California. Historical Technician. The Los Angeles Public Works-Bureau of Engineering (LABOE) and the Los Angeles Department of Convention and Tourism Development (LADCTD) proposed to modernize and expand the existing LACC. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources records search as well as the archaeology and paleontology pedestrian survey. Prepared historical resources records search for report. 2016

Fire Camp 8 Helispot Improvement Project, Angeles National Forest, California. Historical Technician. Proposed Project includes the installation of 1,807-foot long water pipe to supply water to three fire hydrants. The proposed route runs through the historic age Nike Missile site – LA-78. Cogstone conducted historical research, an architectural and archaeological survey, prepared updated DPR forms and prepared a letter report. Conducted historic research and contributed to the DPR forms. 2017

W. 6th Street Vintage Lofts, Tustin, California. Historical Technician. The proposed Project involved construction of new residential buildings and the demolition of all existing buildings on the 6.79-acre property. Cogstone conducted a records search, historical research, an architectural and archaeological survey, prepared updated DPR forms and prepared a letter report. Conducted historic research and contributed to the DPR forms. 2016

Cypress Affordable Housing, San Diego, California. Historical Technician. Cogstone provided Cultural and Native American monitoring during construction as required by the Project's mitigation measures. Recorded, conducted historical research on, and evaluated a historic refuse deposit and a remnant of the Imperial Line of the San Diego Electric Railway (SDERy) identified during construction. Conducted historic research, contributed to the DPR forms and final report. 2016

HOLLY DUKE
Archaeologist

EDUCATION

2009 B.A., Archaeology/History, Simon Fraser University, Canada

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duke is a qualified archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist with over five years of experience in pedestrian survey, monitoring, excavation and burial recovery, as well as the identification of human and faunal skeletal remains. She is proficient in the preparation of cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of state and local agencies throughout California. Duke is responsible for the organization of field data, lab supervision and organization, as well as identifying and cataloging prehistoric and historic artifacts. She also has experience with preparing artifact collections for curation at a variety of different repositories as well as fossil preparation and stabilization.

SELECTED PROJECTS

TetraGro Lancaster Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Task Manager. The Project consisted of a cultural resources assessment for the construction of a 22,000 square foot medical cannabis cultivation center with a clean anodized aluminum façade. Provided task management and supervised all work for the Project which included a records search and an intensive pedestrian survey. Authored the Cultural Resources Assessment Report. 2018

West Bastanchury Residential Subdivision Project, City of Yorba Linda, Orange County, California. Task Manager. The Project consisted of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the creation of a tentative tract map to subdivide a 13-acre City-owned lot into 23 residential lots. Provided task management and supervised all work for the Project which included a records search and an intensive pedestrian survey. Authored the Cultural Resources Assessment Report. 2017

Upper Berryessa Flood Channel Improvements Project, City of Milpitas, Santa Clara County, California. Archaeologist. The Project consisted of numerous flood channel improvements along Berryessa Creek within an approximately 2.1-mile alignment on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in association with the Santa Clara Valley Water District. Conducted burial recovery for a total of nine in-situ burials and conducted archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing activities within the site. Responsible for the completion of all paperwork and drafted portions of the Burial Recovery and Archaeological Monitoring Compliance Report. 2017

Longboat Solar Photovoltaic, EDF Renewable Energy, Cities of Barstow and Lenwood, San Bernardino County, California. Archaeologist/Lab and Data Manager. The Project involved construction of a solar energy facility within an approximately 234-acre property. Cogstone conducted cultural resources Phase I and Extended Phase I studies. Tasks included archaeological and paleontological resources records search, Sacred Lands search, Native American consultation. Identified and cataloged all artifacts recovered, delivered artifacts to tribes for repatriation. Sub to Environmental Intelligence. 2015-2017

Crowder Canyon, Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino County, California. Archaeologist. The Project consisted of the realignment of SR-138. Participated in the archaeological testing and data recovery of two archaeological sites near Hesperia. Conducted excavation and data recovery of more than six prehistoric features. Sub to Applied Earthworks. 2016

Cold Canyon Landfill Expansion, South Berm Soil Removal Module 11, Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo County, California. Archaeologist. Conducted archaeological testing of the historic Patchett-Weir family site (CA-SLO-2559H) to assess its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The site would be impacted by landfill expansion and Army Corps of Engineers wetland restoration. Supervised the excavation of mechanically excavated trenches and hand excavated a unit within the site. Cataloged 20 historic-age artifacts recovered during excavation. 2016

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY – ARCHAEOLOGY – HISTORY

MEGAN PATRICIA WILSON
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist

EDUCATION

2014 M.A. Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton *cum laude*
2013 GIS Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
2006 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles *cum laude*

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with experience in survey, excavation, laboratory preparation/curation analysis, historic archaeology and historic architecture. Ms. Wilson regularly conducts records searches, tribal consultations, completes DPR site records, and gathers historic building information from local municipalities, and assists in drafting archaeological assessment reports for state, federal, and private development projects. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is GIS proficient and assists with the digitizing and mapping of spatial data for all projects as well as analyzing historic maps. Ms. Wilson has six years of experience in southern California archaeology.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Park Place Extension and Grade Separation EIR EA, Caltrans District 7, El Segundo, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted a pedestrian survey to record and evaluate cultural resources within the archaeological and architectural APEs for a ~0.5-mile project along NBSF and UPRR rail lines and spur tracks on behalf of the City of El Segundo. Cogstone's services included records search, NAHC consultation, HPSR/ASR/HRER and paleontological reports. Seven built-environment resources were identified, evaluated, and DPR 523 forms were prepared. Sub to Michael Baker. Archaeologist. 2017

Whittier Boulevard / I-605 Arterial Hot Spot Improvements, Environmental Clearance and Preliminary Engineering for Three Intersection Improvements, Whittier, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted an intensive-level cultural resources survey to support cultural and paleontological resources technical studies for improvements proposed for three intersections in a disturbed urban environment. Conducted mapping, records search, Sacred Lands search, and NAHC consultation for intersections at Colima Road, Santa Fe Springs Road and Painter Avenue. Sub to Michael Baker. Archaeologist. 2016

McBean Park Drive Bridge Replacement, Caltrans District 3, Lincoln, Placer County, CA. Conducted NAHC consultation. Cogstone's work also involved records search, Sacred Lands search, and GIS mapping. To support HPSR/ASR/HRER set of reports and combined Paleontological Evaluation Report/ Paleontological Identification Report (PER/PIR) for NEPA and NHPA Sec 106 compliance. Archaeologist. 2015

Sheldon Road/Waterman Road Intersection Improvements, Caltrans District 3, Elk Grove, Sacramento County, CA. The project involves evaluating two alternatives (roundabout and standard signalized intersection) for this rural intersection. Conducted records search, sacred lands search and NAHC consultation. Cogstone also conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey to support a technical report on behalf of the City. Archaeologist. 2014

Folsom Streetscape, Caltrans District 3, City of Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County, CA. Conducted records search, sacred lands search and NAHC consultation per Caltrans District standards. The project involves Phase IV of the Folsom Boulevard Streetscape Enhancement Project to widen Folsom Boulevard between Horn Road and Rod Beaudry Drive, enhance pedestrian safety and promote redevelopment opportunities. Archaeologist. 2014

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

EDGAR ALVAREZ
Archaeologist/Cross-trained Paleontologist

EDUCATION

2016 B.A. Anthropology, Minor Geographical Information Systems, California State University, Northridge

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Alvarez is an archaeologist with two years of experience in surveys, excavation and makes maps in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and specializes in ESRI's ArcGIS software. He is also a member of both the Society for California Archaeology and the Society for American Archaeology. Mr. Alvarez has participated in eight hours of paleontology training.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Wildlife Reintroduction, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Tooele County, UT. The project involved archaeological surveying and coordination with BLM to cover 17,000 acres of prescribed burns for the reintroduction of wildlife. Identified and recorded various prehistoric and historic sites and artifacts throughout the aforementioned acreage. Archaeologist. 2017

California Lady's Slipper Conservation Project, Quincy, Plumas County, CA. The project implemented long-term solutions to preserve and conserve a perennial herb known as Cypripedium californicum (California Lady's Slipper). Mitigation measures include riparian conservation methods, creation of a new pond, and environmental studies to prepare a MND under CEQA. Conducted pedestrian surveys to support the cultural resources assessment report. Archaeologist. 2016

Storrie Fire Surveying Project, Storrie, Plumas County, CA. Conducted intensive pedestrian surveys, archaeological resource inventories and NRHP site evaluations within the Plumas and Lassen National Forests to support a technical report of the Storrie Fire in compliance with Section 106 and CEQA. Archaeologist. 2016

Moonlight Fire Archaeology and Restoration Project, Greensville, Plumas County, CA. Conducted an intensive pedestrian survey, archaeological resource inventory and NRHP site evaluations within the Plumas National Forest to support a technical report of the 64,997-acre Moonlight Fire. Archaeologist. 2016

Chips Fire Restoration Project, Belden, Plumas County, CA. Conducted intensive pedestrian surveys, archaeological resource inventories and NRHP site evaluations within the Plumas National Forest to support a technical report of the 75,000 acre Chips Fire. Archaeologist. 2016

Mt. Hough Plumas Lightning Complex Restoration Project, Taylorsville, Plumas County, CA. The Plumas Lightning Complex burned in August 2013 in the Keddie Ridge/North Arm areas of Indian Valley near Taylorsville. The fires threatened 90 residential structures and various outbuildings in Taylorsville. Conducted pedestrian surveys to assess the potential impacts to cultural resources caused by the 513 acre Mt. Hough Plumas fire within the Plumas National Forest. Archaeologist. 2016

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

11 May 2018

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.
1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865-4157

Attn: Megan Wilson, Archaeologist & GIS Technician

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project, Cogstone Project # 2177-08, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Megan:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project, Cogstone Project # 2177-08, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Los Angeles USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 27 April 2018. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur within the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The western one half of the proposed project area has surficial deposits composed of older Quaternary Alluvium, probably derived as fluvial deposits from the flood plain of the Los Angeles River that currently flows in a concrete channel just to the west. The eastern one half of the proposed project area has surficial deposits that consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the drainage from the slightly more elevated surrounding terrain. These younger Quaternary deposits usually do not contain significant fossil vertebrates, at least in the uppermost layers, but the underlying older Quaternary deposits found at varying depths may well contain significant vertebrate fossils.

Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from the older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1755, just north of due west of the proposed project area near the intersection of Hill Street and 12th Street, that produced a fossil specimen of horse, *Equus*, at a depth of 43 feet below the street. Our next closest vertebrate fossil locality from older Quaternary deposits beneath the younger Quaternary Alluvium is LACM 2032, almost due north of the proposed project area near the intersection of Mission Road and Daly Street around the Golden State Freeway (I-5), that produced fossil specimens of pond turtle, *Clemmys mamorata*, ground sloth, *Paramylodon harlani*, mastodon, *Mammut americanum*, mammoth, *Mammuthus imperator*, horse, *Equus*, and camel, *Camelops*, at a depth of 20-35 feet below the surface. The pond turtle specimens from locality LACM 2032 were figured in the scientific literature by B.H. Brattstrom and A. Sturn (1959. A new species of fossil turtle from the Pliocene of Oregon, with notes on other fossil *Clemmys* from western North America. Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, 58(2):65-71). At our locality LACM 1023, just north of locality LACM 2032 near the intersection of Workman Street and Alhambra Avenue, excavations for a storm drain recovered fossil specimens of turkey, *Meleagris californicus,* sabre-toothed cat, *Smilodon fatalis*, horse, *Equus*, and deer, *Odocoileus*, at unstated depth. A specimen of the turkey, *Meleagris*, from this locality was published in the scientific literatus by D. W. Steadman (1980. A Review of the Osteology and Paleontology of Turkeys (Aves: Meleagridinae). Contributions in Science, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 330:131-207).

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed in the eastern portion of the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in those deposits that that extend down into older Quaternary sediments, and any excavations in the older Quaternary Alluvium exposed in the wester portion of the proposed project area, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally recover any potential vertebrate fossils without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX C. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested: **AB 52 and SB 18**

☒ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – ***Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2***

Required Information

Project Title: Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works

Contact Person: Chris Adams

Street Address: 1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600

City: Los Angeles **Zip:** 90015

Phone: (213) 485-5910

Email: christopher.adams@lacity.org

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

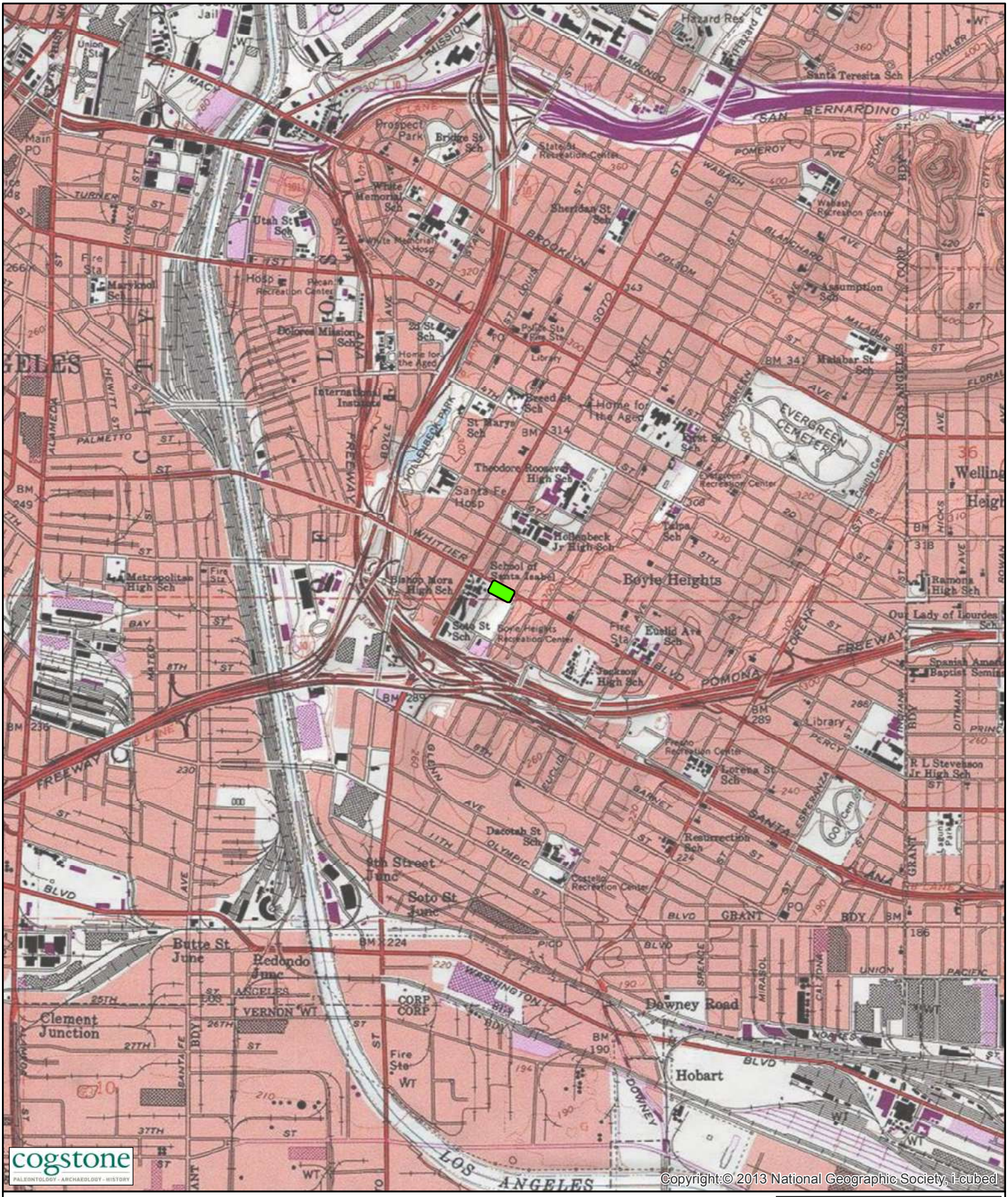
County: Los Angeles **City/Community:** Los Angeles/Boyle Heights

Project Description: The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering and the Recreation & Parks Department (RAP) are planning to build a new 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street.

Additional Request

☒ **Sacred Lands File Search** - ***Required Information:***

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Los Angeles
T: 1S; **R**; 13W; **Section** 35



Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym
City of Los Angeles,
Los Angeles County, CA

USGS 7.5' Quads:
LOS ANGELES

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
N
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
1:24,000 1 in = 2,000 ft

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710

April 30, 2018

Chris Adams
City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works

Sent by E-mail: Christopher.adams@lacity.org

RE: Proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project, City of Los Angeles, Community of Boyle Heights; Los Angeles USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Adams:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the reference codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

> **Within 14 days** of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

   - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
   - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
   - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
   - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
   - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

   - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measurers.

     All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for pubic disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the project with negative results.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Los Angeles County
4/30/2018

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

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

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 Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project, Los Angeles County.

The following list provided by the City of Los Angeles contains some dated contact information

TRIBAL CONTACTS – 2017 (AB-52) (SEE SOURCES BELOW) ADDRESS IN LA COUNTY OR LA ORIENTED (GABRIELINO/TONGVA/FERNANDENO/ETC.)	
ORGANIZATION, CONTACT NAME, ADDRESS, EMAIL, PHONE, FAX, TRIBE AFFILIATION	**ORGANIZATION, CONTACT NAME, ADDRESS, EMAIL, PHONE, FAX, TRIBE AFFILIATION**
California Native American Heritage Commission 915 Capitol Mall, Room 364 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-4082 nahc@pacbell.net	California Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Blvd., Room 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 (916) 373-3710 (916) 373-5471 (FAX)
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission Gloria J. Cuevas, Interim Director 3175 W 6th St., Room 403 Los Angeles, CA 90020 randrade@css.lacounty.gov (213) 351-5324 (213) 386-3995 (FAX)	
Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu Cindi M Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar 3094 Mace Ave, Apt B Costa Mesa, CA 92626 Calvitre@yahoo.com (714) 504-2468 Gabrielino	Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin Address – N/A Private tattnlaw@gmail.com (310-570-6567 Gabrielino/Tongva
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson PO Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com (626) 286-1631 (626) 286-1758 (home) (626) 286-1262 (fax) Gabrielino/Tongva	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director PO Box 86908 Los Angeles, CA 90086 samdunlap@earthlink.net (909) 262-9351 (cell) Gabrielino/Tongva
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert F Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources PO Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707 gtonva@verizon.net (562)-761-6417 (562)-761-6417 (fax) Gabrielino/Tongva	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Bernie Acuna, Chairperson 1875 Century Park East, #1500 Los Angeles, CA 90067 Bacuna1@gabrieinotribe.org (619) 294-6660 (work) (310) 428-5690 (cell) (310) 587-0170 (fax) Gabrielino

The following list provided by the City of Los Angeles contains some dated contact information

TRIBAL CONTACTS – 2017 (AB-52) (SEE SOURCES BELOW) ADDRESS IN LA COUNTY OR LA ORIENTED (GABRIELINO/TONGVA/FERNANDENO/ETC.)	
ORGANIZATION, CONTACT NAME, ADDRESS, EMAIL, PHONE, FAX, TRIBE AFFILIATION	**ORGANIZATION, CONTACT NAME, ADDRESS, EMAIL, PHONE, FAX, TRIBE AFFILIATION**
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson 1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Los Angeles, CA 90067-4618 (310) 587-2203 (310)587-2281 (fax) Palmsprings9@yahoo.com (626) 676-1184 (cell) Gabrielino	Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723 gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com andysalas07@yahoo.com (626) 926-4131 Gabrielino
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Conrad Acuna 1875 Century Park East, #1500 Los Angeles, CA 90067 (310) 587-2203 (fax) Gabrielino OR P.O. Box 180 Bonsall, CA 92003 Gabrielino/Tongva Tribe	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA 90012 Gabrielino
Fernandeno/Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Rudy Ortega, Tribal President Caitlyn Gully, Cultural/Environmental Dept Kimia Fatehi, Director of Public Resources 1019 2nd Street San Fernando, CA 91340 (818) 837-0794 (818) 837-0796 (fax) info@tatviam.org Gabrielino, Chumash, Tataviam, Yaqui, etc.	Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director PO Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581 (951) 654-5544 x 4137 (951) 663-2579 Jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov Soboba
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians John Valenzuela, Chairperson PO Box 221838 Newhall, CA 91322 Fernandeno	
Sources: 1. Listing from Native American Heritage Commission for LA Area - Oct 3, 2012 2. Listing from various Cultural Surveys 3. CAL FIRE July 1, 2016, Native American Contact List 4. List from City Planning Department, November 14, 2016.	

Tribal Organization	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Contact Attempt	Dates of Responses	Comments
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission, Gloria J. Cuevas	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu, Cindi Alvitre	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	-	-	On June 20, 218 it was learned that Ms. Cindi Alvitre is no longer responsible for Native American consultations for the Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Anthony Morales	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Robert F Dorame	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	6/21/2018	On June 21, 2018 via phone conversation, Mr. Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, indicated that in the event human remains or cultural resources are observed during construction activities, that his Tribal organization be notified. Additionally, Mr. Dorame requested to be notified when the project is completed regardless if cultural resources are observed. He suggested that an archaeologist be present in some capacity during construction.
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Sandonne Goad	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Charles Alvarez	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Fernandeno/Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Rudy Ortega	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.

Tribal Organization	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Contact Attempt	Dates of Responses	Comments
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Andrew Salas	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	**Email has been updated to admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Sam Dunlap	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians, Joseph Ontiveros	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Donna Yocum San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/7/218, phone conversation	6/7/2018	Mr. John Valenzulea passed away November 16, 217. Ms. Donna Yocum has taken over the position of Chairperson for the Tribe. In a phone conversation on June 7, 2018 she indicated that she defers to the local Gabrielino tribes for Project located in downtown LA and indicated her Tribe comments on projects In the San Fernando Valley and in western San Bernardino County area.
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018 , email	6/7/2018, email	6/7/2018	On June 7, 2018 Mr. John Tommy Rosas indicated via that he will respond to the City of Los Angeles on a later date. No further responses were received by the City.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF
ENGINEERING

GARY LEE MOORE, PE, ENV SP
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Gloria J. Cuevas
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission
3175 W 6th St., Room 403
Los Angeles, CA 90020

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Interim Director Gloria J. Cuevas:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

We are contacting you because the LA City/County Native American Indian Commission requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the LA City/County Native American Indian Commission. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the LA City/County Native American Indian Commission in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

City of Los Angeles Point of Contact Information	
Name	Christopher Adams
Title	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Address:	1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600
City:	Los Angeles
Tel:	(213) 485-5910
E-Mail:	christopher.adams@lacity.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 27, 2018 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC responded on April 30, 2018 that there are no recorded Native American sacred sites or heritage resources located within the Project area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American tribal contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area and recommended that we contact you, among others.

A cultural resources records search was performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton for the proposed Project area and a one-mile search radius on May 9, 2018. The results of the records search indicate that no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area; however, 131 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one mile search radius. These resources include one prehistoric isolate (a unifacial granitic mano), seven historic archaeological sites, and 123 historic built environment resources. A pedestrian survey of the Project area will be scheduled later this month and you will updated regarding the results.

The City of Los Angeles would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources, sacred lands, and tribal cultural resources that you may have within the Project area. All information provided will be kept confidential.

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d) if you would like to consult on this Project**.** If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitant to contact Christopher Adams at the address above or via email christopher.adams@lacity.org or by phone (213) 485-5910. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Christopher Adams

Attachments: Project vicinity map
Project location map
Project aerial

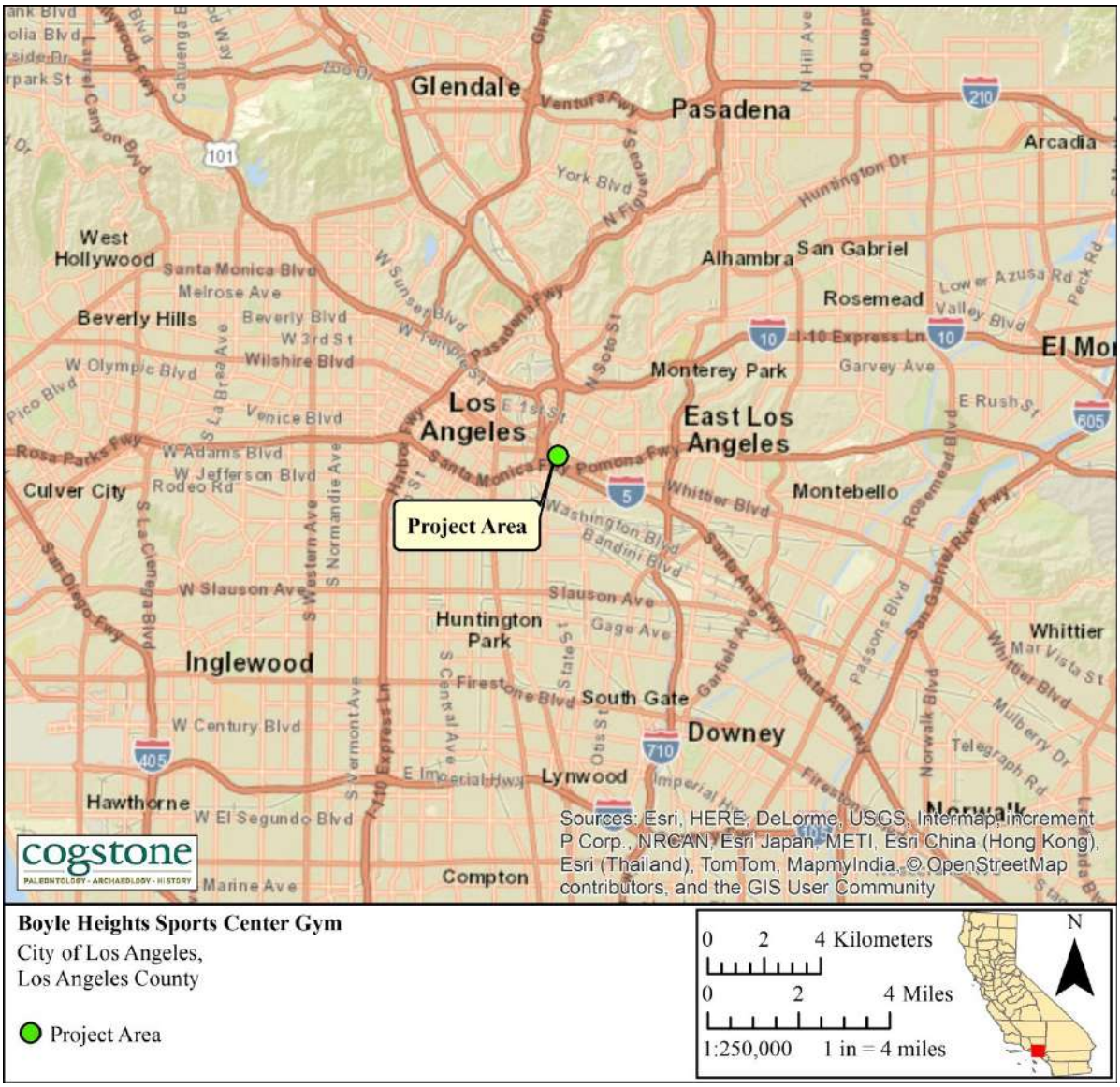


Figure 1. Project vicinity

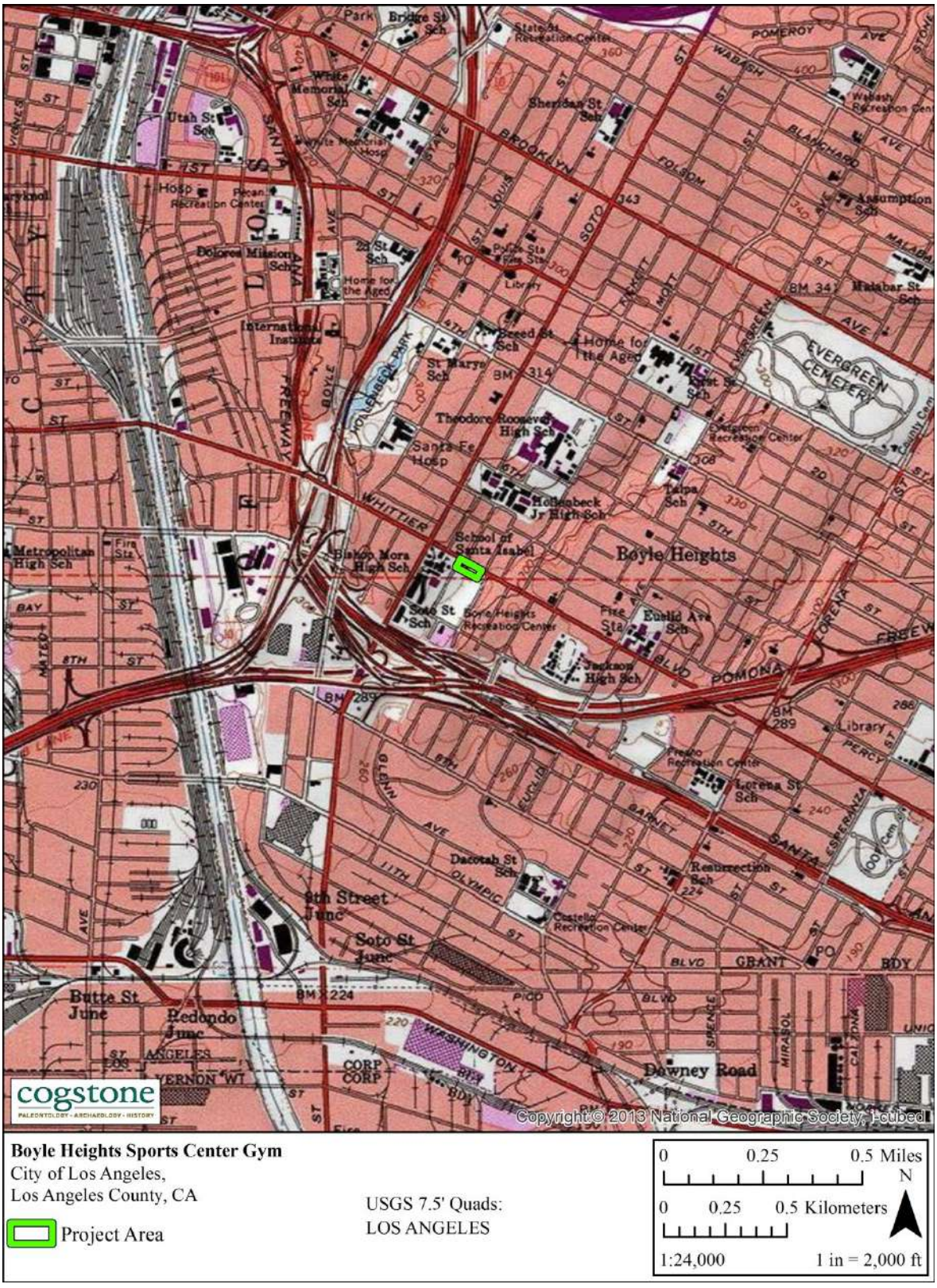


Figure 2. Project location

Figure 3. Project aerial

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

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1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Cindi M Alvitre
Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu
3094 Mace Ave, Apt B
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Chairwoman-Manisar Cindi M Alvitre:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

We are contacting you because the Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

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Title	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Address:	1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600
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E-Mail:	christopher.adams@lacity.org

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Christopher Adams

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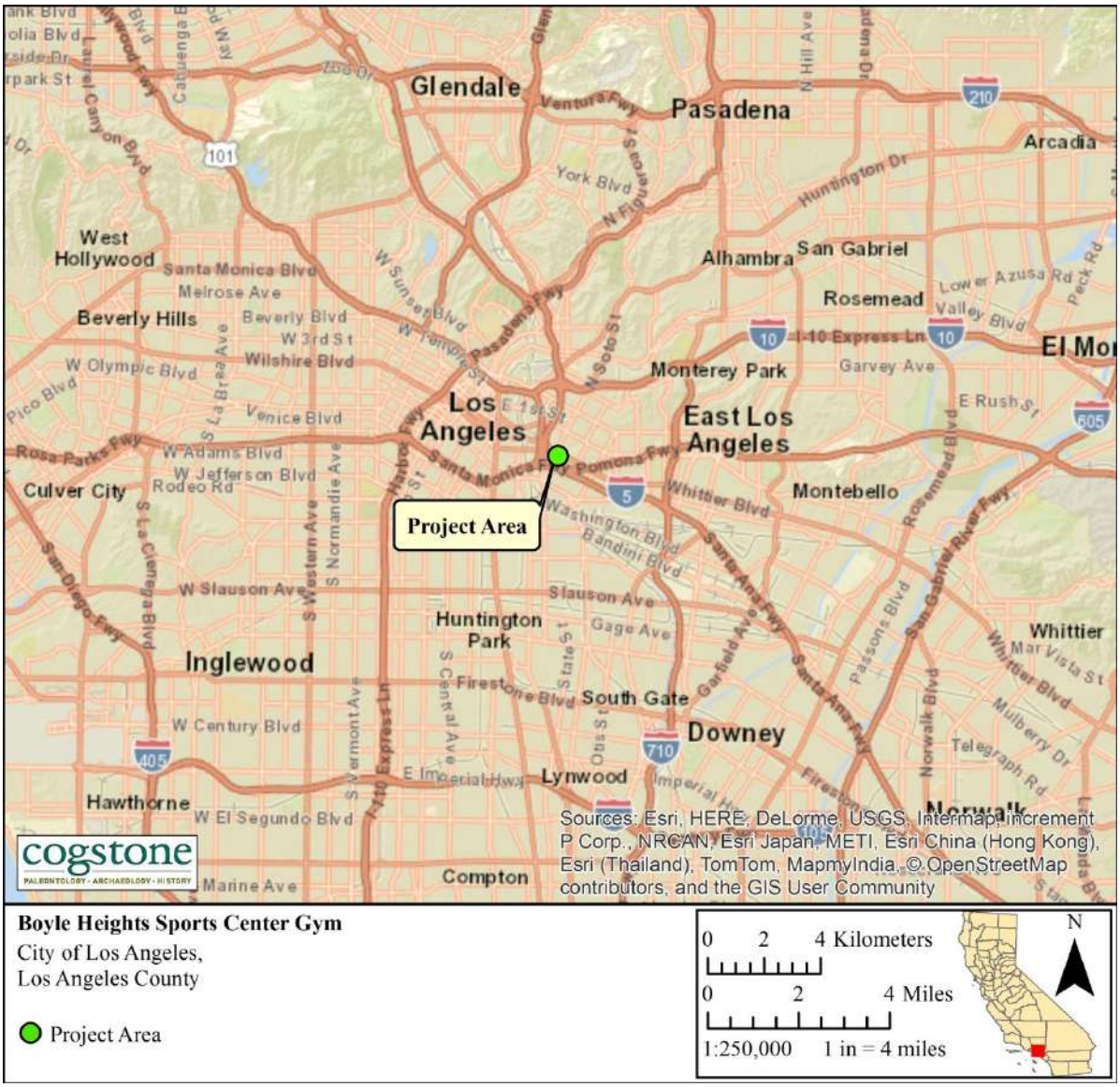
Project aerial



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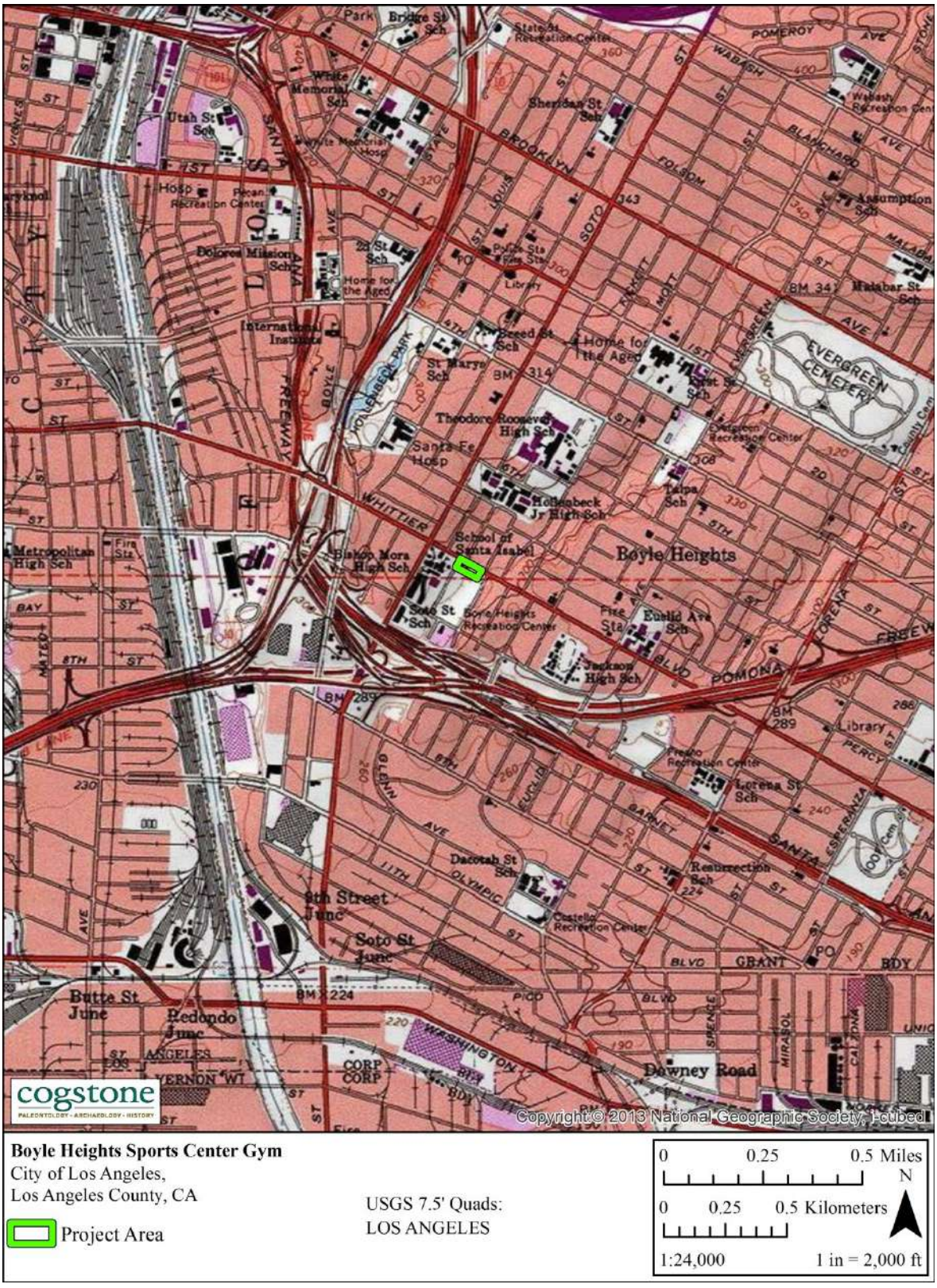

Figure 2. Project location

Figure 3. Project aerial

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CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Anthony Morales
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Chairperson Anthony Morales:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

We are contacting you because the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

City of Los Angeles Point of Contact Information	
Name	Christopher Adams
Title	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Address:	1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600
City:	Los Angeles
Tel:	(213) 485-5910
E-Mail:	christopher.adams@lacity.org

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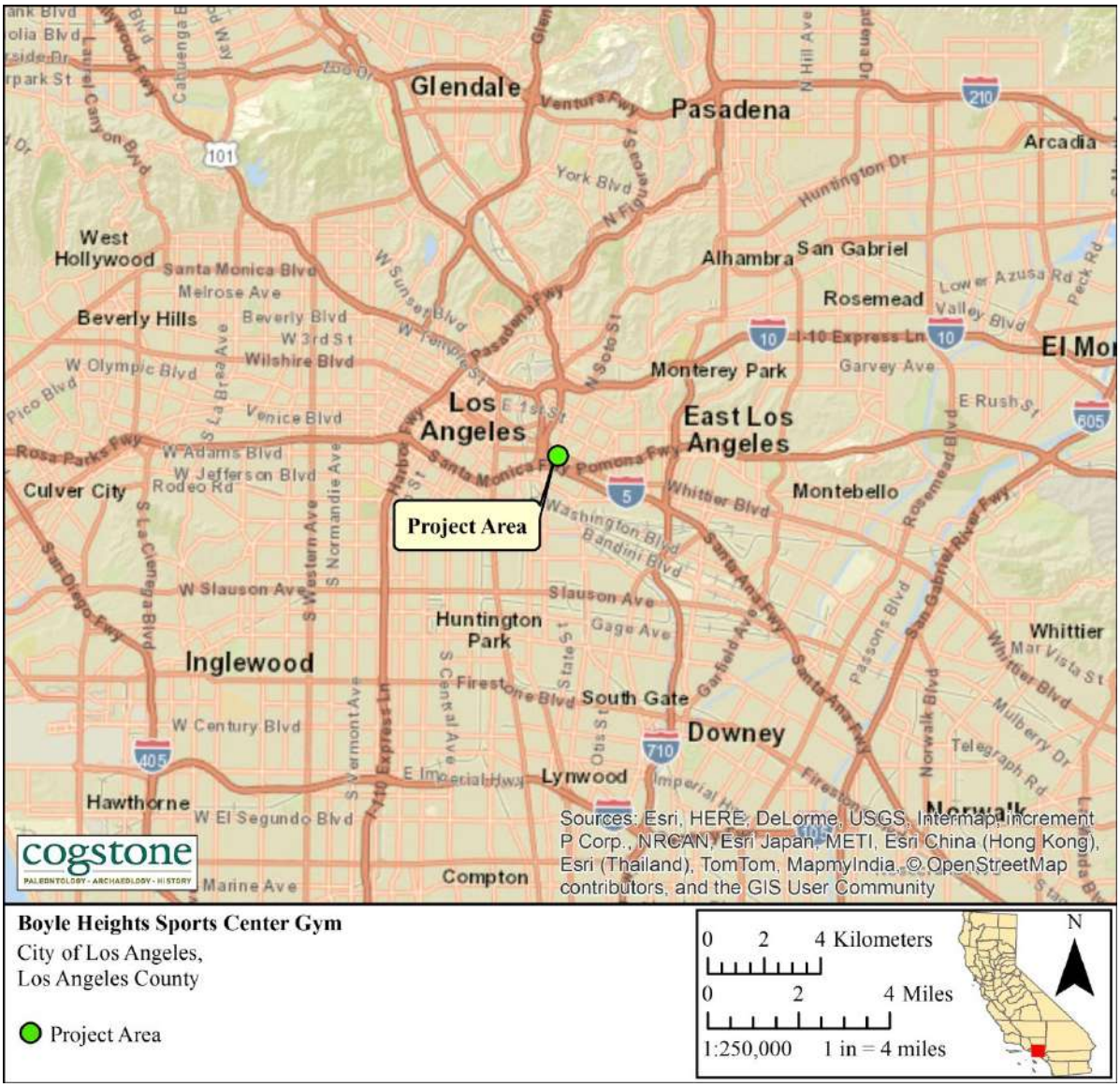
Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d) if you would like to consult on this Project**.** If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitant to contact Christopher Adams at the address above or via email christopher.adams@lacity.org or by phone (213) 485-5910. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Christopher Adams

Attachments: Project vicinity map
Project location map
Project aerial



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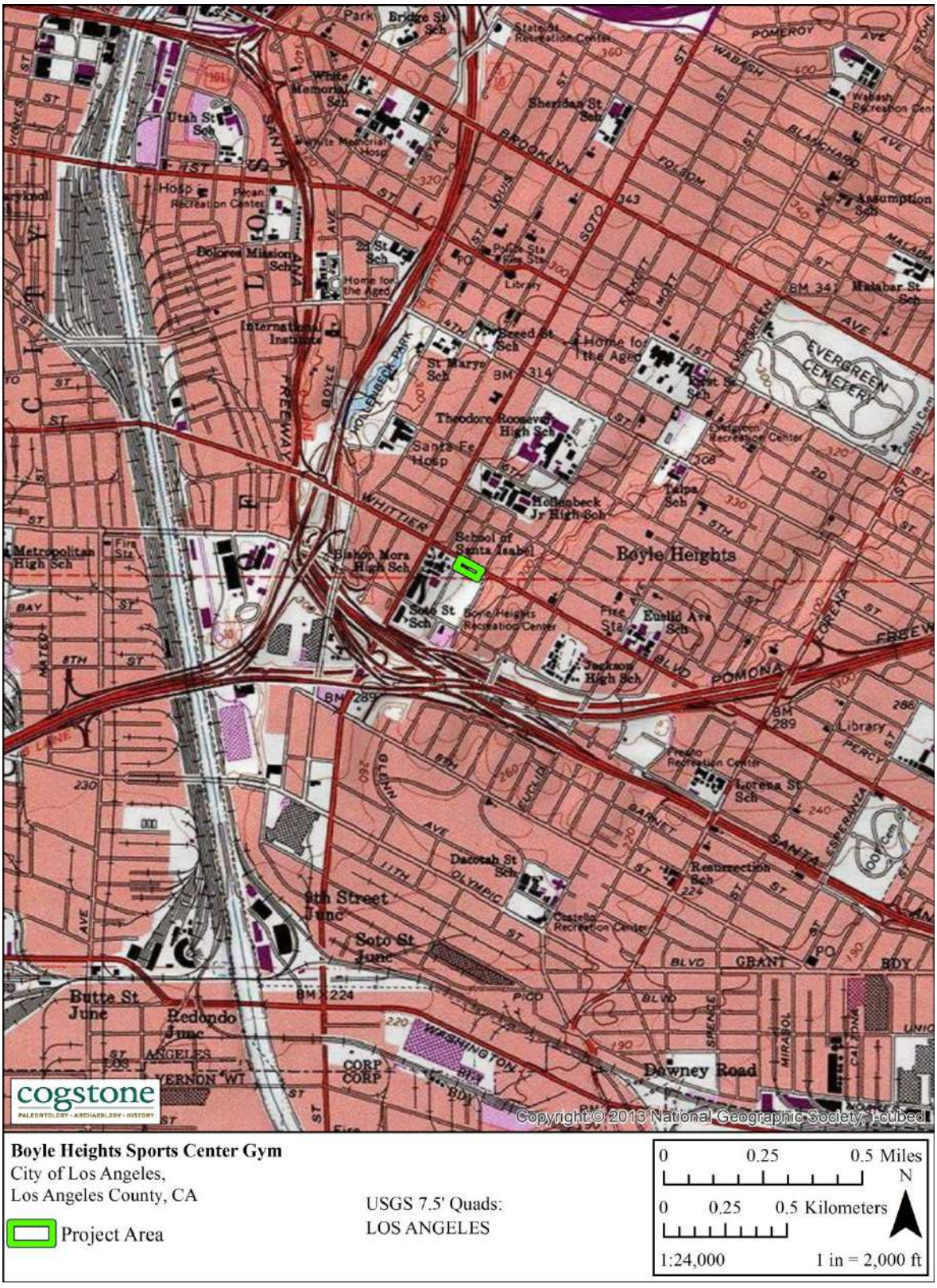

Figure 2. Project location

Figure 3. Project aerial

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

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May18, 2018

Robert F Dorame
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
PO Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Tribal Chair/Cultural Robert F Dorame:

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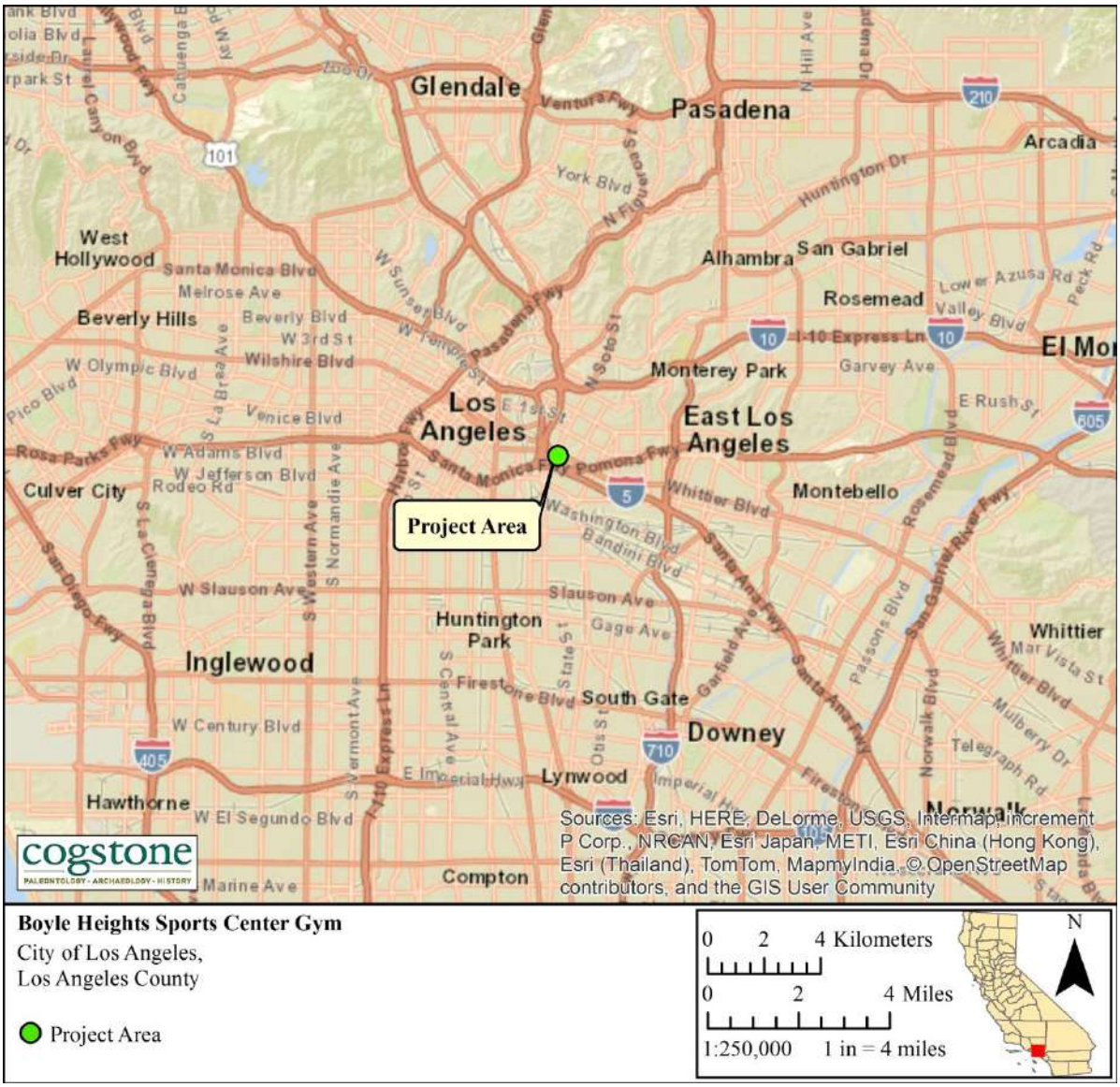

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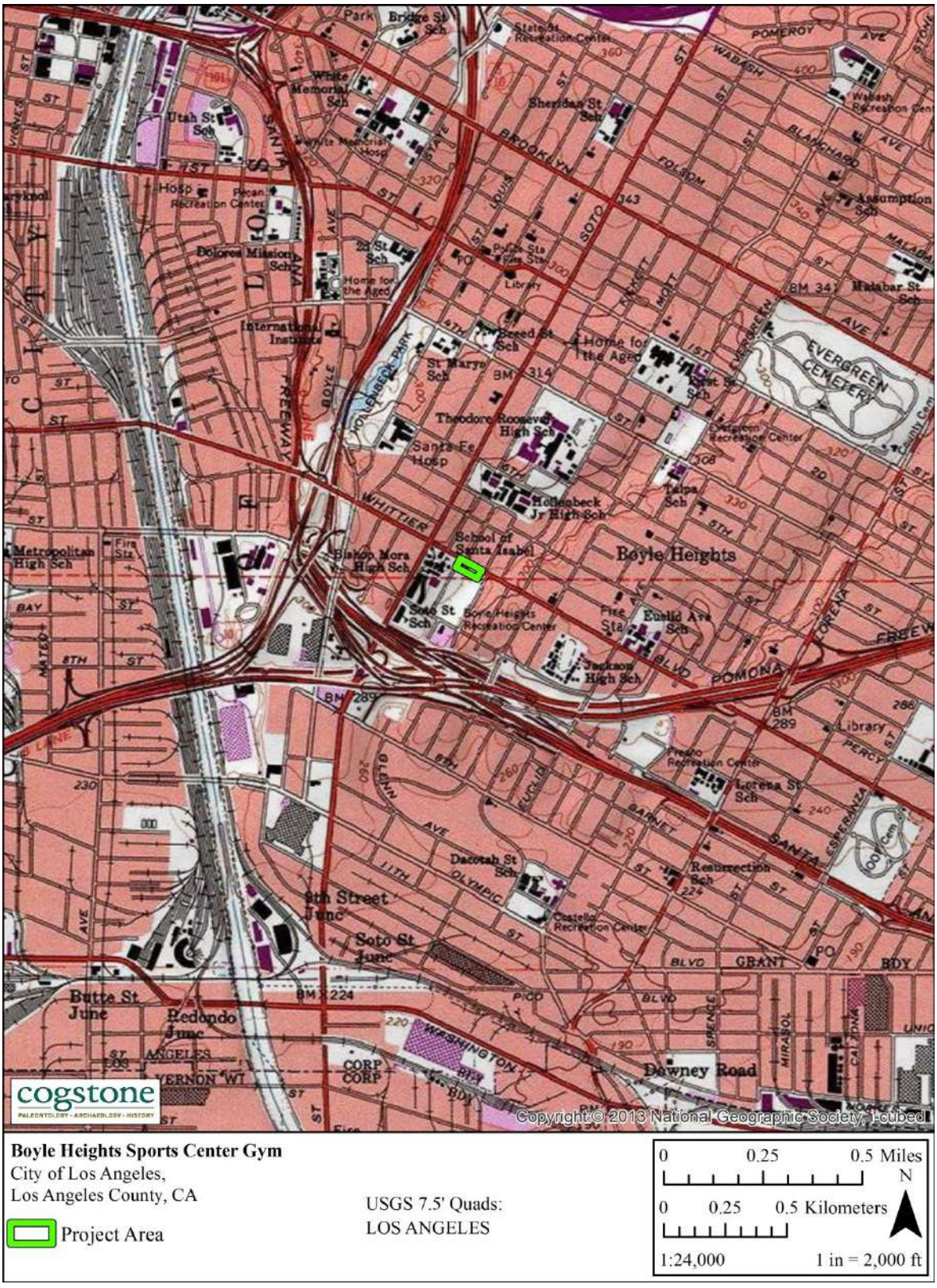

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May18, 2018

Sam Dunlap
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
PO Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Cultural Resource Director Sam Dunlap:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

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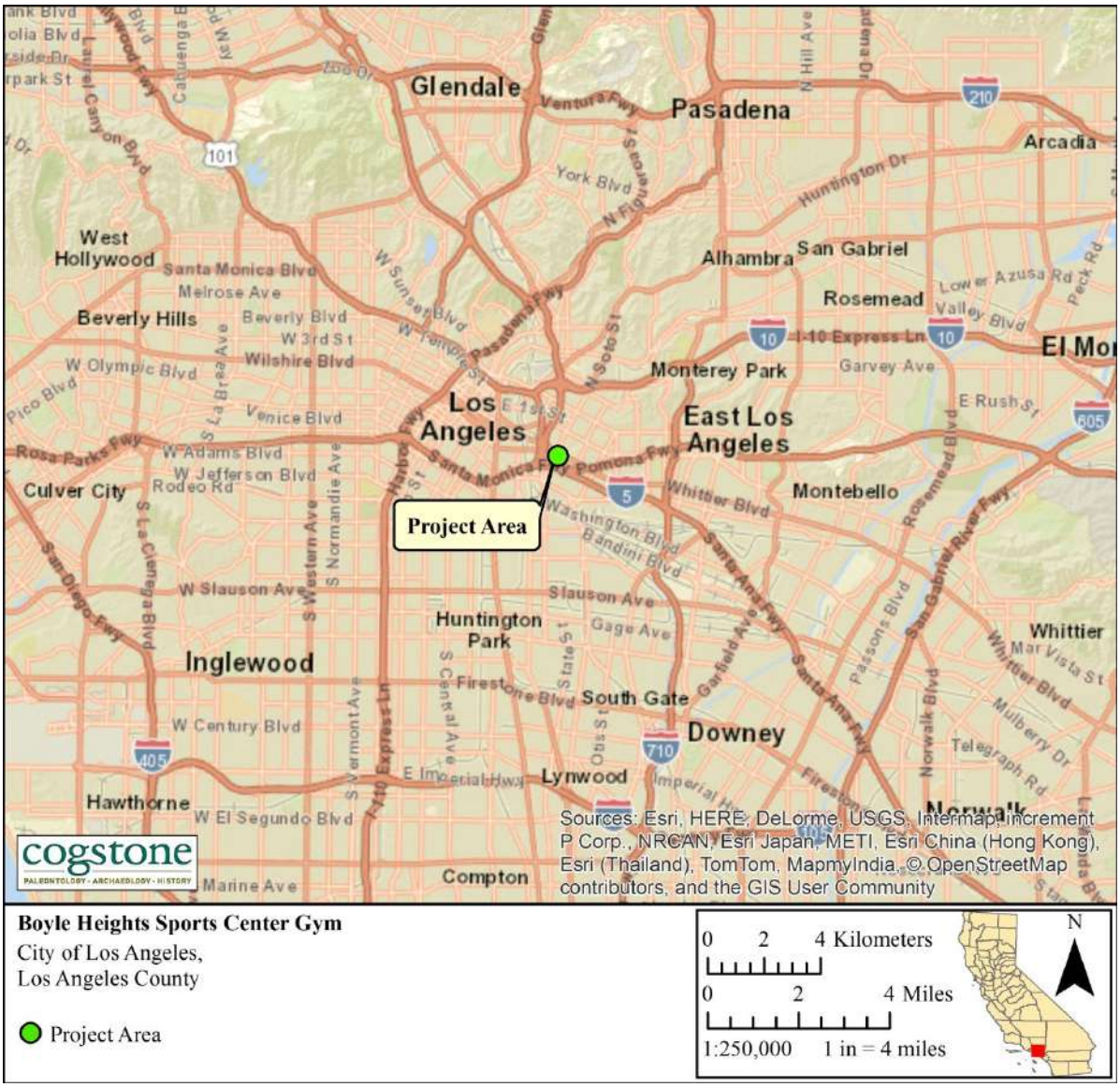

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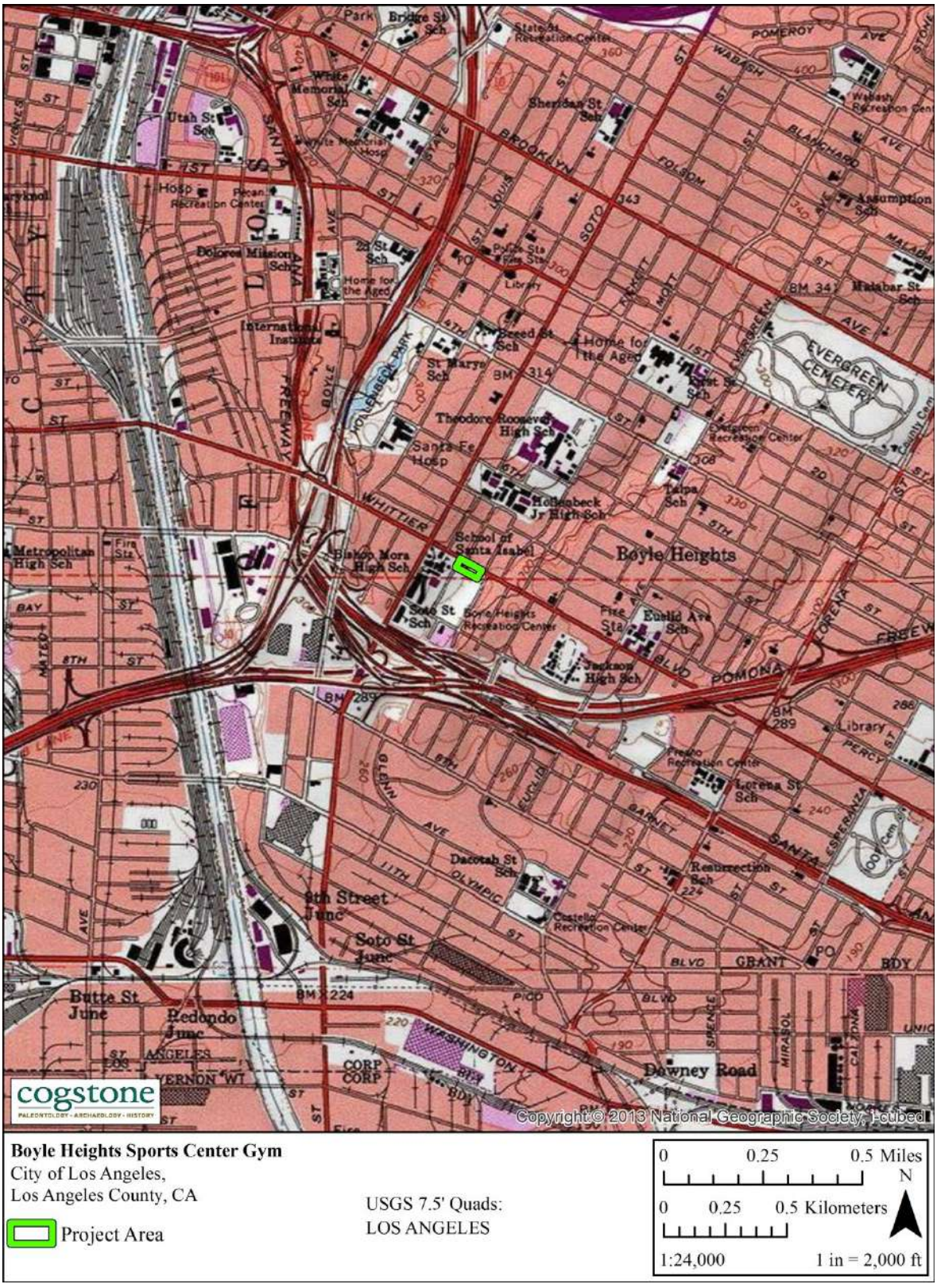

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May18, 2018

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Representative Charles Alvarez:

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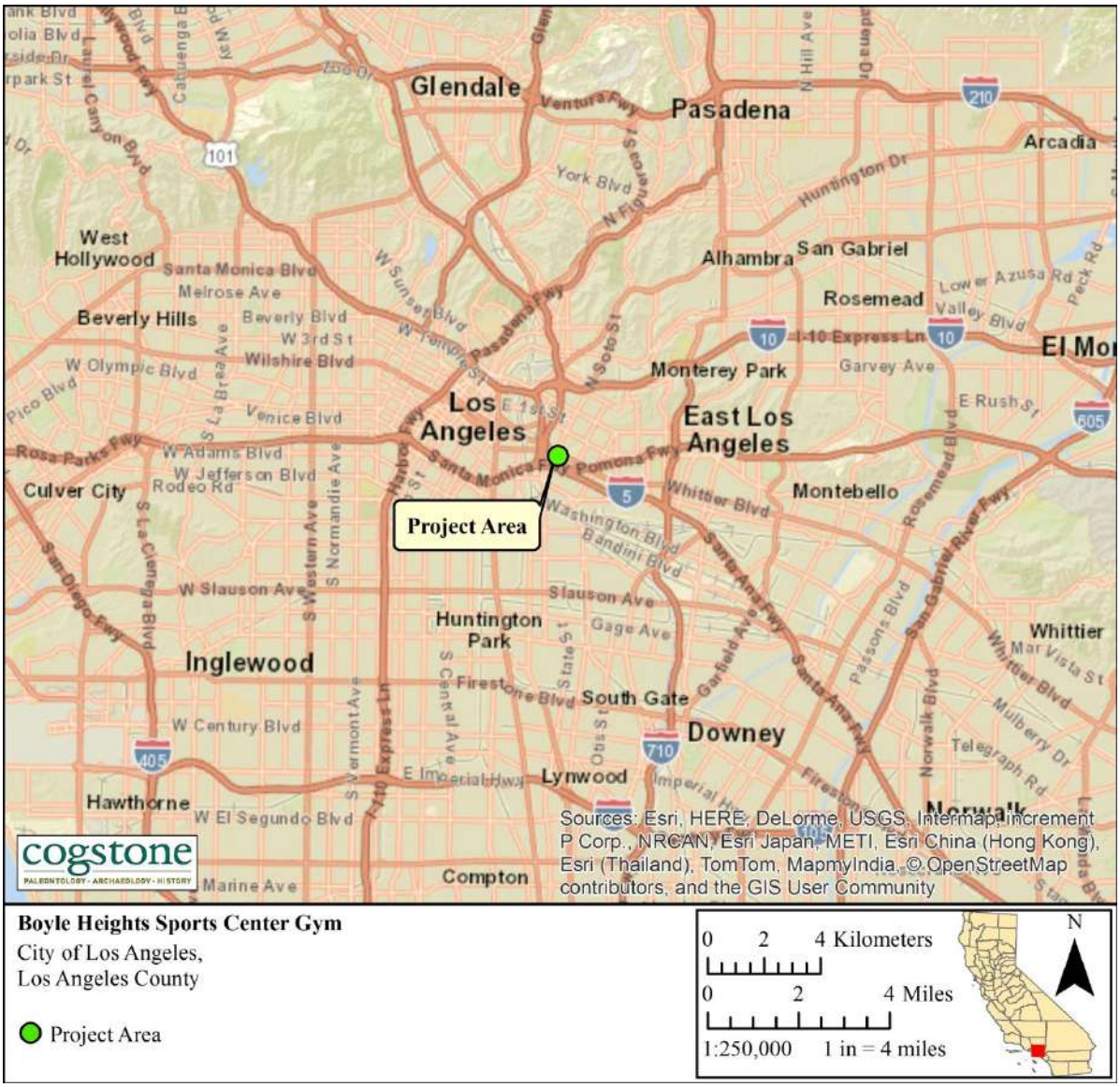

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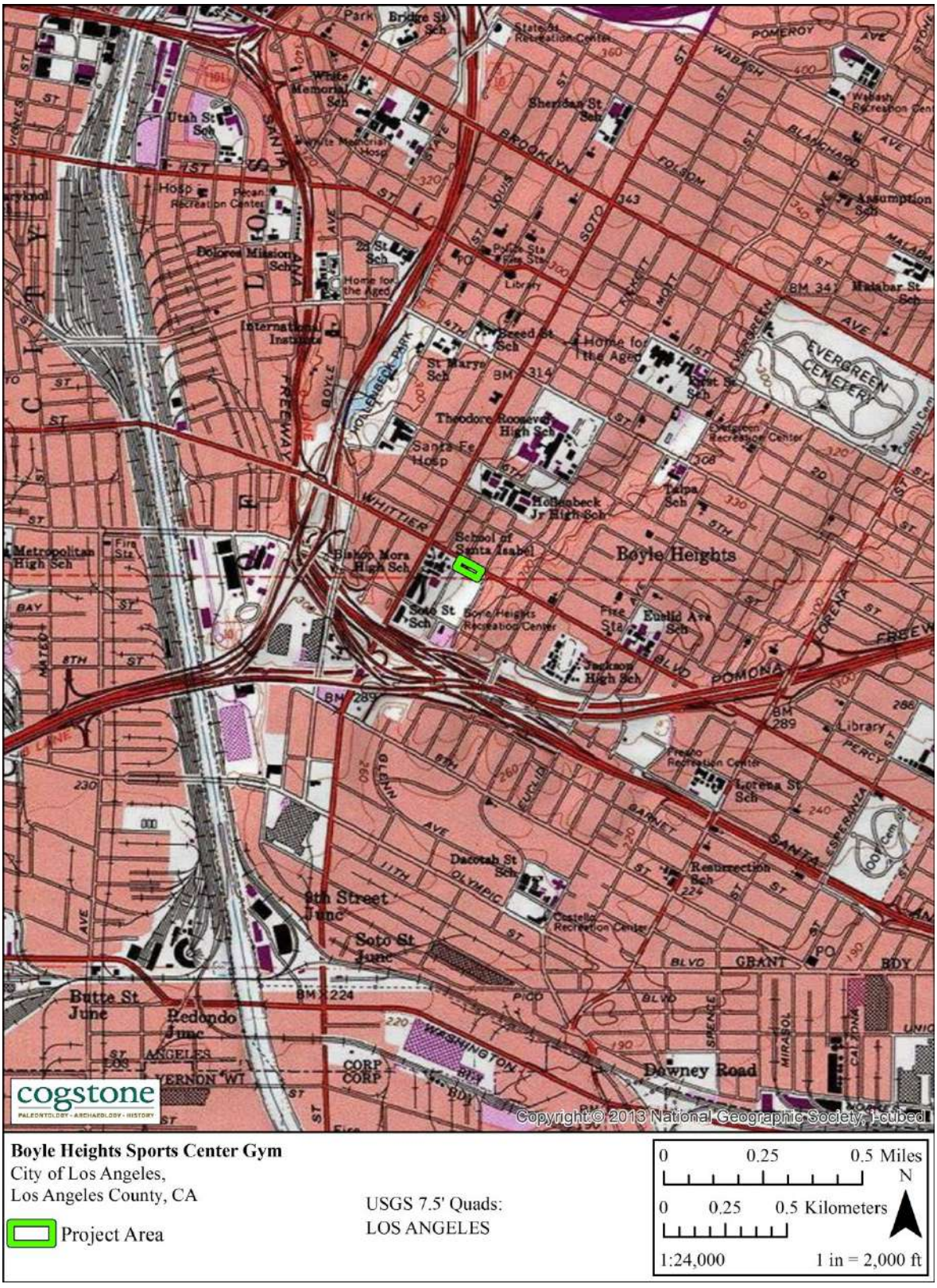

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May18, 2018

Rudy Ortega
Fernandeno/Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 2nd Street
San Fernando, CA 91340

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Tibal President Rudy Ortega:

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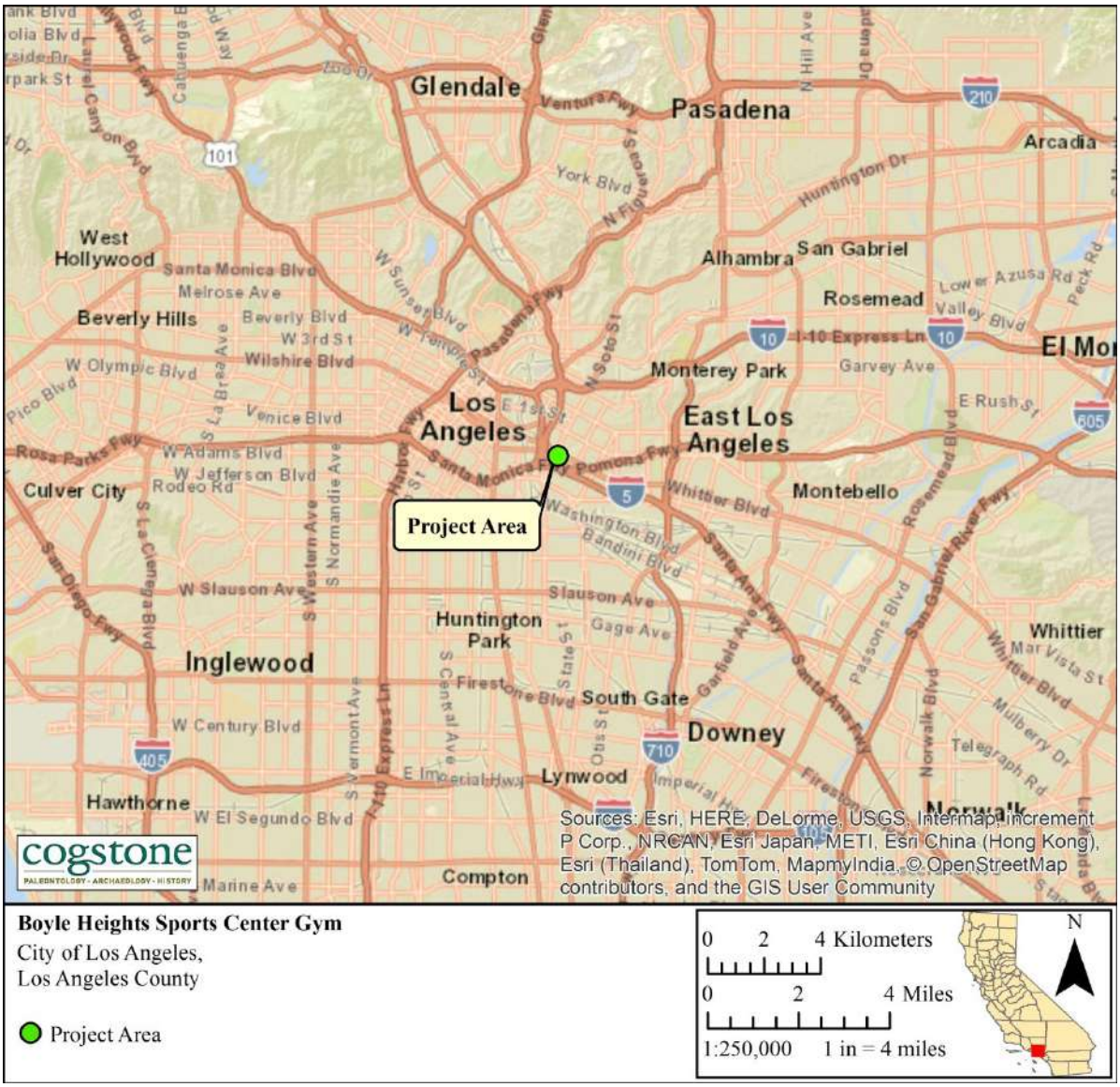

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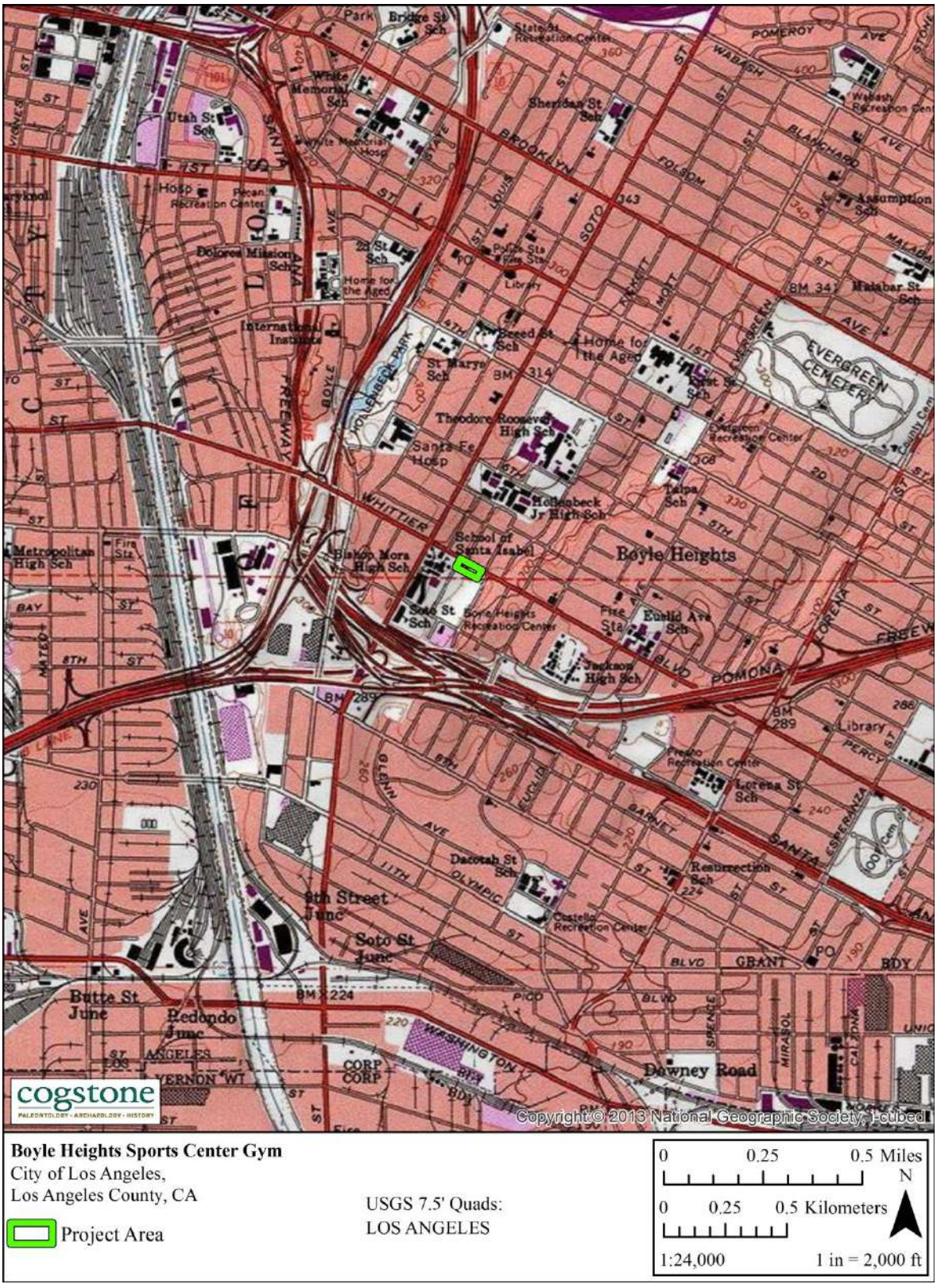

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May18, 2018

Andrew Salas
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Chairperson Andrew Salas:

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We are contacting you because the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

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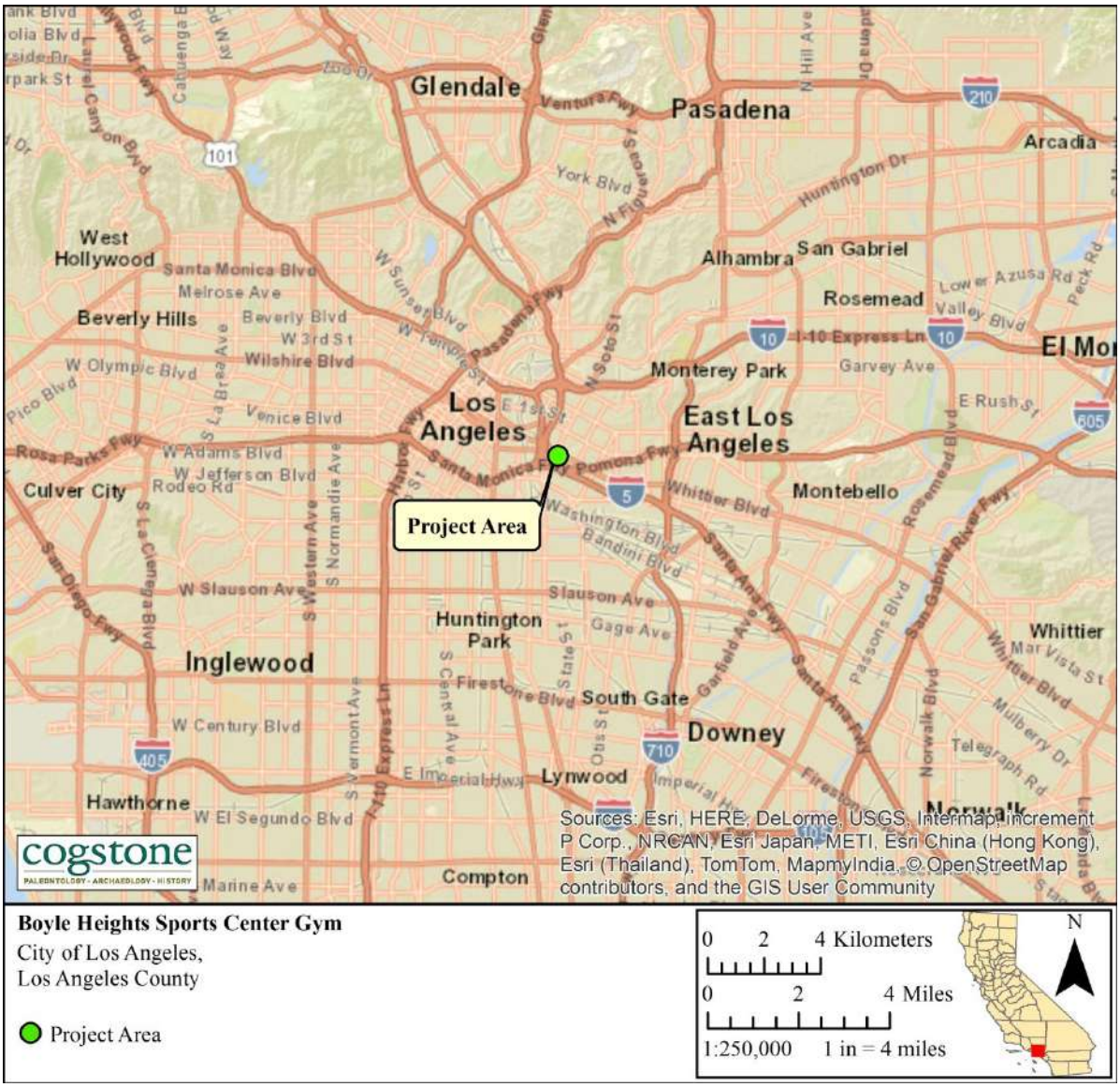

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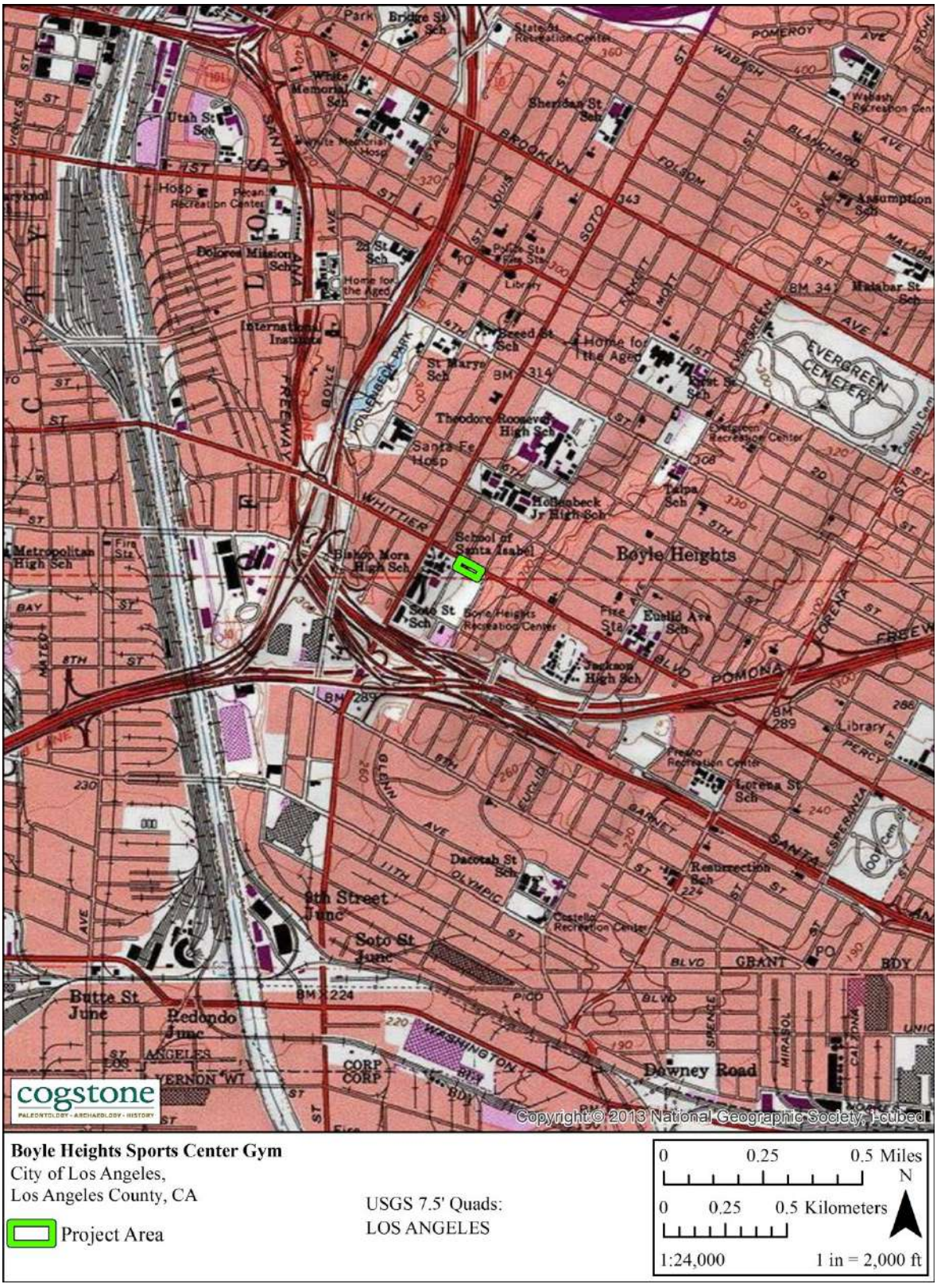

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May18, 2018

Sandonne Goad
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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Chairperson Sandonne Goad:

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We are contacting you because the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

City of Los Angeles Point of Contact Information	
Name	Christopher Adams
Title	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Address:	1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600
City:	Los Angeles
Tel:	(213) 485-5910
E-Mail:	christopher.adams@lacity.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 27, 2018 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC responded on April 30, 2018 that there are no recorded Native American sacred sites or heritage resources located within the Project area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American tribal contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area and recommended that we contact you, among others.

A cultural resources records search was performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton for the proposed Project area and a one-mile search radius on May 9, 2018. The results of the records search indicate that no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area; however, 131 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one mile search radius. These resources include one prehistoric isolate (a unifacial granitic mano), seven historic archaeological sites, and 123 historic built environment resources. A pedestrian survey of the Project area will be scheduled later this month and you will updated regarding the results.

The City of Los Angeles would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources, sacred lands, and tribal cultural resources that you may have within the Project area. All information provided will be kept confidential.

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d) if you would like to consult on this Project**.** If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitant to contact Christopher Adams at the address above or via email christopher.adams@lacity.org or by phone (213) 485-5910. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Christopher Adams

Attachments: Project vicinity map
Project location map
Project aerial

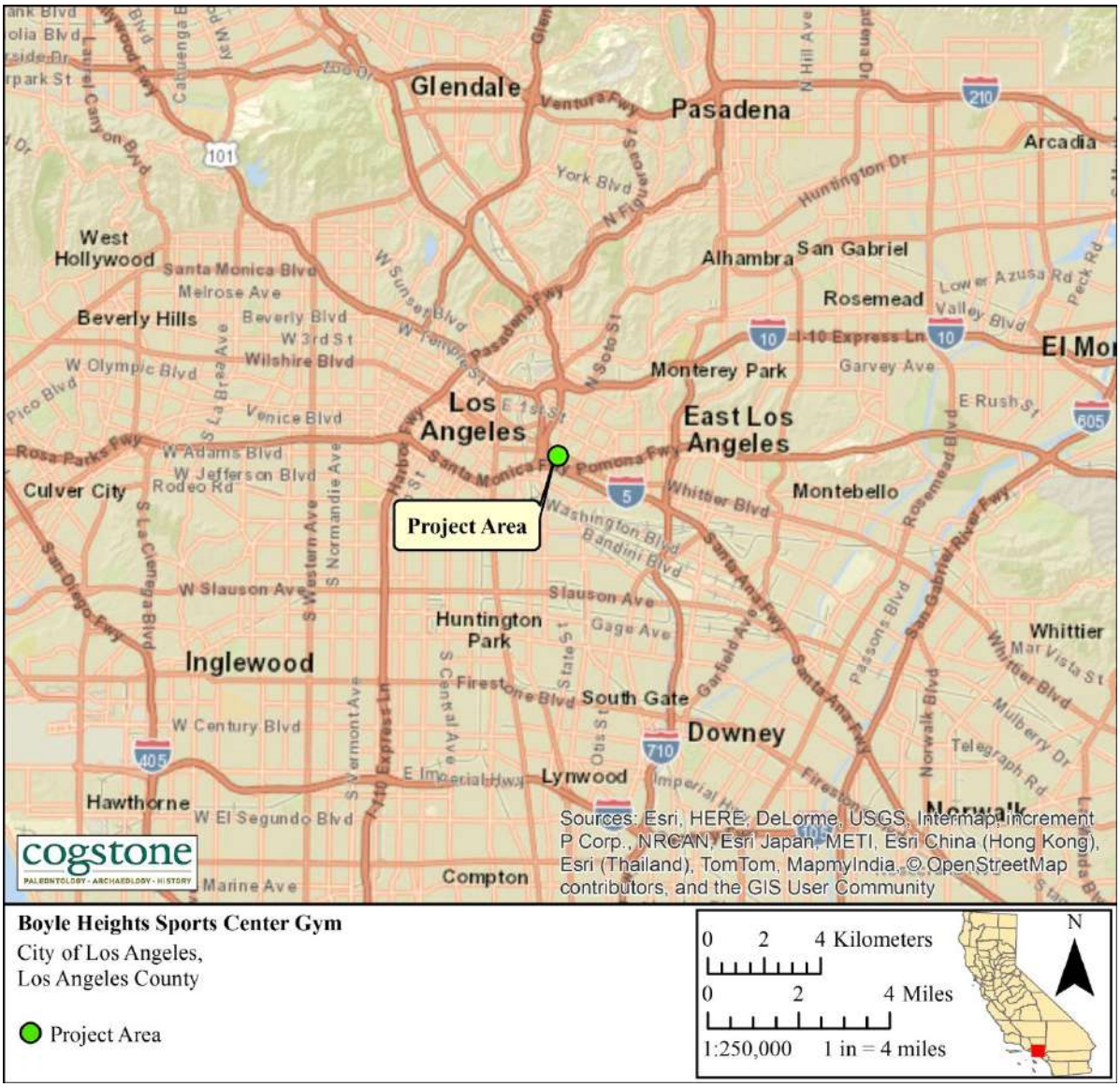

Figure 1. Project vicinity

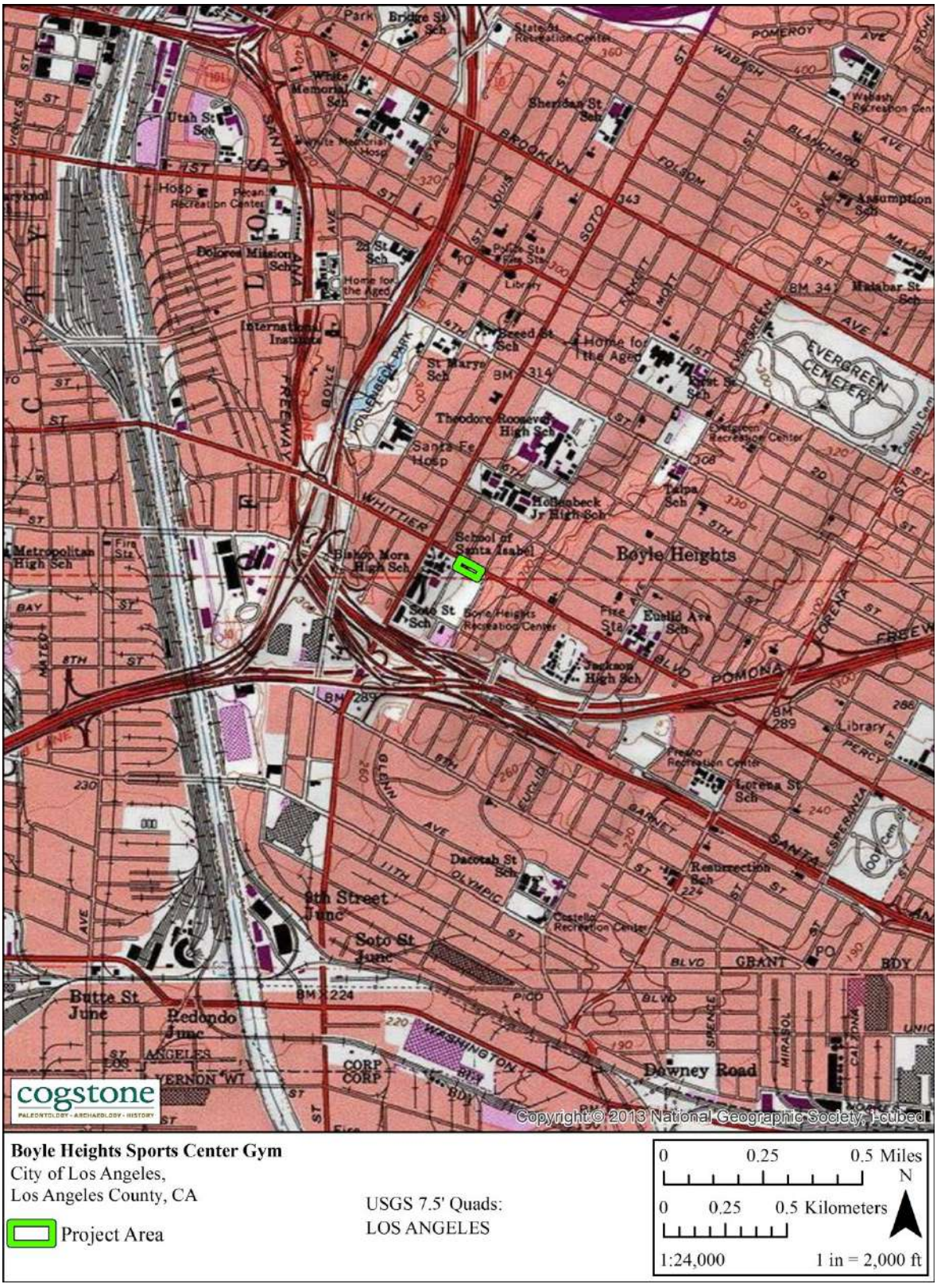

Figure 2. Project location

Figure 3. Project aerial

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS

BUREAU OF
ENGINEERING

GARY LEE MOORE, PE, ENV SP
CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700
LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Joseph Ontiveros
Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians
PO Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Cultural Resource Director Joseph Ontiveros:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

We are contacting you because the Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

City of Los Angeles Point of Contact Information	
Name	Christopher Adams
Title	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Address:	1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600
City:	Los Angeles
Tel:	(213) 485-5910
E-Mail:	christopher.adams@lacity.org

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A cultural resources records search was performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton for the proposed Project area and a one-mile search radius on May 9, 2018. The results of the records search indicate that no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area; however, 131 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one mile search radius. These resources include one prehistoric isolate (a unifacial granitic mano), seven historic archaeological sites, and 123 historic built environment resources. A pedestrian survey of the Project area will be scheduled later this month and you will updated regarding the results.

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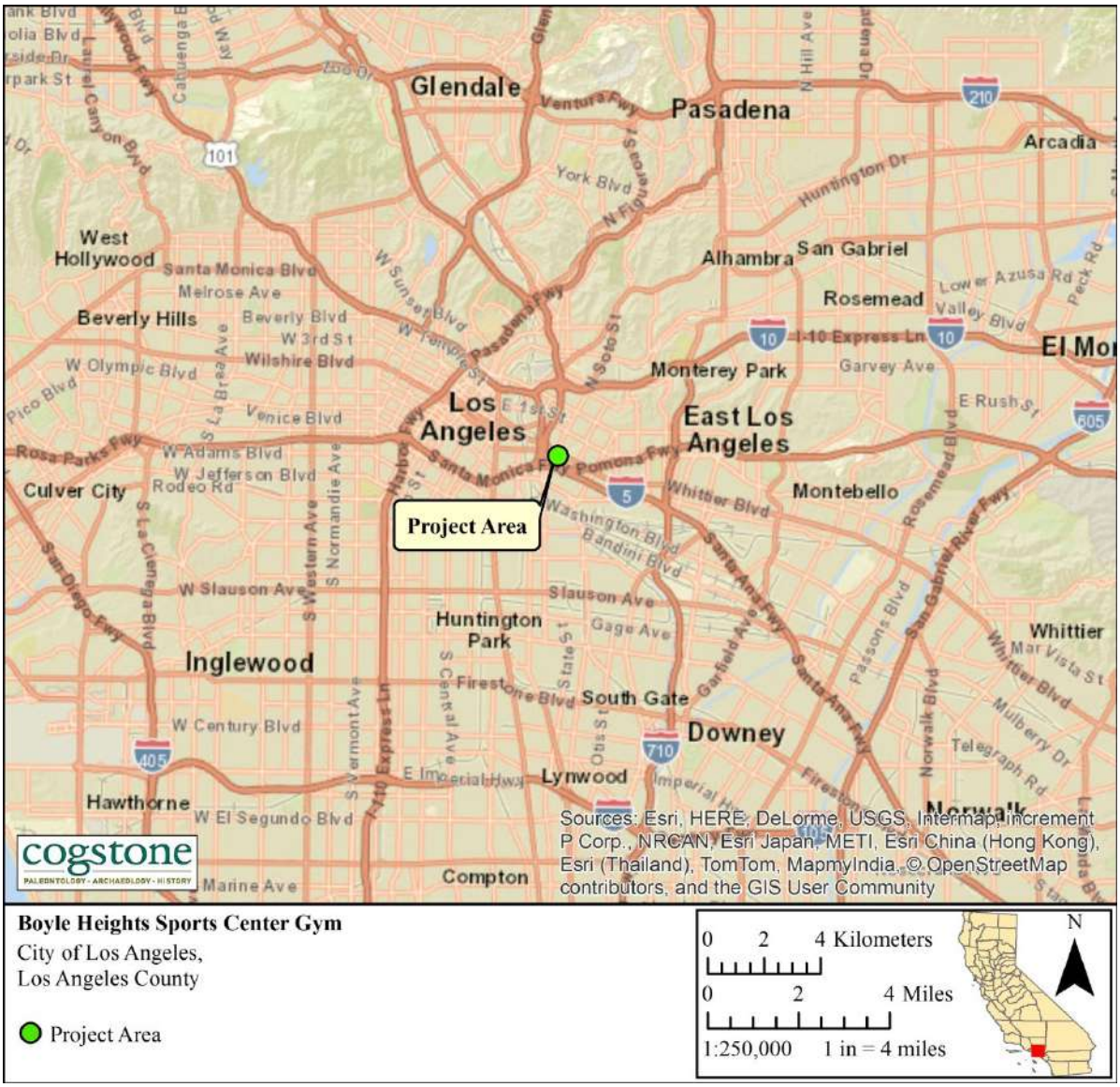

Figure 1. Project vicinity

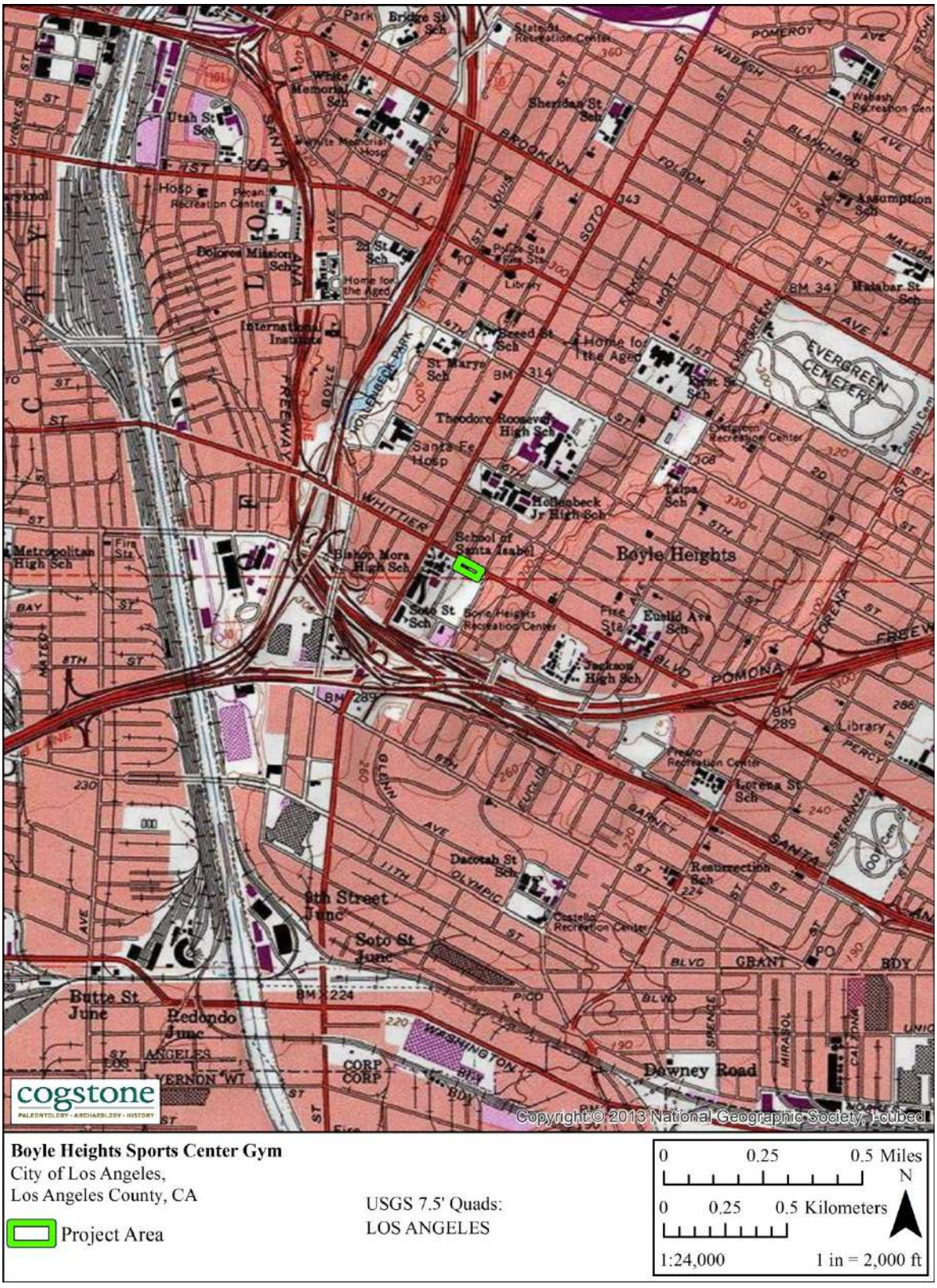

Figure 2. Project location

Figure 3. Project aerial

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Sent To: Sandonne Goad
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: 10612 Judge John Aiso #231
City, State, ZIP+4®: Los Angeles, CA 90017

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Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: P.O. Box 490
City, State, ZIP+4®: Bellflower, CA 90707

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APPENDIX D: PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING CRITERIA

PFYC Description (BLM 2008)	PFYC Rank
Very Low. The occurrence of significant fossils is non-existent or extremely rare. Includes igneous or metamorphic and Precambrian or older rocks. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is usually unnecessary.	1
Low. Sedimentary geologic units that are not likely to contain vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils. Includes rock units too young to produce fossils, sediments with significant physical and chemical changes (e.g., diagenetic alteration) and having few to no fossils known. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is not likely to be necessary.	2
Potentially Moderate but Undemonstrated Potential. Units exhibit geologic features and preservational conditions that suggest fossils could be present, but no vertebrate fossils or only common types of plant and invertebrate fossils are known. Surface-disturbing activities may require field assessment to determine appropriate course of action.	3b
Moderate Potential. Units are known to contain vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered and of low abundance. Common invertebrate or plant fossils may be found. Surface-disturbing activities may require field assessment to determine appropriate course of action.	3a
High. Geologic units containing a high occurrence of significant fossils. Fossils must be abundant per locality. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils are known to occur and have been documented, but may vary in occurrence and predictability. If impacts to significant fossils can be anticipated, on-the-ground surveys prior to authorizing the surface disturbing action will usually be necessary. On-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during construction activities.	4
Very High. Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate fossils are known or can reasonably be expected to occur in the impacted area. On-the-ground surveys prior to authorizing any surface disturbing activities will usually be necessary. On-site monitoring may be necessary during construction activities.	5