

Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study
Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California
Appendix K
Cultural Resources



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District



November 2020

This page was intentionally left blank for duplex printing.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION STUDY,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

Barbara S. Tejada
Associate State Archeologist
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Angeles District

with Contributions by
Alexander D. Bevil
Historian II
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Southern Service Center

March 2020

The Cultural Resources report contains confidential information related to historic, archaeological, or cultural resources, or sacred places or other sites of concern to local Native Americans or other ethnic groups, as described in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended through December 2014 (54 United States Code [U.S.C.] 100101, et seq.), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-470mm), and the California Public Resources Code §§ 5097.9 or 5097.993.

If the confidential information is released to the public, there is a risk that the information could be used to loot, vandalize, or otherwise damage sensitive cultural, archaeological, historical and/or paleontological resources.

A non-confidential version of Appendix K - Cultural Resources
available upon request from

Meg McDonald, District Archeologist
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CESPL-PDR-L)
915 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213-452-3849
a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil

This page was intentionally left blank for duplex printing.

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
AND THE
CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

WHEREAS, the Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the lead Federal agency, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), the non-federal sponsor, for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project (Project), in partial response to the Resolution adopted by the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation (February 5, 1992), are partnering to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek, Los Angeles County, with an emphasis on habitat access for steelhead trout in the Malibu Creek watershed, which would restore nationally significant aquatic habitat ecosystem function to the region and include benefits to the Malibu shoreline area; and

WHEREAS, the Project consists of the removal of the Malibu Creek Rindge Dam concrete arch and spillway, and the impounded sediment behind the dam, and modification or removal of eight upstream partial aquatic habitat barriers along Las Virgenes and Cold creeks, in order to restore 18 miles of aquatic habitat connectivity from the Pacific Ocean to upland locations in Malibu Creek State Park and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area; and

WHEREAS, the USACE and the CDPR, based on the findings of the feasibility study, public, resource agency and stakeholder input on the array of alternatives, have identified the preferred alternative as removal of the Rindge Dam, spillway, and impounded sediment over a several year period during the dry seasons; with truck-to-barge offshore placement of the beach-compatible sediments east of the Malibu Pier via Ventura Harbor; assumed placement of the remaining two-thirds of the impounded sediments at the Calabasas Landfill if no other specific uses are identified; with removal or modification of additional upstream barriers along the Las Virgenes and Cold creeks to allow for supplementary habitat; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has determined that implementation of the preferred alternative is an undertaking subject to compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 54 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 306108, and its implementing regulations; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has determined that the undertaking will have an adverse effect on the Rindge Dam (P-19-186946), which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has concurred with this determination; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the special relationship between the Federal government and federally recognized Indian tribes, and section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 800.2(c)(2)(ii), the USACE is responsible for government-to-government consultation with federally-recognized Indian tribes; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has consulted with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, a federally recognized Indian tribe, regarding the effects of this undertaking on historic properties which have traditional religious and cultural importance and has invited them to sign this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has consulted with the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, the Owl Clan Chumash, the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation, and the Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation, non-federally recognized Indian tribes and community groups with a demonstrated interest regarding the effects of this undertaking on historic properties, and has invited them to sign this MOA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, the USACE will continue to consult with the federally recognized and non-federally recognized Indian tribes throughout the implementation of this MOA regarding effects to historic properties to which they may attach religious and cultural significance, notwithstanding any decision by such Indian tribes to decline to be a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has consulted with the Calabasas Historical Society, the Malibu Adamson House Foundation, and the Malibu Creek Docents, local historical societies with a demonstrated interest regarding the effects of this undertaking on historic properties, and has invited them to sign this MOA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, under section 613 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC), all abandoned shipwrecks, archaeological sites, and historic or cultural resources on or in the tide and submerged lands of California are vested in the State and under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission (CSLC), therefore, the USACE has consulted with the CSLC and invited them to sign this MOA as a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has consulted with the CDPR as the non-federal project sponsor responsible for California State Parks lands and resource management under State law and invited them to sign this MOA as an invited signatory; and

WHEREAS, the USACE consulted with the SHPO in accordance with section 106 of the NHPA to resolve the adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1), the USACE has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation, and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation in a letter dated April 20, 2018, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USACE and the SHPO (collectively the “Signatories” and individually the “Signatory”) and CDPR as an invited signatory agree that should the undertaking move forward to construction, the following stipulations resolve adverse effects to historic properties associated with the undertaking, and that these stipulations shall govern the undertaking and all of its parts unless this MOA expires or is terminated.

STIPULATIONS

To the extent of its legal authority and in cooperation with the SHPO, CDPR, and concurring parties to this MOA, the USACE shall ensure that the following Stipulations are carried out, as indicated:

I. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

- A. The USACE has determined and documented the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking in consultation with the SHPO. Maps of the APE are provided in Attachment A.
- B. The APE encompasses an area sufficient to accommodate all of the proposed components under consideration as of the date of the execution of this MOA. If it is determined by the USACE in the future that the undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic properties located outside the currently defined APE, then the USACE, in consultation with the SHPO and in coordination with the other consulting parties, shall modify the APE using the following process:
 - i. The USACE shall notify the consulting parties of any proposed change in the APE by providing a map and a description of the change. These parties shall then have fifteen (15) days (or as extended by the Signatories) to comment on the modified APE.
 - ii. If the Signatories agree to the proposal, or if no comments are received within the allotted review time, then the USACE will notify the consulting parties of the APE modification. The USACE will keep copies of the description and the map on file for its administrative record and distribute copies of each to the consulting parties within thirty (30) days of the day upon which agreement to modify the APE was reached, or as extended by the Signatories.
 - iii. If the Signatories cannot agree to a proposal for the modification of the APE, then the Corps shall attempt to resolve the dispute with the SHPO. The USACE shall consult with the SHPO for no less than thirty (30) days before determining and documenting the modified APE.
- C. The SHPO, invited signatory, or any concurring party to this MOA may request in writing that the APE established herein be modified by submitting a written request to the USACE accompanied by a figure of the proposed modified APE and the reason(s) for the modification. The USACE will then notify the SHPO, invited signatory, and concurring parties within seven (7) days that it has received a request for modification. If the USACE and SHPO agree with the proposal, they will follow the steps outlined in Stipulation I.B.ii. If the SHPO and USACE cannot come to agreement over the modification they will follow Stipulation I.B.iii.

II. TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

- A. A Monitoring and Treatment Plan (MTP) shall be developed by the USACE in consultation with the SHPO, CPDR, and concurring parties during the pre-construction engineering and design phase of the Project. The USACE shall implement the MTP, incorporated into this MOA as Attachment B, post-execution of the MOA and prior to initiation of construction. The MTP shall require archaeological and Native American monitors, a controlled grading procedure for culturally sensitive areas, and additional measures for the protection of cultural resources as outlined in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement for the Project.
- B. The USACE shall ensure that the following mitigation tasks are implemented to resolve adverse effects to the Rindge Dam historic property as a result of the undertaking:
 - i. Document the history of Rindge Dam in publicly accessible and comprehensible media, including:
 - (1) Prior to the start of any work that could adversely affect any character-defining features of the Rindge Dam, the USACE will consult with the National Park Service (NPS), Pacific West Region, Historic American Building Survey, Historic American

Engineering Record, or Historic American Landscape Survey (HABS/HAER/HALS) Program to determine the type and level of HABS/HAER/HALS documentation required. USACE will then complete the documentation that NPS recommends as a result of that consultation.

- (2) Produce a publicly available series of online articles about the Rindge Dam, including descriptions of its construction, its importance in the history and development of the Malibu community, including a short overview of historic concrete arch dams in California and the place of Rindge Dam in this typology.
- ii. Illustrate the importance of Rindge Dam to the history and development of the Malibu area by:
 - (1) CDPR construction of an interpretive overlook with historic timeline panels at the Sheriff's Overlook site;
 - (2) Produce a CDPR web page about the dam and its history.
 - (3) Salvage a distinctive portion of the dam construction, such as the concrete date stamp, to place with other interpretive panels, at the Adamson House or other location, as appropriate, within the park.
- C. The USACE will ensure that no activities related to the undertaking that may adversely affect historic properties are executed without coordination of the mitigation tasks specified in Stipulation II.B.i.

III. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

If the USACE determines that implementation of the undertaking will affect a previously unidentified property that may be eligible for the NRHP, or affect a known historic property in an unanticipated manner, the USACE will address the discovery, or unanticipated effect, in accordance with the provisions of the MTP that relate to the treatment of discoveries and unanticipated effects, or the assumption of, any discovered property to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Compliance with this stipulation shall satisfy the requirements of 36 C.F.R. § 800.13(a)(2).

IV. TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS OF NATIVE AMERICAN ORIGIN AND RELATED CULTURAL ITEMS

To the extent not inconsistent with Federal law, the USACE shall ensure that Native American burials and related cultural items are treated in accordance with the applicable requirements of the PRC Sections 5097.98 and 5097.991, and of the California Health and Human Safety Code Section 7050.5(c).

V. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Following the execution of this MOA and continuing until it expires or is terminated, the USACE shall provide the SHPO, CDPR, and concurring parties the following reports detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms.

- A. Annual Report. The USACE shall prepare an annual report documenting actions carried out pursuant to this MOA. The reporting period shall be the federal fiscal year from October 1 to September 30. The annual report shall be distributed by January 15 of the following federal fiscal year to SHPO, CDPR, and concurring parties and posted as a public notice on the USACE website.

- i. The annual report shall address issues and describe actions and accomplishments during the reporting period, including, as applicable and subject to confidentiality considerations per Stipulation VIII: historic property surveys and results; construction monitoring activities and results; status of treatment and mitigation activities; ongoing and completed public education activities; any issues that are affecting or may affect the ability of the USACE to continue to meet the terms of this MOA; proposed scheduling changes, any problems encountered, and any disputes or objections received on the USACE's efforts to carry out the terms of this MOA.
 - ii. The SHPO, CDPR, and concurring parties will have fifteen (15) days upon receipt of each annual report to submit written comments to the USACE. Lack of response within this review period shall not preclude the USACE from authorizing revisions to the annual reports as the USACE deems appropriate. The USACE shall ensure that any written comments received are taken into account during the preparation of the final annual reports. The USACE will provide final copies to the SHPO, CDPR and concurring parties.
- B. Technical Reports. The USACE will distribute draft technical reports documenting the resolution of adverse effects as required by Stipulation II.B.i. to SHPO, CDPR, and concurring parties for review and comment within six months of completion of each mitigation task specified in Stipulation II.B. The SHPO and concurring parties will have thirty (30) days upon receipt of each draft technical report to submit written comments to the USACE. Lack of response within this review period shall not preclude the USACE from authorizing revisions to the draft technical reports as the USACE deems appropriate. The USACE shall ensure that any written comments received are taken into account during the preparation of the final technical reports. The USACE will provide copies of the final technical documents to SHPO, CDPR, concurring parties, the NPS (HABS/HAER/HALS documentation only), and the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

VI. STANDARDS

- A. Professional Qualifications. The USACE shall ensure that all activities and tasks prescribed by Stipulation II of this MOA are carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, a person or persons that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-39) in the appropriate disciplines.
- B. Documentation Standards. Written documentation prescribed by Stipulation V of this MOA shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44740), as well as to applicable standards and guidelines established by the SHPO.
- C. Curation Standards. All materials and records resulting from the historic preservation work prescribed by this MOA which are the property of the state of California will be curated by CDPR in compliance with guidelines established by the State Historical Resources Commission pursuant to their authority in PRC Section 5020.5(b) written to supplement 36 C.F.R. Part 79. The USACE and CDPR will assure that, to the extent permitted by applicable Federal law and regulation and California PRC, the views of the federally recognized and non-federally recognized Indian tribes and Most Likely Descendant(s) (defined in California PRC Section 5097.98) are taken into consideration when decisions are made about the disposition of Native American archaeological material and records originating from lands not owned by CDPR as well as those managed by CDPR.

VII. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

USACE's obligations under this MOA are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and the Stipulations of this MOA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. The USACE shall make reasonable and good faith efforts to secure the necessary funds to implement this MOA in its entirety. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs the USACE's ability to implement the Stipulations of this agreement, the USACE shall consult in accordance with the amendment and termination procedures found at Stipulations XII and XIII of this MOA.

VIII. CONFIDENTIALITY

The Signatories acknowledge that historic properties covered by this MOA are subject to the provisions of Section 304 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 307103) and 36 C.F.R. § 800.11(c) relating to the disclosure of historic property information and having so acknowledged, will ensure that all actions and documentation prescribed by this MOA, including contractor requirements, are consistent with Section 304 of the NHPA, 36 C.F.R. § 800.11(c), and the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552, as amended).

IX. DURATION OF THIS MOA

- A. Unless terminated pursuant to Stipulation IX or amended pursuant to Stipulation VIII of this agreement, this MOA will be in effect following its execution by the Signatories until the USACE, in consultation with the other parties to this MOA, determines that all terms of this MOA have been satisfactorily fulfilled, or within ten (10) years of execution of this MOA, whichever comes first. Upon a determination that all terms of this MOA have been satisfactorily fulfilled, USACE will immediately notify the other parties to this MOA in writing that all terms of this MOA have been satisfactorily fulfilled and this agreement will have no further force or effect.
- B. No less than sixty (60) days prior to expiration of the MOA, the Signatories will consult whether to extend the duration of the MOA. If the Signatories agree to extend the MOA, it shall be amended in accordance with Stipulation VIII.A.

X. EMERGENCIES

Should an emergency situation occur which represents an imminent threat to public health or safety, or creates a hazardous condition, the USACE shall immediately notify the SHPO and the ACHP of the condition which has initiated the situation and the measures taken to respond to the emergency or hazardous condition. Should the SHPO or the ACHP desire to provide technical assistance to the USACE, they shall submit comments within seven (7) days from notification, if the nature of the emergency or hazardous condition allows for such coordination.

XI. RESOLVING OBJECTIONS

- A. Should the SHPO or CDPR object in writing at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, the USACE shall consult with the SHPO and CDPR to resolve the objection for a period of thirty (30) days upon receipt of the notification.
- B. If the objection is resolved, the USACE may authorize the disputed action to proceed in accordance with the terms of such resolution.

- C. If the objection cannot be resolved through such consultation, the USACE will forward all documentation relevant to the objection, including the USACE proposed resolution, to the ACHP and follow the process outlined at 36 C.F.R. § 800.7(c). Any comments provided by the ACHP within forty-five (45) days after its receipt of all relevant documentation will be taken into account by the USACE in reaching a final decision regarding the objection. The USACE will notify SHPO, CDPR, and concurring parties in writing of its final decision within fourteen (14) days after it is rendered or as extended by the Signatories.
- D. The USACE's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the objection remain unchanged.
- E. At any time during implementation of the terms of this MOA, should an objection pertaining to the MOA be raised by a concurring party, the USACE shall notify SHPO, CDPR, and other concurring parties within forty-eight (48) hours, consult with SHPO about the objection, and take the objection into account. The other concurring parties may comment on the objection to the USACE. The USACE shall consult with the objecting concurring party/parties for no more than thirty (30) days following receipt of the objection. Within fourteen (14) days following closure of consultation, the USACE will render a final decision regarding the objection and proceed accordingly after notifying SHPO, CDPR, and concurring parties of its decision in writing. In reaching its final decision, the USACE will take into account all comments from the concurring parties regarding the objection.

VIII. AMENDMENTS

- A. This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all Signatories and invited signatory, if invited signatory has signed the original MOA. The amendment will be effective on the date a fully executed copy is filed with the ACHP.
- B. Appendices to this MOA may be individually revised or updated through consultation and agreement in writing of the Signatories without requiring amendment of the MOA, unless the Signatories through such consultation decide otherwise. Upon revising any Appendix, the USACE shall append any revised document to this MOA and share the final revised document with the SHPO, CDPR, the ACHP, and concurring parties.

IX. TERMINATION

If any Signatory or invited signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other Signatory(ies) and invited signatory in writing and consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XII. If within sixty (60) days of receipt of the notification, or as extended by the Signatories, an amendment cannot be reached, a Signatory or invited signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other Signatories and/or invited signatory. If the MOA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, the USACE shall continue to follow the process provided at 36 C.F.R. § 800.4 – 6 until (a) a new agreement is executed pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6, or (b) the USACE requests, takes into account, and responds to the comments of the ACHP under 36 C.F.R. § 800.7. The USACE shall notify the consulting parties as to the course of action it will pursue.

X. EFFECTIVE DATE

This MOA shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the Signatories.

XI. COUNTERPART SIGNATURES

This MOA may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

EXECUTION of this MOA by the USACE and the SHPO, and its transmittal to the ACHP, and subsequent implementation of its terms evidence that the USACE has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment on the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, that the USACE has taken into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and that the USACE has satisfied its responsibilities under section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulations for all aspects of the undertaking.

Signature pages follow

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
AND THE
CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

SIGNATORIES

Signatory

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District



Date: 13 Sep 2019

Aaron C. Barta
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commander and District Engineer

Signatory

Office of Historic Preservation

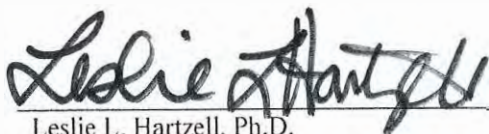


Date: 9/16/19

for Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Invited Signatory

California Department of Parks and Recreation



Date: 9/23/2019

Leslie L. Hartzell, Ph.D.
Department Preservation Officer

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
AND THE
CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTIES

Concurring Party


Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians

Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie
Chair

Date: _____

Concurring Party

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians



Anthony Morales
Chairperson

Date: 3-5-2020

Concurring Party

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas
Chairperson

Date: _____

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
AND THE
CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTIES

Concurring Party

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert F. Dorame
Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources

Date: _____

Concurring Party

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation

_____ or _____
Sandonne Goad Sam Dunlap
Chairperson, Cultural Resources Director

Date: _____

Concurring Party

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez or Linda Candelaria
Councilmembers

Date: _____

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
AND THE
CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTIES

Concurring Party


Owl Clan Chumash

Dr. Kote Lotah, Mrs. Lin A-Lul'Koy Lotah, or Mr. Qun-Tan Shup

Date: _____

Concurring Party

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians



Kenneth Kahh
Chairperson

Date: 10/16/19

Concurring Party

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation

John Tommy Rosas
Tribal Administrator

Date: _____

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
AND THE
CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTIES

Concurring Party

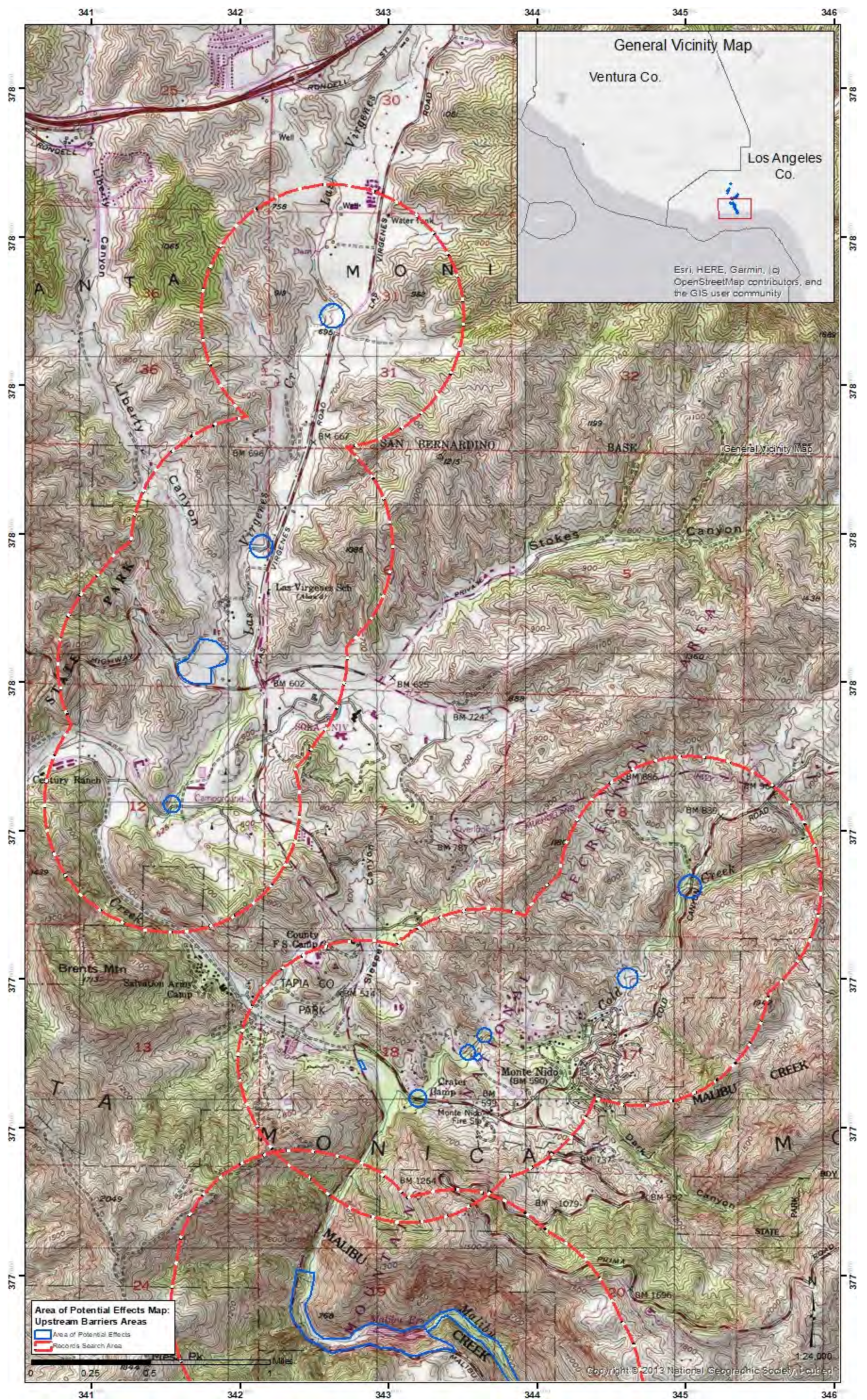
Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation

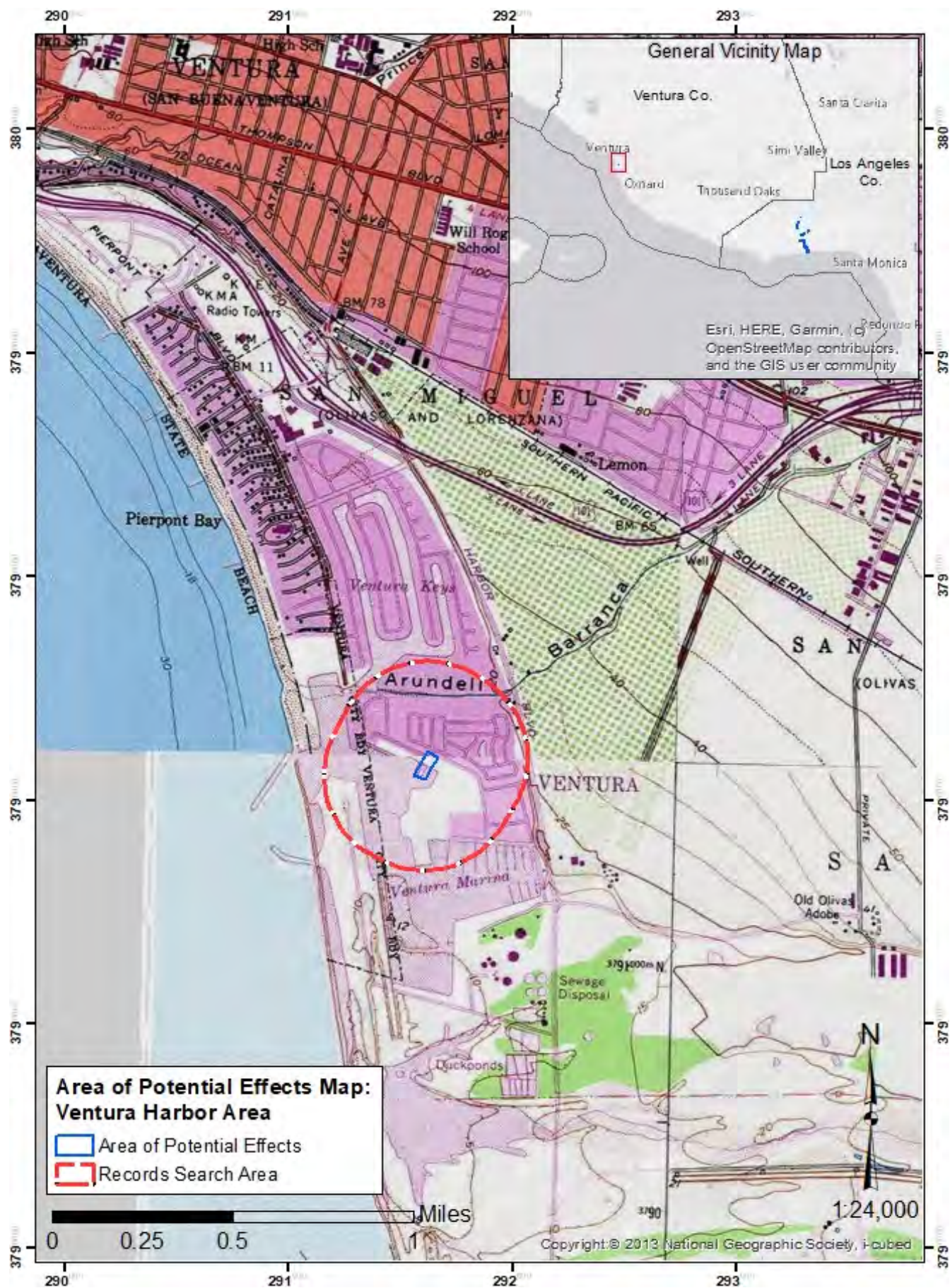
Mati Waiya
Executive Director

Date: _____

ATTACHMENT A
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAPS
(Approved for Public Release)







ATTACHMENT B
MONITORING AND TREATMENT PLAN

Monitoring and Treatment Plan
To be inserted here post-execution
And prior to construction per Stipulation II.A

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Lisa Ann L. Mangat, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
Telephone: (916) 445-7000 FAX: (916) 445-7053
calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

September 16, 2019

In reply refer to: COE_2016_1021_001

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

A. Meg McDonald, Archaeologist
US Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
915 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90017

RE: Section 106 consultation for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration, Section 106
Memorandum of Agreement

Dear Ms. McDonald:

The Office of Historic Preservation is pleased to transmit to you the executed *Memorandum of Agreement Between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Resolution of Adverse Effects Associated with the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California*. This agreement was executed pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800 (as amended 8-05-04), regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. We understand your staff will circulate the agreement among the concurring parties for their signature and then will provide copies of those signature pages to us for the project file, as well as provide final copies to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

We look forward to successfully implementing the terms of this agreement. If you require further information, please contact Anmarie Medin of my staff at (916) 445-7023 or Anmarie.Medin@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'JP' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Leslie L. Hartzell, Ph.D
Department Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Division
California State Parks
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296

Dear Dr. Hartzell:

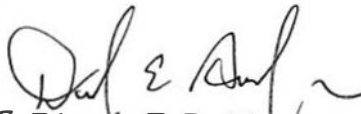
The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The Corps has previously consulted with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the identification of historic properties and assessment of adverse effects. We received a letter from the SHPO dated April 5, 2018, concurring that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C but not under criteria B or D, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

Per the letter from the SHPO to the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) dated December 19, 2017, the Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region. The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steels rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).

Enclosed is a draft MOA for your review and comment. We have coordinated informally with Ms. Barbara Tejada and Ms. Jamie King of CDPR, Angeles District regarding the enclosed MOA, and expect that they will coordinate any further comments with your office. We have also coordinated informally with Ms. Koren Tippet of the Office of Historic Preservation. We are consulting concurrently with the federally recognized Indian Tribes and other Native American groups listed in the MOA as concurring parties, and will share comments with CDPR and the SHPO as they are received. Notification of the adverse effect determination has also been sent to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; they have declined to participate. Outreach to the public and other interested parties will be conducted through the USACE Public Notice process. If further information is required regarding this project, please contact Dr. Meg McDonald, District Archaeologist, at (213) 452-3849 or a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,


✶ Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)

Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study Project Consultation regarding Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)		
Contact	Notice Rec'd	Notes
California State Parks Cultural Resources Division Leslie L. Hartzell, Ph.D. Department Preservation Officer P.O. Box 942896 Sacramento, CA 94296	Letter dated 7/10/2018 mailed with draft MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/24/2018: Follow-up email with electronic copy of draft MOA sent. 8/2/2018: Comments and edits received from Leslie Hartzell and Steve Hilton. 7/15/19: Received final comments from Steve Hilton.
Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennsle Chairwoman jtumamait@hotmail.com 805-646-6214 Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr. 805-987-5314 Kathleen Pappo 310-831-5295	Letter dated 7/10/2018 mailed with draft MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/24/2018: Follow-up email with electronic copy of draft MOA sent. No comments received on the MOA.
Owl Clan Chumash Dr. & Mrs. Kote & Lin A-Lul'Koy Lotah mupaka@gmail.com 805-472-9536 voice/fax Qun-Tan Shup mupaka@gmail.com 805-835-2382 cell	Letter dated 7/10/2018 mailed with draft MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/24/2018: Follow-up email with electronic copy of draft MOA sent. No comments received on the MOA.
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com 626-926-4131	Letter dated 7/10/2018 mailed with draft MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously deferred to Chumash.
Gabrieleno Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson GTTribalcouncil@aol.com 626-483-3564 cell 626-286-1262 fax	Letter dated 7/10/2018 mailed with draft MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/24/2018: Follow-up email with electronic copy of draft MOA sent. No comments received on the MOA.
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert F. Dorame Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources gtongva@verizon.net 562-761-6417 voice/fax	Letter dated 7/10/2018 mailed with draft MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/24/2018: Follow-up email with electronic copy of draft MOA sent. No comments received on the MOA.

Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study Project Consultation regarding Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)		
Contact	Notice Rec'd	Notes
Gabrielino Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com 951-807-0479 Ed White, Tribal Secretary Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director samdunlap@earthlink.net 909-262-9351	Letter dated 7/10/2018 mailed with draft MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/24/2018: Follow-up email with electronic copy of draft MOA sent. No comments received on the MOA.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe 310-587-2203 Tribal Office Linda Candelaria Councilmember LCandelaria1@GabrielinoTribe.org 626-676-1184 cell Charles Alvarez Councilmember roadkingcharles@aol.com	Letter dated 7/10/2018 mailed with draft MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/24/2018: Follow-up email with electronic copy of draft MOA sent. No comments received on the MOA.
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians (805) 688-7997 (805) 686-9578 Fax Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson kkahn@santaynezchumash.org Freddie Romero Cultural Resources Coordinator Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council freddyromero1959@yahoo.com 805-688-7997, ext. 37 Antonio Flores, Chairperson Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council elders@santaynezchumash.org (805) 688-7997 (805) 693-1768 fax Sam Cohen, Tribal Admin/Counsel info@santaynezchumash.org	Letter dated 7/10/2018 mailed with draft MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/24/2018: Follow-up email with electronic copy of draft MOA sent. 12/3/18: Telephone call with Freddie Romero regarding the issue of screening the volume of deposits behind the dam when they are removed. He said that he looked at Malibu Dam a couple of years ago, that screening isn't feasible with the volume, can't even easily monitor, and the time and funding isn't very feasible. He said he ended up with more questions no real feasible answers, but maybe screening of a sample would be feasible. No comments specific to the MOA received.
David Paul Dominguez Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation tokayadave@aol.com 805-667-7569	Letter dated 7/10/2018 mailed with draft MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/24/2018: Follow-up email with electronic copy of draft MOA sent. No comments received on the MOA.

Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study Project Consultation regarding Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)		
Contact	Notice Rec'd	Notes
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation (TATTN) John Tommy Rosas Tribal Administrator tattnlaw@gmail.com 310-570-6567	Letter dated 7/10/2018 emailed with draft MOA on 7/18/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7/24/2018: Follow-up email with electronic copy of draft MOA sent. 8/24/2018: Comments returned on MOA Word document include: Corrections/comments regarding names and status of several tribes. Comment that NAGPRA should be in effect based on the use of Federal funding. Comment that TATTN and the Kizh Nation have requested to perform the required Native American monitoring. Crossed out "Most Likely Descendant(s) (defined in California PRC Section 5097.98) are taken into consideration" in the Curation stipulation. Stated in the Confidentiality stipulation that the MOA should have a "NDA" (probably a non-disclosure agreement based on context) for concurring signatories.
Malibu Creek State Park Docents P.O. 4790, West Hills, CA 91308 Rick Montgomery President rick_crm@yahoo.com Kathy Julian kathj.33@gmail.com Brian Rooney Brian.Rooney@R7.Media.com	email request sent 4/14/18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email sent to Malibu area historical societies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> requested if they have an interest in consulting on the project; requested if they would like to be a concurring party on the MOA; requested a response to my email. Mr. Montgomery desires to remain neutral, answer largely non-responsive as to participation. Mr. Rooney directed me to Mr. Ron Rindge as having the most knowledge of the area.
Calabasas-Las Virgenes Historical Society P.O. Box 8067 Calabasas, CA 91372 Taryn Wayne (President at time of contact) taryn.wayne@gmail.com Judy Jordan, President (current) Cimberly Castellon, Member-at-Large CimCastellon@gmail.com	email request sent 4/14/18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email sent to Malibu area historical societies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> requested if they have an interest in consulting on the project; requested if they would like to be a concurring party on the MOA; requested a response to my email. No response received.
California State Lands Commission Jamie Garrett Jamie.Garrett@slc.ca.gov	5/15/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conference call with Jamie Garrett, California State Lands Commission, and Barbara Tejada, California State Parks and Recreation, regarding EIS/EIR comments from CSLC. Questions regarding CSLC participation in a PA/MOA, consensus determinations of eligibility, etc. Per our conversation, CSLC declined to participate in an agreement document.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Mr. Anthony Morales
Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, California 91778

Dear Chairman Morales:


The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).

Enclosed is a draft MOA for your review and comment; your feedback will help determine treatments to known historic properties and post-review discoveries and reporting expectations. Your comments will also be shared with the SHPO. We have coordinated the enclosed MOA informally with Barbara Tejada, District Archeologist, and Jamie King, Environmental Scientist, of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), Angeles District, and Ms. Koren Tippet of the Office of Historic Preservation. We are consulting concurrently with Dr. Leslie Hartzell of the Cultural Resources Division, CDPR, and federally recognized Indian Tribes and other Native American groups listed in the MOA as concurring parties, and the State Historic Preservation Officer. Notification of the adverse effect determination has also been sent to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; they have declined to participate. Outreach to the public and other interested parties will be conducted through the USACE Public Notice process. If further information is required regarding this project, please contact Dr. Meg McDonald, District Archaeologist, at (213) 452-3849 or a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,



Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

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

Dear Chairman Salas:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).

Enclosed is a draft MOA for your review and comment; your feedback will help determine treatments to known historic properties and post-review discoveries and reporting expectations. Your comments will also be shared with the SHPO. We have coordinated the enclosed MOA informally with Barbara Tejada, District Archeologist, and Jamie King, Environmental Scientist, of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), Angeles District, and Ms. Koren Tippet of the Office of Historic Preservation. We are consulting concurrently with Dr. Leslie Hartzell of the Cultural Resources Division, CDPR, and federally recognized Indian Tribes and other Native American groups listed in the MOA as concurring parties, and the State Historic Preservation Officer. Notification of the adverse effect determination has also been sent to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; they have declined to participate. Outreach to the public and other interested parties will be conducted through the USACE Public Notice process. If further information is required regarding this project, please contact Dr. Meg McDonald, District Archaeologist, at (213) 452-3849 or a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,



Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Mr. Robert F. Dorame
Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, California 90707

Dear Chairman Dorame:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).

Enclosed is a draft MOA for your review and comment; your feedback will help determine treatments to known historic properties and post-review discoveries and reporting expectations. Your comments will also be shared with the SHPO. We have coordinated the enclosed MOA informally with Barbara Tejada, District Archeologist, and Jamie King, Environmental Scientist, of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), Angeles District, and Ms. Koren Tippet of the Office of Historic Preservation. We are consulting concurrently with Dr. Leslie Hartzell of the Cultural Resources Division, CDPR, and federally recognized Indian Tribes and other Native American groups listed in the MOA as concurring parties, and the State Historic Preservation Officer. Notification of the adverse effect determination has also been sent to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; they have declined to participate. Outreach to the public and other interested parties will be conducted through the USACE Public Notice process. If further information is required regarding this project, please contact Dr. Meg McDonald, District Archaeologist, at (213) 452-3849 or a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,



Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Ms. Sandonne Goad
Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, California 90086

Dear Chairwoman Goad:

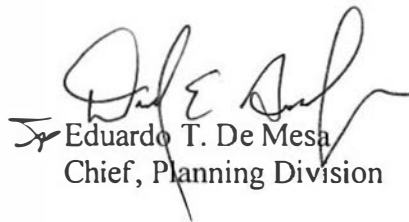
The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).

Enclosed is a draft MOA for your review and comment; your feedback will help determine treatments to known historic properties and post-review discoveries and reporting expectations. Your comments will also be shared with the SHPO. We have coordinated the enclosed MOA informally with Barbara Tejada, District Archeologist, and Jamie King, Environmental Scientist, of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), Angeles District, and Ms. Koren Tippet of the Office of Historic Preservation. We are consulting concurrently with Dr. Leslie Hartzell of the Cultural Resources Division, CDPR, and federally recognized Indian Tribes and other Native American groups listed in the MOA as concurring parties, and the State Historic Preservation Officer. Notification of the adverse effect determination has also been sent to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; they have declined to participate. Outreach to the public and other interested parties will be conducted through the USACE Public Notice process. If further information is required regarding this project, please contact Dr. Meg McDonald, District Archaeologist, at (213) 452-3849 or a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,



Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Mr. Sam Dunlap
Cultural Resources Director
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, California 90086

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

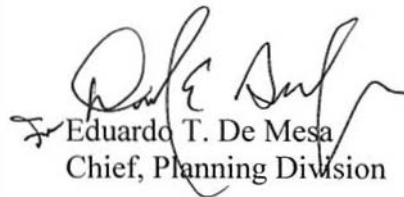
The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).

Enclosed is a draft MOA for your review and comment; your feedback will help determine treatments to known historic properties and post-review discoveries and reporting expectations. Your comments will also be shared with the SHPO. We have coordinated the enclosed MOA informally with Barbara Tejada, District Archeologist, and Jamie King, Environmental Scientist, of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), Angeles District, and Ms. Koren Tippet of the Office of Historic Preservation. We are consulting concurrently with Dr. Leslie Hartzell of the Cultural Resources Division, CDPR, and federally recognized Indian Tribes and other Native American groups listed in the MOA as concurring parties, and the State Historic Preservation Officer. Notification of the adverse effect determination has also been sent to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; they have declined to participate. Outreach to the public and other interested parties will be conducted through the USACE Public Notice process. If further information is required regarding this project, please contact Dr. Meg McDonald, District Archaeologist, at (213) 452-3849 or a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,



Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Mr. Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr.
Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians
331 Mira Flores Court
Camarillo, California 93012

Dear Mr. Banuelos:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Ms. Kathleen Pappo
Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians
2762 Vista Mesa Drive
Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90275

Dear Ms. Pappo:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Ms. Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie
Chairwoman
Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians
365 North Poli Avenue
Ojai, California 93023

Dear Chairwoman Tumamait-Stennslie:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Mr. Ed White
Tribal Secretary
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, California 90086

Dear Mr. White:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Dr. and Mrs. Kote and Lin A-Lul'Koy Lotah
Owl Clan Chumash
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, California 93426

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Lotah:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Mr. Qun-Tan Shup
Owl Clan Chumash
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, California 93426

Dear Mr. Shup:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Mr. Charles Alvarez
Councilmember
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
24353 Vanowen Street
West Hills, California 91307

Dear Councilmember Alvarez:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Mr. Kenneth Kahn
Chairperson
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, California 93460

Dear Chairman Kahn:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Mr. Manuel Armenta
Chairperson
Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
P.O. Box 365
Santa Ynez, California 93460

Dear Chairman Armenta:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

July 10, 2018

Planning Division

Mr. John Tommy Rosas
Tribal Administrator
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
578 Washington Boulevard, Unit 384
Marina Dey Rey, California 90292

Dear Mr. Rosas:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Los Angeles District is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE has previously consulted with you regarding Tribal concerns about historic properties, identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, and Tribal views on the undertaking's effects on such properties; we are now requesting your participation in the resolution of adverse effects to identified historic properties per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii). We have determined that the Rindge Dam (P-19-192309) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, that the proposed undertaking would adversely affect the dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

The Rindge Dam is NRHP eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region, and under Criterion C with the following character-defining features:

- a. The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
- b. The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
- c. The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
- d. The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
- e. The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

WHEREAS, the Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the lead Federal agency, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), the non-federal sponsor for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project (Project), in partial response to the Resolution adopted by the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation (February 5, 1992), are partnering to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek, Los Angeles County, with an emphasis on habitat access for steelhead trout in the Malibu Creek watershed, which would restore nationally significant aquatic habitat ecosystem function to the region and include benefits to the Malibu shoreline area; and

WHEREAS, the USACE and the CDPR, based on the findings of the feasibility study, public, resource agency and stakeholder input on the array of alternatives, have identified the preferred alternative as removal of the Rindge Dam, spillway, and impounded sediment over a several year period during the dry seasons; with truck-to-barge offshore placement of the beach-compatible sediments east of the Malibu Pier via Ventura Harbor; assumed placement of the remaining two-thirds of the impounded sediments at the Calabazas Landfill if no other specific uses are identified; with removal or modification of additional upstream barriers along the Las Virgenes and Cold creeks to allow for supplementary habitat; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has determined that implementation of the preferred alternative is an undertaking subject to compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.) (NHPA), and its implementing regulations; and

WHEREAS, the undertaking consists of the removal of the Malibu Creek Rindge Dam concrete arch and spillway, and the impounded sediment behind the dam, and modification or removal of eight upstream partial aquatic habitat barriers along Las Virgenes and Cold creeks. For the preferred alternative, sands removed from behind Rindge Dam will be transported by truck to the Ventura Harbor and barged to the nearshore area east of Malibu Pier, and non-sandy sediments will be trucked to the Calabazas Landfill for disposal. Removal of Rindge Dam, the impounded sediment, and upstream aquatic barriers restore 18 miles of aquatic habitat connectivity from the Pacific Ocean to upland locations in the Malibu State Park and Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has determined that the undertaking will have an adverse effect on the Rindge Dam (P-19-186946), which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the SHPO has concurred with this determination; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the special relationship between the Federal government and federally recognized Indian tribes, and section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA, 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(c)(2)(ii), the USACE is responsible for government-to-government consultation with federally-recognized Indian tribes; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has consulted with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, a federally recognized Indian tribe, regarding the effects on this undertaking on historic properties which have traditional religious and cultural importance and has invited them to sign this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has consulted with the Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino-

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

Tongva Tribe, the Owl Clan Chumash, the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation, and the Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation, non-federally recognized Indian tribes and community groups with a demonstrated interest regarding the effects of this undertaking on historic properties, and has invited them to sign this MOA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, the USACE shall continue to consult with the federally recognized and non-federally recognized Indian tribes throughout the implementation of this MOA regarding effects to historic properties to which they may attach religious and cultural significance, notwithstanding any decision by such Indian tribes to decline to be a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has consulted with the Calabasas Historical Society, the Malibu Adamson House Foundation, and the Malibu Creek Docents, local historical societies with a demonstrated interest regarding the effects of this undertaking on historic properties, and has invited them to sign this MOA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, under the California Public Resources Code (PRC) at Section 6313, all abandoned shipwrecks, archaeological sites, and historic or cultural resources on or in the tide and submerged lands of California are vested in the State and under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission (CSLC), the USACE has consulted with the CSLC and invited them to sign this MOA as a concurring party; and

WHEREAS, the USACE has consulted with the CDPR as the non-federal project sponsor and major landowner primarily responsible for resource management under State law and invited them to sign this MOA as an invited signatory; and

WHEREAS, the USACE consulted with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in accordance with section 106 of the NHPA to resolve the adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1), the USACE has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation, and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USACE, the SHPO, and the CDPR (collectively the “Signatories” and individually the “Signatory”) agree that should the undertaking move forward to construction, the following stipulations resolve adverse effects to historic properties associated with the undertaking, and that these stipulations shall govern the undertaking and all of its parts unless this MOA expires or is terminated.

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

STIPULATIONS

To the extent of its legal authority and in cooperation with the SHPO, CDPR, and concurring parties to this MOA, the USACE shall ensure that the following Stipulations are carried out, as indicated:

I. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

- A. The USACE has determined and documented the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking in consultation with the SHPO. Maps of the APE are provided in Attachment A. Modifications of the APE will be made in accordance with Stipulation I(B).
- B. The USACE may propose, in writing, that the APE be amended, and initiate a 30-day review period to consult on the proposal with the SHPO and consulting parties. The USACE will consider any comments received within the allotted review time, and will notify all consulting parties of all modification to the APE and distribute copies to the consulting parties.
- C. Any additions to the APE that result from the application of the process in Stipulation I(B) shall be subject to routine consultation under 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4(b) and (c), and, should historic properties be determined to be present in any addition to the APE, the USACE shall assess the undertaking's potential to affect such properties in accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4(d) and 800.5(a). The Signatories shall consult on resolutions to the undertaking's further adverse effects in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(b)(1).

II. TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

- A. The USACE and CDPR shall ensure that the following measures are implemented to resolve adverse effects to the Rindge Dam historic property as a result of the undertaking:
 - i) Document the history of Rindge Dam in publicly accessible and comprehensible media, including:
 - (1) Historic American Engineering Report (HAER) "short form report" and "outline format for engineering structures" with accompanying large-format film photographs, measured drawings, and field records. The completed report will be filed with the Library of Congress after appropriate reviews. If feasible, the report will incorporate measured drawings of the dam based on 3-dimensional laser scanning to document existing conditions and photographs taken during demolition to capture aspects of the unique construction, e.g., the use of embedded railroad rails as framework support for the structure.
 - (2) Produce a publicly available report about the Rindge Dam, including descriptions of its construction, its importance in the history and development of the Malibu community, including a short overview of historic concrete arch dams in California and the Rindge Dam's place in this typology.

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

- ii) Illustrate the importance of Rindge Dam to the history and development of the Malibu area by:
 - (1) CDPR construction of an interpretive overlook with historic timeline panels at the Sheriff's Overlook site;
 - (2) Produce a CDPR web page or color brochure about the dam and its history.
 - (3) If possible, salvage a block of concrete with the dam's date stamp to place with other interpretive panels, at the Adamson House or other location, as appropriate, within the park.
- B. The USACE will ensure that no activities related to the undertaking that may adversely affect historic properties are executed without coordination of the mitigation component.

III. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

If any Signatory determines that implementation of the undertaking will affect a previously unidentified property that may be eligible for the NRHP, or affect a known historic property in an unanticipated manner, the USACE will address the discovery, or unanticipated effect, in accordance with those provisions of 36 CFR 800.13(b) that relate to the treatment of discoveries and unanticipated effects. The USACE, in consultation with SHPO pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.13(c), may hereunder assume any discovered property to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Compliance with this stipulation shall satisfy the requirements of 36 C.F.R. § 800.13(a)(2).

IV. TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

To the extent not inconsistent with Federal law, the USACE shall ensure that Native American burials and related cultural items are treated in accordance with the applicable requirements of the PRC at Sections 5097.98 and 5097.991, and of the California Health and Human Safety Code at Section 7050.5(c).

V. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Following the execution of this MOA until it expires or is terminated, the USACE and CDPR shall provide the SHPO and concurring parties the following reports detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms.

- A. Annual Report. The USACE and CDPR shall prepare an annual report documenting actions carried out pursuant to this MOA. The reporting period shall be the fiscal year from October 1 to September 30. The annual report shall be distributed by January 15 of the following fiscal year to Signatories and concurring parties to the MOA and posted as a Public Notice on the USACE website. The annual report shall address issues and describe actions and accomplishments during the reporting period, including, as applicable:
 - i) historic property surveys and results;
 - ii) status of treatment and mitigation activities;
 - iii) ongoing and completed public education activities;

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

- iv) any issues that are affecting or may affect the ability of the USACE to continue to meet the terms of this MOA;
 - v) proposed scheduling changes, any problems encountered, and any disputes or objections received in the USACE's efforts to carry out the terms of this MOA.
- B. The USACE will distribute brief letter reports summarizing the preliminary results of mitigation tasks required by Stipulation II to the other Signatories and concurring parties for review and comment within 30 days of completion of each mitigation task. The SHPO and concurring parties will have 30 days upon receipt of each letter report to submit written comments to the USACE. Lack of response within this review period shall not preclude the USACE from authorizing revisions to the draft letter reports as the USACE deems appropriate. The USACE shall ensure that any written comments received are taken into account during the preparation of the final letter reports. The USACE will provide final copies to the other Signatories and concurring parties.
- C. The USACE will distribute draft technical reports documenting the mitigation of adverse effects to the other Signatories and concurring parties for review and comment within six months of completion of each mitigation task. The SHPO, and concurring parties will have 30 days upon receipt of each draft technical report to submit written comments to the USACE. Lack of response within this review period shall not preclude the USACE from authorizing revisions to the draft technical reports as the USACE deems appropriate. The USACE shall ensure that any written comments received are taken into account during the preparation of the final technical reports. The USACE will provide copies of the final technical documents to the other Signatories, concurring parties, and the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

VI. STANDARDS

- A. Professional Qualifications. The USACE shall ensure that all activities and tasks prescribed by Stipulation II of this MOA are carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, a person or persons that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-39) in the appropriate disciplines.
- B. Documentation Standards. Written documentation prescribed by Stipulation V of this MOA shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44740), as well as to applicable standards and guidelines established by the SHPO.
- C. Curation Standards. All materials and records resulting from the historic preservation work prescribed by this MOA which are the property of CDPR will be curated by CDPR in compliance with guidelines established by the State Historical Resources Commission pursuant to their authority in PRC Section 5020.5(b) written to supplement 36 C.F.R. Part 79. The USACE and CDPR will assure that, to the extent permitted by applicable Federal law and regulation and California PRC, the views of the federally recognized and non-federally recognized Indian tribes and Most Likely Descendant(s) (defined in California PRC Section 5097.98) are taken into

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

consideration when decisions are made about the disposition of Native American archaeological material and records originating from lands not owned by CDPR as well as those owned by CDPR.

VII. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

USACE's obligations under this MOA are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and the Stipulations of this MOA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. The USACE shall make reasonable and good faith efforts to secure the necessary funds to implement this MOA in its entirety. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs the USACE's ability to implement the Stipulations of this agreement, the USACE shall consult in accordance with the amendment and termination procedures found at Stipulations XII and XIII of this MOA.

VIII. CONFIDENTIALITY

The Signatories acknowledge that historic properties covered by this MOA are subject to the provisions of Section 304 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 307103) and 36 C.F.R. § 800.11(c) relating to the disclosure of historic property information and having so acknowledged, will ensure that all actions and documentation prescribed by this MOA, including contractor requirements, are consistent with Section 304 of the NHPA, 36 C.F.R. § 800.11(c), and the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552, as amended).

IX. DURATION OF THIS MOA

- A. Unless amended or modified pursuant to Stipulation XII, this MOA shall remain in force until whichever of these events occurs first: (1) 15 years after the effective date; or (2) the MOA is terminated pursuant to Stipulation XIII.
- B. Sixty days prior to expiration of the MOA, the Signatories will consult to determine whether the terms of the MOA have been met, whether revisions are needed, and whether the duration of the MOA should be extended.

X. EMERGENCIES

Emergency actions are those actions deemed necessary by the USACE as an immediate and direct response to an emergency situation, i.e., a disaster or emergency declared by the President or governor of California, or other immediate threats to life or property, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.12(b). Emergency actions under this MOA are only those implemented within 30 calendar days from the initiation of the emergency situation. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from these and all other provisions of this MOA.

If the emergency action has the potential to affect historic properties, the USACE shall notify the SHPO, CDPR, and concurring parties affording them an opportunity to comment within seven days of notification. If the USACE determines that circumstances do not permit 7 days for comment, the USACE shall notify the SHPO, CDPR, and concurring parties and invite any comments within the time available.

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

XI. RESOLVING OBJECTIONS

- A. Should the SHPO or CDPR object in writing at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, the USACE shall consult with the SHPO and CDPR to resolve the objection for a period of 30 days upon receipt of the notification.
- B. If the objection is resolved, the USACE may authorize the disputed action to proceed in accordance with the terms of such resolution.
- C. If the objection cannot be resolved through such consultation, the USACE will forward all documentation relevant to the objection, including the USACE proposed resolution, to the ACHP and follow the process outlined at 36 C.F.R. § 800.7(c). Any comments provided by the ACHP within 45 days after its receipt of all relevant documentation will be taken into account by the USACE in reaching a final decision regarding the objection. The USACE will notify the other Signatories and concurring parties in writing of its final decision within 14 days after it is rendered or as extended by the Signatories.
- D. The USACE's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the objection remain unchanged.
- E. At any time during implementation of the terms of this MOA, should an objection pertaining to the MOA be raised by a concurring party, the USACE shall notify the other Signatories and other concurring parties within 48 hours, consult with the other Signatories about the objection, and take the objection into account. The other concurring parties may comment on the objection to the USACE. The USACE shall consult with the objecting concurring party/parties for no more than 30 days following receipt of the objection. Within 14 days following closure of consultation, the USACE will render a final decision regarding the objection and proceed accordingly after notifying the other Signatories and concurring parties of its decision in writing. In reaching its final decision, the USACE will take into account all comments from the concurring parties regarding the objection.

XII. AMENDMENTS

- A. This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all Signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all Signatories is filed with the ACHP.
- B. Appendices to this MOA may be individually revised or updated through consultation and agreement in writing of the Signatories without requiring amendment of the MOA, unless the Signatories through such consultation decide otherwise. Upon revising any Appendix, the USACE shall append any revised document to this MOA and share the final revised document with the SHPO, CDPR, the ACHP, and concurring parties.

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

XIII. TERMINATION

If any Signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other Signatories to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XII, above. If within 60 days of receipt of the notification, or as extended by the Signatories, an amendment cannot be reached, any Signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other Signatories. Once the MOA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, the USACE shall continue to follow the process provided at 36 C.F.R. § 800.4 – 6 until (a) a new agreement is executed pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6 or (b) the USACE requests, takes into account, and responds to the comments of the ACHP under 36 C.F.R. § 800.7. The USACE shall notify the other Signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

EXECUTION of this MOA by the USACE, the SHPO, and CDPR, including the submission and filing of this MOA with the ACHP pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(b)(1)(iv), and subsequent implementation of its terms, shall evidence that the USACE has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

Signature pages follow

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

SIGNATORY

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District

Eduardo T. De Mesa, Chief, Planning Division

Date: _____

DRAFT

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

SIGNATORY

Office of Historic Preservation

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: _____

DRAFT

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

INVITED SIGNATORY

California Department of Parks and Recreation

Leslie L. Hartzell, Ph.D., Department Preservation Officer

Date: _____

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTY

Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians

Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie, Chair

Date: _____

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTY

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson

Date: _____

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTY

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson

Date: _____

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTY

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources

Date: _____

Page 16 of 27

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTY

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Bernie Acuna, Tribal Chair, or Charles Alvarez, Council Member

Date: _____

DRAFT

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTY

Owl Clan Chumash

Dr. Kote Lotah, Mrs. Lin A-Lul’Koy Lotah, or Mr. Qun-Tan Shup

Date: _____

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTY

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson

Date: _____

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTY

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation

John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administrator

Date: _____

DRAFT

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES DISTRICT,
THE CALIFORNIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTY

Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation

Mati Waiya, Executive Director

Date: _____

**MOA REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA**

**ATTACHMENT A
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT MAPS
(Approved for Public Release)**

MOA REGARDING THE MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

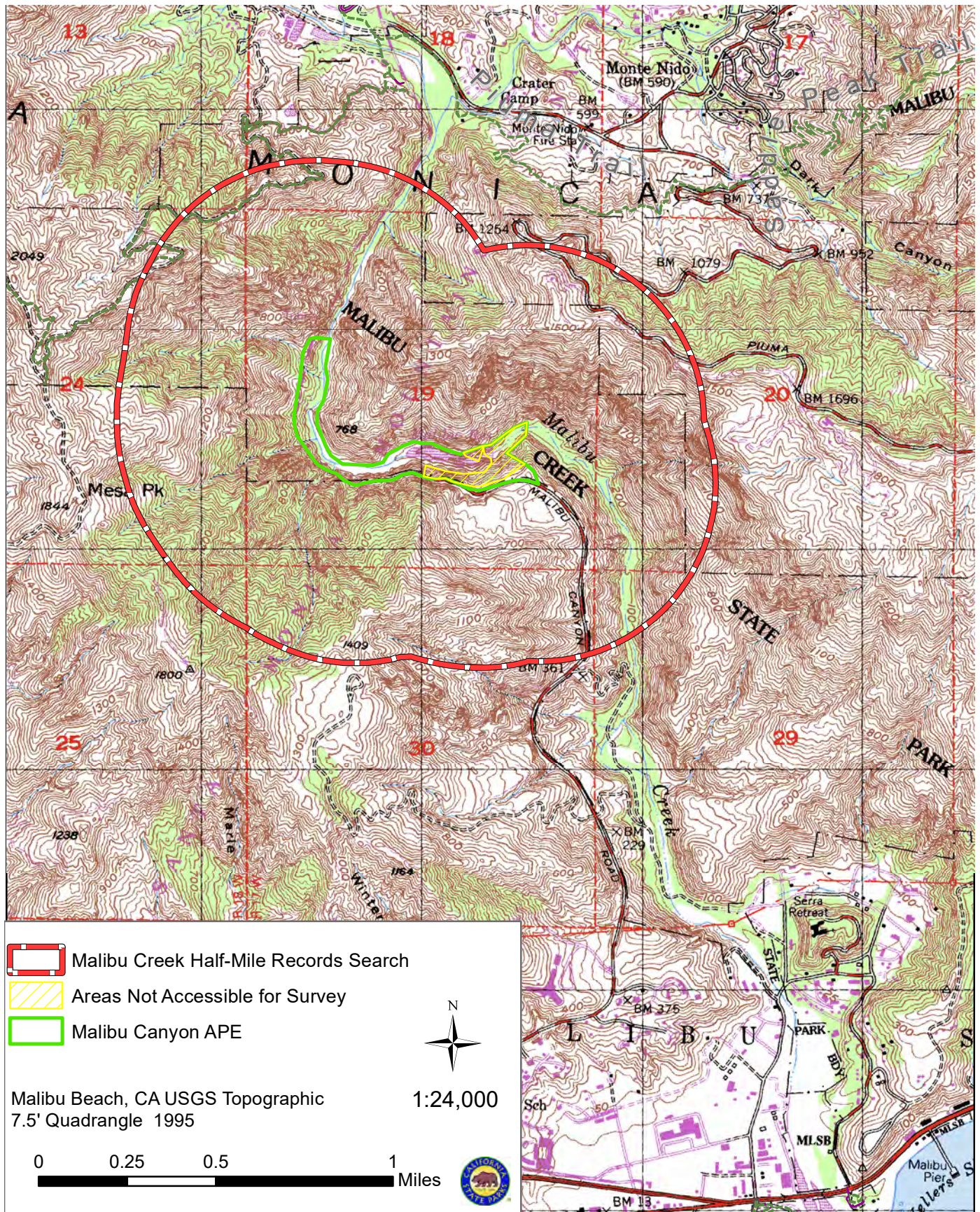
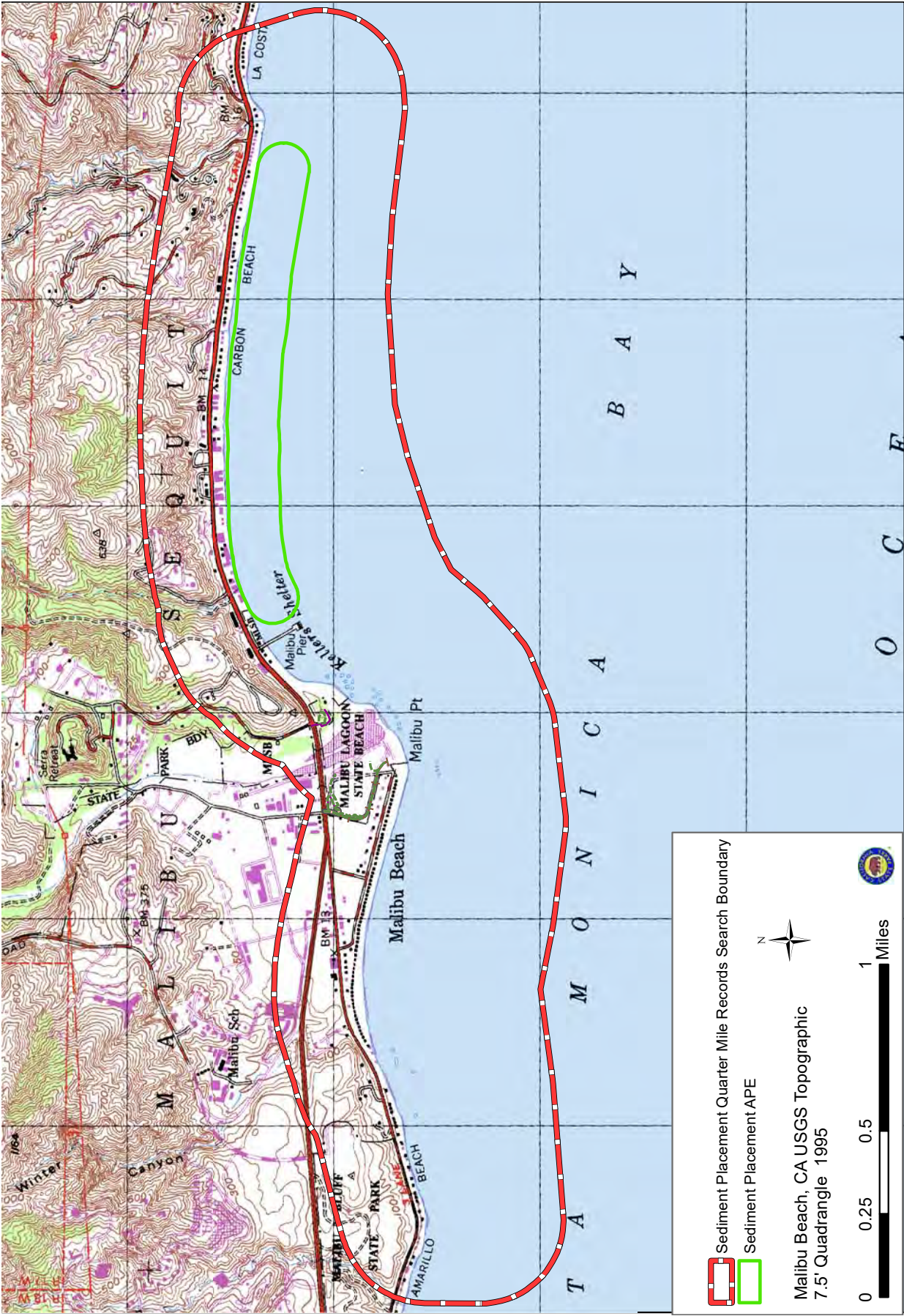


Figure 1 - Malibu Canyon Area of Potential Effect Map



Ventura Harbor APE
Ventura Harbor Quarter Mile Records Search

Oxnard, CA
 USGS Topographic 7.5' Quadrangle 1949,
 Photorevised 1967

1:24,000

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Page 25 of 27

Topographic map of the Malibu Beach, CA area. The map shows the upstream barriers for the North Half Mile Records Search Boundary (red line) and the Upstream North APE (green line). The map includes contour lines, roads, and various landmarks. A legend in the bottom right corner defines the red and green boundary lines. A scale bar and north arrow are also present.

Legend:

- Upstream Barriers North Half Mile Records Search Boundary (Red line)
- Upstream North APE (Green line)

Scale: 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

North Arrow: N

Map Labels: Malibu Beach, CA (1995) and Calabasas, CA (1952, PR 1967) USGS Topographic 7.5' Quadrangle

Map Features: Liberty Canyon, Las Virgenes, San Bernardino, Stokes, Century Ranch, Campground, County P S Camp 3, Well, Water Tank, BM 696, BM 667, BM 602, BM 625, BM 724, 1439, 1065, 1085, 1095, 1199, 1675, 1340, 952, 900, 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 0.

Page 26 of 27

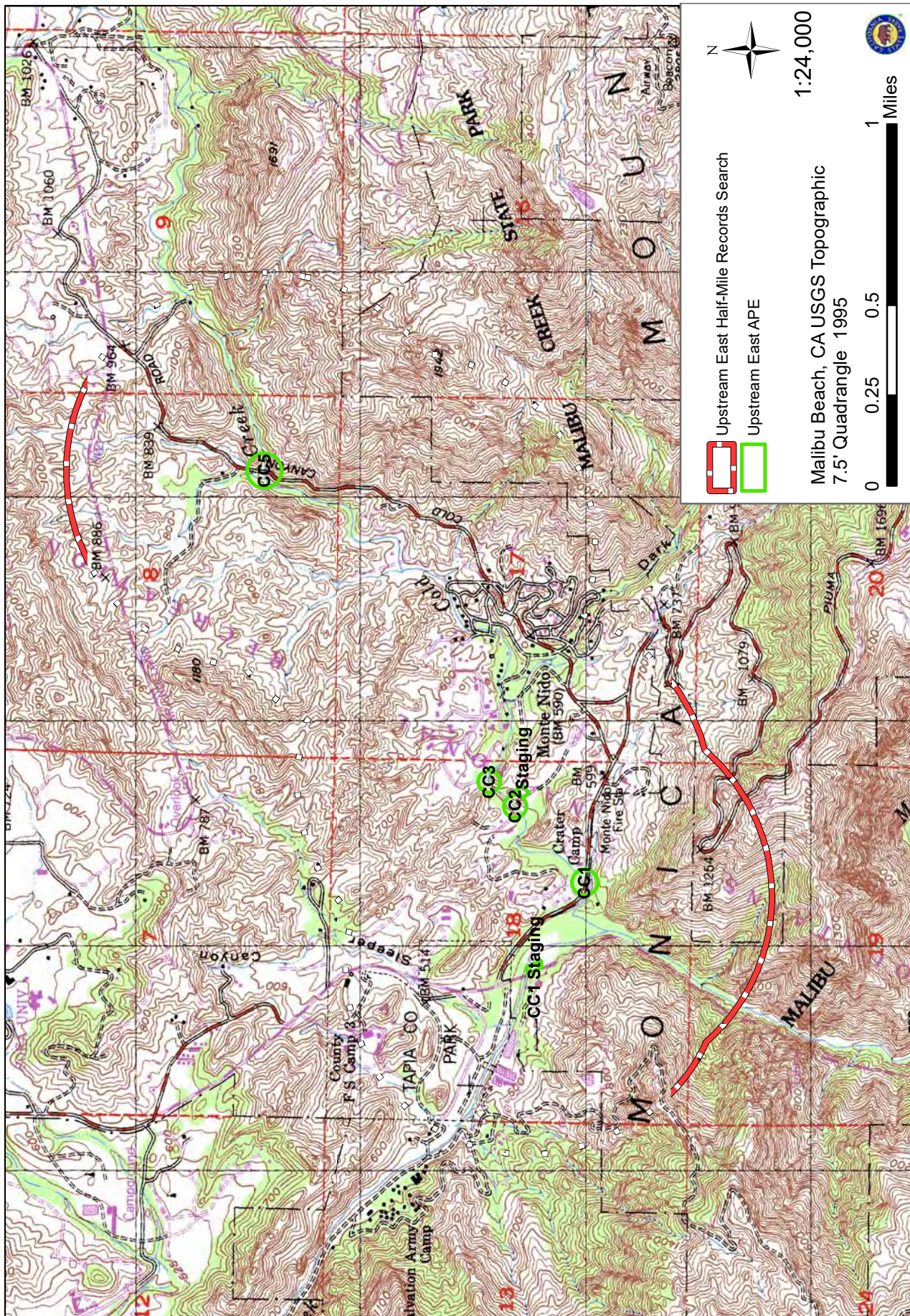


Figure 5 - Upstream Barriers East Area of Potential Effect Map



Preserving America's Heritage

April 20, 2018

Meg McDonald
Archaeologist
Regional Planning Section/Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Ref: *Proposed Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project in Malibu Creek State Park
Los Angeles County; Ventura County, California*

Dear Ms. McDonald:

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has received your notification and supporting documentation regarding the adverse effects of the referenced undertaking on a property or properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based upon the information provided, we have concluded that Appendix A, *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, of our regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), does not apply to this undertaking. Accordingly, we do not believe that our participation in the consultation to resolve adverse effects is needed. However, if we receive a request for participation from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), affected Indian tribe, a consulting party, or other party, we may reconsider this decision. Additionally, should circumstances change, and it is determined that our participation is needed to conclude the consultation process, please notify us.

Pursuant to 36 CFR §800.6(b)(1)(iv), you will need to file the final Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), developed in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and any other consulting parties, and related documentation with the ACHP at the conclusion of the consultation process. The filing of the MOA, and supporting documentation with the ACHP is required in order to complete the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Thank you for providing us with the notification of adverse effect. If you have any questions or require further assistance, please contact Mr. Christopher Daniel at 202-517-0223 or via e-mail at cdaniel@achp.gov.

Sincerely,

Artisha Thompson
Historic Preservation Technician
Office of Federal Agency Programs

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

401 F Street NW, Suite 308 • Washington, DC 20001-2637
Phone: 202-517-0200 • Fax: 202-517-6381 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov



Preserving America's Heritage

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Electronic Section 106 Documentation Submittal System (e106) Form
MS Word format**

Send to: *e106@achp.gov*

I. Basic information

- 1. Name of federal agency** (If multiple agencies, state them all and indicate whether one is the lead agency):

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (USACE)

- 2. Name of undertaking/project** (Include project/permit/application number if applicable):

Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration

- 3. Location of undertaking** (Indicate city(s), county(s), state(s), land ownership, and whether it would occur on or affect historic properties located on tribal lands):

Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, and Ventura Harbor, Ventura County, California. Project area/area of potential effects (APE) is primarily owned by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR). Upstream barriers Las Virgenes (LV) 3 and LV4, and Cold Creek (CC) 1 and CC5 are owned by Los Angeles County. Upstream barriers CC2 and CC3 are privately-owned.

- 4. Name and title of federal agency official and contact person for this undertaking**, including email address and phone number:

Agency official: Eduardo De Mesa, Chief, Planning Division (eduardo.t.demesa@usace.army.mil, 213-452-3783, cell 213-440-4397)

Contact Person: Meg McDonald, Archaeologist, Regional Planning Section/Planning Division (a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil, 213-452-3849)

Or Jim Hutchinson, Planner, Regional Technical Specialist, Planning Division, (james.d.hutchinson@usace.army.mil, 213-452-3826)

- 5. Purpose of notification.** Indicate whether this documentation is to:

- notify the ACHP of a finding that an undertaking may adversely affect historic properties, and
- invite the ACHP to participate in a Section 106 consultation
- propose to develop a project Programmatic Agreement (project PA) for complex or multiple undertakings in accordance with 36 C.F.R. 800.14(b)(3).

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

401 F Street NW, Suite 308 Washington, DC 20001-2637
Phone: 202-517-0200 Fax: 202-517-6381 achp@achp.gov www.achp.gov

The purpose of the notification is all that are listed. The Corps is notifying the ACHP that the undertaking for the proposed project may adversely affect historic properties. We request the ACHP participate in a Section 106 consultation as well as to participate in the development of a project Memorandum of Agreement.

II. Information on the Undertaking*

6. Describe the undertaking and nature of federal involvement (if multiple federal agencies are involved, specify involvement of each):

USACE and the CDPR intend to re-establish aquatic habitat connectivity in Malibu Creek by removing Rindge Dam as well as modifying/removing upstream aquatic barriers on Cold Creek and Las Virgenes Creek. Authority for project studies was initially contained in the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-53, Sect. 211) as an amendment to the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Currently the aquatic habitat in Malibu Creek is not connected above and below Rindge Dam, a 100-foot tall concrete arch dam. The dam itself is no longer functional and is filled with approximately 780,000 cubic yards (cy) of a variety of sediment types. The Malibu Creek Watershed contains habitat for endangered and threatened species.

The Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project has been evaluated in an Integrated Feasibility Report (IFR) with the USACE as the federal lead agency under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other relevant federal statutes, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The CDPR is the state lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other relevant state statutes. Federal participation by the USACE through a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement with the non-Federal project Sponsor CDPR is possible through a House Committee on Public Works and Transportation Resolution, adopted on February 5, 1992, for shore protection and other purposes between the San Pedro Breakwater and Point Mugu, California.

The proposed project includes three primary activities: removal of Rindge Dam; trucking, barging and placement of beach-compatible sediments in the nearshore environment; and removal or modification of eight upstream barriers. The Project originally consisted of four alternatives (see <http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Projects-Studies/Malibu-Creek-Study/>), including the No Action alternative and two variations of each proposed action alternative. Based on the findings of the IFR, as well as public and stakeholder input, the USACE Tentatively Selected Plan is the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP), known as Alternative 2b2, to be carried forward in the project planning process. The LPP proposes to reestablish aquatic habitat connectivity in Malibu Creek through removal of the Rindge Dam and associated spillway by taking out sections of the structures at the same rate as the estimated 780,000 cubic yards of impounded sediment behind the dam is removed using mechanical means during the dry seasons, estimated at 10-30 feet per season. Flood conditions and sedimentation downstream are expected to remain stable using this method, so no downstream flood mitigation measures would be required. The LPP also proposes the removal or modification of eight identified upstream barriers (LV1, LV2, LV3, LV4, CC1, CC2, CC3 and CC5). The proposed work on the upstream barriers ranges from roughening the bottom channel to complete removal.

Temporary construction staging is proposed at the Sheriff's Honor Camp site (aka Sheriff's Overlook). This staging area is expected to include trailers, vehicle parking and equipment storage. Two construction access ramps into Malibu Canyon would be constructed and maintained, vegetation would be removed from the sediment impoundment area, and dewatering wells and other controls for diverting creek water away from excavation areas would be installed. Dozers and loaders would be used to mine and haul the sediment away from the site.

Demolition of the dam is proposed to be undertaken using diamond-wire saw cutting methods and high impact breakers. The concrete spillway would be demolished by first pre-splitting the concrete from the rock substratum, then drilling and micro-blasting the surface to fracture the concrete, and manually breaking the concrete. Mobile cranes would be placed on pads and used to remove the dam and upper spillway concrete. Once the dam arch and sediment removal is nearly complete, the former arch footprint could then be used to access and remove the lower portion of the spillway apron from the bedrock.

The impounded sediment area extends from Rindge Dam to approximately 2,400 feet upstream of the dam, and the width is variable, ranging from 250 feet across at the Dam, and narrowing to about 100 feet wide approximately 1,400 feet upstream from the Dam. Depth of excavation of sediments ranges from 100 feet at the Dam, tapering down to 0 feet at the northern upstream edge of the sediment impoundment. Gradients of excavations after sediment removal would be determined based upon comprehensive geological and geotechnical investigations conducted during the project design phase, and would closely match pre-dam conditions.

Excavated beach-compatible “mostly sands” sediments, comprising approximately one-third the total volume of impounded sediments from behind the Dam and spillway, are proposed to be transported by truck to the Ventura Harbor and then shipped by barge for placement in the nearshore area east of Malibu Pier in a location that does not affect submerged aquatic vegetation. Some of the larger mined boulders and cobbles would be used to stabilize the final creek channel slope; all other sediments that do not have an identified beneficial use would be permanently disposed at the Calabasas Landfill.

Native vegetation will be re-established within the footprint of disturbance after completion of the Rindge Dam removal and the upstream barrier modifications, including all access roads and construction staging areas. After construction is completed, the Sheriff’s Overlook staging site would be restored and used as a turnout area along Malibu Canyon Road for short-term parking and a scenic overlook, which would include signs on the site history of Rindge Dam and the ecosystem restoration project.

7. Describe the Area of Potential Effects:

Rindge Dam is located in Malibu Creek, approximately three miles upstream of Malibu Lagoon, within Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County. The Dam and impounded sediment removal areas are located within Section 19, Township 1 South (T1S), Range 17 West (R17W), San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM). The Sheriff’s Overlook staging area is also in this vicinity. All Rindge Dam project areas are found on the Malibu Beach, CA 7.5’ USGS topographic map.

Four upstream barriers (LV1-LV4) are located along Las Virgenes Creek, a major tributary of Malibu Creek. LV1 and LV2 are located within Malibu Creek State Park, about 3.8 and 5.0 miles upstream of Rindge Dam (Section 12, T1S, R18W SBBM and Section 1, T1S, R18W; USGS Malibu Beach CA 7.5’ topographic quad, 1950, photorevised 1981) and the remaining two (LV3 and LV4) are located within the City of Calabasas, one-mile further north (Section 31, T1S, R17W SBBM, USGS Calabasas, CA 7.5’ topographic quad, 1952, photorevised 1967). Upstream barriers CC1-CC3 and CC5 are located along the Cold Creek tributary to Malibu Creek, beginning approximately 1.7 miles north and east of Rindge Dam. These are located in unincorporated Los Angeles County south of the City of Calabasas. CC1-CC3 are located within Section 18, T1S, R17W SBBM; and CC5 is located within Section 8, T1S, R17W (Malibu Beach, CA 7.5’ USGS topographic map). An additional ¼ mile radius records search for the Ventura Harbor area (USGS Oxnard, CA, 7.5’ topographic quad, 1949, photorevised 1967) was conducted on December 8, 2016 at the Central Coastal Information Center of the CHRIS.

8. Describe steps taken to identify historic properties:

Archival Research

Records searches were conducted February 6th and 13th, 2013 at the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Records Information System (CHRIS) for a ½ mile radius around the land-based project APE and ¼ mile radius around the offshore project APE in the Malibu Beach area. Sources consulted included the Information Center site and survey report records, and listings for the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

The following museums and archives were also consulted online and in person: the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Museum; the Los Angeles Times newspaper archives available through the California State Library; the Rindge and Adamson Family Papers at the Pepperdine University Special Collections Library; the online California Historic Shipwrecks Database (California State Lands Commission); the online Wrecks and Obstruction Database (Office of Coast Survey).

The records search identified one previously recorded cultural resource within the revised Malibu Canyon APE: P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam) (see Tables 1-4 in the accompanying report). No previously recorded resources were identified within the remaining revised project APE components (Sediment Placement, Upstream Barriers North, Upstream Barriers East, and Ventura Harbor). A previous evaluation of the Rindge Dam (see Appendix C of enclosed survey report) prepared on behalf of the USACE made the recommendation that the Rindge Dam (P-19-186946) is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria B and C; however, this evaluation report had not been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for concurrence. The resource is now recommended as eligible under Criterion C only.

Several additional sites, as well as historical structures, have been recorded within a half-mile radius of the four primary project areas, yet outside of, the revised project APE (see Tables 1-4 and Figures 1-5 in the accompanying report). [Note that there is some overlap in the records search boundaries of the Upstream Barrier APE components.]

Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey of accessible portions of the original project APE was conducted by CDPR archaeologists Barbara Tejada, Evan Ruiz, Bethany Weisberg, and Alexander Bevil in spring and summer 2013. Environmental Scientist Jamie King assisted on one 2013 survey. Barbara Tejada, accompanied by Environmental Scientists Jamie King and Danielle LeFer, surveyed from the proposed construction access road off of Malibu Canyon Road to the top of the Rindge Dam spillway on June 9, 2016, covering ground that was previously inaccessible in 2013 due to high water. The 2013 and 2016 surveys covered a portion of the sediment basin above Rindge Dam; the Sheriff's Overlook construction staging area; a 1.5-mile segment of the east side of Malibu Creek north from the Pacific Coast Highway bridge; upstream barriers; and proposed floodwall locations north of Pacific Coast Highway and west of Serra Road. Combined survey coverage of the upper Dam and impounded sediment basin is estimated at 65%. Additional pedestrian surveys of White Oak Farm were conducted by Barbara Tejada in fall and winter 2017-2018 to fully identify all historic features associated with the resource.

In general, pedestrian surveys of the project area were conducted by walking transects spaced from 2-10 meters apart, depending on vegetation cover and topography. All exposed sediments were inspected for the presence of cultural resources, with particular attention to animal burrow backdirt when ground visibility was limited. All previously recorded resources were re-located and site records were updated as necessary.

Due to steep terrain (in many cases a 1:1 slope), thick vegetation, flowing creeks and pools of water within canyon areas, survey was limited to areas safely accessible on foot. The eastern bank of the Rindge Dam, where the dam keeper's house was reported to have been, was not accessible, nor were the narrow steep slopes below Malibu Canyon Road leading to the portion of Malibu Canyon just below Rindge Dam. The portion of the APE from the base of the Dam to approximately 500 feet downstream has not been accessible for pedestrian survey to date. Opportunities to access these areas will continue to be explored during the project planning process. Portions of the APE which were inaccessible for survey are shown in Figure 1 of the enclosed survey report.

Coastal Resources Management, Inc. performed an underwater study to identify marine habitats and communities within the nearshore marine habitat in the vicinity of the proposed nourishment activities. The field survey portion included sidescan sonar and downlooking sonar technology to identify marine habitat types, seafloor types, aquatic vegetation and any large objects (including wrecks, debris, etc.) within the project offshore APE. Surveys were conducted on June 20th, 22nd and 28th, 2016 aboard the company's 22 ft. Carolina Skiff. Visual confirmation of the nature of a sunken vessel noted by Coastal Resources Management, Inc. was attempted by staff and volunteers from Malibu Divers in September 2017, but poor visibility hampered attempts to locate the craft. A follow-up dive was undertaken by County of Los Angeles Fire Department Rescue Boat Captain Eric Astourian on September 29, 2017, who was able to successfully locate and photograph the vessel.

Native American Consultation

USACE submitted a request on May 7, 2013 to the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to consult their Sacred Lands File in order to identify other culturally significant properties within the project APE, and to provide a contact list of Native American tribes, organizations or individuals with particular concern in the identified project areas. In a letter dated May 7, 2013, the NAHC reported that traditional cultural properties were identified at Topanga Beach and at the end of Point Dume, both areas that are no longer included in the project APE, and provided a list of Native American contacts.

An updated contact and Sacred Lands File search was requested and received from the NAHC on March 29, 2016. It was noted that sites of concern were located within the Malibu Beach quadrangle. Letters were sent to all contacts on April 13, 2016, including an invitation to an initial tribal consultation meeting and field visit on April 28, 2016. Follow-up phone calls were made by both CDPH and USACE in the interim prior to the meeting. Representatives from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, Wishtoyo Foundation, and the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation attended in person or via teleconference. Issues of concern voiced included participation of both Chumash and Gabrielino/Tongva representatives in consultation, the possibility of artifacts from upstream washed down into impounded sediments, and serious concerns about floodwall construction impacts to CA-LAN-264 (proposed in alternatives that have been eliminated).

All Native American contacts provided by the NAHC were notified of the public availability of the Draft IFR on January 25, 2017. A reminder notice of the March 1, 2017 public meeting was provided on February 27, 2017. On March 8, 2017, the USACE provided all Native American contacts meeting notes and presentations from the April 28, 2016 consultation meeting, and copies of the January 2017 draft cultural resources report for review and comment. Follow up emails and phone calls were conducted on and after April 10, 2017, and at least one Native American contact has followed up with additional phone calls since that time. Comments received since the April 2016 consultation meeting have been consistent with those expressed during the consultation meeting, requesting monitoring and screening of impounded sediments during removal, as they may contain cultural materials washed down from upstream sites.

Notification of the decision to move forward with the LPP alternative and a copy of the final revised report will be provided to all Native American contacts as part of on-going consultation.

9. Describe the historic property (or properties) and any National Historic Landmarks within the APE (or attach documentation or provide specific link to this information):

The cultural resources inventory conducted for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project APE has resulted in the identification of one historic property in the APE, the individually eligible Rindge Dam (P-19-186946).

10. Describe the undertaking's effects on historic properties:

Based on the determinations of eligibility and assessment of the LPP project alternative, the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project will have the potential to affect one historic property, the **Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)**. An assessment of effects for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project which we have determined will result in **an adverse effect** on the Rindge Dam has been provided in the enclosed report pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(a).

11. Explain how this undertaking would adversely affect historic properties (include information on any conditions or future actions known to date to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects):

This undertaking proposes to remove the non-functional Rindge Dam and modifying or removing upstream barriers on Cold and Las Virgenes creeks in order to restore 18 miles of upstream connectivity between the two sections of the creeks. All action alternatives propose removal of the Rindge Dam including or excluding the spillway; however, implementation of other alternatives could also result in adverse effects to additional historic properties, including the prehistoric village site of Humaliwo.

12. Provide copies or summaries of the views provided to date by any consulting parties, Indian tribes or Native Hawai'ian organizations, or the public, including any correspondence from the SHPO and/or THPO.

All SHPO correspondence is included in Appendix E of the enclosed report and the attached letter. A synopsis of tribal consultation current to the date of the report is included in Appendix D of the enclosed report.

* see *Instructions for Completing the ACHP e106 Form*

III. Optional Information

13. Please indicate the status of any consultation that has occurred to date. Are there any consulting parties involved other than the SHPO/THPO? Are there any outstanding or unresolved concerns or issues that the ACHP should know about in deciding whether to participate in consultation?

Anticipated Memorandum of Agreement Consulting Parties

Invited Signatory:

California Department of Parks and Recreation

Concurring Parties:

Federally recognized Indian tribe:

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

State/Local Agencies:

California State Lands Commission

Other community interest groups:

Calabasas-Las Virgenes Historical Society

Malibu Historical Society

Malibu Creek Docents Association

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**Lisa Ann L. Mangat, *Director*

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Telephone: (916) 445-7000 FAX: (916) 445-7053

calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

April 05, 2018

In reply refer to: COE_2016_1021_001

Mr. Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District
1455 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94103-1398

RE: Continuing Section 106 Consultation for the Ecosystem Restoration Project at
Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. De Mesa:

The California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) received your letter on March 19, 2018 continuing consultation on the above referenced project to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) is responding to comments I provided in a letter dated December 13, 2017. The COE is currently requesting concurrence on their eligibility determinations and finding of *adverse effect* for the proposed undertaking, and has provided the following document for review:

- *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report and Finding of Effect for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California* (California Department of Parks and Recreation, REVISED March 2018)

The COE is partnering with the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) to implement the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study (Project). The Project under the selected Locally Preferred Plan (LPP) alternative will include: removal of the Rindge Dam concrete arch and spillway structure; removal of impounded sediments behind the dam; modification/removal of eight upstream aquatic habitat barriers on Las Virgenes and Cold Creeks; disposal of concrete and sediment at the Calabasas Landfill; and placement of one-third volume of impounded sediment along the Malibu nearshore area via barges.

The COE is continuing consultation on their historic property identification efforts and eligibility determinations, as discussed below. The COE has concluded that proposed undertaking would have an adverse effect on the Rindge Dam. The COE's letter states

that several Native American Tribes have indicated an interest in continuing consultation on this undertaking, and that the COE will be providing them the revised report and inviting them to consult on the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to resolve adverse effects. After reviewing the submitted materials, the following comments are provided:

- The COE has requested concurrence that the Rindge Dam (P-19-18694) is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, with the following character-defining features:
 - The monolithic constant radius concrete arch that incorporates 231 recycled steels rails from Rindge's former private rail line.
 - The spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding.
 - The "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway.
 - The portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.
 - The Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429).

I agree, as previously stated in the letter of December 13, 2017, that the Rindge Dam is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C with the character-defining features listed above.

- I also agree, per the letter from the SHPO to California State Parks dated December 19, 2017, that the Rindge Dam is also eligible under Criterion A because of its significant contributions to the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region. The Rindge Dam is not eligible under Criteria B or D.
- The COE has requested concurrence that the White Oak Farm Historic District is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the regional trend of gentleman's ranches. I cannot agree with this determination for the following reasons:
 - The historic context provided does not provide sufficient information or comparative analysis to establish that gentleman's ranches are a significant property type at the local or state level. The evaluation states that White Oak Farm is not the "first, last, or most significant of the gentleman's ranch in general," doesn't provide a discussion of the essential features of a gentleman's ranch that would establish significance.
 - White Oak Farm has undergone substantial changes since the period of significance, losing seven or eight historic-period structures and gaining a number of modern intrusions in the core of the farm. Thus it appears to have suffered a substantial loss of historic integrity.
- I agree that the White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse (P-19-190759) is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2).

- I agree that the Piuma Culvert (CC1) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2).
- I agree that the undertaking will result in an adverse effect on the Rindge Dam, and that preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement is appropriate to resolve adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.6.

I look forward to continuing consultation with the COE for this undertaking under 36 CFR 800. For more information or if you have any questions, please contact Koren Tippet, Archaeologist, at (916) 445-7017 or koren.tippet@parks.ca.gov or Kathleen Forrest, Historian, at (916) 445-7022 or kathleen.forrest@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

March 14, 2018

Planning Division

Ms. Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95816-7100

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (USACE) and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) are partner agencies for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE previously consulted with your office on October 14, 2016 in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 for review and comment on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking. Your office responded on November 14, 2016 that the APE was appropriately determined and documented.

The USACE and CDPR then consulted with your office on June 9, 2017 in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2) and California Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024.1 on determinations of eligibility for eight resources. As well, the USACE and CDPR requested consultation on the initial assessment of adverse effects for the proposed undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 and PRC 5024.5. Your office responded with questions and comments in a letter dated July 11, 2017. The USACE and CDPR continued consultation on November 8, 2017 in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 for a revised project APE based on the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP) alternative, as well as a revised inventory and evaluation report in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2) and PRC 5024.1.

The USACE received a response letter from your office on December 13, 2017 and CDPR received a response letter on December 19, 2017. In those letters, you continued to concur that the Rindge Dam (P-19-186946) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that the Rindge Dam Water Pipeline (P-19-004429) is eligible as a contributor to the Rindge Dam, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2). You also concurred that the Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 site (P-19-004428) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Further, you requested additional information on the Rindge Dam, Piuma Culvert (P-19-190760) and White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse (P-19-190759) in order to concur with eligibility determinations pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2) and PRC 5024.1.

The purpose of this letter is to continue consultation with your office on the identification and evaluation of historic properties/historical resources within the revised project APE and to respond to questions and comments provided in your response letters of December 13th and 19th, 2017. Per the comments in your December 13th and 19th, 2017 letters, CDPR has made the following updates and changes to the enclosed inventory and evaluation report and associated appendices (*Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report and Finding of Effect for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California, March 2018 Revision*), which provide further documentation on the above-referenced resources:

a. CDPR researched and provided additional historic context for the Piuma Culvert and revised their eligibility evaluation and the DPR523 forms accordingly.

b. CDPR recorded the White Oak Farm as a historic district, and updated the DPR523 forms accordingly, including evaluations of all contributing resources to the district as requested in the December 19, 2017 letter. Additional historic context on White Oak Farm and regional gentleman's ranches has also been provided.

c. CDPR compared the information in the revised report with that in the DPR523 forms and updated both for consistency so that the DPR forms may act as standalone documents.

d. The status of Native American consultation has been updated based on continuing contacts since our last submittal.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), USACE requests concurrence on the following eligibility findings for P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam) and its contributing resource the Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429), White Oak Farm (pending primary number), P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pumphouse), and P-19-190760 (Piuma Culvert):

P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam) is a concrete constant-radius arch dam and spillway constructed in two phases between 1924 and 1926. The dam was commissioned by Rhoda May Rindge and designed by geologist Wayne Loel to provide a reliable water supply for livestock and crop irrigation in the central portion of Mrs. Rindge's 17,000-acre Rancho Malibu at the mouth of Malibu Canyon. USACE requests concurrence on our determination that the Rindge Dam is eligible for the NRHP only under Criterion C as an example of a privately-funded reinforced concrete, constant-radius arch dam in the Santa Monica Mountains. The dam is significant for its design, water retention and conveyance in the Malibu Creek plain from 1926 to 1963, which reflects the operational use of the dam. Character-defining features of the Rindge Dam include its monolithic constant radius concrete arch which incorporates 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private railroad line; the spillway consisting of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding; the definitive "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway; and the portions of the eight-inch irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam. Although the dam and the concrete portions of the spillway are largely intact, the four radial-arm spillway gates which once controlled water flow are gone, as are most of the lift-gate mechanisms and the walkway that once capped the spillway. The steel supports and various metal pulleys and connecting rods are the primary remains of the former "headgear."

USACE also requests concurrence on our determination that Rindge Dam is not eligible for NRHP listing under criteria A, B, or D. Although located outside the revised project APE, as an integral operational component of the Malibu Ranch water delivery system, the alignment and function of the separately recorded Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429) is considered a contributing element to the dam under NRHP Criterion C, but as it is of a standard design of pipeline for the time, it is not considered individually eligible.

White Oak Farm (pending primary number) was purchased and developed by Los Angeles businessman Curtis Calhoun Colyear in 1911 and includes a farmhouse, bunkhouse and barn, as well as a small dam and pumphouse. P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pumphouse) consists of a 6-foot high poured-in-place concrete dam, spillway, pumphouse shed, pipeline, and stairway. USACE requests concurrence on our determination that the White Oak Farm Historic District is NRHP eligible at the local level under Criterion A for its association with the regional trend of gentlemen's ranches, which functioned as rural getaway properties for wealthy urbanites such as Mr. Colyear. USACE also requests your concurrence on our determination that White Oak Farm Historic District is not eligible for listing in the

dwindling number of early- to mid-twentieth century gentlemen's ranches in the Los Angeles region, it is not the first, last, or most significant of its type. The White Oak Dam and Pumphouse are considered contributing to the White Oak Farm Historic District as an element of the water supply associated with the 1911-1947 operation of the White Oak Farm, but do not possess sufficient historic or architectural significance to merit individual eligibility for the NRHP.

P-19-190760 (Piuma Culvert) is a steel corrugated culvert supported by mortared rock abutments that allows the flow of Cold Creek underneath Piuma Road. Los Angeles County Public Works records show that Piuma Road, including its associated culverts, was constructed as a public works project in 1936 to provide access to multiple private ranches and properties in the Monte Nido area, east of Crater Camp. As an isolated ancillary feature constructed under standard county specifications, USACE is seeking concurrence on our determination that the Piuma Culvert is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Based on these recommendations and a review of the LPP project alternative, the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project will have the potential to affect two historic properties, the Rindge Dam (P-19-186946), and the White Oak Farm Historic District (pending primary number). An assessment of effects has been provided in the enclosed report. We would like to initiate consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(a) on our assessment of effects for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project, which we have determined will result in no adverse effect on the White Oak Farm Historic District, and an adverse effect on the Rindge Dam. Consultation between the USACE, CDPR, and the SHPO will be required to resolve adverse effects in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, resulting in the execution of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) per 36 CFR 800.6(c). As noted in our previous correspondence, several Tribes have indicated an interest in continued consultation, and we anticipate sending the Tribes copies of this revised report and inviting them to consult on the MOA.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.3(g), USACE is requesting consultation for our determinations of eligibility and effect. In consideration of previous reviews and the project schedule, we would appreciate a response within thirty (30) days or less of your receipt of this letter. If further information is required regarding this project, please contact Dr. Meg McDonald, District Archaeologist, at (213) 452-3849 or a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eduardo T. De Mesa', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)



**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Lisa Ann L. Mangat, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Telephone: (916) 445-7000

FAX: (916) 445-7053

calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov

www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

Received On:

AUG 09 2018

Angeles District
CA State Parks

August 6, 2018

Reply In Reference To: CAPAR_2017_0609_001

Leslie L. Hartzell, Ph.D
Department Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Division
California State Parks
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296

RE: 2018 Revision of Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Malibu Creek
Ecosystem Restoration Study, Malibu Creek State Parks, Los Angeles County
pursuant to PRC 5024/5024.5

Dear Ms. Hartzell:

OHP received DPR's May 7, 2018 letter continuing consultation pursuant to PRC5024/5024.5 in response to my December 19, 2017 letter with the following documentation: *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report For The Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California, April 2018*, by Barbara S. Tejada, Michael Yengling, and Alexander D. Bevil (*Report*). The Report includes revised DPR 523 forms of the Rindge Dam, the Piuma Culvert, and the White Oak Farm.

DPR is requesting concurrence on the eligibility/ineligibility of the following resources for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and as California Historical Landmarks (CHL). The Rindge Dam is only eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The contributing Rindge Dam Water Distribution Pipeline is a contributing element to the Rindge Dam under NRHP Criterion C. Rindge Dam is eligible as a CHL.

The Piuma Culvert is ineligible under all four NRHP Criteria and as a CHL. The White Oak Farm does not meet the any of the four NRHP criteria as a district and as a CHL. The White Oak Dam and Pumhouse are not individually eligible resources but contribute to the White Oak Farm.

DPR has determined that the proposed project, the LPP project alternative to implement the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, will result in an adverse effect, through the removal of the concrete arch and spillway structure, Rindge Dam.

OHP has reviewed the documentation provided and is offering the following comments.

SHPO concurred on December 19, 2017 on the eligibility of the Rindge Dam for the Master List under NRHP Criteria A and C and that the Water Distribution Pipeline is a contributing feature

to Rindge Dam and that Rindge Dam has been added to the Master List of Historical Resources.

SHPO concurred on April 5, 2018 pursuant to Section 106 on the Rindge's Dam eligibility under NRHP criteria A and C (COE_2016_1021_001).

I concur that Piuma Culvert is ineligible under NRHP Criterion A because it is an isolated, ancillary structure with no apparent connection to the general recreational and residential development of the Santa Monica Mountains, and under NRHP Criterion B, it is not associated with Charles Knagenheim. The Piuma Culvert is ineligible under NRHP Criterion C as a typical stream crossing built under standard county specifications and under Criterion D, it is not a source for important information on road or stream crossing construction.

SHPO also concurred on December 19, 2017 that Rindge Dam is eligible as a CHL.

I concur with DPR's determination that White Oak Farm does not meet the NRHP Criteria. White Oak Farm has undergone many substantive changes with the loss of seven or more historic period structures, in addition to the many modern intrusions that have occurred at the core of the farm property, resulting in the loss of requisite integrity. The concrete dam and the pump house are associated with the White Oak Farm property, which consists of Craftsman-style farm house, a Bunkhouse, a barn, a chicken coop, stone barbeque, concrete water tanks and, standpipe remnants.

I concur that the proposed project will result in an adverse effect to Rindge Dam, a Master-listed historical resource.

As the next step in the process, DPR is required to consult pursuant to PRC5024.5(b) on how to mitigate the adverse effect.

I look forward to continuing our consultation.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact Michelle C. Messinger, of my staff at (916) 445- 7005 or at Michelle.Messinger@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Received On:

AUG 09 2018

Angeles District
CA State Parks

CC: Barbara Tejada, District Archaeologist, California State Parks

REDACTED VERSION -- APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

**HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION
REPORT AND FINDING OF EFFECT FOR THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION STUDY,
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

~~*CONFIDENTIAL NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION*~~



Barbara S. Tejada
Associate State Archeologist, Angeles District
and
Michael Yengling
Reviewing Historian, Southern Service Center
California Department of Parks and Recreation

with Contributions by
Alexander D. Bevil
Historian II, Southern Service Center
California Department of Parks and Recreation

March 2018 Revision



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES	2
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION.....	2
1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	2
1.3 REGULATORY SETTING.....	10
1.3.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.....	10
1.3.2 California Public Resources Code 5024 and the California Environmental Quality Act	12
2.0 SETTING	13
3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT.....	14
3.1 PREHISTORIC PERIOD	14
3.2 HISTORIC PERIOD	16
4.0 METHODS	19
4.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH	19
4.2 SURVEY METHODS.....	24
4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION	26
5.0 FINDINGS.....	27
5.1 HISTORIC PROPERTY ELIGIBILITY.....	27
5.2 FINDING OF EFFECT	41
6.0 SUMMARY.....	42
7.0 REFERENCES CITED.....	44

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Malibu Canyon Area of Potential Effect Map	5
Figure 2. Sediment Placement Area of Potential Effect Map.....	6
Figure 3. Ventura Harbor Area of Potential Effect Map	7
Figure 4. Upstream Barriers North Area of Potential Effect Map	8
Figure 5. Upstream Barriers East Area of Potential Effect Map.....	9

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Resource DPR-523 Record Forms	
Appendix B: Historical Survey Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project, Los Angeles County, California	
Appendix C: National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California	
Appendix D: Native American Consultation Documentation	
Appendix E: State Historic Preservation Office Correspondence	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) is partnering with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek, Los Angeles County, California, with an emphasis on habitat access for steelhead trout. The primary obstacle is Rindge Dam and the estimated 780,000 cubic yards (CY) of sediment impounded behind the over 90-year-old non-functioning concrete dam (*see* Figure 1). Various methods of sediment removal and re-use have been analyzed, with barging from Ventura Harbor and offshore placement east of the Malibu Pier selected as the Locally Preferred Plan alternative (*see* Figures 2 and 3). Additional upstream barriers along the Las Virgenes Creek and Cold Creek tributaries are also proposed for removal and/or modification to allow for supplementary aquatic habitat (*see* Figures 4 and 5).

A detailed records search for all project components was performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) with additional research of archival records in CDPR files, the Adamson House docent archives, newspaper archives through the California State Library, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Museum, the Pepperdine University Special Collections Library, and the California Shipwrecks Database through the California State Lands Commission (CSLC). Archaeologists and historians from CDPR performed a cultural resources field survey, inventory, and evaluation of all accessible portions of the project Area of Potential Effect (APE), including the footprint of the proposed dam and upstream barrier removals, construction access and staging areas, and the sediment placement areas.

Since the original project scoping, the USACE and CDPR have revised the APE to reflect the project footprint for the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP) alternative, which has been selected to move forward in the planning process. This revised report reflects those APE updates.

The records search identified one previously recorded cultural resource within the revised project APE: P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam).

Field surveys identified three previously unrecorded resources within the revised project APE components: P-19-004428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp site); P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pumphouse); and P-19-190760 (Piuma Culvert). The White Oak Dam and Pumphouse are contributing resources within the larger White Oak Farm Historic District, which was first recorded as a historic site with three structures in 2000, but which had not been submitted to the SCCIC for final processing. A sunken skiff was also identified and determined not to meet the 50-year threshold as a historical resource.

Formal tribal consultation was initiated in the spring of 2016 to describe and receive input on the project and request information on any additional resources of tribal concern that had not been previously identified. Consultation has continued at each project milestone.



1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project includes three primary activities: removal of Rindge Dam; trucking, barging and placement of beach-compatible sediments in the nearshore environment; and removal or modification of eight upstream barriers.

Rindge Dam is located in Malibu Creek, approximately three miles upstream of Malibu Lagoon, within Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County. The Dam and impounded sediment removal areas are located within Section 19, Township 1 South (T1S), Range 17 West (R17W), San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM). The Sheriff's Overlook staging area is also in this vicinity, and all Rindge Dam project areas are found on the Malibu Beach, CA 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle sheet.

Four upstream barriers (LV1-LV4) are located along Las Virgenes Creek, a major tributary of Malibu Creek. Two of these (LV1 and LV2) are located within Malibu Creek State Park, approximately 3.8 and 5.0 miles respectively, upstream of Rindge Dam, and the remaining two (LV3 and LV4) are located within the jurisdiction of the City of Calabasas, one-mile further north. LV1 is located within Section 12, T1S, R18W SBBM and LV2 is located within Section 1, T1S, R18W; both locations are found on the Malibu Beach, CA 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle sheet. LV 3 and LV4 are located within Section 31, T1S, R17W SBBM on the Calabasas, CA 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

Four upstream barriers (CC1-CC3 and CC5) are located along the Cold Creek tributary to Malibu Creek, beginning approximately 1.7 miles north and east of Rindge Dam. These are located within the communities of Monte Nido and Stunt Ranch in unincorporated Los Angeles County, south of the City of Calabasas. CC1-CC3 are located within Section 18, T1S, R17W SBBM; and CC5 is located within Section 8, T1S, R17W. All Cold Creek barrier project areas are found on the Malibu Beach, CA 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle sheet.

Beach-compatible impounded sediments are proposed to be placed nearshore east of the Malibu Pier (south of unsectioned Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit lands; Malibu Beach, CA 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle). The Locally Preferred Plan (LPP) for placement requires trucking of impounded sediments to the Ventura Harbor to be loaded onto a barge for nearshore placement east of the Malibu Pier. The harbor is located within unsectioned Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy lands; Oxnard, CA and Ventura, CA 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The USACE and the CDPR intend to re-establish aquatic habitat connectivity in Malibu Creek by removing Rindge Dam as well as modifying/removing upstream aquatic barriers on Cold Creek and Las Virgenes Creek. Authority for project studies was initially contained in the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-53, Sect. 211) as an amendment to the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Currently the aquatic



habitat in Malibu Creek is not connected above and below Rindge Dam, a 100-foot tall concrete arch dam. The dam itself is no longer functional and is filled with approximately 780,000 cubic yards (cy) of a variety of sediment types. The Malibu Creek Watershed contains habitat for endangered and threatened species. The dam, as well as the area surrounding the dam, is within lands owned and operated by CDPR.

The Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project has been evaluated in an Integrated Feasibility Report (IFR) with the USACE as the federal lead agency under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other relevant federal statutes, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The CDPR is the state lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other relevant state statutes. Federal participation by the USACE through a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement with the non-Federal project Sponsor CDPR is possible through a House Committee on Public Works and Transportation Resolution, adopted on February 5, 1992, for shore protection and other purposes between the San Pedro Breakwater and Point Mugu, California.

The Project originally consisted of four alternatives, including the No Action alternative, and two variations of each proposed action alternative. Based on the findings of the IFR, as well as public and stakeholder input, the USACE Tentatively Selected Plan is the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP), known as Alternative 2b2, to be carried forward in the project planning process.

The LPP proposes to reestablish aquatic habitat connectivity in Malibu Creek through removal of the Rindge Dam and associated spillway by taking out sections of the structures at the same rate as the estimated 780,000 cubic yards of impounded sediment behind the dam is removed using mechanical means during the dry seasons, estimated at 10-30 feet per season. Flood conditions and sedimentation downstream are expected to remain stable using this method, so no downstream flood mitigation measures would be required.

Temporary construction staging is proposed at the Sheriff's Honor Camp site (aka Sheriff's Overlook). This staging area is expected to include trailers, vehicle parking and equipment storage. Two construction access ramps into Malibu Canyon would be constructed and maintained, vegetation would be removed from the sediment impoundment area, and dewatering wells and other controls for diverting creek water away from excavation areas would be installed. Dozers and loaders would be used to mine and haul the sediment away from the site.

Demolition of the Dam is proposed to be undertaken using diamond-wire saw cutting methods and high impact breakers. The concrete spillway would be demolished by first pre-splitting the concrete from the rock substratum, then drilling and micro-blasting the surface to fracture the concrete, and manually breaking the concrete. Mobile cranes would be placed on pads and used to remove the dam and upper spillway concrete. Once the dam arch and sediment removal is nearly complete, the former arch footprint could then be used to access and remove the lower portion of the spillway apron from the bedrock.



The impounded sediment area extends from Rindge Dam to approximately 2,400 feet upstream of the dam, and the width is variable, ranging from 250 feet across at the Dam, and narrowing to about 100 feet wide approximately 1,400 feet upstream from the Dam. Depth of excavation of sediments ranges from 100 feet at the Dam, tapering down to 0 feet at the northern upstream edge of the sediment impoundment. Gradients of excavations after sediment removal would be determined based upon comprehensive geological and geotechnical investigations conducted during the project design phase, and would closely match pre-dam conditions.

Excavated beach-compatible “mostly sands” sediments, comprising approximately one-third the total volume of impounded sediments from behind the Dam and spillway, are proposed to be transported by truck to the Ventura Harbor and then shipped by barge for placement in the nearshore area east of Malibu Pier in a location that does not affect submerged aquatic vegetation. Wave action, currents, and tides are anticipated to quickly disperse sediment, primarily in a downcoast direction for approximately a mile from the placement site. Some of the larger mined boulders and cobbles would be utilized to stabilize the final creek channel slope; all other sediments that do not have an identified beneficial use would be permanently disposed at the Calabasas Landfill.

The LPP also proposes the removal or modification of eight identified upstream barriers (LV1, LV2, LV3, LV4, CC1, CC2, CC3 and CC5). The proposed work on the upstream barriers ranges from roughening the bottom channel to complete removal. For the northern reach along Las Virgenes Creek, LV1 is a road crossing in Malibu Creek State Park consisting of a large double barrel concrete culvert which is proposed to be replaced with a freespan bridge. LV2 is a small 6-foot high dam in the White Oak Farm area of Malibu Creek State Park which is proposed to be incrementally removed over several years to allow for natural transport of impounded sediments. LV3 and LV4 are both large concrete box culvert crossings with concrete aprons for Lost Hills Road and Meadow Creek Lane, respectively, owned by Los Angeles County in the city of Calabasas. The project proposes to construct a low-flow channel through the concrete aprons.

For the eastern reach along Cold Creek, CC1 is a stone and concrete culvert under Piuma Canyon Road, under the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County, which would be replaced with a pre-cast concrete arch culvert with a soft bottom. CC2 and CC3 are privately-owned concrete bridges with concrete aprons below. The project proposes to replace both bridges, remove the concrete aprons and regrade the creek channels for appropriate gradient drop. CC5 is a large concrete culvert under Cold Canyon Road, under the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County, and a low-flow channel through the existing culvert bottom is proposed to be constructed.

Native vegetation will be re-established within the footprint of disturbance after completion of the Rindge Dam removal and the upstream barrier modifications, including all access roads and construction staging areas. After construction is completed, the Sheriff’s Overlook staging site would be restored and used as a turnout area along Malibu Canyon Road for short-term parking and a scenic overlook, which would include signs on the site history of Rindge Dam and the ecosystem restoration project.





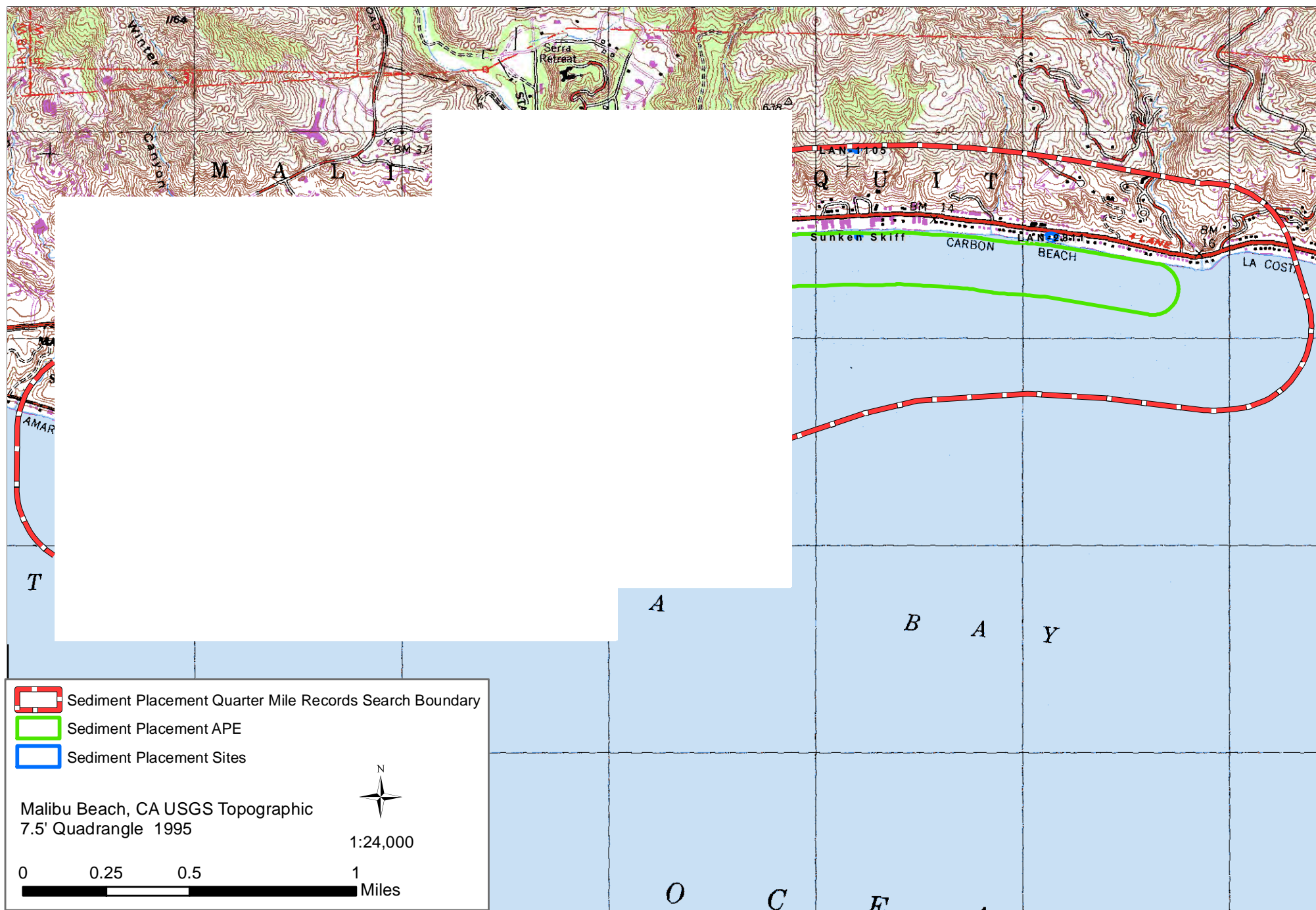


Figure 2 - Sediment Placement Area of Potential Effect Map

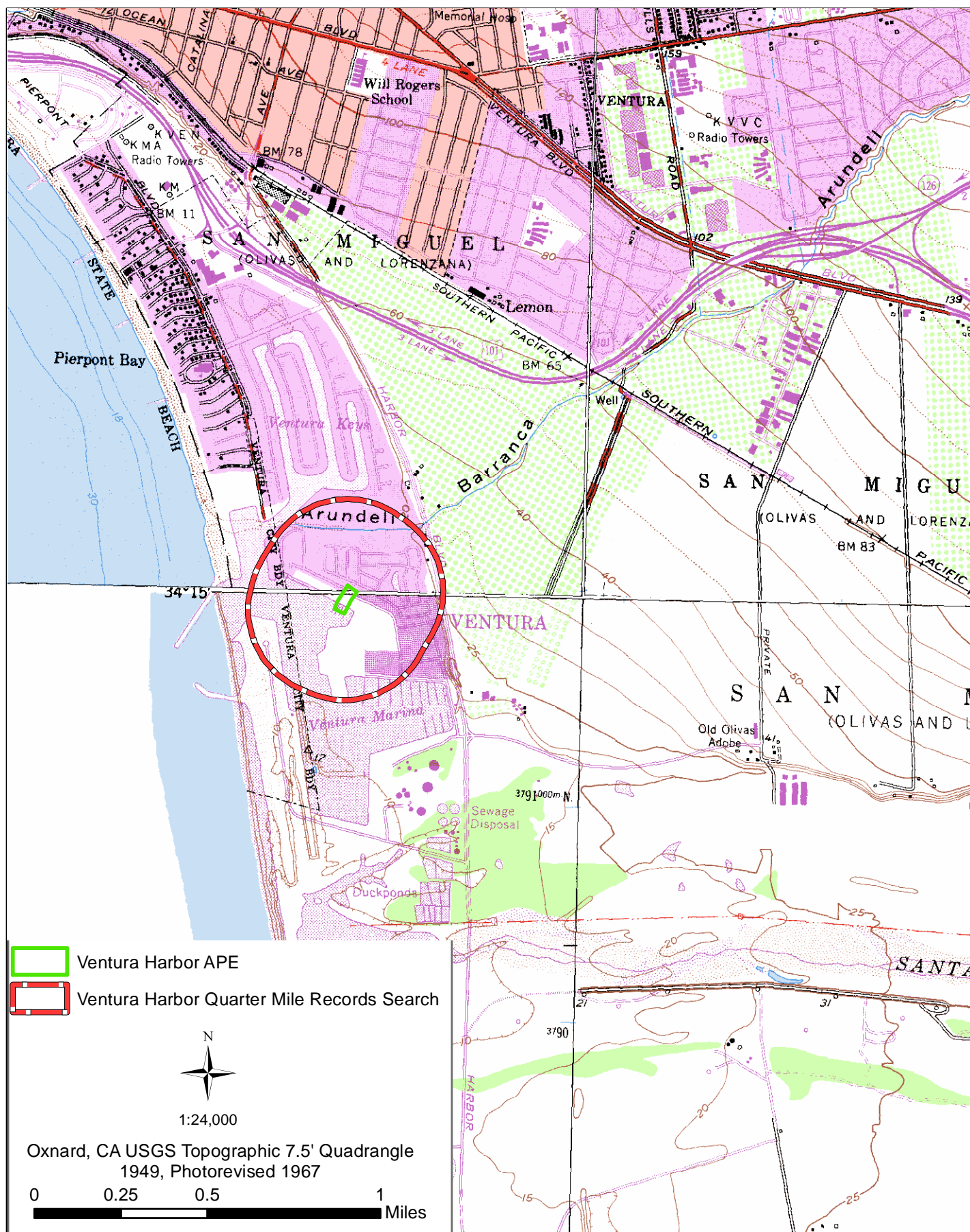


Figure 3 - Ventura Harbor Area of Potential Effect Map



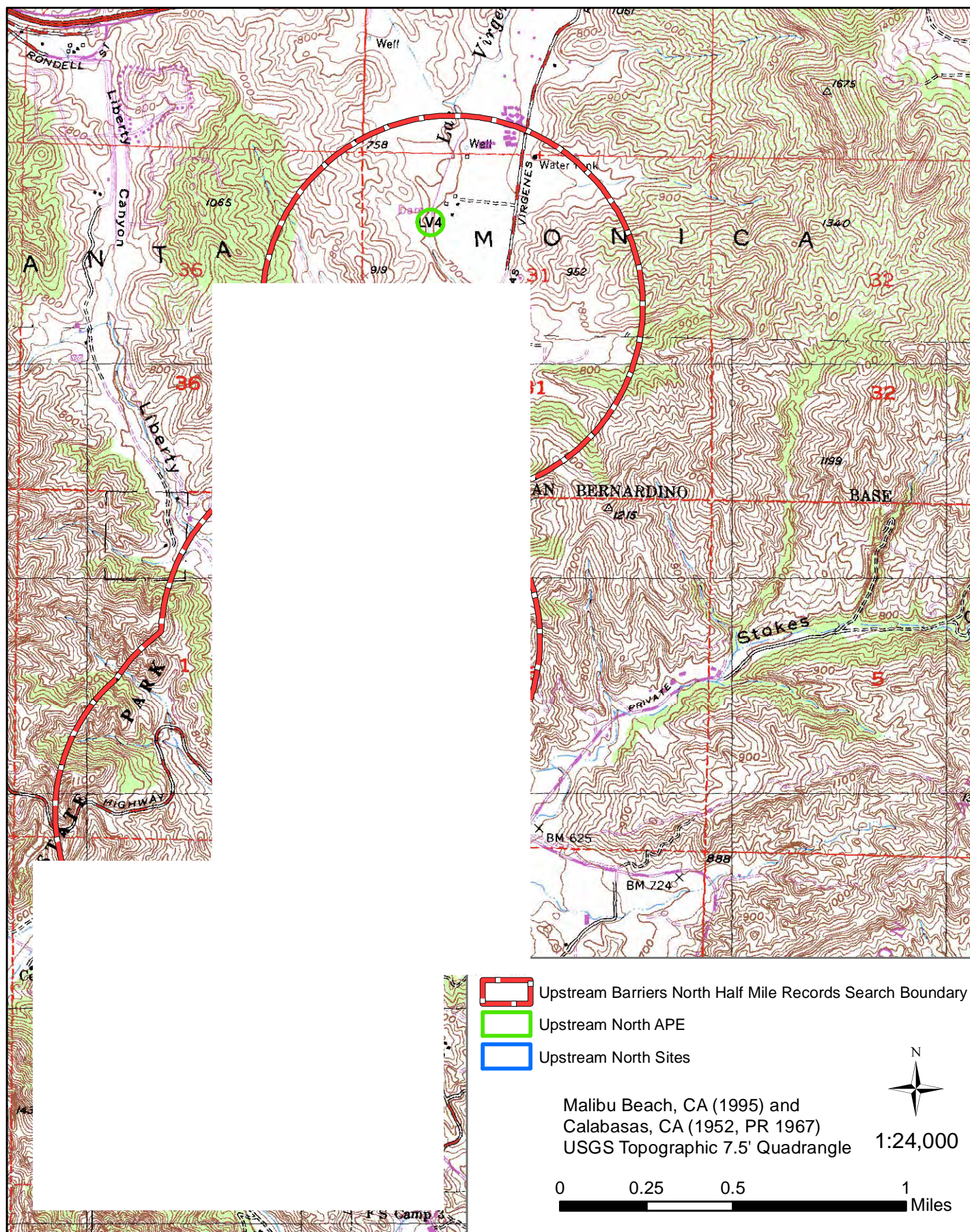


Figure 4 - Upstream Barriers North Area of Potential Effect Map



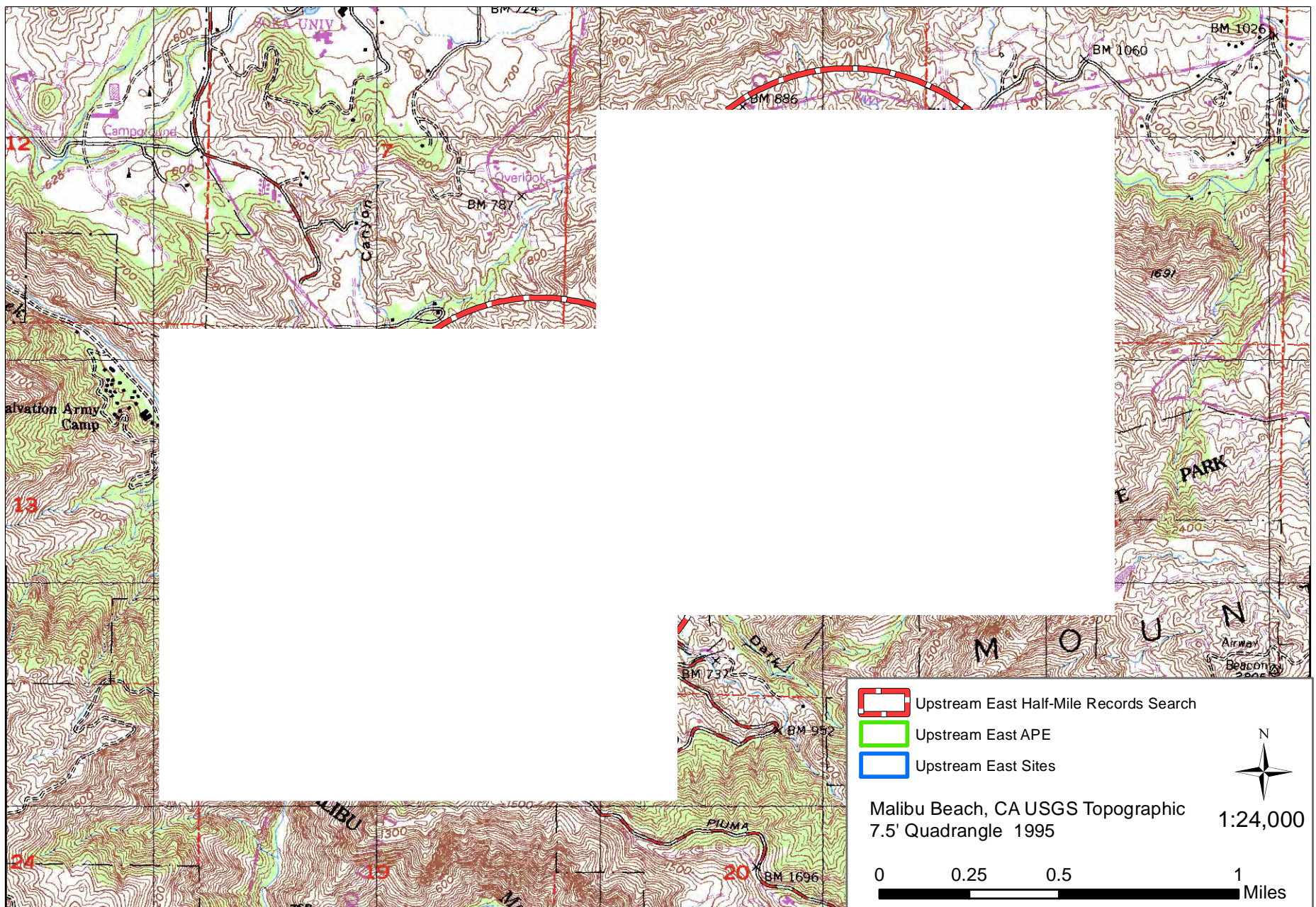


Figure 5 - Upstream Barriers East Area of Potential Effect Map



1.3 REGULATORY SETTING

The proposed Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project is located largely within California State Parks lands, with some upstream barriers located within local agency jurisdictions and private lands, while the nearshore placement falls within areas administered under the CSLC. With participation of the USACE as a federal cost-sharing partner, construction of the project is considered a federal undertaking triggering the necessity for the USACE to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA and the NEPA. Since substantial portions of the project are located on state-owned lands and is subject to federal-state cost sharing, the project is also subject to review under California PRC 5024 and the CEQA.

This report documents cultural resources within the project's revised APE, and evaluates the eligibility of the resources for historic registers.

The project APE consists of several discontinuous project components: Rindge Dam and spillway removal, including Malibu Creek restoration; removal or modification of eight upstream barriers along Las Virgenes and Cold creeks; and sediment hauling and placement, including barging from Ventura Harbor. The APE considers both direct and indirect effects from barrier removals and nearshore sediment placement, and includes the maximum construction footprint for the LPP, including proposed construction staging areas and access roads.

The USACE initiated consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on October 14, 2016 regarding the delineation of the project APE. The SHPO responded in a letter dated November 14, 2016 that the "APE appears to have been appropriately determined and documented, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d)."

On June 9, 2017, the USACE and CDPH continued consultation with the SHPO under 36 CFR 800 and PRC 5024, respectively, on the historic property identification and eligibility determinations for the full range of alternatives under the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study. The USACE is in receipt of a comment letter from SHPO dated July 10, 2017, and the CDPH received a comment letter on July 11, 2017. Since that time, the sponsoring agencies have decided to move forward with only the LPP alternative, and an updated report was submitted for review to the SHPO on November 8, 2017, with additional comments received on December 13th and 19th, 2017. This report reflects revisions in response to those comments.

1.3.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the NHPA requires that prior to beginning any project that is considered to be an "undertaking," a federal agency, or those they fund or permit, must take into account the effects of that undertaking on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and other interested parties an opportunity to comment on the actions. Under Section 106, historic properties are defined as objects,



buildings, structures, sites, landscapes, districts or other cultural properties eligible for listing or already listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

NRHP significance criteria applied to evaluate cultural resources are defined at 36 CFR 60.4 and consider the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, **and**

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Unless the property possesses exceptional significance as per NRHP Criteria Consideration G, it must be at least 50 years old to be eligible for NRHP listing.

Section 106 of the NHPA prescribes specific criteria for determining whether a project would adversely affect a resource that has been determined to qualify as a historic property, as defined at 36 CFR 800.5. An effect is considered adverse when an undertaking may alter the integrity of any of the characteristics which qualify a historic property for NRHP eligibility. Adverse effects may include, but are not limited to:

- physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- alteration of a property;
- removal of the property from its historic location;
- change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- neglect of a property that causes its deterioration; and
- transfer, lease, or sale of the property.

If a federal agency determines that the project will result in adverse effects to historic properties, the agency must consult with the SHPO and any other consulting parties to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the project that could, in order of preference, avoid, minimize or mitigate the effects. Resolution of adverse effects is documented in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) developed in consultation with the Section 106 consulting parties.



Specific regulations regarding compliance with Section 106 state that, although the tasks necessary to comply with Section 106 may be delegated to others, the federal agency is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the Section 106 process is completed according to statute. In the proposed project, the USACE is the responsible federal agency for the Section 106 process.

1.3.2 California Public Resources Code 5024 and the California Environmental Quality Act

The California Public Resources Code 5024 (PRC 5024) describes guidelines whereby state agencies are to “formulate policies to preserve and maintain, when prudent and feasible, all state-owned historical resources under its jurisdiction listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or registered or eligible for registration as a state historical landmark pursuant to Section 5021.”

According to PRC 5031, a California historical landmark must meet any of the following criteria:

1. the property is the first, last, only, or most significant historical property of its type in the region;
2. the property is associated with an individual or group having profound influence on the history of California; or
3. the property is a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction, or if it is one of the more notable works, or the best surviving work, in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Added later, PRC 5024.1 defines a significant historical resource as “a resource listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.” For a historical resource to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, it 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;
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.

Historical resources automatically listed in the California Register include those historic properties listed in, or formally determined eligible for, the NRHP.



In addition to meeting the criteria of significance, a property must have historic integrity. Integrity is defined as, “the ability of a property to convey its significance” (U.S. Department of the Interior 1995). The NRHP and CRHR both recognize seven qualities that define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property must possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. Thus, the retention of the specific aspects of integrity is necessary for a property to convey its significance. The seven factors that define integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Since integrity is based on a property’s or resource’s significance within a specific historic context, an evaluation of integrity can only occur after historic significance has been established.

Once historical resource significance is established under NRHP or California Historic Landmark (CHL) criteria, PRC 5024.5 outlines procedures for review of proposed actions that may have an effect on state-owned historical resources. These include a 30-day notice to the SHPO for review and comment, and resolution of adverse effects by the head of the state agency with jurisdiction over the resource and the SHPO.

Additionally, under CEQA, a project that may cause an adverse substantial change in the significance of a historical resource under the CRHR criteria is a project that may have a significant impact on the environment. A historical resource for the purposes of CEQA includes:

1. a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; or
2. a resource included in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC 5020.1(k), or identified as significant in an historical resource survey as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
3. any resource which a lead agency determines to be historically significant as defined in PRC sections 5020.1 or 5024.1.6

According to the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15064.5), substantial adverse change means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resources would be materially impaired. Material impairment means the demolition or alteration of the physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance under the CRHR or a local register of historical resources. The lead agency should identify feasible measures to, in order of preference, avoid, minimize, or mitigate significant adverse changes to an historical resource.

2.0 SETTING

The project area is located within the central Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles County, one of the Transverse Ranges of southern California. Elevation ranges between 300 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at Rindge Dam, to sea level at the lagoon mouth of Malibu Creek, and from 1,100 feet amsl at Stunt Ranch near the head of Cold Creek, to



500-700 feet amsl in the Las Virgenes Valley and at Monte Nido. Saddle Peak, located approximately 2.6 miles northeast of Rindge Dam, is one of the highest features in the Santa Monica Mountains, with an elevation of 2,805 feet amsl. The plant community is dominated by chaparral and coastal sage scrub. In the vicinity of Las Virgenes Road and Mulholland Highway, Stokes, Las Virgenes and Malibu creeks converge across a wide plain centered at Malibu Creek State Park (MCSP) and the King Gillette Ranch (KGR) property. Cold Creek flows into Malibu Creek near the Tapia sub-unit of MCSP and the Monte Nido community. Malibu Creek continues down through Malibu Canyon to the Pacific Ocean at the Malibu Lagoon. The climate in the Santa Monica Mountains ranges from hot and dry during the summer months to cool and humid in the winter. Current land uses in the mountains are split between private residential and small ranch properties, and state and federal parkland.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The project area is located along the eastern ethnographic boundary of the Ventureño Chumash, so named because they spoke a Chumashan language dialect noted in native populations near the San Buenaventura Mission (Grant 1978; King 2009). The Ventureño Chumash occupied the region from Ventura to Malibu Creek, including the Oxnard Plain and the western half of the Santa Monica Mountains, and inland to the Simi Hills and Topatopa Mountains. To the east of Malibu Canyon was the westernmost Gabrielino/Tongva coastal community of *Topaa'nga*, located at the mouth of Topanga Canyon (McCawley 1996:61).

Chumash society is noted to have been one of the most complex, non-agricultural cultures in California, as it developed institutions to manage political, economic and ceremonial systems (King 2009:1). Kinship ties were established to cement these institutions, and social positions were often hereditary. Specialization in manufacturing, particularly in shell beads, allowed for expansion of trade relations among groups well outside of the Chumash region. Within the Santa Monica Mountains, manufactured stone arrow points and mortar bowls, along with certain food items appear to have been primary outgoing trade items (King 2009).

Due to the evidence of continuity in developing burial practices and artifact specialization, the degree of social complexity, and the results of linguistic studies of Chumashan dialects, it appears that Chumash culture evolved and persisted in the region over a long period of time (King 2009:2). Although cultural chronologies have been defined and refined by several researchers, King (1990, 2009) provides a widely-referenced timeline of dates for the Santa Monica Mountains based on a sequence of changes in bead and other ornament forms, while Glassow et al. (2007) provide a recent regional synthesis for the Northern California Bight by refining King's (1990) chronology through patterns observed from increased numbers of radiocarbon dates. The following discussion on the background of the prehistoric period in the project area is primarily based upon these



references.

The Early Period (6000 B.C. to 800 B.C.) is the first time period that exhibits permanent settlements and formal cemeteries (King 2009). Glassow et al. (2007) push back this period a bit more to 7000 cal B.C. based on additional radiocarbon dates. The period is characterized by maritime and hunting adaptations, as well as plant processing subsistence, as evident from abundant milling stone caches. Ornamentation varied little, but usage increased over time, suggesting generally increasing social complexity. More detailed classification by phases has been difficult due to the lack of well preserved and recovered archaeological contexts that have been definitively dated to the Early Period, but generally the Early Period is divided into three phases. Settlements before 3500 B.C. were largely located defensively at high points with a wide range of view, indicating only loose ties with surrounding groups. Between 3500 B.C. and 2500 B.C., settlements moved to lower elevations, but consolidated to form larger communities which would better withstand incursions by others. After 2500 B.C., smaller satellite camps moved back up to more defensible positions around the more centralized settlements.

The Middle Period (800 B.C. to AD 1200; King 2009) is defined by a broadening of subsistence strategies, including the introduction of the mortar and pestle, an increase in the use of projectile points, as well as the influx of Uto-Aztecan language groups, including the Gabrielino/Tongva, into southern California. Based on analysis of cemetery data, the transition from the Early to Middle periods is marked by a change in social structure, from wealth acquired through personal accomplishments and not concentrated within any particular family or segment of the population, to wealth or power handed down through inheritance and limited to certain groups or families, reflecting an increasingly institutionalized and centralized power system. Settlements correspondingly consolidated with an increase in valley bottom and shoreline locations above good boat landing areas. A shift toward high value beads and ornamentation from more common bead types used for exchange signifies the accumulation of wealth objects to cement authority roles, and that wealth was rarely buried with the deceased, but instead passed along as inheritance. This shift may have been the result of influence from Uto-Aztecan speaking groups who brought more institutionalized social complexity (King 2009:269). The increase in large mortar bowls, effigies and stone pipes indicates a greater role of feast and ritual events that were likely sponsored by political leaders.

By the late Middle Period, an increase in ornamentation across the population and a reduction in the size of effigies suggest another shift, where the economic system became more independent from centralized political power such that personal accumulation of wealth was possible and ceremony was performed on more of a personal or family level. Bead manufacturing increased substantially by the end of the Middle Period, and differentiation of bead types may have further defined the separation of economic and politico-religious social systems (King 2009:271).

The Late Period (AD 1200 to AD 1769; King 2009), ending at the time of European land expeditions of Alta California, encompasses the “classic” Chumash social stratification structure, as evidenced by cemetery data. This period saw increased population,



sedentism, specialization and trade, with central villages surrounded by temporary resource gathering or spiritual sites. There was a general decrease in the number of settlements across the area, as populations consolidated and grew, particularly during the protohistoric period. A clear separation of economic and political control was in place during the Late Period, and the extensive trade network established via political alliances and the economic system for the acquisition of resources ensured that local populations would be supported even during periods of low resource productivity. Bow and arrow technology was introduced at this time, as were limited amounts of pottery from the desert regions.

3.2 HISTORIC PERIOD

The first account of European contact in the region was the 1542 Cabrillo expedition, which visited the “Pueblo de las Canoas,” reportedly the village of *Muwu* near Point Mugu at the western end of the Santa Monica Mountains, although some claim that it may also have been the village of *Humaliwo* at the mouth of Malibu Lagoon. In 1602, the Vizcaíno expedition was greeted by Chumash people in a canoe from *Muwu*, although the Europeans did not come ashore. The first land expedition, under Gaspar de Portolà, traveled across southern California in 1769, staying at the village at Encino, and then proceeded north to the Santa Clara River, and then west toward Saticoy. Their return route in 1770 followed roughly the modern route of Highway 101, through the interior of the western Santa Monica Mountains. Several additional expeditions in the late 1700s provided accounts of the region (King 2009:7-9).

The San Buenaventura Mission was established at Ventura in 1782, followed by the San Fernando Mission in 1797. The missions recruited converts and workers from nearby village sites, and much of the native population of the Santa Monica Mountains was brought into one of the two missions as evidenced by the baptismal records which documented village names and kinship ties. From the village of *Humaliwo*, 86 residents were baptized at Mission San Fernando and 28 people were baptized at Mission San Buenaventura, while 27 individuals from the village of *Ta’lopop*, located within the current Malibu Creek State Park, were baptized at Mission San Fernando (McLendon and Johnson 1999:300, 336).

In addition to the mission, military presidio and town (pueblo) lands, Spain granted settlement and grazing rights to individuals on large tracts of land known as *ranchos*, including the Las Virgenes, El Conejo and Topanga Malibu Sequit grants in the western Santa Monica Mountains. José Bartolomé Tapia was granted rights to the 13,300-acre Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit in 1801.

Once Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the missions were secularized and the land was granted to former mission Indians, or more often, to prominent citizens, after 1834. The grants included the Guadalupe, San Vicente y Santa Monica, Boca de Santa Monica, Los Encinos and former Mission San Fernando lands in and adjacent to the Santa Monica Mountains. After Tapia’s death in 1824, the Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit



remained in the hands of his widow, until she sold her rights in 1848 to her granddaughter's husband, Leon Victor Prudhomme, the year after Mexico lost California to the United States in the Mexican-American War. The California Land Act of 1851 required grantees and subsequent owners of Spanish and Mexican land grants to prove their claims, but Prudhomme did not have the necessary documentation when he filed his claim in 1852. As a result, he sold the Rancho Malibu to Matthew "Don Mateo" Keller in 1857.

Unfortunately, droughts in the 1860s and property taxes took their toll on many land grantees, and families who were rich in land yet poor financially had to sell all or a portion of their lands to cover expenses. Because of the unclear title transferred by Prudhomme, Keller was not able to get the Rancho Malibu surveyed and officially granted until 1872 after substantial legal wrangling in the courts. After Don Matteo's death in 1881, the rancho passed to his son, Henry Keller. In 1892, Henry sold the ranch to wealthy businessman Frederick Hastings Rindge, who purchased additional property to expand the Malibu Rancho to 17,000 acres.

Within the area now known as the Serra Retreat neighborhood, the Rindge family constructed a weekend and summer home in 1895, which later burned in a 1903 wildfire after which more temporary accommodations were constructed. The Ranch was largely used for cattle and sheep grazing, and agricultural fields were planted within the lower Malibu Creek floodplain. When the Southern Pacific Railroad applied for an easement over the Malibu Ranch in 1904 to connect Santa Monica and Santa Barbara, the Rindge family took advantage of an obscure law under the Interstate Commerce Commission preventing condemnation of parallel rights-of-way and began planning their own railroad and shipping pier to avoid outside intrusion on their ranch. When Frederick Rindge died suddenly in 1905, his wife Rhoda May Knight Rindge took over ranch operations, including the 1906 completion of the original Malibu Pier and the 1908 completion of the 15-mile *Hueneme, Malibu and Port Los Angeles Railway*. The railroad continued in operation until about 1922.

From at least 1913, the Rindge family had constructed a small diversion dam and flumes to bring irrigation water to the Malibu Plain, but as ranch operations continued to increase, a more reliable water source was needed to supply both domestic and agricultural needs at the foot of Malibu Canyon. May Rindge contracted with geologist Wayne Loel along with engineer A.M. Strong to construct the Rindge Dam at a narrow point further up in the canyon in 1924. Loel and Strong also used innovative and unique design solutions for the dam's construction. In order to compensate for the material costs, they incorporated 231 recycled 30-foot-long steel rails from the Rindge Company's abandoned railroad, and used slow-drying Belgian cement in a continuous-pour method which resulted in no construction joints in the dam (Thompson et al. 2005).

When government interest in building a public road across the Ranch began in 1907, May Rindge constructed gates across the ranch roads and posted armed guards to maintain her private land interests against encroachments and trespassers for fear of safety and brushfires. She also began a long and expensive legal battle, ultimately losing to a county



road condemnation process begun in 1916 through a landmark eminent domain case at the U.S. Supreme Court in 1923 (*Rindge Co. v. County of Los Angeles*). The county road alignment became incorporated into plans for a state highway, and after much delay, the Roosevelt Highway was completed in 1929, the precursor to today's Pacific Coast Highway. Expenses related to these lawsuits resulted in the delayed construction of the Rindge Dam spillway until 1926, which was overseen by engineer Harry Hawgood (Thompson et al. 2005).

Although ownership of the ranches in the Santa Monica Mountains changed over time, the land holdings remained relatively intact until the 1910s-30s, when several parcels began to be sold off for smaller custodian-administered "gentlemen's ranches," recreational clubs, as well as beach houses for weekend retreats by wealthy Los Angeles businessmen and Hollywood stars, thereby paving the way for the wealthy enclaves of Malibu, Calabasas and other incorporated areas of the Santa Monica Mountains today. Ironically, in order to fund her legal battles against public incursions, May Rindge began leasing and selling off portions of the Malibu Ranch, including several beachfront parcels in what would become the celebrity-dominated Malibu Colony, beginning in 1926.

To diversify her income after years of lawsuits, May Rindge also established the Malibu Potteries, east of Malibu Pier in 1926, taking advantage of the area's natural clay soils to produce decorative floor and wall tile for use in the popular Spanish and Mediterranean architectural styles in construction throughout Southern California. Unfortunately, a devastating fire swept through the factory in 1931, and with the onset of the Depression, the company closed permanently in 1932.

Despite her legal and financial burdens, Rindge set about building a large mansion beginning in 1928 on Laudamus Hill in today's Serra Retreat neighborhood to replace the home that had burned in 1903. Along with the weekend home on the coastal "Vaquero Hill" built for her daughter, Rhoda Rindge Adamson in 1930, the constructions extensively used decorative tiles from Rindge's Malibu Potteries. The 50-room home on Laudamus Hill was never completed by the time of May Rindge's death in 1941 and was subsequently sold to the Franciscan Order as a retreat center, which burned in a 1970 fire and has since been rebuilt.

As the Rindge family's Marblehead Land Company, first established in 1921, continued to sell off portions of the Malibu Ranch for development, local conservation movements of the 1960s and 1970s began to consider the preservation of open space and recreational lands in the region. Several California state parks and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area were established in the mid- to late 1970s as a result. The Rindge/Adamson descendants also donated land to establish Pepperdine University.



4.0 METHODS

4.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Records searches for the project area, encompassing a ½ mile radius around the land-based project APE and ¼ mile radius around the offshore project APE, were conducted on February 6th and 13th, 2013 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. An additional records search for the Ventura Harbor area was conducted on December 8, 2016. Sources consulted included the SCCIC site and survey report records, and listings for the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest.

The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Museum was contacted in March 2013 for research material on the county honor camp system. As well, Los Angeles Times newspaper archives available through the California State Library were extensively consulted for additional context on resources identified within the project area. The Rindge and Adamson Family Papers at the Pepperdine University Special Collections Library were consulted in July 2013 and again in January 2017 for information related to the construction and operation of Rindge Dam and the associated water system.

Additionally, since the project APE includes offshore areas, a search of the California Historic Shipwrecks Database, administered by the CSLC was conducted online. The CSLC was contacted by email on July 28, 2016 and again on September 20, 2016 for further information about off-shore resources within the project APE. The CSLC responded with comments to the public draft IFR in a May 2017 letter and a follow-up phone call confirmed the scope and nature of their records on off-shore resources. Subsequently, the Wrecks and Obstruction Database hosted by the Office of Coast Survey was consulted in September 2017.

The records search identified one previously recorded cultural resource within the revised Malibu Canyon APE: P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam). This resource is highlighted in light orange in Tables 1-4, below. No previously recorded resources were identified within the remaining revised project APE components (Sediment Placement, Upstream Barriers North, Upstream Barriers East and Ventura Harbor).

A previous evaluation report (Thompson et al. 2005) prepared on behalf of the USACE made the recommendation that the Rindge Dam (P-19-186946) is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria B and C; however, this evaluation report had not been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for concurrence. The resource is now being recommended as eligible under Criterion C only (*see* Section 5.0, below).

Several additional sites, as well as historical structures, have been recorded within a half-mile radius of the four primary project areas, yet outside of, the revised project APE (*see* Tables 1-4, below). Note that there is some overlap in the records search boundaries of the Upstream Barrier APE components.



Table 1. Cultural Resources Recorded within One-Half Mile of the Malibu Canyon APE

Site Number	Description	Recorder and Date
P-19-186946	Rindge Dam; concrete constant radius arch dam constructed for May Rindge in 1924-26 to supply water to the Rindge Ranch	Sterner and Herbert 2004
P-19-187742	Malibu Canyon Road Tunnel; constructed for Malibu Canyon Road 1952	Feldman and Greenwood 2003

Table 2. Cultural Resources Recorded within One-Half Mile of the Sediment Placement APE

Site Number	Description	Recorder and Date
CA-LAN-264	Village of <i>Humaliwo</i> ; extensive shell midden, Middle Period and Protohistoric Period cemeteries	Watson 1959; Meighan 1975; Zepeda 2001
CA-LAN-267	site; shell midden with lithic tools and bone over two marine terraces	King and Glassow 1961; Singer 1981
CA-LAN-690	Buried disturbed shell midden with ground and flaked tools	Aycock 1983, Singer 1983; Singer 1987
CA-LAN-1105	Lithic and groundstone scatter	Singer and Romani 1980
CA-LAN-1449	Lens of shell midden and fire-affected rock, possible redwood plank canoe fragment, fish bone, chert flakes	Larson, Romani, K. Lotah and A. Lotah 1988
CA-LAN-2811	Shell midden	King 1999
CA-LAN-2936	Shell midden and lithic scatter with historical glass and ceramic scatter	Shabel and Zepeda 2001
CA-LAN-3766	Sandy midden deposit with fish bone, shellfish, chert flakes and cores, groundstone, projectile point, worked bone and shell bead	Parker 2003
P-19-177472	Adamson House; designed by Stiles Clement in 1929-30, architecturally significant; contains best examples of Malibu Potteries tile, adaptive landscaping	1977
P-19-186261	Malibu Pier, first construction c. 1897 with upgrades in 1906, 1946 and 2000s; c. 1932 Adamson perimeter wall and entrance, 1945 wood frame pier structures	Bevil 2007



Table 3. Cultural Resources Recorded Within One-Half Mile of the Upstream Barriers North APE

Site Number	Description	Recorder and Date
Crossing LV1		
CA-LAN-225	Abundant groundstone and core tools, early period site	Blackburn 1961; Chandonet 1961; Meighan 1975; Singer 1977
CA-LAN-227	Large midden deposit on swale between juncture of two creeks	Blackburn 1960; Bingham 1976; Meighan 1975; Wheeler 1987
CA-LAN-229	Large midden site with abundance of lithic artifacts, probably village site of <i>Talepop</i>	Blackburn 1961; Bingham 1976; Garcia 1992
CA-LAN-728	Dark midden with flakes of obsidian and local chert	Brown et al. 1976
CA-LAN-735H	Mott adobe; two adobe structures, cement-lined pit, two patio areas, building materials	Furnis and Brown 1976
CA-LAN-736	Ridge-top lithic artifact scatter, collecting and processing station	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976
CA-LAN-737	Midden with granite mano, quartzite flakes	Furnis and Schwaderer 1976
CA-LAN-738	Ridge-top lithic artifact scatter, with manos, cores and large scrapers	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976
CA-LAN-739	Lithic artifact scatter; possible early milling site	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976
CA-LAN-740	Lithic artifact deposit; probable milling station	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976
CA-LAN-741	Ridge-top lithic artifact deposit, manos most abundant; possible milling and gathering camp	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976
CA-LAN-755H	House foundation, tile patio and rock/cement retaining wall	Furnis 1976
CA-LAN-758	Large ridge-top lithic scatter with habitation debris and shell, possible house depressions	Sampson, Brown and Furnis 1976; Sampson 1996
CA-LAN-759H	Remains of several "adoblar" brick kilns used in 1920s for construction of King Gillette Ranch	Schwaderer and Bingham 1976
CA-LAN-840	Occupation zone on south stream terrace of ; cremated burials	Aseltine 1976; Wheeler 1987
CA-LAN-1134H	Historic trash dump	Meighan and Armstrong 1983; Pignoli and Briggs 1987; Farnsworth 1990
CA-LAN-1205	Lithic scatter (quartzite, andesite) across plowed field area; Monterey chert biface frag	Singer 1985; Sampson 1992
CA-LAN-1206	Three flakes in disturbed area	Singer 1985
CA-LAN-1343	Rockshelter with one volcanic flake	Pignoli and Briggs 1987
CA-LAN-1344H	Concrete slab with associated wire fragments and can tops	Pignoli and Briggs 1987
CA-LAN-1345	Rockshelter and temporary camp, including groundstone tools and lithic debitage	Pignoli and Briggs 1987



Table 3. Cultural Resources Recorded Within One-Half Mile of the Upstream Barriers North APE (continued)

Site Number	Description	Recorder and Date
CA-LAN-1346H	Concrete foundation pad, rock and concrete retaining walls, concrete steps	Pigniolo and Briggs 1987
P-19-150319	Mountain View (c. 1930s), Former Soka University Trailers	HRG 1992; NPS 2007
Crossing LV2		
CA-LAN-229	Large midden site with abundance of lithic artifacts, probably village site of <i>Talepop</i>	Blackburn 1961; Bingham 1976a; Garcia 1992
CA-LAN-729	Lithic artifact scatter, with concentration on knoll, possible hearth remnants	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976
CA-LAN-730	Midden deposit with scattered lithic artifacts	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976
CA-LAN-731	Lithic scatter; quartzite and chert flakes, core, scraper, obsidian projectile point midsection	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976
CA-LAN-734	Lithic artifact deposit with sparse shell; flakes of quartzite, chert and siltstone	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976; Sampson 1992
A-LAN-1266	Lithic scatter on stream terrace, sparse shell scatter	Rumming and Taugher 1985
CA-LAN-1426/H	Sepulveda Adobe (1863) and associated historic-period features; prehistoric lithic scatter	Sampson 1987
P-19-150317	Soka University Gatehouse (constructed 1989)	Macavoy 1992
P-19-150318	Soka University Gate (constructed 1989)	Macavoy 1992
Crossing LV3		
CA-LAN-731	Lithic scatter; quartzite and chert flakes, core, scraper, obsidian projectile point midsection	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976
CA-LAN-732	Chert core and flakes, fragment of mussel shell	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976; Wheeler and Rumming 1985
CA-LAN-733	Lithic scatter near narrow bedrock knoll, bowl fragment, possible petroglyph	Sampson, Furnis and Brown 1976; Wheeler and Rivers 1985
CA-LAN-1266	Lithic scatter on stream terrace, sparse shell scatter	Rumming and Taugher 1985
CA-LAN-1267H	Farming complex with dirt road, fence posts and gate hinges, well head with iron hand pump, historic refuse deposit	Wheeler and Rivers 1985
CA-LAN-1268H	Fenced house site with two structure pads, stacked rock planter, peristyle of fluted concrete columns, two post-1940s trash deposits	Farris, Evans, Wheeler and Sampson 1985
CA-LAN-4293	Foundations of five stucco houses (1950s), fireplace	Bingham, Schwaderer and Furnis 1976
Crossing LV4		
CA-LAN-732	Chert core and flakes, fragment of mussel shell	Bingham and Schwaderer 1976; Wheeler and Rumming 1985
CA-LAN-1267H	Farming complex with dirt road, fence posts and gate hinges, well head with iron hand pump, historic refuse deposit	Wheeler and Rivers 1985



Table 4. Cultural Resources Recorded Within One-Half Mile of the Upstream Barriers East APE

Site Number	Description	Recorder and Date
Crossing CC1		
CA-LAN-417	Several bedrock milling features	Nelson and Leonard 1970; Pignuolo and Briggs 1987
CA-LAN-785	Bedrock mortars	Bove and Dillon 1977
CA-LAN-817	Lithic artifacts eroded out of creek bank	Palmer and O'Neal 1975; Cooley et al. 2002
CA-LAN-3105	Malibu Boys' Camp; concrete foundations, rock walls and amphitheater, brick-lined barbeque, basketball court	Jordan, Walker and Barrie 2002
CA-LAN-3106	Sparse shell scatter	Cooley, Barrie and Walker 2002; Wlodarski 2008
CA-LAN-3107	Flaked stone lithic scatter	Cooley, Barrie and Walker 2002; Knight and King 2010
P-19-100880	Chopper isolate	Knight and King 2010
P-19-186812	Concrete and rock pylon at Tapia Park	Cooley, Jordan and Barrie 2002
Crossing CC2		
CA-LAN-506	Bedrock mortars	Hanks 1971
CA-LAN-785	Bedrock mortars	Bove and Dillon 1977
Crossing CC3		
CA-LAN-506	Bedrock mortars	Hanks 1971
CA-LAN-785	Bedrock mortars	Bove and Dillon 1977
Crossing CC5		
CA-LAN-505	Small cave in sandstone outcrop with basketry fragments, steatite dish, shell	Hanks 1971
CA-LAN-2063	Two bedrock mortar stations and lithic deposit	King et al. 1992
CA-LAN-2064	Rockshelter with bedrock mortar and one chert flake on talus slope	Atwood, Gomes and Knight 1992
CA-LAN-4155H	Small poured concrete dam on Cold Creek, c. 1903	Knight 2010

Several previous surveys and studies have been completed within a half-mile of the project component APEs; however, only a few of these cover portions of the revised APE itself. These are summarized in Table 5, below. All of these reports were carefully reviewed for information that could assist in the inventory and effect determinations for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project.



Table 5. Cultural Resource Studies Performed Within the Project APE

Survey Number	Reference	Results
Malibu Canyon		
LA-9691	Thompson, Herbert and Sterner 2005	Eligibility evaluation of the Rindge Dam.
Sediment Placement		
None		
Ventura Harbor		
None		
LV1		
LA-329	Bingham 1976	Field surveys of newly-acquired parcels for Malibu Creek State Park; several archaeological sites were identified throughout the park.
LV2		
LA-329	Bingham 1976	Field surveys of newly-acquired parcels for Malibu Creek State Park; several archaeological sites were identified throughout the park.
LV3		
LA-329	Bingham 1976	Field surveys of newly-acquired parcels for Malibu Creek State Park; several archaeological sites were identified throughout the park.
LV4		
LA-1146	Pence and Wlodarski 1980	Records search and field survey of 500 acres south of Highway 101 and west of Las Virgenes Road; relocation of site CA-LAN-315, no other resources identified.

4.2 SURVEY METHODS

An archaeological reconnaissance survey of accessible portions of the original project APE was conducted by DPR archaeologists Barbara Tejada, Evan Ruiz and Bethany Weisberg on February 20-21, and March 6, 2013. Ms. Tejada has a B.A. degree in Anthropology and Geological Sciences from the University of California, Santa Barbara and has completed all coursework toward an M.A. degree in Anthropology from California State University, Bakersfield. She has nearly twenty years of archaeological experience in the coastal, mountain, inland valley and desert regions of southern California. Ms. Ruiz has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from the University of Illinois at Chicago. She had over two years of archaeological experience in Illinois, Arizona, and California archaeology at the time of the survey. Ms. Weisberg has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University (SDSU) and attended the graduate program for applied archaeology at SDSU. She interned for California State Parks before being hired as an Archaeological Specialist at the end of 2012. Her research interests include skeletal biology and California archaeology.

The Spring 2013 surveys covered a portion of the sediment basin above Rindge Dam, the Sheriff's Overlook construction staging area, and a 1.5-mile segment of the east side of Malibu Creek north from the Pacific Coast Highway bridge.



Additional survey of upstream barriers was conducted by Barbara Tejada and Alexander Bevil on February 26, 2013. Detailed photos were taken for each barrier visited, with particular attention to features of the structures that would reveal construction dates. The results of this work are discussed further in Bevil (2013). Mr. Bevil has a B.A. degree in History from San Diego State University. He has over 25 years of experience performing historic resource evaluations, including over fifteen years as a CDPR historian.

Michael Yengling, CDPR historian, provided additional historical research and built environment resource evaluations. Mr. Yengling has an M.A. in Architectural History and Certificate in Historic Preservation from the University of Virginia. He has 14 years of experience performing historic resource surveys and evaluations, building condition assessments, National Register nominations, the application of historic district design guidelines, and documentation and compliance with local, state and federal environmental and historic preservation regulations. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for Architectural Historian and Historian.

After proposed floodwall locations were modified, a reconnaissance of the original project APE north of Pacific Coast Highway and west of Serra Road was performed by Barbara Tejada, accompanied by Environmental Scientist Jamie King on August 22, 2013. Dense vegetation limited access and ground visibility in several areas, but areas of cultural sensitivity were mapped with GPS and aerial photo overlays. These areas have since been removed from the revised project APE.

Additional pedestrian surveys of White Oak Farm were conducted by Barbara Tejada in September 2017 and February 2018 to fully identify all historic features associated with the entirety of that resource.

Additional survey was conducted by Barbara Tejada accompanying Environmental Scientists Jamie King and Danielle LeFer from the proposed construction access road off of Malibu Canyon Road to the top of the Rindge Dam spillway on June 9, 2016, covering ground that was previously inaccessible in 2013 due to high water. In combination with the 2013 surveys, this resulted in survey coverage of approximately 65% of the upper Dam and impounded sediment basin.

In general, pedestrian surveys of the project area were conducted by walking transects spaced from 2-10 meters apart, depending on vegetation cover and topography. All exposed sediments were inspected for the presence of cultural resources, with particular attention to animal burrow backdirt when ground visibility was limited. All previously-recorded resources within the APE were re-located and site records were updated as necessary.

Due to steep terrain (in many cases a 1:1 slope), thick vegetation, flowing creeks and pools of water within canyon areas, survey was limited to those areas safely accessible on foot. The eastern bank of the Rindge Dam, where the dam keeper's house was reported to have been, was not accessible for survey due to deep pools of water, the loss of safety features for crossing the top of the dam, and the steep eastern canyon face; although an attempt was made to reach the site from the east side of the canyon but blocked by a sheer rock face.



Similarly, the narrow steep slopes below Malibu Canyon Road leading to the portion of Malibu Canyon just below Rindge Dam cannot be traversed without the assistance of safety ropes or swimming deep pools of water. The portion of the APE from the base of the Dam to approximately 500 feet downstream has not been accessible for pedestrian survey to date. Opportunities to access these areas will continue to be explored during the project planning process. Portions of the APE which were inaccessible for survey are shown in Figure 1, above.

Coastal Resources Management, Inc. performed an underwater study to identify marine habitats and communities within the nearshore marine habitat in the vicinity of the proposed nourishment activities. The field survey portion included sidescan sonar and downlooking sonar technology to identify marine habitat types, seafloor types, aquatic vegetation and any large objects (including wrecks, debris, etc.) within the project offshore APE. Surveys were conducted on June 20th, 22nd and 28th, 2016 aboard the company's 22 ft. Carolina Skiff (Coastal Resources Management, Inc. 2016).

Visual confirmation of the nature of a sunken vessel noted by Coastal Resources Management, Inc. was attempted by staff and volunteers from Malibu Divers in September 2017, but poor visibility hampered attempts to locate the craft. A follow-up dive was undertaken by County of Los Angeles Fire Department Rescue Boat Captain Eric Astourian on September 29, 2017, who was able to successfully locate and photograph the vessel.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The USACE submitted a request on May 7, 2013 to the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to consult their Sacred Lands File in order to identify other culturally significant properties within the project APE, and to provide a contact list of Native American tribes, organizations or individuals with particular concern in the identified project areas. In a letter dated May 7, 2013, the NAHC reported that traditional cultural properties were identified at Topanga Beach and at the end of Point Dume, both areas that are no longer included in the project APE, and provided a list of Native American contacts for further follow-up. Consultations with these contacts are ongoing.

An updated contact and Sacred Lands File search was requested and received from the NAHC on March 29, 2016. It was noted that sites of concern were located within the Malibu Beach quadrangle. Letters were sent out to all contacts on April 13, 2016, including an invitation to an initial tribal consultation meeting and field visit on April 28, 2016. Follow up phone calls were made by both CDPR and USACE in the interim prior to the meeting. Representatives from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, Wishtoyo Foundation and the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation attended in person or via teleconference. Issues of concern voiced included participation of both Chumash and Gabrielino/Tongva representatives in consultation, the possibility of artifacts from upstream washed down into impounded sediments, and serious concerns about floodwall construction impacts to CA-LAN-264 that were proposed in now eliminated alternatives.



All Native American contacts provided by the NAHC were notified of the public availability of the Draft Integrated Feasibility Report on January 25, 2017. A reminder notice of the March 1, 2017 public meeting was provided on February 27, 2017. On March 8, 2017, the USACE provided all Native American contacts meeting notes and presentations from the April 28, 2016 consultation meeting, as well as copies of the January 2017 draft cultural resources technical report for review and comment. Follow up emails and phone calls were conducted on and after April 10, 2017, and at least one Native American contact has followed up with additional phone calls since that time. Comments received since the April 2016 consultation meeting have been consistent with those expressed during the April 2016 consultation meeting requesting monitoring of and screening methodology for removal of impounded sediments that may contain cultural materials washed down from upstream sites.

Notification of the decision to move forward with the LPP alternative and a copy of this revised report will be provided to all Native American contacts as part of on-going consultation.

5.0 FINDINGS

5.1 HISTORIC PROPERTY ELIGIBILITY

The records search identified one previously recorded cultural resource within the revised project APE: P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam). Field surveys identified three previously unrecorded resources within the revised project APE components: P-19-004428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp site); P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pumphouse), a component of the White Oak Farm; and P-19-190760 (Piuma Culvert). Although identified in the original project field surveys, P-19-004429 (Rindge Dam Water Pipeline) now falls outside of the revised project APE. A small sunken boat was noted in a portion of the offshore APE. A description of each resource and an evaluation of its significance follows.

Historically referred to as the Malibu Dam, the **Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)** is a reinforced concrete constant-radius arch dam and spillway constructed in two phases between 1924 and 1926. Substantial information on the historic context of the dam is provided in a previous eligibility determination report attached as Appendix C (Thompson et al. 2005) and is summarized and supplemented here.

Historic Use of the Dam

The dam was commissioned by Rhoda May Rindge to provide a reliable water supply for livestock and crop irrigation in the central portion of her 17,000-acre Rancho Malibu at the mouth of Malibu Canyon. An earlier concrete diversion dam and flume had proved insufficient for the ranch needs. Water captured behind the Rindge Dam was primarily used for watering sheep and cattle, and for irrigation of fruits, vegetables, and the gardens at the Rindge home, on the Malibu plain. Gravity-fed distribution began at an 8-inch diameter intake pipe behind the dam wall which fed into another 8-inch diameter



distribution line supported on concrete cradles attached on the north wall of the canyon. A cantilevered walkway for maintenance access and flood monitoring was incorporated into the top of the dam. Two 12-inch discharge pipes extended through the base of the dam to a screened intake chamber to be used for periodic blowing out of accumulated silt.

Reservoir level was controlled by metal radial-arm gates at the top of the spillway which were operated by a system of cranks, cables and pulleys. Some of this structure still remains. Access walkways connected across the rock outcrop between the dam and the spillway and ladder rungs provided access for maintenance on the spillway face, which was constructed in a series of angled steps to direct water flow. The date “1926” is cast into the concrete of the spillway near the top. About one-quarter of the lower spillway has eroded away and is often used as a jump off point for youth diving in to the deep creek pool below. Portions have been covered by modern graffiti.

A full-time dam keeper had been employed to maintain the dam, working from a concrete structure on the north wall of the canyon (Thompson et al. 2005). The location of the former keeper’s building was not safely accessible during survey work; though both prior documentation and current aerial photos suggest that little but foundation rubble remains (Thompson et al. 2005:26).

Dam Design and Construction

Arch dam design is dependent on solid bedrock abutments, and although the design requires fewer construction materials, more advanced engineering was needed. For that reason, May Rindge brought in Wayne Loel, a prominent consulting geologist in Southern California with the skills to understand the geology of Malibu Canyon, to oversee the project. A graduate of Stanford University in 1917, Loel went on to work at Southern Pacific Co., the U.S. Army Engineers and General Petroleum Corp. and worked with the distinguished paleontologist, Ralph Arnold. In 1921, Loel and Arnold founded the Branner Club at Cal Tech in Pasadena with other leading geologists of the day. From 1923 to his retirement in 1959, Loel worked as a consulting geologist in Los Angeles and co-authored an important study on lower Miocene megafauna in California (Huey 1981). Loel also worked with pioneering aviator Sherman Fairchild, on early applications of aerial photography to petroleum geology exploration (Eliel 1942). After discovering the Oak Canyon oil field in Ventura County in 1941, Loel received a substantial royalty income, and left his entire estate to establish a professorship in his name at Stanford (Huey 1981). May Rindge noted in a letter to engineer Harry Hawgood on August 8th, 1928 that Wayne Loel had presented himself as having designed two other dams in southern California, but research to date has not been able to identify these. The only other dam-related work found to be associated with Loel was his 1926 contract to the flood control district and later appointment to an investigating committee in 1929, to review the suitability of the proposed San Gabriel Canyon dam site (Los Angeles Times 1929).

A.M. Strong, brought on as a consulting engineer for the project and supervisor of the concrete pour, was the author of papers such as “The Storage of Flood-Waters [sic] for Irrigation; A Study of the Supply Available from Southern California Streams” (Strong



1913). Earlier in his career Strong worked out of Bishop, California with Lane Fulton, a mining and civil engineer who would go on to be the Deputy County Surveyor for Inyo County, assistant engineer for the Yawlong Division of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, and a consulting engineer for Union Oil in Los Angeles (Geological Mining Society of American Universities 1914: 52).

No formal engineering plans were made for the dam, aside from a pencil sketch and topographic contour map of the Malibu Dam Site prepared by Loel and dated March 1924. Repeated requests for copies of the plans by the State of California Department of Water Resources up until the 1950s turned up empty. Loel did prepare a description of the dam's specifications – the reinforced concrete arch was designed for overflow to a depth of 5 feet, with an upstream face radius of 85-feet, a height of 117 feet above the bedrock (102 feet above streambed), arc length at base of 80 feet, and length at crest of 140 feet, thickness of the dam at the streambed of 12 feet and 2 feet at the crest. Use of the continuous-pour method, which created no construction joints, and the innovative incorporation of 231 recycled 60lb-per-yard weight railroad rails from the former *Hueneme, Malibu and Port Los Angeles Railway*, insured a high degree of structural integrity. Dam strength was tested at ten times the computed stress load of the 574-acre foot filled reservoir. Construction labor was provided by ranch hands between March and December of 1924 and a two-mile long access road was constructed up the canyon. Buckets of concrete made with slow-drying “Belgian cement” mixed with creek water and local aggregate were suspended by cables across the canyon and carefully poured into forms (Thompson et al. 2005). The construction site was visited by representatives of the state Department of Public Works and numerous changes were made during construction to comply with state requirements.

After Loel apparently fell out of favor with Rindge, engineer Harry Hawgood was hired to oversee construction of the spillway, completed in September 1926. The spillway was constructed between two bedrock abutments, one of which separated the spillway from the dam, and was fitted with four 11-foot high by eight-foot wide steel radial-arm gates, and metal framework on top of the concrete buttresses supported a system of pulleys and cables that operated the gates. A wooden walkway and steel rungs allowed for access to the gates and spillway apron. The apron was constructed in a series of angled steps to direct, and perhaps slow, the water flow (Thompson et al. 2005).

Leaks detected during inspections in 1932 led to the first repair project to grout the area where the dam abutments met the bedrock. Following this work, the state engineer issued a certificate of approval for the dam in 1935 (Thompson et al. 2005). A great flood with impacts across southern California in 1938 resulted in a huge sedimentation inflow and reduced the Rindge Dam reservoir storage by over half to 270-acre feet, only twelve years after completion of the spillway. A new pipe outlet had to be constructed midway up the dam face above the siltation level. Correspondence that same year indicated an interest in the construction of an additional dam downstream to impound floodwaters. A 1941 letter from the Malibu Water Company (MWC) to realtor Louis T. Busch stated that the Dam could only provide 1-acre foot water per year per 500 acres, which was fine for orchards, but not for intensive crop farming. Additional floods in 1943 reduced the reservoir



capacity even further to 85-100 acre-feet. Taylor & Taylor Engineers prepared several inspections and repair proposals for the MWC in the 1940s, including a surface water diversion pipeline to connect to the irrigation distribution to address silting of the second pipe outlet.

The Marblehead Land Company and Malibu Water Company

May Rindge established the Marblehead Land Company in 1921 to manage the Malibu Ranch operations, and the construction and operation of Rindge Dam was carried out under this entity, with most correspondence regarding the dam construction, permitting and repairs directed to and from the Marblehead manager. Following a bankruptcy filing in 1936, Marblehead Land Company split off the water service operations into the newly-formed MWC in 1938 to manage the irrigation water from the Dam and several domestic service water wells across the Ranch. Due to continued revenue losses, L.L. Fuller prepared a 1947 accounting review of the MWC, noting that the books were still too interconnected with Marblehead to allow for an accurate review, that the company was too overbuilt for the sparse area and few customers it serviced, and that the accounts were still including depreciation of the dam even though “it has not been operative for several years.” Several recommendations were suggested, including separating the irrigation distribution system from the domestic water system.

Due to droughts in the late-1940s, and continuing losses of domestic service water wells to seawater intrusion, the MWC began to reach out to the Metropolitan Water District to contract for more of Malibu’s water supply. Increased erosion of the lower portion of the spillway apron was noted in inspection reports in the mid-late 1950s. In 1959-1962, attempts were made to remove some of the sediments from behind the dam, and to construct a coffer dam around the outlet, but heavy rains in 1963 silted it all in again and the irrigation distribution line became clogged and portions were washed out. With an estimated repair cost between \$100,000-200,000, no contractors willing to bid on proposed repairs, dam water impoundment at less than 30-acre feet, and no irrigation customers since 1964, the MWC filed a request to discontinue irrigation service on June 27, 1966. The Public Utilities Commission finally approved the abandonment in 1967, after requiring MWC to provide some rate refunds to customers. Meanwhile, by 1962, domestic water service in Malibu was being provided almost entirely with connections to MWD and LA County Waterworks District 29.

The original eligibility recommendation by Thompson et al. (2005), although documented over a decade ago, has not previously been submitted to the SHPO for review. An application to designate the Rindge Dam as a California Point of Historical Interest was prepared in 1993; however, there is no record that this designation was approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors for submittal to the State Historical Resources Commission.



Character-Defining Features

Although it is a utilitarian structure with little in the way of ornamentation, character-defining features of the Rindge Dam include its monolithic 80-foot (at the base) by 140-foot (at top) constant radius concrete arch, at a height of 102 feet above the streambed, incorporating 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private railroad line; the concrete spillway, which abuts the south canyon wall and consists of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding that originally carried a walkway and the lift-gate mechanisms; the definitive "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway; and the portions of the 8" irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.

Although the dam and the concrete portions of the spillway are largely intact, the four 8-foot by 11-foot metal radial-arm gates which once controlled water flow through the spillway are all gone, as are most of the lift-gate mechanisms and walkway that once capped the spillway. The steel supports and various metal pulleys and connecting rods are the primary remains of the former "headgear."

Eligibility Criteria and Evaluation

The Rindge Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or in the CRHR under Criterion 1 for significance in the development of the Malibu Colony and surrounding areas, as the impounded water primarily served agricultural and livestock use and limited domestic use by the Rindge and Adamson families, who never intended to open the ranch widely to development. Domestic potable water supplies on most of the Malibu Rancho were obtained from spring and well sources, so the Dam did not supply the primary source of water to allow for the later growth and development of Malibu as the Marblehead Land Company began to lease and sell off Rancho land interests in order to pay off steep legal fees. The number of customers receiving water allotments from the Dam never exceeded forty-two, several of which grew non-food crops such as cut flowers and nursery plants. Floods beginning as early as 1938 greatly affected the reservoir storage capacity and pipeline distribution, and by 1964, there were no longer any irrigation customers. Instead, water supplies provided by the Metropolitan Water District by 1962 helped fuel the growth of the city of Malibu.

The Rindge Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or in the CRHR under Criterion 2 for significance in its association with Rhoda May Knight Rindge. Although now referred to as the "Rindge Dam," for most of its operational life, the dam was most often called Malibu Dam or Malibu Reservoir. Although its construction was authorized and paid for by Rindge, managers at the Marblehead Land Company oversaw the work, which corresponded to a time when Rindge was heavily involved in lawsuits over public rights-of-way through her Malibu Ranch. May Rindge's legacy is best exemplified by another property, the NRHP- and CRHR-listed Adamson House, which reflects her battle to retain the integrity of her Ranch, her founding of the Malibu Potteries and her selection of architectural styles for the family homes on the Ranch.



The Rindge Dam is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and in the CRHR under Criterion 3 as an example of a privately-funded reinforced concrete, constant-radius arch dam in the Santa Monica Mountains; the structure embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of early-twentieth century dam design and construction (Thompson et al. 2005). Rindge Dam, and its associated features, such as the spillway and water distribution pipeline, are one of only a handful of such dams constructed in the western United States before 1930. Most dams of this size and complexity were constructed by public agencies. Although the majority of these concrete dams incorporated a multiple-arch design, the constant- and variable-radius single arch dam types were favored by engineers when the integrity of bedrock in foundations and abutments was excellent, as was recognized at Malibu Canyon by geologist Wayne Loel. The arch dam design requires less construction material, important for cost savings in a privately-financed project, but a greater degree of advanced engineering to calculate the abutment reaction forces to withstand upstream pressure. The continuous-pour method overseen by engineer A.M. Strong, and the unique incorporation of recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private railroad line, ensured the structural integrity of the Dam to handle such pressures.

The Rindge Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or in the CRHR under Criterion 4 for its contribution to important information on the history of the Malibu Ranch or to arch dam design. With no detailed construction plans and plenty of other sources of documentary and physical materials closely associated with activities of the Ranch, only the dismantling of the Dam may provide some additional limited information on the construction techniques employed.

The Rindge Dam is significant for its design, water retention and conveyance in the Malibu Creek plain from 1926 to 1963, which reflects the operational use of the dam. One of the most ambitious privately funded civil engineering projects in the Santa Monica Mountain region, the dam supported operations of the Rancho Malibu Topanga Sequit in the lower coastal flood plain at the mouth of Malibu Creek. Although portions of the dam and spillway have been damaged by floods, vandalism and the passage of time, Rindge Dam maintains integrity of location, feeling and association in its placement within the Santa Monica Mountains and the Malibu Creek watershed. Integrity of workmanship, design and materials is evident in the engineered abutments set into the bedrock and the overall stability of the structure. The integrity of setting has been compromised due to the dam no longer functioning as a water retention reservoir.

Although Rindge Dam is the tallest concrete arch dam in the Santa Monica Mountains, it is by no means the oldest or the longest – it is pre-dated by both the Banning Dam (1889) and the Sherwood Dam (1904), and although smaller in height, the latter is 270 feet long at its crest - nearly double the length of Rindge. Within Los Angeles County, the Mulholland Dam is a concrete arch dam constructed in 1924 with a height of 195 feet. Nonetheless, as an outstanding example of a privately financed constant-radius arch dam constructed before 1930 in southern California, the Rindge Dam is recommended to be eligible for listing as a CHL.



Initially recorded separately as it is no longer physically connected to the Dam structure, **P-19-004429** (Rindge Dam Pipeline) consists of the remains of the Rindge Dam's 8-inch water distribution pipeline

A construction photo on file with the Malibu Adamson House Foundation shows installation of the 8-inch water distribution pipeline at the base of the dam and along the north wall of the canyon during construction of the dam in 1924. After a large flood in 1938 resulted in a huge sedimentation inflow and reduced the Rindge Dam reservoir storage by over half to 270-acre feet, a new pipe outlet had to be constructed midway up the face above the siltation level, approximately 34 feet from the top of the dam (Thompson et al. 2005). From this new outlet, the water distribution extended down the face of the dam to connect with the original pipeline at the base of the dam along the north canyon wall. In a letter to the Malibu Water company on March 12, 1946, Taylor and Taylor Engineering described the bad condition of the steel pipeline, noted it needed constant repair, and requested purchase of additional repair pieces. Several repair sleeves are noted on existing portions of the pipeline. In a January 8, 1966 letter to Marblehead Land Company, JBJ Engineering noted that heavy rains in the winter of 1963 broke the pipeline at the base of the dam and washed out 600 feet of the pipeline downstream. There had been a number of repairs made to the pipeline and still more being needed, but they recommended replacement of the entire line at a cost of \$100,000 – 200,000. Soon after, the Malibu Water Company applied to the Public Utilities Commission to discontinue irrigation water service from Rindge Dam.

Although located outside of the revised project APE, as an appurtenant structure associated with the Rindge Dam (P-19-186946), the alignment and function of the pipeline is considered a contributing element to the dam, which has been recommended as eligible for listing on both the National and California Registers under Criteria C/3. The Rindge Dam is significant for its design, water retention and conveyance in the Malibu Creek plain from 1926 to 1963, which reflects the operational use of the dam. One of the most ambitious privately funded civil engineering projects in the Santa Monica Mountain region, the dam and its distribution pipeline supported operations of the Rancho Malibu Topanga Sequit in the lower coastal flood plain at the mouth of Malibu Creek, including the Rindge home on Laudamus Hill and the Adamson House. A portion of the remaining pipeline extends toward, but no longer connected to, the National Register-listed Adamson House, and a now non-functioning water spigot behind the historic playhouse (current gift shop) has a metal tag with the inscription "Dam Water." Although sections of the pipeline have been damaged and washed away by floods and landslides, and no longer remains physically connected to the dam, the pipeline retains integrity of design



and materials. However, the primary structure of historic significance is the design and construction of the dam itself, and as the pipeline is of standard pipeline design for the time, it is not recommended as individually eligible for the National or California Registers, nor is it individually eligible as a CHL.

P-19-004428 is a newly-recorded historic site that represents the remains of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3. This site is located off Malibu Canyon Road, above the Rindge Dam, and is also locally known as the Sheriff's Overlook. It is partially located within Malibu Creek State Park and partially within the Los Angeles County road right-of-way. The Sheriff's Honor Camp operated as a prison labor camp ca. 1945-1952 for the construction of Malibu Canyon Road. Although there are no extant buildings associated with the site, mortared rock retaining wall features, concrete foundations and wood utility poles remain. Retaining walls of nearly identical construction are found along Malibu Canyon Road south of the Malibu Canyon Tunnel.

Research indicates that the camp was one of about 16 temporary detention camps established by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Road Department to construct or maintain roads between 1921 and 1970. The camps became a model for others around the state and nation to reduce jail overcrowding and provide prisoner rehabilitation: first-time offenders and low-risk inmates were allowed to work off their sentences on their honor not to escape from the camps, hence the name "Honor Camp."

Assisting County Road crews, the honor camps contributed directly to the expansion of the county's road system, and were largely responsible for most of the major roads built throughout the Santa Monica Mountains (Starkey 1937). Under the direction of engineer A. O. Blanchard, and along with crews from their sister camp, Honor Camp No. 6 located at Tapia Park, inmates from Camp No. 3 worked on constructing Malibu Canyon Road from either end between Pacific Coast Highway and Tapia Park. Labor crews from Camp No. 3 were particularly responsible for helping bore a tunnel (P-19-187742, Malibu Canyon Tunnel) through solid rock north of the camp. Completed in July 1952, the road and tunnel facilitated automobile travel over the Santa Monica Mountains to the Malibu coast, and remains a primary access route to Malibu.

Although it is of historical interest to the history of the Malibu area and as part of a larger program of expanding the transportation infrastructure of the region, this site is recommended as not eligible for either NRHP or CRHR listing or as a CHL. The standing buildings of the camp were removed following the completion of Malibu Canyon Road - due to the fact that the remaining elements of the camp are limited to foundations and retaining walls, overall it lacks architectural integrity and as such fails to convey its historic significance in its present condition. While possessing integrity of location (and to a lesser extent setting), in the absence of its original layout and buildings it lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

White Oak Farm (pending primary number), although previously documented by Beadel and Ovnick (2000) as an historic site, had not been officially recorded with the



SCCIC until the current project. Consisting today of a farmhouse, bunkhouse, large three-aisle barn, and a concrete dam with pumphouse, the property traces its original ownership back to 1887 to Juan Velarde, noted on census records as a farmer, along with his wife and nine children. A single structure, presumably the Velarde house, no longer extant, is shown on the 1903 Calabasas 15' USGS topographic map. Curtis Calhoun Colyear, a successful businessman who owned the Colyear Furniture Company and the Colyear Motor Sales Company in downtown Los Angeles, purchased the 160-acre property from the Velarde family in 1911, making numerous improvements to provide for a country retreat. As of a 1914 newspaper article, "Colyear fenced in his quarter section, built a modern home, erected a barn, extended the telephone system and drilled a well" (Los Angeles Times 1914).

In the same newspaper article describing trespassing conflicts with Colyear, the neighbors declared that "he's a dude," meaning in this case a city-dweller vacationing on a ranch. Alas, the Santa Monica Mountains, beginning about 1910, became a place of recreation and relaxation for wealthy businessmen from Los Angeles looking to get away from the city, who began buying up former homestead properties to build their "gentleman's ranches," run mainly for pleasure and not sustenance, usually employing laborers or ranch managers to run the day-to-day operations. The primary income source for these "gentleman dudes" lay outside of their ranch properties in their businesses in the city. Nearby Crag's Country Club and the King Gillette Ranch, along with the Rancho Las Lomas Celestiales (Heavenly Hills Ranch) owned by lawyer and U.S. District Judge Oscar Trippet Sr. in the community of Topanga, were just a few examples of weekend retreats established in the mountains surrounding the Los Angeles area, spurred by the emergence of the Hollywood film industry, expansion of oil and agricultural production, and the exponential development of manufacturing and shipping. While the regular homes of the wealthy business class lay close to their places of business near the commercial core of Los Angeles, improved road networks across the region and the rise of the automobile allowed for easier access to the beaches, creeks and woodlands for such recreational pursuits as swimming, horseback riding, hunting and fishing (Slawson and Dea 2002:18). Similarly, while the Colyears made their regular home at 404 West 27th Street in Los Angeles, their daughter Elizabeth recalled spending nearly every weekend at the farm.

In addition to the existing farmhouse, bunkhouse and large barn, according to his grandson, Curtis Colyear Patrick, the property included several airplane landing strips, which are not represented in any historic maps or aerial photos, and Colyear, as part of his automobile parts business, would reportedly test Champion spark plugs in small aircraft on the farm. No evidence of these features remains. Patrick also reported that his grandfather built a concrete dam to impound water along a tributary feeding Malibu Creek. A 20 horsepower Fairbanks-Morse electric impeller pump in a small pumphouse next to the dam was used to transport water from the pond behind the dam up to a "large concrete reservoir with some sort of metal roof on it on a hill near the big barn" which is no longer extant. The water apparently flowed through a series of pipes that Colyear used to irrigate his alfalfa and wheat fields. The dam and small reservoir also provided water generally for the farm, which included milk cows, chickens, and horses (Beadel and



Ovnick 2000). Although the dam and pumphouse remain (see **P-19-190759**, below), the irrigation pipes and reservoir noted above are no longer extant.

The trespassing conflicts described in the 1914 newspaper account mentioned above branded Curtis C. Colyear a bit of a media hero when he drove off trespassers on his Calabasas ranch, brandishing a rifle. Some neighbors, distrustful of the new “dude” did not appreciate the property line fence installed by Colyear which blocked the short-cut road they had used for years through the property, so they began tormenting him by setting hogs into his melon plants, dumping rocks and dead animals into his newly drilled water well, tried to damage his new reservoir, and plowed up his wheat, the latter of which was the final straw. The dozen or so men from the Stokes family that arrived with plows and scrapers to repair the short-cut road through his property turned in Colyear for the weapons threat, which was later dismissed for a small fine after Colyear described the ongoing harassment (Los Angeles Times 1914). Interestingly, a homesteader on the property to the south, Gustav Kleman, suffered similar trespass and harassment from the Stokes family during his short tenure at his ranch at the turn-of-the century.

After Colyear’s death in 1943, the ranch was eventually sold to Jennings B. Shamel in 1947, and after an unsuccessful sale to R.W. Alcorn in 1950, Bob and Delores Hope purchased the ranch from Shamel as an investment in 1953. Bob’s brother Jim Hope, fixed up the farm and maintained horses, sheep, chickens and goats there. After California State Parks purchased the property in 1975, the Parks superintendent ordered that several outbuildings, five cabins and the water system be demolished, retaining only the barn, bunkhouse and farmhouse. An aerial photograph from January 1944, shortly after Colyear’s death, confirms a number of outbuildings in the core area of the farm. Since DPR acquisition, White Oak Farm has been used for employee housing, and at one time, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department boarded some of their horses at the barn.

Although Beadel and Ovnick (2000) state that the farmhouse was built in 1923, no source for this date was provided and documentary research shows that Colyear had a house built soon after his 1911 purchase of the property. The early twentieth-century Airplane Bungalow form of the Craftsman style of the farmhouse would more closely track with this earlier date. This 1 ½-story wood frame Craftsman-style dwelling measures approximately 49 ft. by 49 ft. and features a brick foundation, wood clapboard siding, and a side gable roof covered with asphalt roofing. The overhanging eaves at the gable ends are punctuated by wood eave brackets and decorative woodwork at the gable peaks. The windows are a mixture of multiple-light casement windows, 3/1 and 1/1 double-hung windows, single-light windows with 3-light transoms, and a large picture window in the first story on the south elevation (dining room). As was common with dwellings of this style and era, many of the windows are grouped in pairs.

Alterations include the addition of a one-story porch on the west elevation sometime prior to ca. 1940; the enclosure of the original wrap-around porch on the east (primary façade) and north elevations; a gabled addition that enlarged the original second story; and reconstruction of the central chimney with a brick veneer following the Northridge Earthquake of 1994. The west elevation porch measures approximately 11 ft. 5 in. by 28 ft.



It is four bays wide and features a shallow shed roof with exposed rafter tails, ¾ in. x 3 in. roof decking, rolled asphalt roofing, and 4 in. x 4 in. wood posts. A large concrete slab patio has been more recently built off the west elevation of the farmhouse, and an outdoor stone barbeque and water fountain of unknown age and basketball hoop is located just to the south of the house.

The nearby bunkhouse, likely used by the on-site ranch manager, is of simple construction in a similar Craftsman style to the farmhouse, and likely constructed at about the same time. The on-story wood frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan with wood clapboard siding, 6-light wood casement windows, and an intersecting gable roof. There have been some recent upgrades to the structure, including the addition of a fenced dog-run off the west end and contemporary storm doors, but otherwise the condition of the structure is good with its original wood siding, windows and trim.

The barn consists of a large center aisle with loft above for equipment storage, flanked by narrower aisles with horse stalls on left and right wings. A tack room is located within the right wing, and a stable-hand's quarters is subdivided within the right-central portion of the barn. An L-shaped shallow-roofed pole shed extends off the north wall of the barn, with modern metal pipe corral fencing enclosing the north and west sides, and a modern pipe corral off the east side. A grouping of farm equipment, reportedly brought in from other State Parks in preparation for a planned but never completed "Heritage Farm" interpretive element, lay in grasses to the west of the barn. These features post-date the Colyear ownership of the farm. Overall the condition of the barn is poor, and several corrugated metal roofing panels have blown off the roof during recent wind events. Dry rot is particularly evident at the barn's right wing where some of the support posts have begun to collapse.

The **White Oak Dam and Pumphouse (P-19-190759)**, designated as upstream barrier LV2 in the proposed project, consists of a 6-foot high poured-in-place concrete dam, spillway, pumphouse shed, pipeline, and stairway that are historically associated with the operation of the ca. 1911 White Oak Farm. The dam and pumphouse were originally recorded separately during project field surveys, before additional historical research showed the connection to the larger White Oak Farm property. The dam appears to have been a relatively substantial construct for the time. The remains of triangular metal bracing on the dam's southeast ridge suggests it once supported a wooden or metal gangway, which would have carried foot traffic across the dam from either stream bank. The gangway would have led from the base of an extant, although in poor condition, poured-in-place concrete stairway with metal rail. The latter provides access to the pumphouse at the base of the west bank of Las Virgenes Creek. The small rectangular pumphouse consists of a concrete base with a wood frame upper space clad with corrugated metal. The interior contains abandoned pump motors, metal piping, and electrical circuit and mechanical timer panels (Bevil 2013). The pump at the reservoir is no longer operational, and the farm is currently serviced by the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. With the exception of two inoperable concrete water tanks and two concrete standpipe remnants, the remainder of the water system was demolished shortly after State Parks acquisition of the property in 1975. The dam and pumphouse, of simple



ranch construction with no known engineering design or architectural features, does not appear to possess sufficient historic or architectural significance to merit individual listing in either the California or National Registers.

Although small in size, and lacking many of the original outbuildings after State Parks demolitions in the 1970s, White Oak Farm has been recorded as an historic district with a period of significance from 1911 to 1947 reflecting the ownership of the Colyear family. According to the National Register Bulletin 15, “a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” White Oak Farm is of vernacular design, that is, it evolved through use by the people who lived and worked there according to their needs, rather than formally designed in a cohesive scheme by an architect. Contributors to the district include the farmhouse, including the tall pine and eucalyptus trees surrounding the house; the bunkhouse; the barn and attached pole shed; and the dam and pumphouse. The surrounding landscape is defined by the graded dirt entrance road that leads west and south from Las Virgenes Road; the riparian corridor of Las Virgenes and Liberty Canyon creeks; open, uncultivated fields; and a mowed meadow. Overhead transmission lines carried by wood utility poles cross the southern boundary of the property and lead to Southern California Edison’s Crater Substation, located approximately 125 yards southwest of the farmhouse. Other contributing features include a wooden chicken coop, a stone barbeque/sink, two concrete stock tanks, and two concrete standpipe bases. Artifacts associated with the farm include a metal stock tank and a pile of ranching debris. Non-contributing elements of the district include the concrete patio and pond west of the farmhouse, a modern chicken coop, basketball hoop, dog run, modern metal pipe corrals, and various modern outdoor patio and recreation equipment maintained by the current State employee residents of the bunkhouse and farmhouse. The property is not currently in agricultural use; the farmhouse and bunkhouse are used as staff residences for California State Park employees, and the nearby trails are open to the public for non-motorized recreation within Malibu Creek State Park. None of the contributing elements possess sufficient historic or architectural significance to merit individual listing in either the NRHP or CRHR, or as a CHL.

White Oak Farm Historic District is not considered a rural historic landscape under National Register Bulletin 30 because it lacks many of the landscape features once associated with the farm’s operations. With integration into Malibu Creek State Park, all the fencing and irrigation infrastructure has been removed, and the previously plowed fields have gone back to their natural state, or filled in with ruderal vegetation. Although the current entrance dirt road may approximate the original entryway to the farm, modifications to the creek crossing and road grade, and the construction of park trails have altered the historical circulation patterns.

White Oak Farm Historic District is recommended as eligible at the local level for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and in the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its association with the regional trend of gentlemen’s ranches, which functioned as rural getaway properties for wealthy urbanites such as Mr. Colyear. Many of these ranches have fallen into disrepair, or been subsumed under more recently developed properties, leaving White Oak Farm one of



only a few surviving small gentleman's farms in the Santa Monica Mountains from the period between 1910 and 1940. Other notable examples in the region include the ca. 1917 Trippet Ranch at Topanga State Park and Will Rogers' ca. 1925 ranch at Will Rogers State Historic Park.

White Oak Farm does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or in the CRHR under Criterion 2 for significance in its association with Curtis Calhoun Colyear. Although a successful businessman in Los Angeles, Colyear's business dealings were not especially notable in the history of the Los Angeles area, and he was one of a growing class of upper middle class entrepreneurs during the period before World War II. Despite his brief fame in newspaper accounts, fending off his property from trespassers, this had been an ongoing problem throughout the "rough and tumble" Calabasas area as old ranchers clashed with newer landowners from the city.

White Oak Farm does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or in the CRHR under Criterion 3 as a well-preserved example of gentleman's ranch architecture in the Santa Monica Mountains. Although many of the historic Craftsman style features remain in the farmhouse and bunkhouse, modifications to the structures and the poor condition of the barn, as well as the lack of any documentary evidence confirming the dates of construction or architect(s) and builder(s), limit the architectural significance of the farm's buildings. As well, the concrete dam and pumphouse are of simple construction, using formed concrete and commercially available materials. There is no indication that an engineer was involved in their design or construction.

White Oak Farm does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or in the CRHR under Criterion 4 for its contribution to important information on the design or history of ranching/farming. Documentary evidence on the farm is sparse, and archaeological reconnaissance has resulted in no identification of associated trash deposits or other features which could provide more information about life on a gentleman's ranch in the Las Virgenes Valley.

The White Oak Farm Historic District maintains integrity of location, feeling, setting and association in the rural landscape preserved as part of Malibu Creek State Park. Despite some maintenance needs of the structures with the passage of time, overall the property maintains integrity of workmanship, design and materials. While none of the remaining structures contributing to the farm are individually significant, collectively they offer a glimpse into the architecture and spatial organization of a moderately intact early-twentieth century ranch property and rural retreat. The dam and pumphouse, lying several hundred yards distant from the main buildings and obscured from view from most of the property, are tertiary structures and contribute least in terms of overall setting, feeling, and association.

White Oak Farm, while recommended eligible for listing in both the NRHP and the CRHR as one of a dwindling number of early- to mid-twentieth century gentlemen's ranches in the Los Angeles region, is not the first, last, or most significant of its type. The nearby King Gillette Ranch, Trippet Ranch in Topanga State Park, and Will Rogers Ranch at Will Rogers



State Historic Park are all larger, architecturally more impressive, and better preserved properties associated with historically significant individuals. Based on these considerations, White Oak Farm is not considered eligible for listing as a CHL.

P-19-190760 is a newly recorded built environment resource of the **Piuma Culvert**, designated as crossing CC1 in the proposed project. The resource consists of a corrugated steel culvert supported by mortared rock abutments which allows the flow of Cold Creek underneath Piuma Road. Los Angeles County Public Works records show that Piuma Road, including its associated culverts, was constructed as a public works project ca. 1936 to provide access to multiple private ranches and properties in the Monte Nido area, east of Crater Camp (Joseph Reza, personal communication, 2018). A history of subsequent alterations to the structure was not available, but graffiti scratched into concrete on the northwest corner of the northwest abutment includes a date of 1978, which indicates at least one time period of upgrades/repairs/alterations.

During project field surveys, the rustic stone abutments of the structure initially suggested that this culvert may have originally been constructed ca. 1915 with the development of the adjacent Crater Camp recreational area by Charles A. Knagenhelm. Subsequent historical research indicated that Crater Camp was known for great trout fishing, waterfalls and hiking, and had installed “a few tent houses, and outdoor fireplaces, and let it go at that” (Los Angeles Times 1917). It was operated until 1949 as a very rustic resort and scout camp with little in the way of formal structural amenities for the enjoyment of the natural surroundings and it was initially accessible via “a good dirt road” (Los Angeles Times 1917). The paved Piuma Road was not constructed by the county until ca. 1936. After completion of the new Malibu Canyon Road in 1952, Crater Camp was sold for the development of private homes and ranches, which make up the community today (Los Angeles Times 1953). Based on this research, Piuma Road and the associated Piuma Culvert post-date the primary development of the Crater Camp recreational area.

As such, Piuma Culvert (P-19-190760) is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1 because it is an isolated ancillary feature with little integrity of setting, feeling or association to connect it to the general recreational or residential development of the Santa Monica Mountains. As it was constructed under standard county specifications by an unknown engineer, and post-dates the development of Crater Camp by Charles Knagenhelm, the Piuma Culvert is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2 for associations with persons making significant historical contributions to the area. As well, the Piuma Culvert is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3 as it is a standard stream crossing feature similar to dozens of other such structures along county roads in the Santa Monica Mountains, and does not represent an important example of any type, period, or method of construction or represent the important work of a master architect or engineer. Finally, the Piuma Culvert is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4, as it is not a source for important information on road or stream crossing construction.



Sunken Skiff. Offshore sonar surveys revealed a 19.3 ft.-long and 4.5 ft.-wide sunken skiff located approximately 3,000 feet east of the Malibu Pier. No supporting documentary material through the CSLC or newspaper accounts was found in association with this vessel that would indicate its age, ownership or circumstance of sinking. The diving survey performed by County of Los Angeles Fire Department Rescue Boat Captain Eric Astourian located the vessel partially buried in sand in 17 feet of water. The skiff is constructed with fiberglass, a modern material, and was determined to be less than 50 years of age, and therefore is not of sufficient age to be considered under the NRHP or CRHR criteria, nor does the skiff appear to qualify under NRHP Criteria G, for properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.

5.2 FINDING OF EFFECT

P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam): Removal of Rindge Dam in its entirety, including the concrete arch dam and spillway, as proposed in the LPP alternative, would constitute an adverse effect on an historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA, a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource under PRC 5024.5, and a significant impact to a historical resource under CEQA. The proposed physical demolition and removal of Rindge Dam would directly alter the character-defining features that make the dam eligible for the NRHP. These features include its monolithic 80-foot by 140-foot constant radius concrete arch, incorporating 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private railroad line; the concrete spillway, which abuts the south canyon wall and consists of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding that originally carried a walkway and the lift-gate mechanisms; the definitive "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway; and the portions of the 8" irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam. The project will have no effect to the downstream portions of the contributing Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429), which lie outside of the revised project APE.

The purpose of the project is to establish a more natural sediment regime from the watershed to the shoreline; to reestablish habitat connectivity along Malibu Creek and its tributaries to restore migratory access to former upstream spawning areas for indigenous aquatic species and allow for safe passage for terrestrial species from the Pacific Ocean to the watershed; and to restore aquatic habitat of sufficient quality along Malibu Creek and tributaries to sustain or enhance indigenous populations of aquatic species. All action alternatives analyzed for the project included removal of the Rindge Dam concrete arch, and the LPP includes removal of the spillway as well due to ongoing safety, vandalism and habitat concerns. A number of measures were previously considered during alternative formulation which would retain all or a portion of Rindge Dam. These included cutting a v-notch in the dam, constructing a sediment bypass tunnel, restoration of the original dam water supply function, installation of fish ladders, or trapping and hauling fish upstream of the dam. All of these alternative measures were found not to be feasible from an engineering perspective, or posed increased downstream flood risks, or did not address the full purpose for the project.



P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pumphouse): The White Oak Dam and Pumphouse is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR as a contributing element to the larger ca. 1911 White Oak Farm Historic District which it was built to serve. The White Oak Dam and Pumphouse is recommended to not be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. The project objectives for restoring aquatic habitat and migratory access to tributaries of Malibu Creek requires the removal of the White Oak Dam. Similar measures to provide a fish ladder or retain a portion of the dam have been determined to be structurally infeasible and not meet the purpose for the project. It remains unknown until the project design phase if the dam's ancillary features, such as the stairway and pumphouse, could remain in whole or in part with full dam removal, although it is likely that the pumphouse could remain in situ.

Due to the non-operational dam's location on a rarely-visited section of creek several hundred yards distant and out of view from the historic core of the property, its removal would not jeopardize the overall eligibility of the remainder of the farm, which includes the farmhouse, bunkhouse, and barn, and which will continue to maintain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Most of the White Oak Farm irrigation infrastructure was removed by State Parks in the 1970s and the previously irrigated fields have returned to a natural condition, so there is no longer a physical or visual connection between the dam and the buildings of the historic core structures. For these reasons, removal of all or a portion of the White Oak Dam and Pumphouse will not constitute an adverse effect on White Oak Farm Historic District historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA, or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource under PRC 5024.5, nor a significant impact to a historical resource under CEQA, as it will neither significantly diminish the District's ability to convey its historic significance, nor compromise its overall eligibility for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

6.0 SUMMARY

The cultural resources inventory conducted for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project APE has resulted in the identification of **two historic properties eligible for the NRHP**, including the individually eligible Rindge Dam (P-19-186946); and the White Oak Dam and Pumphouse (P-19-190759), which is as a contributing element to the larger NRHP-eligible White Oak Farm Historic District.

Based on these determinations and a review of the LPP project alternative, the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project will have **no adverse effect** on the White Oak Dam and Pumphouse (P-19-190759). The Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project will have **an adverse effect on one historic property (Rindge Dam, P-19-186946)**. Consultation between the DPR Cultural Resources Division, the USACE and the SHPO will be required to resolve and mitigate the project's adverse effect, resulting in the implementation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Measures to reduce adverse impacts to cultural resources, including avoidance, minimization and mitigation, are required to be



considered under NHPA, and must be implemented to substantially lessen significant impacts under CEQA. As well, the state agency with jurisdiction over the historical resource is required to adopt prudent and feasible measures that will eliminate or mitigate adverse effects under PRC 5024.5.



7.0 REFERENCES CITED

Beadel, Wendy, and Merry Ovnick

- 2000 Colyer/White Oak Farm. In: Malibu Creek State Park Historical Structure Research Project. Prepared for Department of Parks and Recreation, Southern Region Headquarters, San Diego, CA. California State University Northridge Internship Program, History and Geography Departments.

Bevil, Alexander D.

- 2013 Historical Analysis and Significance of the Barriers Considered for Removal as Per the HEP Analysis and Upstream Barrier Removal Project within Malibu Creek State Park. California State Parks, Southern Service Center, San Diego, CA.

Bingham, Jeffrey C.

- 1976 Survey of Cultural Resources in Malibu Creek State Park. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, CA. On file at California Department of Parks and Recreation, Angeles District, Calabasas, CA.

Coastal Resources Management, Inc.

- 2016 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study Nearshore Habitat Mapping Surveys. Prepared for RECON Environmental, Inc. Prepared by CRM Inc., Long Beach, CA.

Eliel, Leon T.

- 1942 The Story of Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc. In: *Photogrammetric Engineering*, September 1942, pp. 163-170.

Geological and Mining Society of American Universities [GMSAU]

- 1914 *Directory of Stanford Earth Scientists, Volume 1*. Yearbook of the Geological and Mining Society of American Universities. Stanford University, Stanford, CA.

Glassow, Michael A., Lynn H. Gamble, Jennifer E. Perry, and Glenn S. Russell

- 2007 Prehistory of the Northern California Bight and the Adjacent Transverse Ranges. In: *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp.191-213, AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

Grant, Campbell

- 1978 Eastern Coastal Chumash. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 509-519. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.



Huey, Arthur S.

- 1981 Wayne Loel (1888-1980). In: *Memorials*. American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, July 1981, pp. 1349-1350.

King, Chester

- 1990 *Evolution of Chumash Society: A Comparative Study of Artifacts Used for Social System Maintenance in the Santa Barbara Channel Region Before A.D. 1804*. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York.
- 2009 Overview of the History of American Indians in the Santa Monica Mountains. Topanga Anthropological Consultants, Topanga, CA. Prepared for the National Park Service Pacific West Region, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Los Angeles Times

- 1914 "Reign of Law at Calabasas." May 9, 1914, III.
- 1917 "Malibu Canyon, at Crater Camp, One of Southland's Most Entrancing Spots." June 10, 1917, VII.
- 1929 "Supervisors in Quandry: Important Developments Up for Consideration in San Gabriel Dam Problem Today." October 25, 1929, A1.
- 1953 "Crater Camp Sale Reported." February 15, 1953, E8.

McCawley, William

- 1996 *The First Angelinos: The Garbrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press, Banning, CA and Ballena Press, Novato, CA.

Pence, Robert L., and Robert J. Wlodarski

- 1980 An Evaluation of the Impact upon Cultural Resources by the Proposed Development of 500 Acres in the Las Virgenes Creek Area, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Hans Giraud, Calabasas, CA.

Slawson, Dana N., and Glenn Dea

- 2002 Historic Survey and Conditions Report - Trippet Ranch, Topanga State Park, Topanga, CA. Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, CA. Prepared for the Department of Parks and Recreation, Southern Service Center, San Diego, CA.

Starkey, Fred L.

- 1937 Los Angeles County Detention Camps. In: Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Yearly Report Booklet, pp.40-41.



Strong, A.M.

- 1913 "The Storage of Flood-Waters [sic] for Irrigation; A Study of the Supply Available from Southern California Streams". *Engineering Magazine*, Volume 46 (October 1913-March 1914): 295. Paper presented to the American Society of Civil Engineers in September 1913.

Thompson, Scott, Simon Herbert, and Matthew A. Sterner

- 2005 National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District. Technical Report 04-72, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, AZ.

U.S. Department of the Interior

- 1995 How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Register Bulletin No. 15.



APPENDIX A:

Resource DPR 523 Record Forms

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

Primary # P-19-186946
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3S, 3CS

Other Listings
Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 12

*Resource Name or #: Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Malibu Beach, CA Date 1995 T 1S; R 17W; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 19; San Bernardino B.M.
c. Address _____ City Malibu, CA Zip _____

d. UTM: Zone 11N, 343187 mE / 3770619 mN

e. Other Locational Data: The site is located within the boundary of Malibu Creek State Park, on Malibu Creek approximately 1.5 miles south of Piuma Road and approximately 350 feet below the north embankment of Malibu Canyon Road.

***P3a. Description:**

Historically referred to as the Malibu Dam, the Rindge Dam is a reinforced concrete constant-radius arch dam and spillway constructed in two phases between 1924 and 1926. The dam was commissioned by local landowner Rhoda May Rindge to provide a reliable water supply for livestock and crop irrigation in the central portion of her 17,000-acre Rancho Malibu at the mouth of Malibu Canyon. An earlier concrete diversion dam and flume had proved insufficient for the ranch needs. Water captured behind the Rindge Dam was primarily used for watering sheep and cattle, and for irrigation of fruits, vegetables, and the gardens at the Rindge home on the Malibu plain. Gravity-fed distribution began at an 8-inch diameter intake pipe behind the dam wall which fed into another 8-inch diameter distribution line supported on concrete cradles attached to the north wall of the canyon. (see Continuation Sheet P3a)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP21. Dam; HP22. Reservoir; AH6. Water conveyance system

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

P5b. Description of Photo: Overview, looking west-northwest from Malibu Canyon Rd. overlook. *LACDA watershed.gif*

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: 1924-1926

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR)
1925 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

*P8. Recorded by:

Barbara Tejada, CDPR Angeles District
1925 Las Virgenes Rd.
Calabasas, CA 91302
Michael Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*P9. Date Recorded: 02/21/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Opportunistic pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: Tejada, B.S., Yengling, M, and A. D. Bevil (2018 rev). *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Calabasas, CA.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch 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): Photo Sheets with known Dam blueprints

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***P3a. Description:**

A cantilevered walkway for maintenance access and flood monitoring was incorporated into the top of the dam. Two 12-inch discharge pipes extended through the base of the dam to a screened intake chamber to be used for periodic blowing out of accumulated silt.

Reservoir level was controlled by metal radial-arm gates at the top of the spillway which were operated by a system of cranks, cables and pulleys. Some of this structure still remains. Access walkways connected across the rock outcrop between the dam and the spillway and ladder rungs provided access for maintenance on the spillway face, which was constructed in a series of angled steps to direct water flow. The date "1926" is cast into the concrete of the spillway near the top. About one-quarter of the lower spillway has eroded away and is often used as a jump off point for youth diving in to the deep creek pool below. Portions have been covered by modern graffiti.

A full-time dam keeper had been employed to maintain the dam, working from a concrete structure on the north wall of the canyon (Thompson et al. 2005). The location of the former keeper's building was not safely accessible during survey work; though both prior documentation and current aerial photos suggest that little but foundation rubble remains (Thompson et al. 2005:26).

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 12

*NRHP Status Code 3S, 3CS

*Resource Name or #: Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)

B1. Historic Name: Rindge Dam; Malibu Dam

B2. Common Name: Rindge Dam

B3. Original Use: Dam

B4. Present Use: Dam

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

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

The dam and spillway were constructed in two phases between 1924 and 1926. Arch dam design is dependent on solid bedrock abutments, and although the design requires fewer construction materials, more advanced engineering is needed. For that reason May Rindge brought in Wayne Loel, a prominent consulting geologist in Southern California with the skills to understand the geology of Malibu Canyon, to oversee the project. After Loel apparently fell out of favor with Rindge, engineer Harry Hawgood was hired to oversee construction of the spillway, completed in September 1926. The date "1926" is cast into the concrete of the spillway near the top.

(see Continuation Sheet B6)

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

*B8. Related Features: Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429)

B9a. Architect: Wayne Loel (geologist/engineer), Harry Hawgood (engineer – spillway) b. Builder: Wayne Loel, A. M. Strong (engineer)

*B10. Significance: Theme: Dam Development; Industrial Architecture

Area Malibu, CA

Period of Significance: 1926-1963

Property Type: Dam (structure)

Applicable Criteria: C (3)

The eligibility recommendation by Thompson et al. (2005), although originally documented over a decade ago, has not previously been submitted to the SHPO for review. An application to designate the Rindge Dam as a California Point of Historical Interest was prepared in 1993; however, there is no record that this designation was approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors for submittal to the State Historical Resources Commission.

(see Continuation Sheet, B10)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP21 - Dam; HP22. Reservoir; AH6. Water conveyance system

*B12. References: (see Continuation Sheet B12)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Mike Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*Date of Evaluation: 02/21/2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

*B6. Construction History:

Wayne Loel

A graduate of Stanford University in 1917, Loel went on to work at Southern Pacific Co., the U.S. Army Engineers and General Petroleum Corp. and worked with the distinguished paleontologist, Ralph Arnold. In 1921, Loel and Arnold founded the Branner Club at Cal Tech in Pasadena with other leading geologists of the day. From 1923 to his retirement in 1959, Loel worked as a consulting geologist in Los Angeles and co-authored an important study on lower Miocene megafauna in California (Huey 1981). Loel also worked with pioneering aviator Sherman Fairchild, on early applications of aerial photography to petroleum geology exploration (Eliel 1942). After discovering the Oak Canyon oil field in Ventura County in 1941, Loel received a substantial royalty income, and left his entire estate to establish a professorship in his name at Stanford (Huey 1981). May Rindge noted in a letter to engineer Harry Hawgood on August 8th, 1928 that Wayne Loel had presented himself as having designed two other dams in southern California, but research to date has not been able to identify these. The only other dam-related work found to be associated with Loel was his 1926 contract to the flood control district and later appointment to an investigating committee in 1929, to review the suitability of the proposed San Gabriel Canyon dam site (Los Angeles Times 1929).

A.M. Strong

A.M. Strong, brought on as a consulting engineer for the project and supervisor of the concrete pour, was the author of papers such as "The Storage of Flood-Waters [sic] for Irrigation; A Study of the Supply Available from Southern California Streams" (Strong 1913). Earlier in his career Strong worked out of Bishop, California with Lane Fulton, a mining and civil engineer who would go on to be the Deputy County Surveyor for Inyo County, assistant engineer for the Yawlong Division of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, and a consulting engineer for Union Oil in Los Angeles (Geological Mining Society of American Universities 1914: 52).

No formal engineering plans were made for the dam, aside from a pencil sketch and topographic contour map of the Malibu Dam Site prepared by Loel and dated March 1924. Repeated requests for copies of the plans by the State of California Department of Water Resources up until the 1950s turned up empty. Loel did prepare a description of the dam's specifications – the reinforced concrete arch was designed for overflow to a depth of 5 feet, with an upstream face radius of 85-feet, a height of 117 feet above the bedrock (102 feet above streambed), arc length at base of 80 feet, and length at crest of 140 feet, thickness of the dam at the streambed of 12 feet and 2 feet at the crest. Use of the continuous-pour method, which created no construction joints, and the innovative incorporation of 231 recycled 60lb-per-yard weight railroad rails from the former *Hueneme, Malibu and Port Los Angeles Railway*, insured a high degree of structural integrity. Dam strength was tested at ten times the computed stress load of the 574-acre foot filled reservoir. Construction labor was provided by ranch hands between March and December of 1924 and a two-mile long access road was constructed up the canyon. Buckets of concrete made with slow-drying "Belgian cement" mixed with creek water and local aggregate were suspended by cables across the canyon and carefully poured into forms (Thompson et al. 2005). The construction site was visited by representatives of the state Department of Public Works and numerous changes were made during construction to comply with state requirements.

The spillway was constructed between two bedrock abutments, one of which separated the spillway from the dam, and was fitted with four 11-foot high by eight-foot wide steel radial-arm gates, and metal framework on top of the concrete buttresses supported a system of pulleys and cables that operated the gates. A wooden walkway and steel rungs allowed for access to the gates and spillway apron. The apron was constructed in a series of angled steps to direct, and perhaps slow, the water flow (Thompson et al. 2005).

Leaks detected during inspections in 1932 led to the first repair project to grout the area where the dam abutments met the bedrock. Following this work, the state engineer issued a certificate of approval for the dam in 1935 (Thompson et al. 2005). A great flood with impacts across southern California in 1938 resulted in a huge sedimentation inflow and reduced the Rindge Dam reservoir storage by over half to 270-acre feet, only twelve years after completion of the spillway. A new pipe outlet had to be constructed midway up the dam face above the siltation level. Correspondence that same year indicated an interest in the construction of an additional dam downstream to impound floodwaters. A 1941 letter from the MWC to realtor Louis T. Busch stated that the Dam could only provide 1-acre foot water per year per 500 acres, which was fine for orchards, but not for intensive crop farming. Additional floods in 1943 reduced the reservoir capacity even further to 85-100 acre-feet. Taylor & Taylor Engineers prepared several inspections and repair

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

proposals for the MWC in the 1940s, including a surface water diversion pipeline to connect to the irrigation distribution to address silting of the second pipe outlet.

The Marblehead Land Company and Malibu Water Company

May Rindge established the Marblehead Land Company in 1921 to manage the Malibu Ranch operations, and the construction and operation of Rindge Dam was carried out under this entity, with most correspondence regarding the dam construction, permitting and repairs directed to and from the Marblehead manager. Following a bankruptcy filing in 1936, Marblehead Land Company split off the water service operations into the newly-formed Malibu Water Company (MWC) in 1938 to manage the irrigation water from the Dam and several domestic service water wells across the Ranch. Due to continued revenue losses, L.L. Fuller prepared a 1947 accounting review of the MWC, noting that the books were still too interconnected with Marblehead to allow for an accurate review, that the company was too overbuilt for the sparse area and few customers it serviced, and that the accounts were still including depreciation of the dam even though "it has not been operative for several years." Several recommendations were suggested, including separating the irrigation distribution system from the domestic water system.

Due to droughts in the late-1940s, and continuing losses of domestic service water wells to seawater intrusion, the MWC began to reach out to the Metropolitan Water District to contract for more of Malibu's water supply. Increased erosion of the lower portion of the spillway apron was noted in inspection reports in the mid-late 1950s. In 1959-1962, attempts were made to remove some of the sediments from behind the dam, and to construct a coffer dam around the outlet, but heavy rains in 1963 silted it all in again and the irrigation distribution line became clogged and portions were washed out. With an estimated repair cost between \$100,000-200,000, no contractors willing to bid on proposed repairs, dam water impoundment at less than 30-acre feet, and no irrigation customers since 1964, the MWC filed a request to discontinue irrigation service on June 27, 1966. The Public Utilities Commission finally approved the abandonment in 1967, after requiring MWC to provide some rate refunds to customers. Meanwhile, by 1962, domestic water service in Malibu was being provided almost entirely with connections to MWD and LA County Waterworks District 29.

Character-Defining Features

Although it is a utilitarian structure with little in the way of ornamentation, character-defining features of the Rindge Dam include its monolithic 80-foot by 140-foot constant radius concrete arch, incorporating 231 recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private railroad line; the concrete spillway, which abuts the south canyon wall and consists of a stepped concrete wall supporting five concrete buttresses topped by metal scaffolding that originally carried a walkway and the lift-gate mechanisms; the definitive "1926" date stamp cast into the concrete face near the top of the spillway; and the portions of the 8" irrigation distribution pipeline that remain attached to the dam.

Although the dam and the concrete portions of the spillway are largely intact, the four 8-foot by 11-foot metal radial-arm gates which once controlled water flow through the spillway are all gone, as are most of the lift-gate mechanisms and walkway that once capped the spillway. The steel supports and various metal pulleys and connecting rods are the primary remains of the former "headgear".

***B10. Significance:**

The Rindge Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or in the CRHR under Criterion 1 for significance in the development of the Malibu Colony and surrounding areas, as the impounded water primarily served agricultural and livestock use and limited domestic use by the Rindge and Adamson families, who never intended to open the ranch widely to development. Domestic potable water supplies on most of the Malibu Rancho were obtained from spring and well sources, so the Dam did not supply the primary source of water to allow for the later growth and development of Malibu as the Marblehead Land Company began to lease and sell off Rancho land interests in order to pay off steep legal fees. The number of customers receiving water allotments from the Dam never exceeded forty-two, several of which grew non-food crops such as cut flowers and nursery plants. Floods beginning as early as 1938 greatly affected the reservoir storage capacity and pipeline distribution, and by 1964, there were no longer any irrigation customers. Instead, water supplies provided by the Metropolitan Water District by 1962 helped fuel the growth of the city of Malibu.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The Rindge Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or in the CRHR under Criterion 2 for significance in its association with Rhoda May Knight Rindge. Although now referred to as the "Rindge Dam," for most of its operational life, the dam was most often called Malibu Dam or Malibu Reservoir. Although its construction was authorized and paid for by Rindge, managers at the Marblehead Land Company oversaw the work, which corresponded to a time when Rindge was heavily involved in lawsuits over public rights-of-way through her Malibu Ranch. May Rindge's legacy is best exemplified by another property, the NRHP- and CRHR-listed Adamson House, which reflects her battle to retain the integrity of her Ranch, her founding of the Malibu Potteries and her selection of architectural styles for the family homes on the Ranch.

The Rindge Dam is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and in the CRHR under Criterion 3 as an example of a privately-funded reinforced concrete, constant-radius arch dam in the Santa Monica Mountains; the structure embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of early-twentieth century dam design and construction (Thompson et al. 2005). Rindge Dam, and its associated features, such as the spillway and water distribution pipeline, are one of only a handful of such dams constructed in the western United States before 1930. Most dams of this size and complexity were constructed by public agencies. Although the majority of these concrete dams incorporated a multiple-arch design, the constant- and variable- radius single arch dam types were favored by engineers when the integrity of bedrock in foundations and abutments was excellent, as was recognized at Malibu Canyon by geologist Wayne Loel. The arch dam design requires less construction material, important for cost savings in a privately-financed project, but a greater degree of advanced engineering to calculate the abutment reaction forces to withstand upstream pressure. The continuous-pour method overseen by engineer A.M. Strong, and the unique incorporation of recycled steel rails from Rindge's former private railroad line, ensured the structural integrity of the Dam to handle such pressures.

The Rindge Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or in the CRHR under Criterion 4 for its contribution to important information on the history of the Malibu Ranch or to arch dam design. With no detailed construction plans and plenty of other sources of documentary and physical materials closely associated with activities of the Ranch, only the dismantling of the Dam may provide some additional limited information on the construction techniques employed.

The Rindge Dam is significant for its design, water retention and conveyance in the Malibu Creek plain from 1926 to 1963, which reflects the operational use of the dam. One of the most ambitious privately funded civil engineering projects in the Santa Monica Mountain region, the dam supported operations of the Rancho Malibu Topanga Sequit in the lower coastal flood plain at the mouth of Malibu Creek. Although portions of the dam and spillway have been damaged by floods, vandalism and the passage of time, Rindge Dam maintains integrity of location, feeling and association in its placement within the Santa Monica Mountains and the Malibu Creek watershed. Integrity of workmanship, design and materials is evident in the engineered abutments set into the bedrock and the overall stability of the structure. The integrity of setting has been compromised due to the dam no longer functioning as a water retention reservoir.

Although Rindge Dam is the tallest concrete arch dam in the Santa Monica Mountains, it is by no means the oldest or the longest – it is pre-dated by both the Banning Dam (1889) and the Sherwood Dam (1904), and although smaller in height, the latter is 270 feet long at its crest - nearly double the length of Rindge. Within Los Angeles County, the Mulholland Dam is a concrete arch dam constructed in 1924 with a height of 195 feet. Nonetheless, as a rare example of a privately financed constant-radius arch dam built before 1930 in the western U.S., the Rindge Dam is recommended to be eligible for listing as a CHL.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 7 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

*B12. References:

Eliel, Leon T.

1942 The Story of Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc. In: *Photogrammetric Engineering*, September 1942, pp. 163-170.

Geological and Mining Society of American Universities [GMSAU]

1914 *Directory of Stanford Earth Scientists, Volume 1.* Yearbook of the Geological and Mining Society of American Universities. Stanford University, Stanford, CA.

Huey, Arthur S.

1981 Wayne Loel (1888-1980). In: *Memorials. American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin*, July 1981, pp. 1349-1350.

Strong, A.M.

1913 "The Storage of Flood-Waters [sic] for Irrigation; A Study of the Supply Available from Southern California Streams". *Engineering Magazine*, Volume 46 (October 1913-March 1914): 295. Paper presented to the American Society of Civil Engineers in September 1913.

Thompson, Scott, Simon Herbert, and Matthew A. Sterner

2005 National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District. Technical Report 04-72, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, AZ.

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial:

Page: 8 of 12

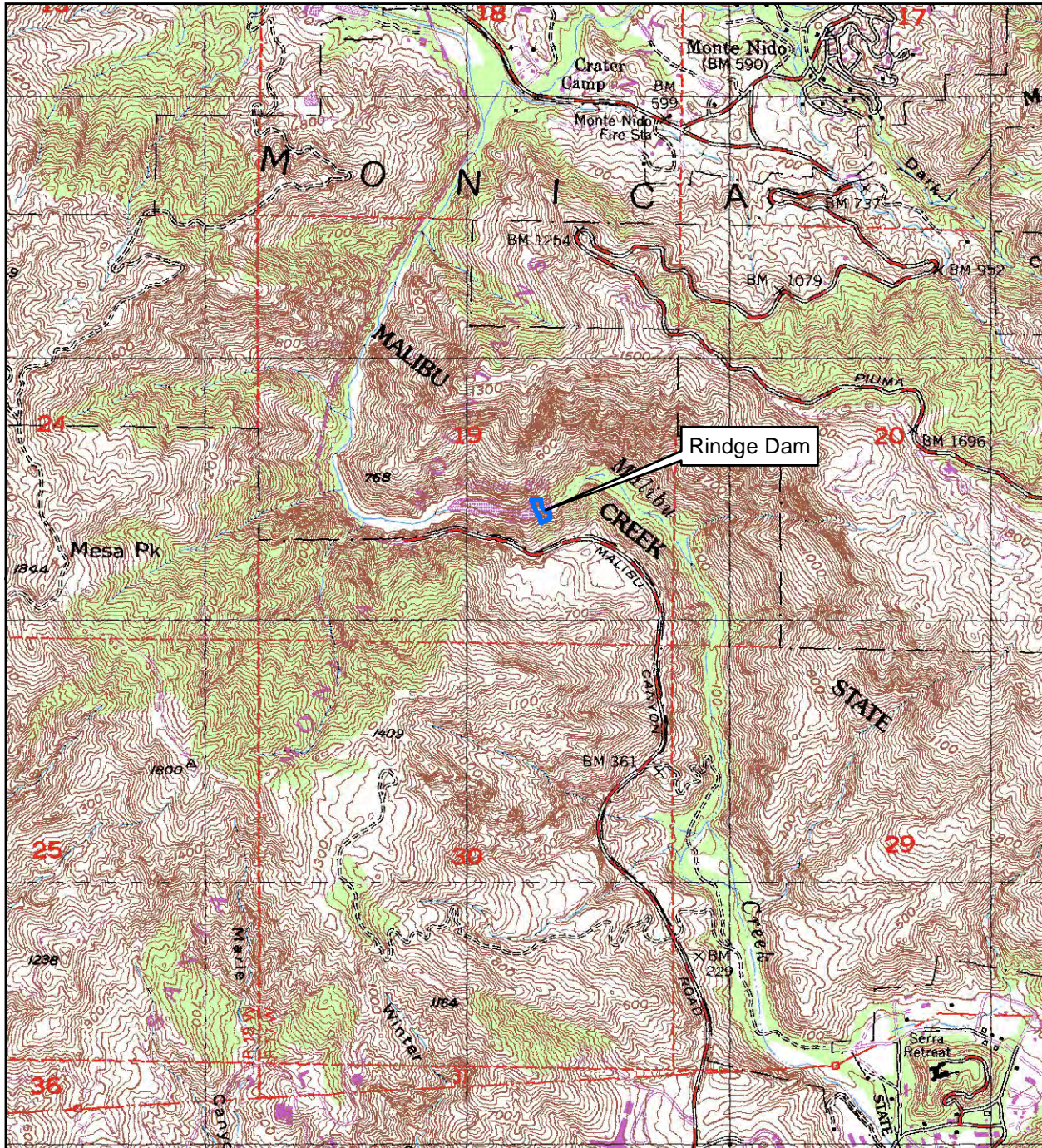
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Rindge Dam

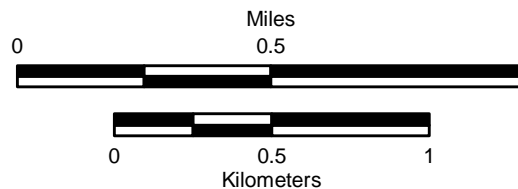
*Map Name: Malibu Beach

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1995



SOURCE: USDA 1:24,000 USGS County Mosaics.



SKETCH MAP

Trinomial: _____

Page: 9 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Rindge Dam

*Drawn By: B. Tejada

*Date of Map: June 11, 2013



PHOTO SHEET

Page 10 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Rindge Dam Site Map, March 1924

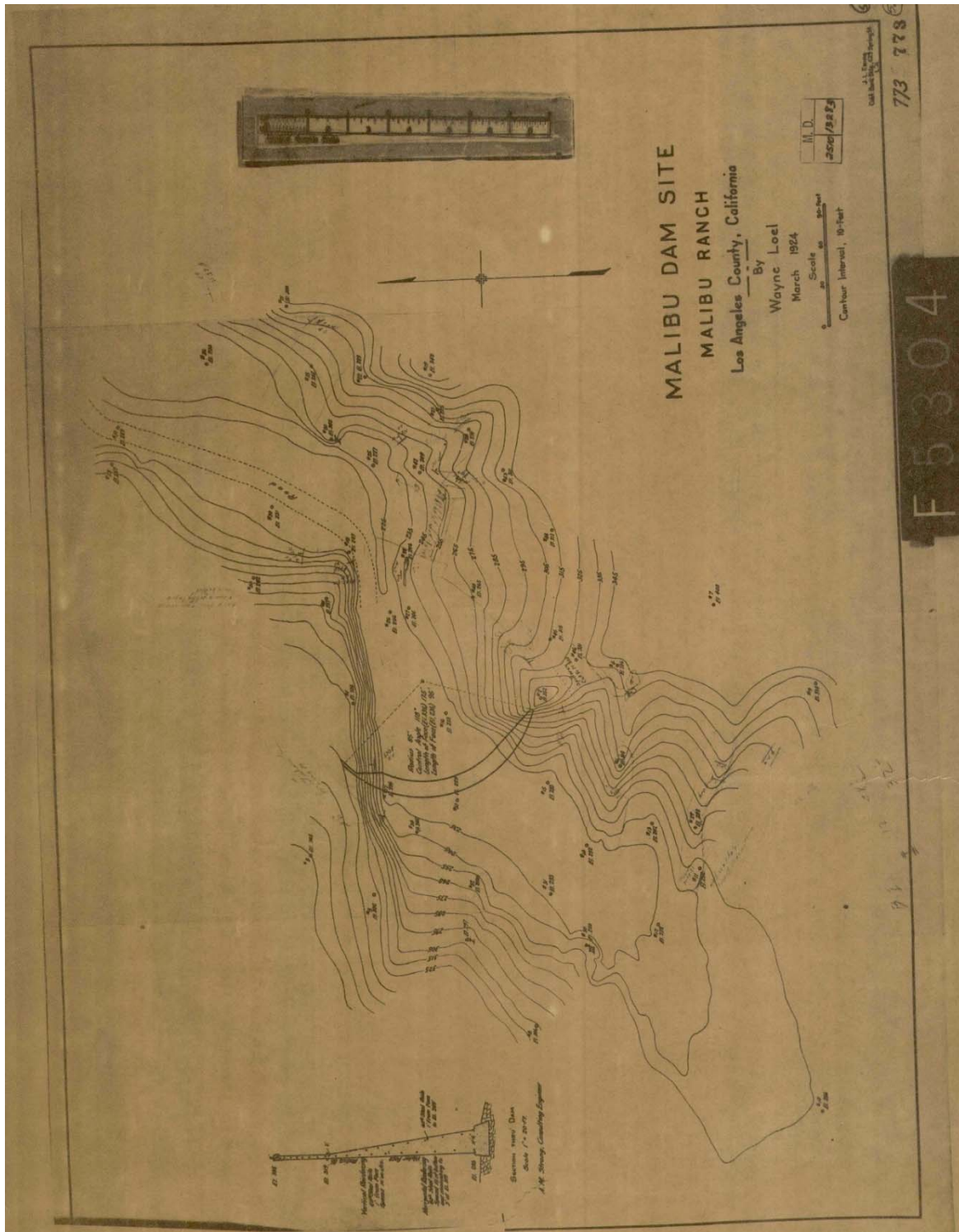


PHOTO SHEET

Page 11 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Rindge Dam Spillway
Improvements
Sept. 15, 1945

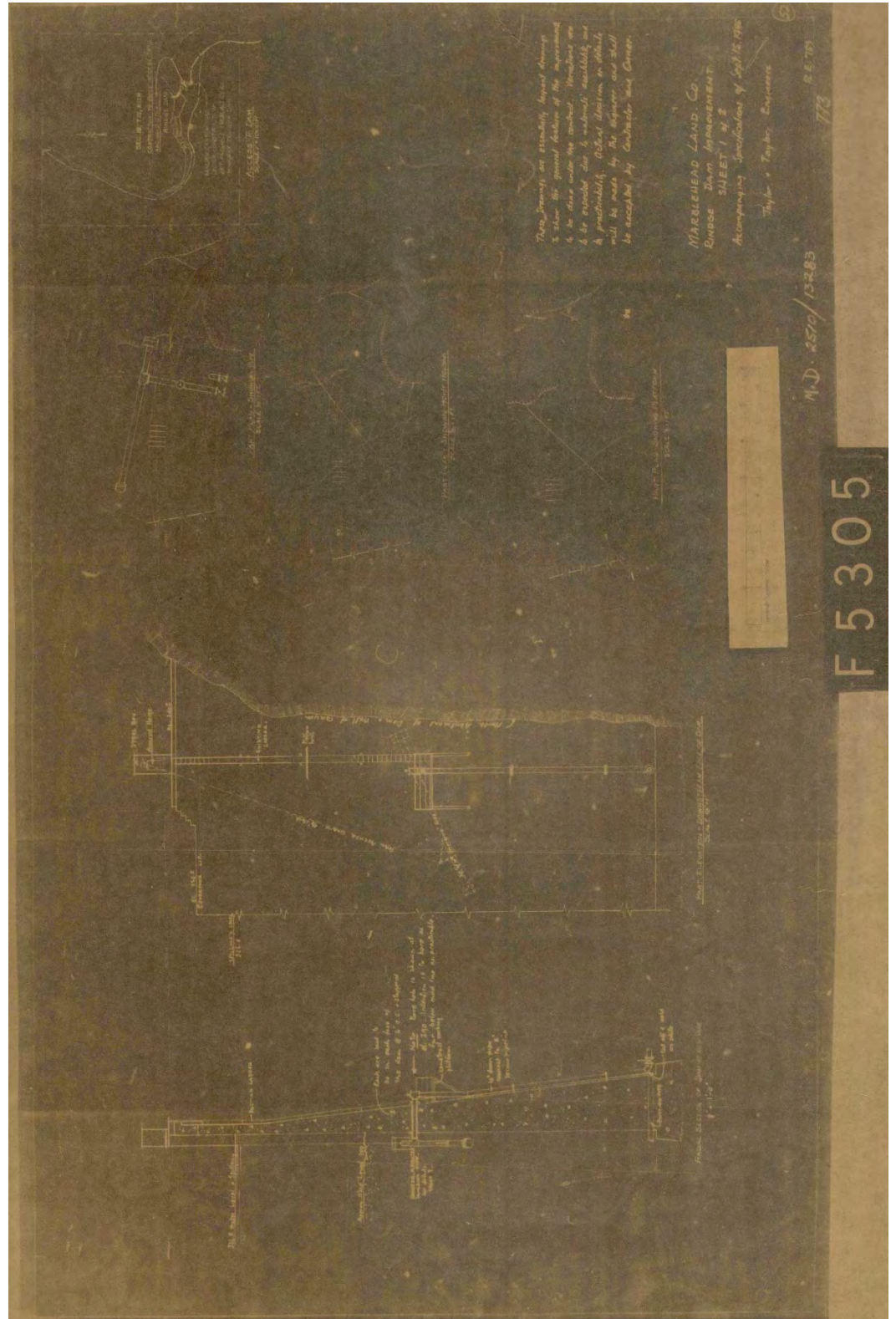


PHOTO SHEET

Page 12 of 12

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

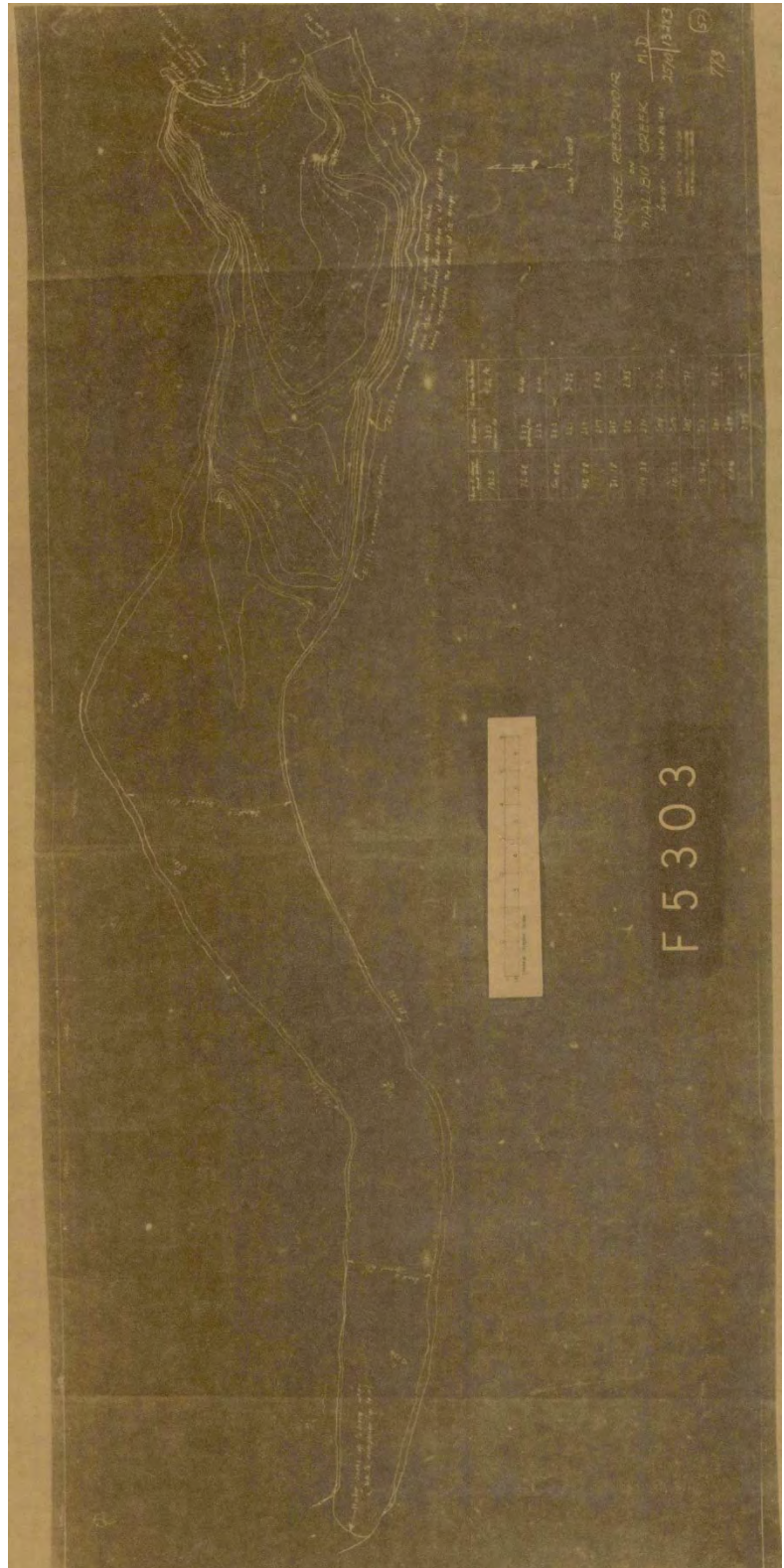
Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Rindge Reservoir Survey Map
May 29, 1945



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

Primary #: P-
HRI #:
Trinomial: CA-
NRHP Status Code:

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Rindge Dam

P1. Other Identifier: Rindge Reservoir No. 1, Malibu Dam No. 1, Malibu Lake Dam

*P2. **Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. **County:** Los Angeles

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** Malibu Beach, CA **Date:** 1995

T. 1S; R. 17W; NW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 19; S.B.B.M.

c. **Address:** City: Zip:

d. **UTM:** (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; mE 343321/ mN 3770435

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

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries).
Located on Malibu Creek approximately 2.5 from the Pacific Ocean in Malibu Canyon, Rindge Dam reaches 102 feet above the stream bed. At its base, the dam measures 80 feet across and 140 feet at its crest. The dam is 12-feet-thick at the base and 2-feet-thick at the crest.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes.) HP21-dam

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

*P5b. **Description of Photo (View, date, accession #):** View of Rindge Dam looking northwest. Photograph taken by Simon Herbert, November 17, 2004.



*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
California State Parks,
Sacramento, CA

*P8. **Recorded by:**
Matthew A. Sterner and
Simon Herbert
Statistical Research, Inc.
6099 E. Speedway Blvd.
Tucson, AZ 85712

*P9. **Date Recorded:**
November 17, 2004

*P10. **Survey Type: (Describe):**
NRHP evaluation for U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers

*P11. **Report Citation:** Scott Thompson, Simon Herbert, and Matthew A. Sterner (2004), *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Technical Report 04-72. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

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

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

Primary #: P-
HRI #:

BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 3S

Resource Name or #: Rindge Dam

B1. Historic Name: Rindge Dam

B2. Common Name: Rindge Dam

B3. Original Use: water storage and distribution

B4. Present Use: none

*B5. Architectural Style: utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Rindge Dam constructed in 1924. Adjacent spillway completed in 1926.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: (View, scale, etc.)

B9a. Architect: Wayne Loel and A. M. Strong

b. Builder: Wayne Loel and Harry Hawgood

*B10. Significance: Theme: water management
Period of Significance: 1924–1966

Area: Malibu Canyon, Los Angeles County, California
Property Type: dam Applicable Criteria: a, b, and c

Rindge Dam is significant under Criterion a for its impact on the agricultural development of the wide plain at the mouth of Malibu Canyon. The dam is significant under Criterion b for its association to May K. Rindge, who managed the family's numerous business interests, served as president of a railroad company, and oversaw a real estate empire. The dam represents a significant engineering feat and is considered eligible under Criterion c.

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

*B12. References: Ronald L. Rindge, numerous communications October–November 2004.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Matthew A. Sterner and Simon Herbert, Statistical Research, Inc., 6099 E. Speedway Blvd., Tucson, Arizona, 85712.

*Date of Evaluation: November 17, 2004

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

MAP SHEET

HRI#/Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3

Resource Identifier: Rindge Dam

Map Name: Malibu Beach, CA Scale: 7.5-min (1:24,000) Date: 1995

Note: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 Site

*Recorded by: Barbara Tejada, CA State Parks

*Date 10/24/2017

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

The site was visited on October 24, 2017 to provide a condition update. The features noted on the site record dated 02/20/2013 including concrete foundation pads, rock retaining walls, concrete steps, concrete/rock sign remain in similar condition. Southern California Edison is currently undertaking a project along Malibu Canyon Road to upgrade all the wooden power poles to lightweight steel posts, including two newly-installed posts within the site boundary adjacent to existing wooden poles, which are scheduled for removal. One historic-period wooden power pole which is no longer in use remains extant on the site.



PA244767. View northwest. Overview of new power poles.
Yellow arrows note pole locations.



PA244769. View southeast. Closer view of northernmost pole.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRHP Status Code: 5S3

*Resource Name or # DPR-Rindge-01; Los Angeles County Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 Site

B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles County Detention Camp No. 3

B2. Common Name: Sheriff's Honor Camp Site

B3. Original Use: Honor Prison Labor Camp

B4. Present Use: Abandoned Site

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) : Camp established, c. 1941; Closed, 1942-1945; Reopened, 1945; Closed/Decommissioned, c. 1952

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:**

Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: A. O. Blanchard (Civil Engineer)

b. Builder: Los Angeles County Road Department

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Landscape/Transportation

Area: Santa Monica Mountains/Los Angeles County
Unincorporated Areas

Period of Significance: c. 1941-1952

Property Type: Road Construction Camp (Site)

Applicable Criteria:

This site represents the remains of Los Angeles County [LACo] Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 and consists of concrete foundation pads and steps, concrete block footings, stone retaining walls, and wood utility poles. Located overlooking the Rindge Dam above Malibu Creek, the camp was one of at least 16 temporary Detention Camps that the LACo Jail had established in cooperation with the LACo Road Department to construct or maintain roads, fire breaks, and fight fires as needed in unincorporated areas between 1921 and 1970. Administered by the LACo Sheriff's Office, the camps, became the model for others throughout the State and nation, were associated with an innovative program to reduce jail overcrowding by allowing 1st-time misdemeanor inmates to work off their sentences on their honor not to escape from the camps. Assisting LACo Road Department crews, the Honor Camps contributed directly to the expansion of the county's highway system, thereby improving automobile-oriented commercial and recreational industries. Although the Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 in Malibu Canyon was reportedly established around 1941, it was shut down during World War II. After the war it and its sister camp (Honor Camp No. 6) at Tapia Park were responsible for completing the southern half of the Malibu Canyon Road between Tapia Park and the Pacific Coast Highway. Labor crews from Camp No. 3 were particularly responsible for helping bore a tunnel through solid rock north of the camp. Completed in July 1952, the tunnel and road facilitated automobile travel over the Santa Monica Mountains between Calabasas and the beach communities along the Malibu coast.

Although it is of historical interest to the history of the Malibu area and as part of a larger program of expanding the transportation infrastructure of the region, this site is recommended as not eligible for either NRHP or CRHR listing. The standing buildings of the camp were removed following the completion of Malibu Canyon Road - due to the fact that the remaining elements of the camp are limited to foundations and retaining walls, overall it lacks architectural integrity and as such fails to convey its historic significance in its present condition. While possessing integrity of location (and to a lesser extent setting), in the absence of its original layout and buildings it lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Mike Yengling, Reviewing Historian, California State
Parks - Southern Service Center, 2797 Truxtun Road,
Barracks 26, San Diego, CA 92106

***Date of Evaluation:** October 30, 2017

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR 523K Form

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: DPR-Rindge-01; Los Angeles County Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 Site

P1. Other Identifier:***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted***a. County** Los Angeles***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Malibu Beach **Date** 1995 **T** 1S; **R** 17W; NE ¼ of SE ¼ of **Sec** 19; San Bernardino **B.M.****c. Address****City****Zip****d. UTM:** Zone 11N; Sign and steps: 348428mE / 3770505mN; terrace edge retaining wall: 343397mE / 3770573mN**e. Other Locational Data:**

The site is located within the boundary of Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County. It is located on the north side of Malibu Canyon Road, as the road curves east-west above the former Malibu Reservoir, approximately one mile south of the road tunnel, and 2.5 miles north of the intersection of Malibu Canyon Road and Pacific Coast Highway.

***P3a. Description:**

The site consists of the remains of the Sheriff's Honor Rancho prison labor camp, occupied c. 1945-52 for County prison crews working on construction of Malibu Canyon Road. Site features include two concrete foundation pads, multiple rock retaining walls, concrete steps, concrete/rock-embedded sign, cinder block footing feature, power poles (modern and historic), and historic debris, including paint cans and sanitary cans.

P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH4. Trash scatters; AH11. WallsP4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing

**P5b. Description of Photo:**

IMG 0158. Overview of site, facing west, with Sheriff's Honor sign in white concrete in foreground; Malibu Canyon Road on left.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

c. 1945

***P7. Owner and Address:**

California Department of Parks and Recreation
1925 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

***P8. Recorded by:**

Barbara Tejada, Evan Ruiz and Bethanny Weisberg,
CA State Parks
1925 Las Virgenes Rd.
Calabasas, CA 91302

***P9. Date Recorded:**

02/20/2013

P10. Survey Type:** Intensive pedestrian surveyP11. Report Citation:** Tejada, B. S. & A. D. Bevil (2013). *Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project, Los Angeles County, California*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Calabasas, CA.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch 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) Photo Sheet

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code: 3S

*Resource Name or # DPR-Rindge-01; Los Angeles County Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 Site

B1. Historic Name: Los Angeles County Detention Camp No. 3

B2. Common Name: Sheriff's Honor Camp Site

B3. Original Use: Honor Prison Labor Camp

B4. Present Use: Abandoned Site

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) : Camp established, c. 1941; Closed, 1942-1945; Reopened, 1945; Closed/Decommissioned, c. 1952

***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:**

Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: A. O. Blanchard (Civil Engineer)

b. Builder: Los Angeles County Road Department

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Landscape/Transportation

Area: Santa Monica Mountains/Los Angeles County
Unincorporated Areas

Period of Significance: c. 1941-1952

Property Type: Road Construction Camp (Site)

Applicable Criteria: NR A; CR 1

The site appears eligible for placement on the California and National Registers under respective National Criteria A and 1. The site's concrete foundation pads and steps, as well as rustic stone masonry retaining walls, cinder block footings, wood utility poles, and scattered paint and sanitary cans are associated with the site of Los Angeles County [LACo] Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3. Located overlooking the Rindge Dam and Reservoir above Malibu Creek, the camp was one of at least 16 temporary Detention Camps that the LACo Jail had established in cooperation with the LACo Road Department to construct or maintain roads, fire breaks, and fight fires as needed in unincorporated areas between 1921 and 1970. Administered by the LACo Sheriff's Office, the camps, became the model for others throughout the State and nation, were associated with an innovative program to reduce jail overcrowding by allowing 1st-time misdemeanor inmates to work off their sentences on their honor not to escape from the camps. Assisting LACo Road Department crews, the Honor Camps contributed directly to the expansion of the county's highway system, thereby improving automobile-oriented commercial and recreational industries. Although the Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 in Malibu Canyon was reportedly established around 1941, it was shut down during the war. After which, it, along with a sister camp (Honor Camp No. 6) at Tapia Park, were responsible for completing the southern half of the Malibu Canyon Road between Tapia Park and the Pacific Coast Highway. Labor crews from Camp No. 3 were particularly responsible for helping bore a tunnel through solid rock north of the camp. Completed in July 1952, the tunnel and road facilitated automobile travel over the Santa Monica Mountains between Calabasas and the beach communities along the Malibu coast.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Alexander D. Bevil, Historian II. CA State Parks. So. Service Center, 2797 Truxton Road. San Diego, CA 92106

***Date of Evaluation:** June 18, 2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR 523K Form

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # **P-19-004428**
Trinomial **CA-LAN-4428H**

Page 3 of 9

*Resource Name or #: DPR-Rindge-01, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 Site

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 67 meters (N/S) × b. Width 124 meters (E/W)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: Measurement in ArcMap 10.0 GIS using Trimble GeoXH field data

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☒ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Topography and existing road constrain the limits of the site – it appears that site features are found across the entirety of the canyon overlook.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): Dense vegetation growth and slumped soils have obscured portions of the rock and concrete retaining walls. Additional segments may be buried within the site, but the site limits have been well-established by the topography.

A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: There appears to be soil slumping across the lower terraces of the site, so some features and artifacts may be buried.

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain): Site type and age preclude the possibility of undocumented human remains to be found on the site.

*A4. Features:

Foundation 1 – concrete platform foundation, measuring approx. 39 feet E/W by 15 feet N/S with about 3 embedded metal caps.

Foundation 2 – concrete platform foundation, measuring approx. 50 feet E/W by 15 feet N/S.

Concrete foundations were likely used as tent platforms. At least eight retaining wall segments, consisting of concrete mortared native rock.

*A5. Cultural Constituents: In addition to the features described, artifacts noted at the site include three metal paint cans, several fragments of scrap metal, as well as scattered brown and clear bottle glass.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes

*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor: The site is overgrown and regularly accessed by passers-by who park at the turnout and walk down across the site to the overlook of the Rindge Dam.

*A8. Nearest Water: Malibu Creek is located directly downslope from the site. There also appears to be a sulphur spring emanating from the lower terrace of the site.

*A9. Elevation: approximately 600 feet amsl

A10. Environmental Setting: The site is located on a high, open terrace overlooking the steep Malibu Canyon

A11. Historical Information: The site is one of several Los Angeles County prison labor road camps set up throughout the Santa Monica Mountains to support construction of county roads. The first camp was established in 1921 at Corral Canyon on the Malibu Ranch for improvements to the canyon road (Los Angeles Times 1934).

*A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined The description of Rindge Dam includes reference to "the Sheriff's Honor Labor Camp site on Malibu Canyon Road in the 1945-1952 era" (Stotsenberg 1993:Sect C).

A13. Interpretations: The Sheriff's Honor Rancho was one of two prison road camps established to support the construction of Malibu Canyon Road. It was designated as Camp 3, and engineer A. O. Blanchard was the overseer of the work being done by the camp. A second camp, Camp 6 was located near Tapia Park. Road construction proceeded from both camps toward each other, until meeting up for the road tunnel construction (Los Angeles Times 1951).

A14. Remarks: N/A

A15. References:

Los Angeles Times

1934 "Honor Camp Men Doing Valuable Work: Vast Area of Mountain Territory Opened to Auto Tourists." March 4.

1951 "Malibu Canyon Road to Link Vital Highways." August 26. B1.

Stotsenberg, Dorothy

1993 Rindge Dam (Los Angeles County): Application for California Point of Historical Interest.

A16. Photographs: See Photo Sheet attached.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: DPR Angeles District (see address below)

*A17. Form Prepared by: Barbara Tejada

Date: 04/17/2013

Affiliation and Address: California Department of Parks & Recreation, 1925 Las Virgenes Rd., Calabasas, CA 91302

LOCATION MAP

Page: 4 of 9 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) DPR-Rindge-01; LA County Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3

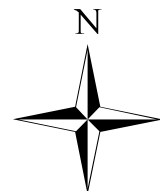
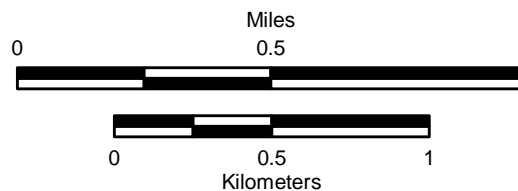
*Map Name: Malibu Beach

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1995



SOURCE: USDA 1:24,000 USGS County Mosaics.

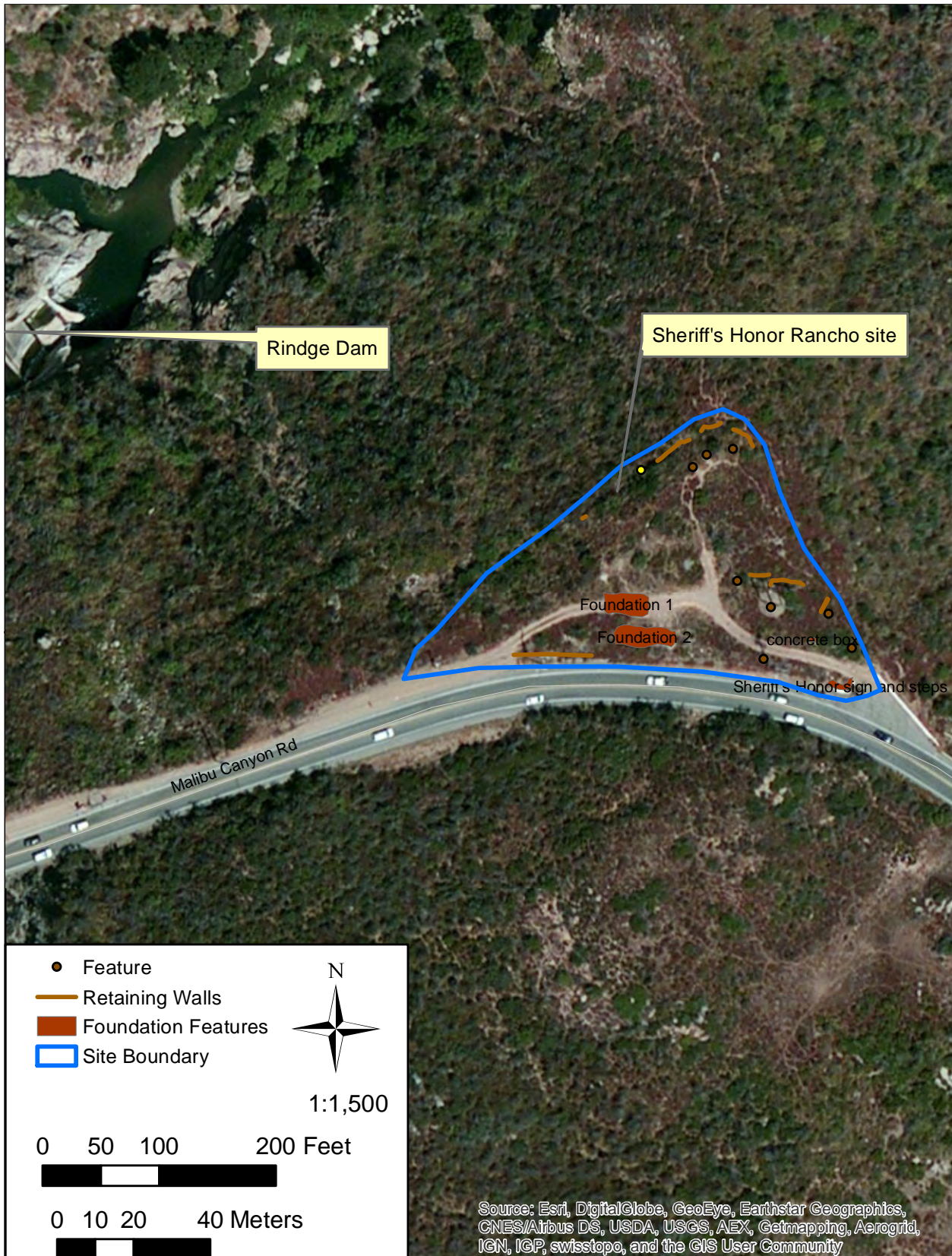


SKETCH MAP

Page: 5 of 9 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) DPR-Rindge-01, LA County Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3

*Drawn By: B. Tejada

*Date of Map: April 16, 2013





IMG_0169. Old power pole on right, newer power pole on left with rock and concrete retaining support wall below, facing SW.



IMG_0161. Concrete steps at edge of "Sheriff Honor" sign, facing west.



IMG_0148. Overview of concrete Foundation 1 in foreground, with Foundation 2 at rear where person with outstretched arms is standing, facing SW.



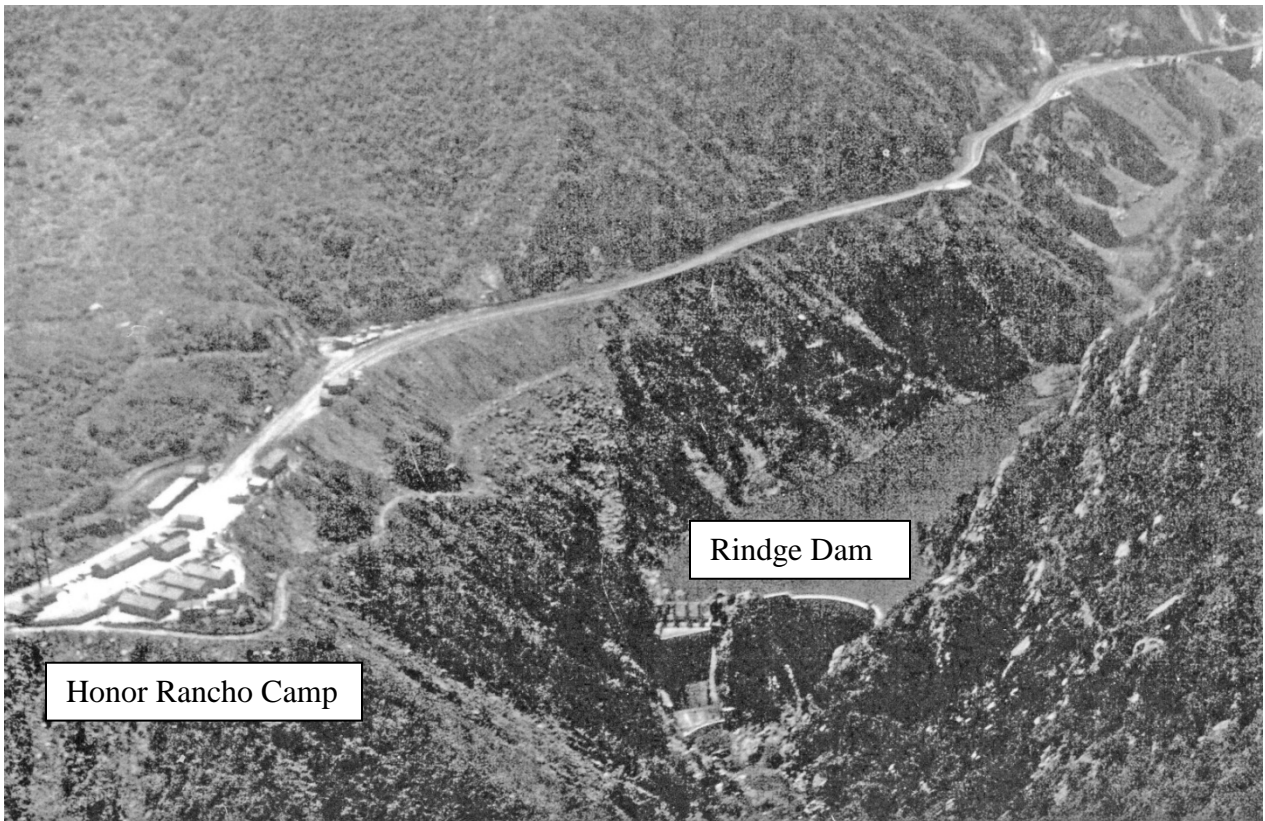
IMG_0172. Cinder block footings, with Rindge Dam in background, facing northwest.



IMG_0167. Partially buried rock and concrete retaining wall, facing southwest.



IMG_0168. Rock and concrete power pole retaining wall, facing southeast.



DM-103. Construction of Malibu Canyon Road, c. 1951. Courtesy of Malibu Adamson House Foundation Archives.

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 26 *Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

P1. Other Identifier: White Oak Farm, Colyear Ranch, Hope Ranch

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Malibu Beach, CA **Date** 1995 **T 1S; R 18W; E ½ of SE ¼ of Sec 1; San Bernardino B.M.**

c. Address 2577 Las Virgenes Road City Calabasas Zip 91302

d. UTM: Zone 11N; Farm House/Primary Dwelling 345195 mE, 3775434 mN; Bunkhouse 341932 mE, 3775473 mN; Barn 341904 mE, 3775523 mN

e. Other Locational Data:

The resource is located within Malibu Creek State Park off of Las Virgenes Canyon Road on Hope Ranch Road, approximately ¼ mile north of Mulholland Highway.

*P3a. Description:

The main White Oak Farm complex includes three wood frame buildings: a two-story Craftsman-style primary dwelling, a one-story secondary dwelling/bunkhouse, and a large three-aisle barn. An associated concrete dam and pumphouse are located on Las Virgenes Creek, approximately 500 yards north of the historic core of the property. Several minor features, including a chicken coop, stone barbeque, concrete water tanks and standpipe remnants, associated with the farmhouse and agricultural irrigation are also present.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP33 - Farm/ranch; HP2 – Single family property; HP4 – Ancillary building (Barn); HP21 - Dam

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: White Oak Farm primary dwelling (east elevation), view looking west. 9/21/2017
P9194719.JPG

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
ca. 1911 (Newspaper and Family Accounts)

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR)
1925 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

*P8. Recorded by:

Barbara Tejada, CDPR Angeles District
1925 Las Virgenes Rd.
Calabasas, CA 91302
Michael Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*P9. Date Recorded: 02/21/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: Tejada, B.S., Yengling, M., and A. D. Bevil (2018 rev). *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Calabasas, CA.

*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): Photo Sheets

State of California Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary
HRI
Trinomial

Page 2 of 26

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

D1. Historic Name: White Oak Farm, Hope Ranch

D2. Common Name: White Oak Farm

***D3. Detailed Description:**

The White Oak Farm Historic District consists of a small former "gentleman's ranch" built and used by Curtis Calhoun Colyear, a Los Angeles businessman. Although several outbuildings and irrigation infrastructure associated with the district were removed in the late 1970s, some of the main buildings, structures and features remain. Contributors to the district include the farmhouse, including the tall pine and eucalyptus trees surrounding the house; the bunkhouse; the barn, and attached wooden L-shaped pole shed; and the dam and pumphouse. The surrounding landscape is defined by the graded dirt entrance road that leads west and south from Las Virgenes Road; the riparian corridor of Las Virgenes and Liberty Canyon creeks; open, uncultivated fields; and a mowed meadow. Overhead transmission lines carried by wood utility poles cross the southern boundary of the property and lead to Southern California Edison's Crater Substation, located approximately 125 yards southwest of the farmhouse. Other contributing features include a wooden chicken coop, a stone barbeque/sink, two concrete stock tanks, and two concrete standpipe bases. Artifacts associated with the farm include a metal stock tank and a pile of ranching debris. Non-contributing elements of the district include the concrete patio and pond west of the farmhouse, a modern chicken coop, basketball hoop, dog run, modern metal pipe corrals, and various modern outdoor patio and recreation equipment maintained by the current State employee residents of the bunkhouse and farmhouse. The property is not currently in agricultural use; the farmhouse and bunkhouse are used as staff residences for California State Park employees, and the nearby trails are open to the public for non-motorized recreation within Malibu Creek State Park.

(see Continuation Sheet)

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The White Oak Farm Historic District is located within Los Angeles County Assessor's parcel 2063-010-902. From the southeast corner, the boundary follows the southern property line west for 867 feet, and follows the eastern property line north for 1,845 feet. From the northeastern corner, the boundary extends 727 feet to the west, and then 2,166 feet south, following the Las Virgenes Trail, then the Liberty Canyon Creek drainage to the district's southwestern corner. The district encompasses approximately 36.5 acres.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The southern and eastern boundary of the district follows the former property line as shown on assessor's parcel maps. The western boundary follows topographic features that define the core area of the district, following Liberty Canyon Creek, and crossing to follow a former dirt road, now Las Virgenes Trail. The northern boundary encompasses the dam and pumphouse site. The boundary includes all extant structures and features associated with the district.

D6. **Significance:** Theme Gentleman's Ranch Area Santa Monica Mountains
Period of Significance 1911-1947 **Applicable Criteria** NR A/CR 1

Although small in size, and lacking many of the original outbuildings after State Parks demolitions in the 1970s, White Oak Farm has been recorded as an historic district with a period of significance from 1911 to 1947 reflecting the ownership of the Colyear family. According to the National Register Bulletin 15, "a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." White Oak Farm is of vernacular design, that is, it evolved through use by the people who lived and worked there according to their needs, rather than formally designed in a cohesive scheme by an architect.

(see Continuation Sheet)

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):
(See Continuation Sheet)

***D8. Evaluator:** Michael Yengling and Barbara Tejada

Date: 02/21/2018

Affiliation and Address:

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Southern Service Center (2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26, San Diego, CA), and Angeles District (1925 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 26

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm

*Recorded by: B. Tejada, M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

D3. Description:

The property was first recorded by representatives from the UCLA Graduate School of Architecture & Urban Planning in September 1990, with measured drawings completed for the main house and barn. Ten years later, a report with accompanying DPR 523 recordation forms was prepared by representatives from the History and Geography departments at California State University Northridge (Beadle & Ovnick 2000). The dam and pumphouse (initially recorded separately as P-19-190759) are obscured from view of the road by vegetation and were not recorded until they were discovered during a CDPR survey in March 2013.

D6. Significance:

White Oak Farm traces its original ownership back to 1887 to Juan Velarde, noted on census records as a farmer, along with his wife and nine children. A single structure, presumably the Velarde house, no longer extant, is shown on the 1903 Calabasas 15' USGS topographic map. Curtis Calhoun Colyear, a successful businessman who owned the Colyear Furniture Company and the Colyear Motor Sales Company in downtown Los Angeles, purchased the 160-acre property from the Velarde family in 1911, making numerous improvements to provide for a country retreat. As of a 1914 newspaper article, "Colyear fenced in his quarter section, built a modern home, erected a barn, extended the telephone system and drilled a well" (Los Angeles Times 1914).

In the same newspaper article describing trespassing conflicts with Colyear, the neighbors declared that "he's a dude," meaning in this case a city-dweller vacationing on a ranch. Alas, the Santa Monica Mountains, beginning about 1910, became a place of recreation and relaxation for wealthy businessmen from Los Angeles looking to get away from the city, who began buying up former homestead properties to build their "gentleman's ranches," run mainly for pleasure and not sustenance, usually employing laborers or ranch managers to run the day-to-day operations. The primary income source for these "gentleman dudes" lay outside of their ranch properties in their businesses in the city. Nearby Crag's Country Club and the King Gillette Ranch, along with the Rancho Las Lomas Celestiales (Heavenly Hills Ranch) owned by lawyer and U.S. District Judge Oscar Trippet Sr. in the community of Topanga, were just a few examples of weekend retreats established in the mountains surrounding the Los Angeles area, spurred by the emergence of the Hollywood film industry, expansion of oil and agricultural production, and the exponential development of manufacturing and shipping. While the regular homes of the wealthy business class lay close to their places of business near the commercial core of Los Angeles, improved road networks across the region and the rise of the automobile allowed for easier access to the beaches, creeks and woodlands for such recreational pursuits as swimming, horseback riding, hunting and fishing (Slawson and Dea 2002:18). Similarly, while the Colyears made their regular home at 404 West 27th Street in Los Angeles, their daughter Elizabeth recalled spending nearly every weekend at the farm.

In addition to the existing farmhouse, bunkhouse and large barn, according to his grandson, Curtis Colyear Patrick, the property included several airplane landing strips, which are no longer apparent nor represented in historic maps, and Colyear, as part of his automobile parts business, would reportedly test Champion spark plugs in small aircraft on the farm. Patrick also reported that his grandfather built a concrete dam to impound water along a tributary feeding Malibu Creek. A 20 horsepower Fairbanks-Morse electric impeller pump in a small pumphouse next to the dam was used to transport water from the pond behind the dam up to a "large concrete reservoir with some sort of metal roof on it on a hill near the big barn" which is no longer extant. The water apparently flowed through a series of pipes that Colyear used to irrigate his alfalfa and wheat fields. The dam and small reservoir also provided water generally for the farm, which included milk cows, chickens, and horses (Beadel and Ovnick 2000).

The trespassing conflicts described in the 1914 newspaper account mentioned above branded Curtis C. Colyear a bit of a media hero when he drove off trespassers on his Calabasas ranch, brandishing a rifle. Some neighbors, distrustful of the new "dude" did not appreciate the property line fence installed by Colyear which blocked the short-cut road they had used for years through the property, so they began tormenting him by setting hogs into his melon plants, dumping rocks and dead animals into his newly drilled water well, tried to damage his new reservoir, and plowed up his wheat, the latter of which was the final straw. The dozen or so men from the Stokes family that arrived with plows and scrapers to repair the short-cut road through his property turned in Colyear for the weapons threat, which was later dismissed for a small fine after Colyear described the ongoing harassment (Los Angeles Times 1914). Interestingly, a homesteader on the property to the south, Gustav Kleman, suffered similar trespass and harassment from the Stokes family during his short tenure at his ranch at the turn-of-the century.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 26

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm

*Recorded by: B. Tejada, M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

After Colyear's death in 1943, the ranch was eventually sold to Jennings B. Shamel in 1947, and after an unsuccessful sale to R.W. Alcorn in 1950, Bob and Delores Hope purchased the ranch from Shamel as an investment in 1953. Bob's brother Jim Hope, fixed up the farm and maintained horses, sheep, chickens and goats there. After California State Parks purchased the property in 1975, the Parks superintendent ordered that several outbuildings, five cabins and the water system be demolished, retaining only the barn, bunkhouse and farmhouse. An aerial photograph from January 1944, shortly after Colyear's death, confirms a number of outbuildings in the core area of the farm. Since DPR acquisition, White Oak Farm has been used for employee housing, and at one time, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department boarded some of their horses at the barn.

White Oak Farm Historic District is not considered a rural historic landscape under National Register Bulletin 30 because it lacks many of the landscape features once associated with the farm's operations. With integration into Malibu Creek State Park, all the fencing and irrigation infrastructure has been removed, and the previously plowed fields have gone back to their natural state, or filled in with ruderal vegetation. Although the current entrance dirt road may approximate the original entryway to the farm, modifications to the creek crossing and road grade, and the construction of park trails have altered the historical circulation patterns.

White Oak Farm Historic District is recommended as eligible at the local level for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and in the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its embodiment at the local level of the regional trend of gentlemen's ranches, which functioned as rural getaway properties for wealthy urbanites such as Mr. Colyear. Many of these ranches have fallen into disrepair, or been subsumed under more recently developed properties, leaving White Oak Farm as one of only a few surviving small gentleman's farms in the Santa Monica Mountains from the period between 1910 and 1940. Other notable examples in the region include the ca. 1917 Trippet Ranch at Topanga State Park and Will Rogers' ca. 1925 ranch at Will Rogers State Historic Park.

White Oak Farm does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or in the CRHR under Criterion 2 for significance in its association with Curtis Calhoun Colyear. Although a successful businessman in Los Angeles, Colyear's business dealings were not especially notable in the history of the Los Angeles area, and he was one of a growing class of upper middle class entrepreneurs during the period before World War II. Despite his brief fame in newspaper accounts, fending off his property from trespassers, this had been an ongoing problem throughout the "rough and tumble" Calabasas area as old ranchers clashed with newer landowners from the city.

White Oak Farm does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or in the CRHR under Criterion 3 as a well-preserved example of gentleman's ranch architecture in the Santa Monica Mountains. Although many of the historic Craftsman style features remain in the farmhouse and bunkhouse, modifications to the structures and the poor condition of the barn, as well as the lack of any documentary evidence confirming the dates of construction or architect(s) and builder(s), limit the architectural significance of the farm's buildings. As well, the concrete dam and pumphouse are of simple construction, using formed concrete and commercially available materials. There is no indication that an engineer was involved in their design or construction.

White Oak Farm does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or in the CRHR under Criterion 4 for its contribution to important information on the design or history of ranching/farming. Documentary evidence on the farm is sparse, and archaeological reconnaissance has resulted in no identification of associated trash deposits or other features which could provide more information about life on a gentleman's ranch in the Las Virgenes Valley.

The White Oak Farm Historic District maintains integrity of location, feeling, setting and association in the rural landscape preserved as part of Malibu Creek State Park. Despite some maintenance needs of the structures with the passage of time, overall the property maintains integrity of workmanship, design and materials. While none of the remaining structures contributing to the farm are individually significant, collectively they offer a glimpse into the architecture and spatial organization of a moderately intact early-twentieth century ranch property and rural retreat. The dam and pumphouse, lying distant from the main buildings and obscured from view from most of the property, contribute least in terms of overall setting, feeling, and association.

White Oak Farm, while recommended eligible for listing in both the NRHP and the CRHR as one of a dwindling number of early- to mid-twentieth century gentlemen's ranches in the Los Angeles region, is not the first, last, or most significant of its type. The nearby King Gillette Ranch, Trippet Ranch in Topanga State Park, and Will Rogers Ranch at Will Rogers State Historic Park are all larger, architecturally more impressive, and better preserved properties associated with

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 26

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm

*Recorded by: B. Tejada, M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

historically significant individuals. Based on these considerations, White Oak Farm is not considered eligible for listing as a CHL.

D7. References:

Beadel, Wendy and Merry Ovnick

2000 "Colyear/White Oak Farm". *Malibu Creek State Park Historical Structure Research Project*. Prepared for the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Southern Region Headquarters, San Diego, CA. California State University Northridge Internship Program, History and Geography Departments. August 2000.

Bevil, Alexander D.

2002 PRC 5024 Historical Review for the Repair Barn Doors at White Oak Farm project (Project No. 02/03-A-24). California Department of Parks and Recreation, Southern Service Center, San Diego, CA. 18 December 2002.

2013 Historical Analysis and Significance of the Barriers Considered for Removal as Per the HEP Analysis and Upstream Barrier Removal Project within Malibu Creek State Park. California State Parks, Southern Service Center, San Diego, CA.

2016 PRC 5024 Historical Review for the White Oak Farmhouse Chimney Repair project (CEQA ID No. ER-11906). California Department of Parks and Recreation, Southern Service Center, San Diego, CA. 7 August 2016.

California Department of Parks and Recreation [CDPR]

2005 *Malibu Creek State Park General Plan and Final Environmental Impact Report, Vol. 1*. March 2005.

Fardeheb, Fewzi

1990 "Recordation of Barn and Farmhouse at White Oak Farm - Malibu Creek State Park" [architectural drawings – 8 sheets]. Prepared for the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Southern Region Headquarters, San Diego, CA. September 1990.

Gilmartin, Una.

2017 *White Oak Farm Porch Roof Assessment Report*. Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., Emeryville, CA. 21 July 2017.

Los Angeles Herald

1911 "Society." March 12, 1911, II.

1913 "Colyear Store is 15 Years Old Today." April 15, 1913, 7.

Los Angeles Times

1914a "New Velie Man is Now on the Job." March 8, 1914, VII2.

1914b "Reign of Law at Calabasas." May 9, 1914, II1.

Yengling, Michael C.

2017 PRC 5024 Historical Review for the White Oak Farmhouse Porch Reconstruction project (CEQA ID No. ER-12199). California Department of Parks and Recreation, Southern Service Center, San Diego, CA. 2 August 2017.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 6 of 26

*NRHP Status Code 3D

*Resource Name or # White Oak Farmhouse/ Primary Dwelling

B1. Historic Name: White Oak Farmhouse
B2. Common Name: White Oak Farmhouse
B3. Original Use: Dwelling

B4. Present Use: California State Parks staff residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman
Construction History:

*B6.

Although Beadel and Ovnick (2000) state that the farmhouse was built in 1923, no source for this date was provided and documentary research shows that Colyear had a house built soon after his 1911 purchase of the property. This 1 ½-story wood frame Craftsman-style dwelling measures approximately 49 ft. by 49 ft. and features a brick foundation, wood clapboard siding, and a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingle roofing. The overhanging eaves at the gable ends are punctuated by wood eave brackets and decorative woodwork at the gable peaks. The windows are a mixture of multiple-light casement windows, 3/1 and 1/1 double-hung windows, single-light windows with 3-light transoms, and a large picture window in the first story on the south elevation (dining room). As was common with dwellings of this style and era, many of the windows are grouped in pairs.

Alterations include the addition of a one-story porch on the west elevation sometime prior to ca. 1940; the enclosure of the original wrap-around porch on the east (primary façade) and north elevations; a gabled addition that enlarged the original second story; and reconstruction of the central chimney with a brick veneer following the Northridge Earthquake of 1994. The west elevation porch measures approximately 11 ft. 5 in. by 28 ft. It is four bays wide and features a shallow shed roof with exposed rafter tails, ¾ in. x 3 in. roof decking, rolled asphalt roofing, and 4 in. x 4 in. wood posts. A large concrete slab patio with cement pond and palm trees has been more recently built off the west side of the farmhouse, likely during the Hope ownership.

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

*B8. Related Features: Stone barbeque and fountain, wooden chicken coop, pine and eucalyptus trees.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Gentlemen's Ranches Area Santa Monica Mountains
Period of Significance 1911-1947 Property Type Dwelling Applicable Criteria NR A (CR 1)

This house is the primary dwelling at White Oak Farm and situated under the shade of several mature oak, pine and eucalyptus trees between Las Virgenes and Liberty Canyon creeks, approximately 620 feet west of Las Virgenes Road and 1,500 feet north of Mulholland Highway. It is the oldest surviving early-20th century ranch house owned by California State Parks in the Santa Monica Mountains. Despite some alterations, it maintains good overall integrity and is the primary contributing resource to the larger White Oak Farm Historic District. The house does not appear to possess sufficient historic or architectural significance to merit individual listing in either the California or National Registers, as many intact examples of Craftsman-style dwellings dating to the first quarter of the twentieth-century can be found throughout the region and state.

See Continuation Sheet (D6) for discussion of significance of the White Oak Farm Historic District.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP2 – Single family property

*B12. References: see Continuation Sheet, D7

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Mike Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*Date of Evaluation: 02/21/2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 7 of 26

*NRHP Status Code 3D

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Bunkhouse

- B1. Historic Name: White Oak Farm Bunkhouse
 B2. Common Name: White Oak Farm Bunkhouse
 B3. Original Use: Ranch-hand (secondary) Dwelling
 *B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman
 *B6. Construction History:
 B4. Present Use: California State Parks staff residence

This one-story wood frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan with wood clapboard siding, 6-light wood casement windows, and an intersecting gable roof. The casement windows, exposed rafter tails and wood eave brackets are all consistent with the Craftsman style evidenced in the main farmhouse. The date of construction is unknown, but due to similarities in design, it is believed to have been constructed shortly after the ca. 1911 construction of the farmhouse. There are three single-leaf exterior doors, two on the east elevation and one on the south elevation. The latter is reached by concrete blocks while the former two have poured concrete steps.

The building appears to be in good condition, with its original wood siding, windows, and trim. As with the larger primary dwelling, it has been re-roofed with asphalt shingles. Contemporary storm doors have been added outside two of the exterior doors.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Farmhouse and Barn

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Gentlemen's Ranches

Area Santa Monica Mountains

Period of Significance 1911-1947

Property Type Dwelling

Applicable Criteria NR A (CR 1)

The bunkhouse is located northwest of the primary dwelling at White Oak Farm and is bordered by several mature oak trees. Along with the primary farmhouse dwelling, it is one of the oldest surviving early-twentieth century ranch houses owned by California State Parks in the Santa Monica Mountains. It maintains good overall integrity and is a contributing resource to the larger White Oak Farm Historic District. The house does not appear to possess sufficient historic or architectural significance to merit individual listing in either the California or National Registers, as it is a secondary dwelling and many intact examples of more impressive Craftsman-style dwellings dating to the first quarter of the twentieth century can be found throughout the region and state.

See Continuation Sheet (D6) for discussion of significance of the White Oak Farm property.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP2 – Single family property

*B12. References: see Continuation Sheet, D7

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Mike Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*Date of Evaluation: 02/21/2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 8 of 26

*NRHP Status Code 3D

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Barn

B1. Historic Name: White Oak Farm Barn

B2. Common Name: White Oak Farm Barn

B3. Original Use: Barn

B4. Present Use: Storage

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

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

This 1 ½-story wood frame barn features a concrete foundation, front-facing gable roof, and board-and-batten cladding at the gable ends and on the east elevation. The west and south elevations are clad with wood lap siding. The primary (south) elevation has sliding barn doors in the center as well as a smaller single-leaf half glass entrance door to the right (east).

The interior layout consists of a large center aisle with loft above and flanked by narrower aisles. The primary structural supports on the interior are 6 in. x 6 in. wood posts. The outer aisles lead into sizeable stalls within one-story shed roof additions along the east and west sides. The west side has four stalls with an average size of 12 ft. x 12 ft., while the east side has five stalls with an average size of 10 ft. x 10 ft. The stalls are also accessible by doors on the exterior that match the cladding.

The main core of the building measures approximately 52 ft. x 74 ft., with an L-shaped shallow-roofed pole shed added to the north end. The shed is partially enclosed with modern metal pipe corral fencing on the north and west sides behind the barn.

Although it is in need of exterior repairs including deteriorated and missing siding and roofing, the barn maintains decent overall integrity of design and materials.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Farmhouse, Bunkhouse

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Gentlemen's Ranches

Area Santa Monica Mountains

Period of Significance 1911-1947 Property Type Barn Applicable Criteria NR A (CR 1)

The barn at White Oak Farm is located approximately 300 feet north-northwest of the main farmhouse. It is sited on level open ground with a gravel drive passing by on the west side. It is the oldest surviving early-20th century barn owned by California State Parks in the Santa Monica Mountains. Despite some deterioration, it maintains good overall integrity and as the principal agricultural building, is a contributing resource to the larger White Oak Farm Historic District. As a standard, utilitarian wood frame barn of its era, lacking a defining architectural style, it does not appear to possess sufficient historic or architectural significance to merit individual listing in either the California or National Registers. Moreover, other more notable examples, such as the stables at Will Rogers State Historic Park, can be found in the Santa Monica Mountains.

See Continuation Sheet (D6) for discussion of significance of the White Oak Farm property.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4 – Ancillary building (Barn)

*B12. References: see Continuation Sheet, D7

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Mike Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*Date of Evaluation: 02/21/2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 9 of 26

*NRHP Status Code 3D

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse

- B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name: White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse
B3. Original Use: Dam and Pumphouse
*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular
*B6. Construction History:

B4. Present Use: None

This 6-foot high poured-in-place concrete dam and spillway along Las Virgenes Creek was constructed sometime soon after Colyear purchased the property in 1911. Evidence of horizontal wood plank molds can be seen on the dam's upstream and downstream-facing wall surfaces and buttressing. The remains of triangular metal bracing on the dam's southeast ridge suggests it once supported a wooden or metal gangway, which would have carried foot traffic across the dam from either stream bank. A remaining poured-in-place concrete stairway likely led to the former gangway, providing access to a related pump house at the base of the west bank of the creek. The rectangular pump house consists of a concrete base on a raised foundation supporting a wood frame structure clad with corrugated metal. The interior contains abandoned metal pump motors, piping, and electrical circuit and mechanical timer panels. Overall, the structures retain good integrity of materials, design and setting.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Farmhouse, bunkhouse, barn

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Gentlemen's Ranches Area Santa Monica Mountains
Period of Significance 1911-1947 Property Type Dam (structure) Applicable Criteria NR A (CR 1)

The Dam and Pumphouse were originally recorded separately during project field surveys, before additional historical research showed the connection to the larger White Oak Farm property. The dam, which supported the operation of the ca. 1911 White Oak Farm is no longer operational, and the property is currently serviced by the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. With the exception of two inoperable concrete water tanks and two concrete standpipe remnants, the remainder of the water system was demolished shortly after State Parks' acquisition of the property in 1975. Although it lies several hundred yards distant from the main farm complex on a secluded section of Las Virgenes Creek, the White Oak Dam and Pumphouse is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR as a tertiary, but nonetheless contributing element to the larger ca. 1911 White Oak Farm Historic District which it was built to serve. The dam and pumphouse, of simple ranch construction with no known engineering design or architectural features, does not appear to possess sufficient historic or architectural significance to merit individual listing in either the California or National Registers.

See Continuation Sheet (D6) for discussion of significance of the White Oak Farm property.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP21 - Dam

*B12. References: see Continuation Sheet, D7

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Mike Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*Date of Evaluation: 02/21/2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 10 of 26

*NRHP Status Code 3D

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Chicken Coop

- B1. Historic Name: White Oak Farm Chicken House
 B2. Common Name: White Oak Farm Bird House
 B3. Original Use: Chicken coop
 B4. Present Use: Chicken coop
 *B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular
 *B6. Construction History:

The chicken coop is located to the west of the White Oak Farmhouse. It is of simple wood frame construction, with four corner posts and open walls screened with chicken wire. An access door is located on the west elevation. The gabled roof is covered with wood shingles, a number of which are missing. The date of construction is unknown, but given the design and construction, it is believed to have been constructed during the Colyear ownership of the property.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: White Oak Farmhouse

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Gentlemen's Ranches Area Santa Monica Mountains
 Period of Significance 1911-1947 Property Type Structure Applicable Criteria NR A (CR 1)

The White Oak Farm chicken coop was part of the larger farm landscape, and would have provided fresh eggs to the Colyear family. Although still in use, the coop is in fair to poor condition, with patching of the wooden shingle roof, and visible past repairs to the access door, as well as the addition of modern chicken wire on the south elevation, and is generally in need of repainting. The chicken coop is a contributor to the White Oak Farm Historic District, but as it is a simple design with no specific architectural style or known builder, is not individually eligible for listing in either the California or National Registers.

See Continuation Sheet (D6) for discussion of significance of the White Oak Farm property.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP39 – Other

*B12. References: see Continuation Sheet, D7

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Mike Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
 2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
 San Diego, CA 92106

*Date of Evaluation: 02/21/2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 11 of 26

*NRHP Status Code 3D

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Stone Barbeque and Sink

- B1. Historic Name: White Oak Farm Barbeque
B2. Common Name: White Oak Farm Barbeque
B3. Original Use: Outdoor barbeque
B4. Present Use: None
*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The stone barbeque and sink is located to the southeast of the White Oak Farmhouse. It is constructed of rough stone and concrete masonry; and while the stone appears to be generally volcanic, it does not resemble local volcanic rock sources. The stone seems to have been collected for unique layering and inclusions to provide visual interest. An old electrical plug, currently non-functioning, is located just to the south of the fireplace. The fireplace itself includes a heavy metal grate and a chimney, which has a substantial crack up the middle. The sink has two pipes, but only one faucet remains, with a shallow concrete bowl now filled with debris. There is a low single level of stone connecting the barbeque and sink, and although it is currently filled in with soil, leaves and debris, appears that there may have been a common wall or patio connecting the two features. The date of construction is unknown, but given the style of electrical and plumbing fixtures, it appears to have been constructed during the Colyear ownership of the property.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: White Oak Farmhouse

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Gentlemen's Ranches Area Santa Monica Mountains
Period of Significance 1911-1947 Property Type Structure Applicable Criteria NR A (CR 1)

The White Oak Farm barbeque was part of the larger farm landscape, and would have provided the Colyear family an enjoyable outdoor cooking area on warm days. The barbeque and sink are no longer in working condition, with some cracks in the masonry, and the features are collecting dirt and leaves, and the residents have placed various metal and glass materials of unknown origin in the sink and on the grill grate. The barbeque is a contributor to the White Oak Farm Historic District, but as it is a simple design with no specific architectural style or known builder, is not individually eligible for listing in either the California or National Registers.

See Continuation Sheet (D6) for discussion of significance of the White Oak Farm property.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP39 – Other

*B12. References: see Continuation Sheet, D7

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Mike Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*Date of Evaluation: 02/21/2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 12 of 26

*NRHP Status Code 3D

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Concrete Water Tanks

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: White Oak Farm Concrete Water Tanks

B3. Original Use: Water storage for irrigation

B4. Present Use: None

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

*B6. Construction History:

There are two shallow cast concrete water tanks located on either side of the farm entrance road just before the road descends to cross Las Virgenes Creek. Each measures two feet in height, and five feet in diameter. The tank on the south is complete and a water pipe with sprinkler attachment is laying loose inside the tank. A second concrete water tank, which is split in half, is located directly across the southern tank on the north side of the road. Construction date of these features is unknown; aerial photos from 1928 and 1944 show this field under cultivation, but do not provide enough detail to make out the presence of these small features.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Gentlemen's Ranches

Area Santa Monica Mountains

Period of Significance 1911-1947

Property Type Structure

Applicable Criteria NR A (CR 1)

The White Oak Farm Concrete Water Tanks were part of a larger irrigation system which was removed by California State Parks in the 1970s. Although the exact function of these features is unclear, their location at the edge of two small fields which were under cultivation leads to the conclusion that they were used for water storage/irrigation or for watering stock. The fields are no longer cultivated and the irrigation system is no longer functioning, but historical documentation suggests that the Colyear family cultivated alfalfa, wheat and melons. The White Oak Farm Concrete Water Tanks are contributors to the White Oak Farm Historic District as remnant features of the farm's irrigation system. Because of the functional concrete manufacture and lack of connections to the larger irrigation system, which has been almost entirely removed, the Concrete Water Tanks is not an individually eligible resource to the NRHP or CRHR.

See Continuation Sheet (D6) for discussion of significance of the White Oak Farm property.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP39 – Other

*B12. References: see Continuation Sheet, D7

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Mike Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*Date of Evaluation: 02/21/2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 13 of 26

*NRHP Status Code 3D

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Concrete Standpipes

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: White Oak Farm Concrete Standpipes

B3. Original Use: Water distribution for irrigation

B4. Present Use: None

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

*B6. Construction History:

There are two small cast concrete standpipe remnants along the west side of the northern field, just east of the Las Virgenes Trail. The southern standpipe measures about two feet in height, and about one foot in diameter, set atop a concrete collar. The northern standpipe only consists of a square concrete base with a pipe inlet cradle, and the upright concrete pipe has been removed. Both features are partially buried and obscured by vegetation. Construction date of these features is unknown; aerial photos from 1928 and 1944 show this field under cultivation, but do not provide enough detail to make out the presence of these small features.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Gentlemen's Ranches

Area Santa Monica Mountains

Period of Significance 1911-1947

Property Type Structure

Applicable Criteria NR A (CR 1)

The White Oak Farm Concrete Standpipes were part of a larger irrigation system which was removed by California State Parks in the 1970s. Although the exact function of these features is unclear, their location at the edge of the northern field which were under cultivation leads to the conclusion that they were used for irrigation water distribution. The fields are no longer cultivated and the irrigation system is no longer functioning, but historical documentation suggests that the Colyear family cultivated alfalfa, wheat and melons. The White Oak Farm Concrete Standpipes are contributors to the White Oak Farm Historic District as remnant features of the farm's irrigation system. Because of the functional concrete manufacture and lack of connections to the larger irrigation system, which has been almost entirely removed, the Concrete Standpipes is not an individually eligible resource to the NRHP or CRHR.

See Continuation Sheet (D6) for discussion of significance of the White Oak Farm property.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP39 - Other

*B12. References: see Continuation Sheet, D7

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Mike Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*Date of Evaluation: 02/21/2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

LOCATION MAP

Page: 14 of 26

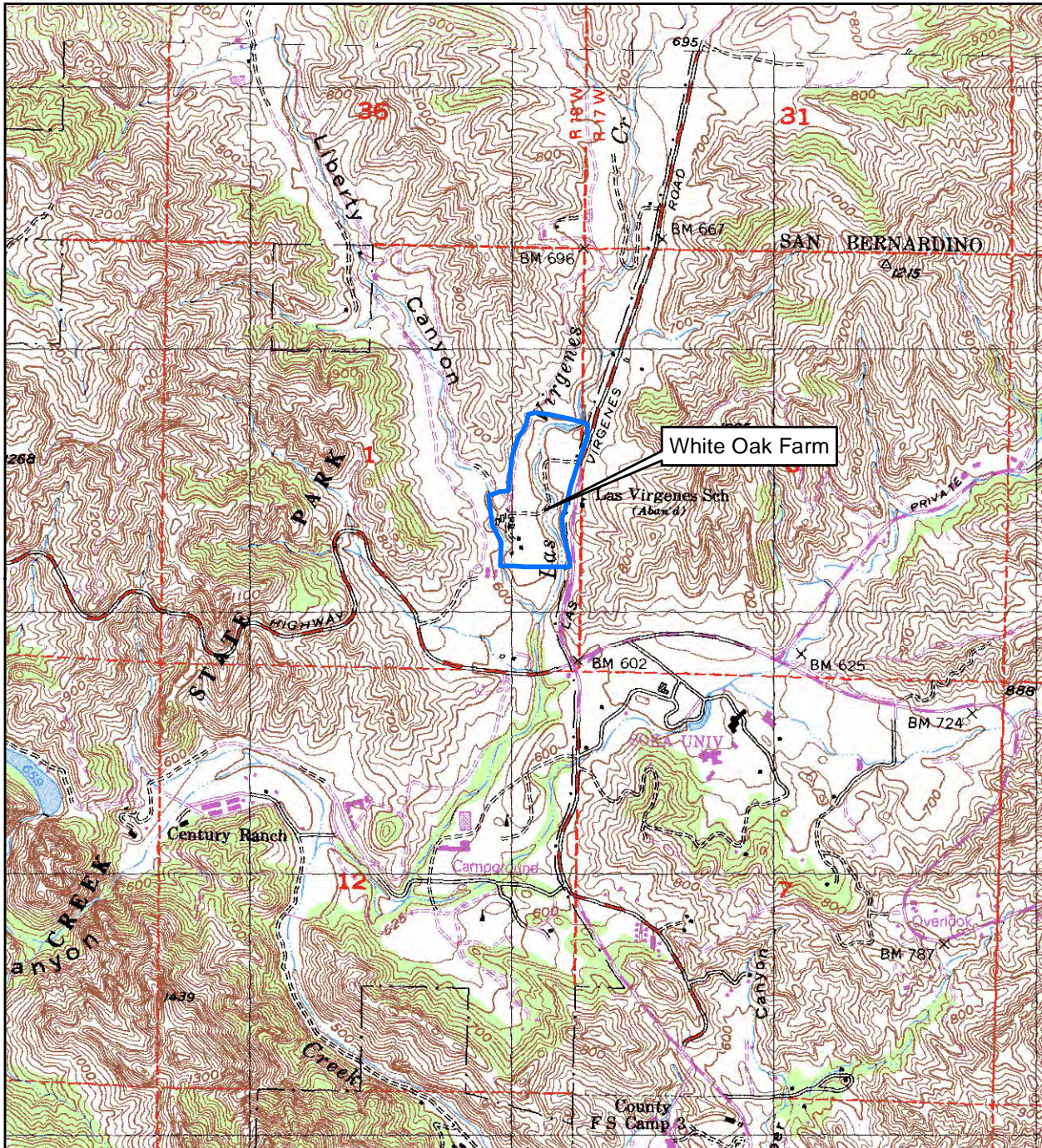
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

White Oak Farm Historic District

*Map Name: Malibu Beach

*Scale: 1:24,000

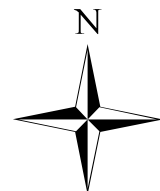
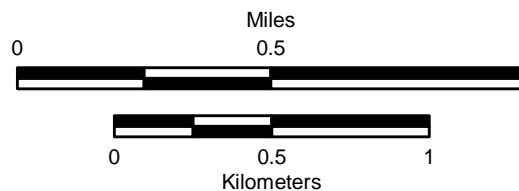
*Date of Map: 1995



SOURCE: USDA 1:24,000 USGS County Mosaics.



Quadrangle Location



SKETCH MAP

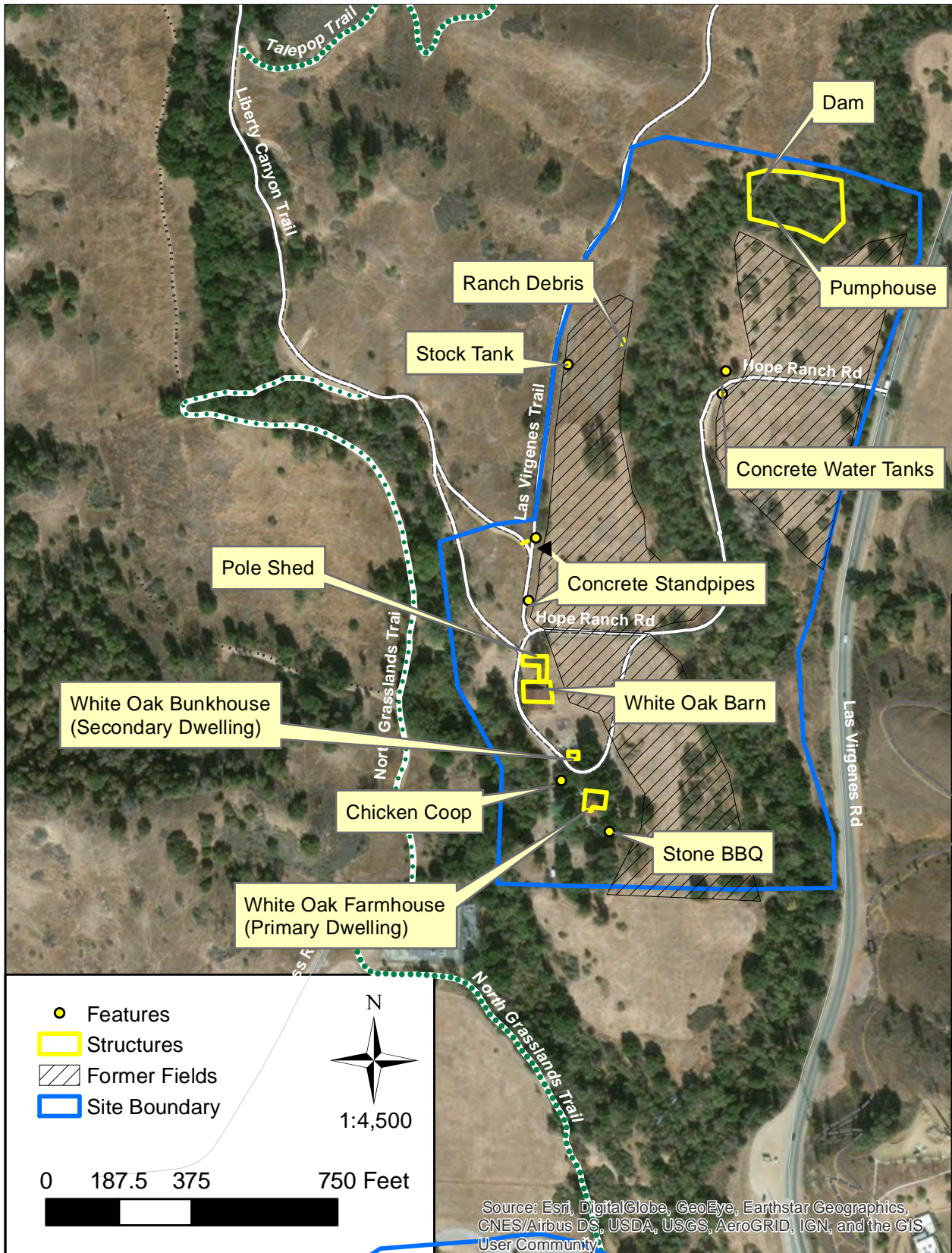
Page: 15 of 26

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

White Oak Farm Historic District

*Drawn By: B. Tejada

*Date of Map: February 21, 2018



Primary # _____
HRI
Trinomial # _____

Negatives Kept at: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1925 Las Virgenes Rd, Calabasas, CA 91302

DPR 523I (1/95)

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

Primary # _____
HRI
Trinomial # _____

Page 17 of 26 Resource Name or # Name: White Oak Farm Historic District
Camera Format: Olympus SP-570UZ Lens Size: N/A Film Type and Speed: Digital Year 2018
Negatives Kept at: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1925 Las Virgenes Rd, Calabasas, CA 91302

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
02	20	10:46	P2204826	Entrance road with concrete stock ponds on either side of road	SW	
02	20	10:47	P2204827	Broken concrete stock pond #1	W	
02	20	10:47	P2204828	Concrete stock pond #2 with water pipe	SW	
02	20	10:48	P2204829	Detail of water pipe fitting	Detail	
02	20	10:55	P2204830	Fallen windmill behind barn	SW	
02	20	10:56	P2204831	Farm equipment under shade roof behind barn	NW	
02	20	10:56	P2204832	Modern pipe corrals to east of barn	S	
02	20	10:56	P2204833	Shade roof structure behind barn	SW	
02	20	11:01	P2204834	Metal stock tank in field	N	
02	20	11:02	P2204835	Interior of metal stock tank	Detail	
02	20	11:06	P2204836	Pile of ranch debris at edge of field	SE	
02	20	11:06	P2204837	Pile of ranch debris at edge of field	NE	
02	20	11:09	P2204838	Overview of pile of ranch debris	NW	
02	20	11:17	P2204840	Overview of White Oak Farm northern fields, looking toward barn	S	
02	20	11:17	P2204841	Overview of White Oak Farm northern fields, zoom	S	
02	20	11:25	P2204842	Steel water pipe in trail junction	SW	
02	20	11:25	P2204843	Steel water pipe in trail junction	SW	
02	20	11:30	P2204844	Farm equipment in field to west of barn	SW	
02	20	11:37	P2204845	Modern landscape furnishings near bunkhouse	NE	
02	20	11:37	P2204846	Chicken house near farmhouse	E	
02	20	11:39	P2204847	Old concrete pond (Hope era)	E	
02	20	11:42	P2204848	Old style electrical plug at BBQ (out of focus)	W	
02	20	11:42	P2204849	Rock water fountain	E	
02	20	11:43	P2204850	Stone BBQ	W	
02	20	11:47	P2204851	Pine and eucalyptus trees behind farmhouse	W	
02	20	11:48	P2204852	Pines trees behind farmhouse	NW	
02	20	11:48	P2204853	Pine tree at front (east elevation) of farmhouse	W	
02	20	11:50	P2204854	Tall pine trees on west side of farmhouse	S	
02	20	11:50	P2204855	Old palm trees (Hope era) at Farmhouse	S	
02	20	11:51	P2204856	Eucalyptus trees west of barn	N	

PHOTO SHEET

Page 18 of 26

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



P9194719. Farmhouse, east elevation. Facing west.



P9194713. Bunkhouse, south elevation. Facing north.

PHOTO SHEET

Page 19 of 26

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

*Date 02/21/2018 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



P9194704. Barn, south elevation. Facing north.



P2204833. Pole Shed off north elevation of Barn. Facing southwest.

PHOTO SHEET

Page 20 of 26

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

*Date 02/21/2018 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



P9194718. Stone Barbeque and Sink, farmhouse in background. Facing northwest.



P2204846. Chicken coop, farmhouse in background, right. Facing east.

PHOTO SHEET

Page 21 of 26

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

*Date 02/21/2018 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



P2204828. Concrete water tank along entrance road. Facing southwest.



P9194721. Concrete standpipe base in field north of barn. Facing northeast.

PHOTO SHEET

Page 22 of 26

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

*Date 02/21/2018 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



P2204834. Metal stock tank in northern field. Facing north.



P2204838. Pile of ranch debris in northern field. Facing northwest.

PHOTO SHEET

Page 23 of 26

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

STATE OF CALIFORNIA		LOS ANGELES COUNTY		WHITE OAK FARM - WHITE OAK FARM	
RECORDATION OF BARN AND BARNHOUSE AT		WHITE OAK FARM - MALIBU CREEKSTATE PARK		LAS VIRGENES ROAD LOS ANGELES COUNTY CALIFORNIA	
LAS VIRGENES ROAD		LOS ANGELES COUNTY		CALIFORNIA	
PREPARED FOR:		STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		SOUTHERN REGION HEADQUARTERS	
		1033 CAMINO REAL SOUTH, SAN DIEGO, CA 92108			
BY		TRUZI FARDIGES		AND	
		RICHARD SCHEN, F.A.A.			
		UCLA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & URBAN PLANNING		UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	
		405 HIGGARD AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CA 90024			
		SEPTEMBER 1990			
LOCATION PLAN		SHEET INDEX:		A1: LOCATION PLAN	
A2: BARN FLOOR PLAN		A3: BARN SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS		A4: BARN NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS	
A5: BARNHOUSE FIRST FLOOR PLAN		A6: BARNHOUSE SECOND FLOOR PLAN		A7: BARNHOUSE SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS	
A8: BARNHOUSE NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS					

PHOTO SHEET

Page 24 of 26

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

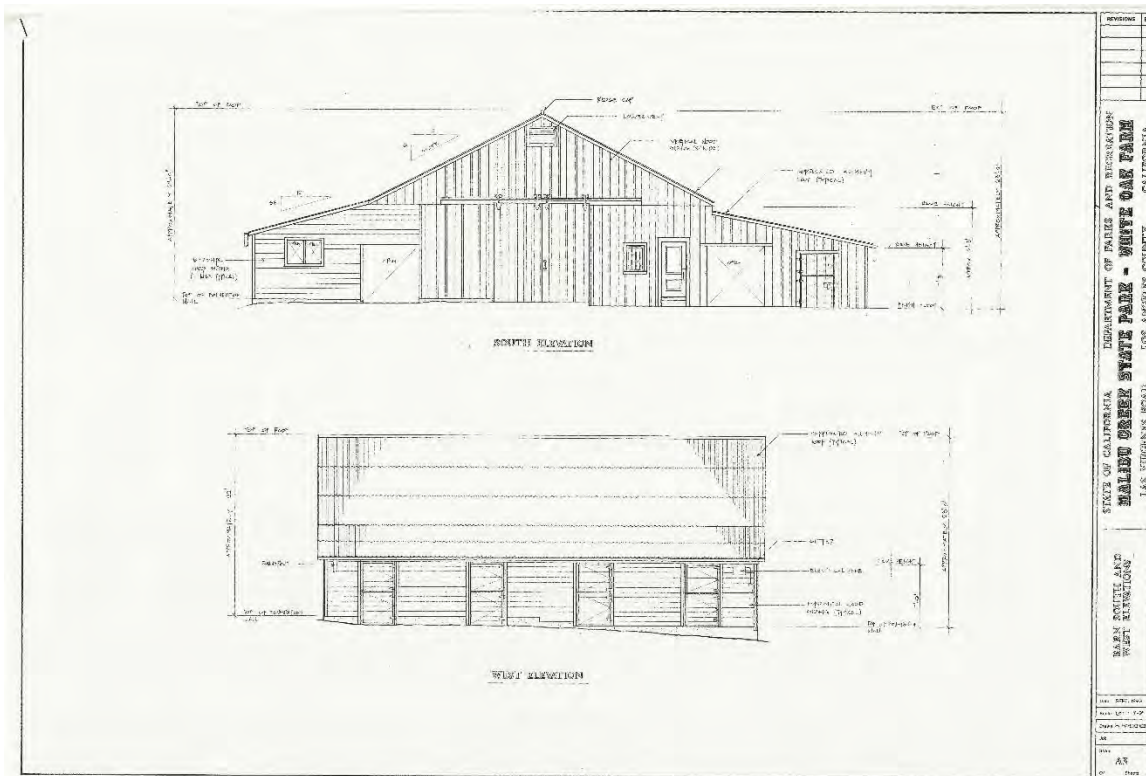
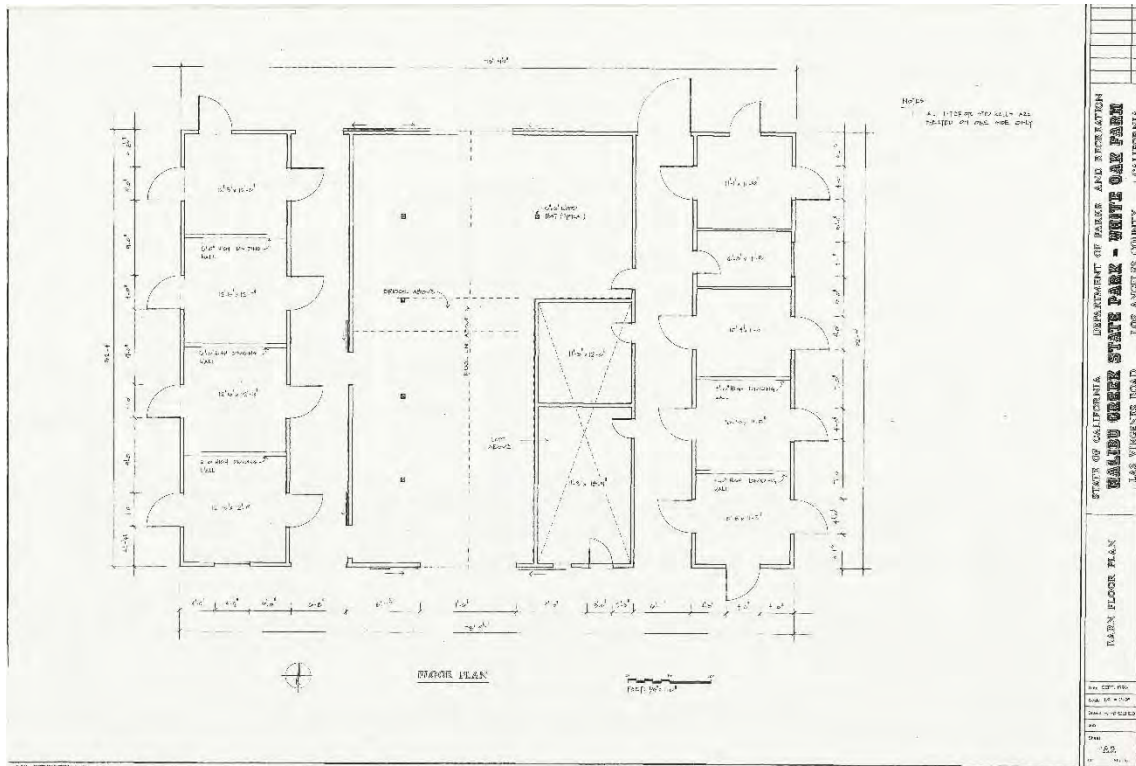


PHOTO SHEET

Page 25 of 26

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

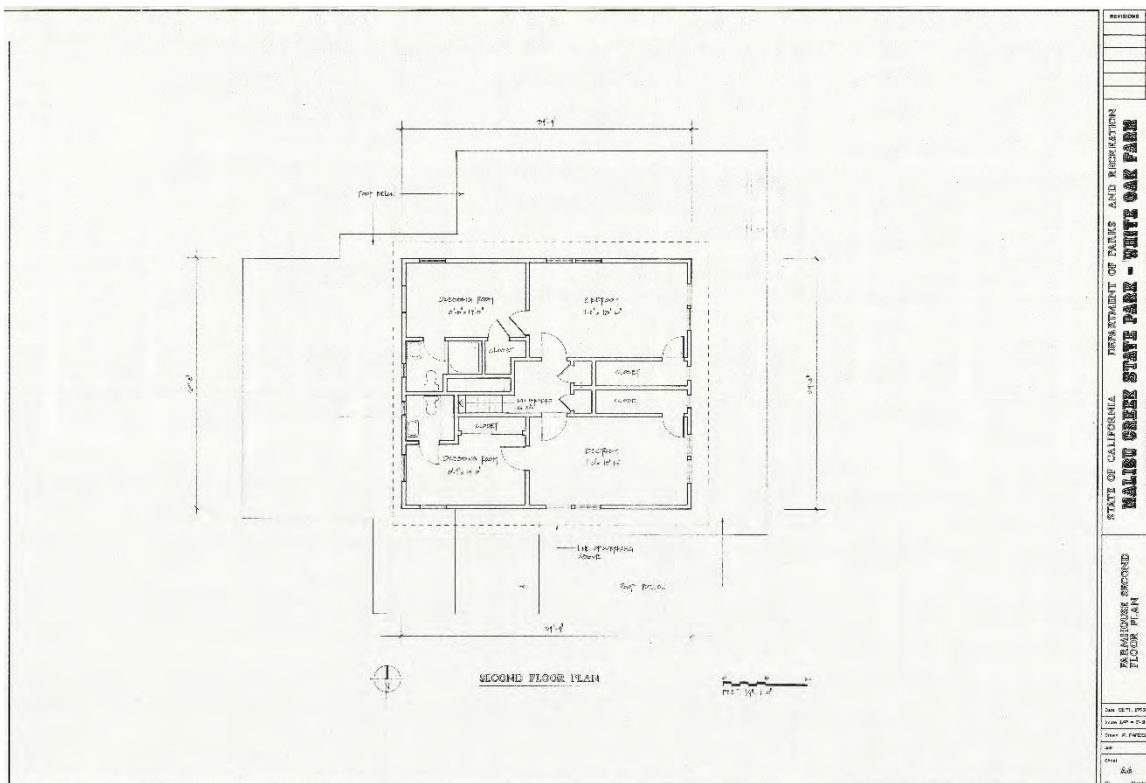
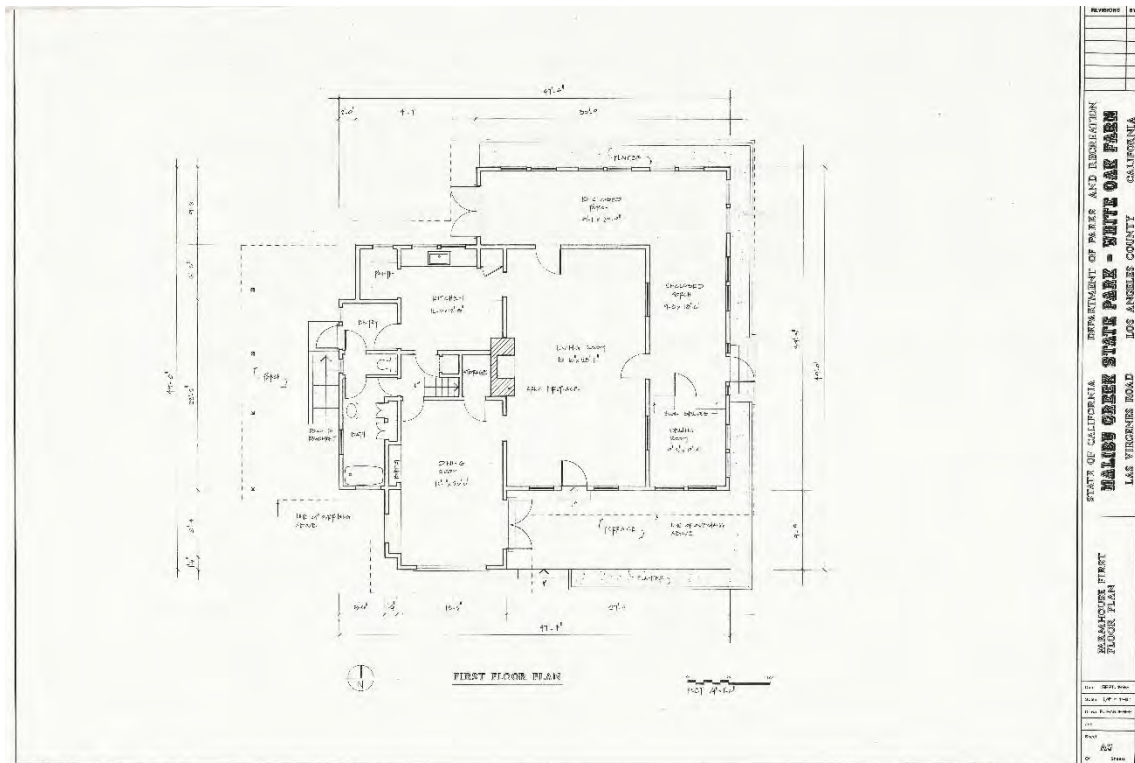


PHOTO SHEET

Page 26 of 26

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and M. Yengling

*Resource Name or #: White Oak Farm Historic District

*Date 02/21/2018

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



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

Primary #:
HRI # :
Trinomial:
NRHP Status Code:

☐ Update or Supplement

Other Listings:
Review Code:

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 1 of 12

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by Recorder): Colyear Ranch/White Oak Farm

P1. Other Identifier: White Oak Farm/Hope Ranch

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Malibu Beach Date: 1981 ; T S 1 R 18W Eastern 1/2 of Sec. 1 S. B.M.

c. Address: 2577 Las Virgenes Road City: Calabasas

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11 ; POINT A: mE/ mN
POINT B: mE/ mN POINT C: mE/ mN POINT D: mE/ mN

☐ UTM Coordinates determined with Global Positioning System

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., when appropriate)
Located in Las Virgenes Canyon about 1/4 mile north of Mulholland Highway and surrounding Liberty Canyon.

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

Two story residence with lap siding in the Craftsman (American Arts & Crafts) style. A good example of the Airplane Bungalow form. Main structure has 2 bedrooms (upstairs) and 2 baths (1 upstairs/1 downstairs) and a quarter basement. Structure has two high gable roof lines with a red asphalt roof. Closed in sun porch on east side. Second story was added at a later date, creating the second roof line. House is approximately 50' x 46'. Other structures on the property: Barn, approximately 64' x 60'. Looks to be in original state, with cement foundation with 6"x6" main beam uprights. Re-roofed with post WWII corrugated iron. Board 12" and bat 2 inch. Left side addition. Southern end of barn consists of horizontal 8" boards, addition at a later date. Bunk House, 24'x12' with lap siding, low pitched roof, overhanging eaves, stick bracing, wood frame construction with cement foundation. Near or same time construction as the main house.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List Attributes and Codes): HP2, single family ; HP33, Farm/ranch, HP30-trees, vegetation

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

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



P5b. Description of ☒ Photo ☐ Drawing
(View, date, accession#) : Front 04/2000

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both :
1923

*P7. Owner and Address: California
Department of Parks and
Recreation, P.O. Box 942896,
Sacramento, CA 94296

*P8. Recorded by : Wendy Beadel, Intern
Historian, and Merry Oynick, Prof. Of
History, Cal. State University, Northridge

*P9. Date XRecorded ☐ Updated:
June 1, 2000

*P10. Type of Study (Describe):
Reconnaissance survey

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report
and other sources, or enter "none."):
None

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Bedrock Grinding Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact
Record ☒ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): DPR 750 (Historic Structure Record)

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

Primary #:

HRI#/Trinomial:

Page 2 of 12

*Recorded by: Wendy Beadel

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder):

Colyear/White Oak Farm

*Date: 7/1/2000

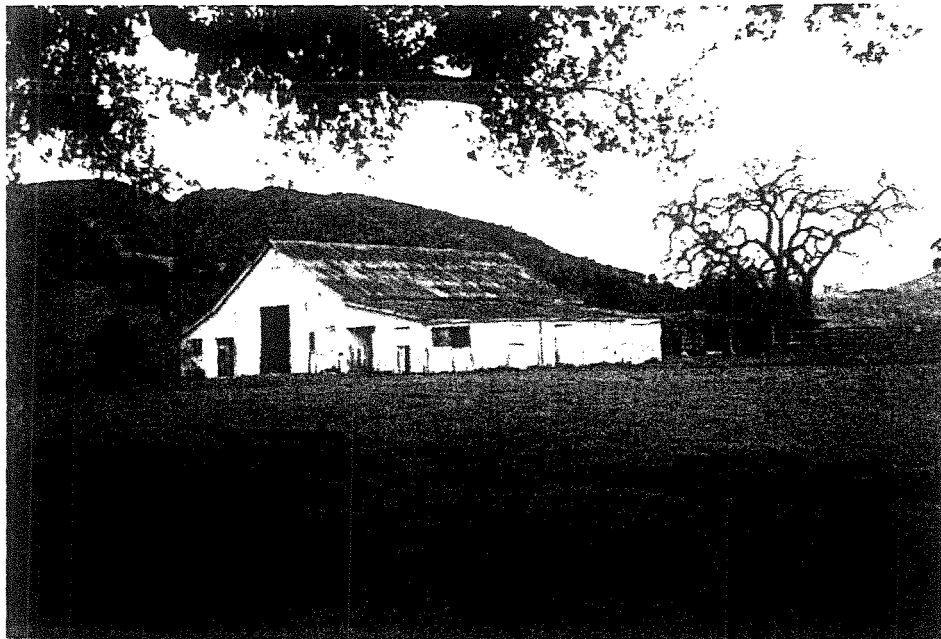
X Continuation

☐ Update

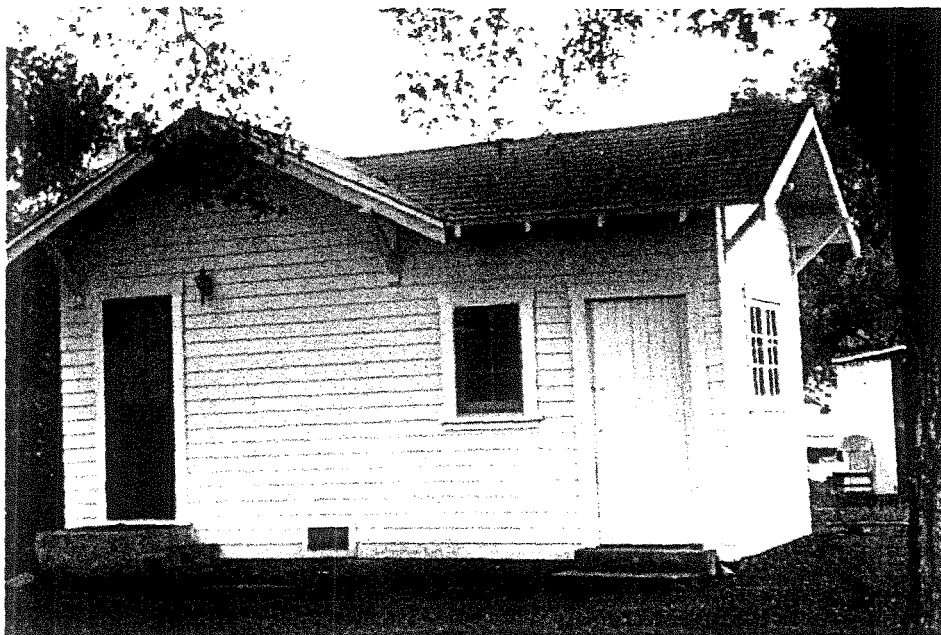
*Note: List the number and name of each continued field.

P5a.

Barn



Bunkhouse



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 12

*NRHP Status Code:

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by Recorder): Colyear Ranch/White Oak Farm

B1. Historic Name: White Oak Farm/Hope Ranch

B2. Common Name: White Oak Farm

B3. Original Use: Working farm Present Use: Park employee residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman (American Arts & Crafts) style - Airplane bungalow form

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

Estimated construction date 1923. Second story added at a later date, windows of upper story Moderne style of the 1930s. Fireplace repaired after 1994 earthquake, using original bricks. Linoleum floors from the 1950s in family room/dining room. Painted hardwood floor throughout structure. Bunkhouse built at same time of main structure, has same style. Barn has been re-roofed with corrugated steel, post WWI. Interior stalls were enclosed with plywood dating from the 1930s.

*B7. Moved? X No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

Bunkhouse and barn

B9a. Architect: Unknown

B9b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Craftsman (American Arts & Craft) Style

Area

Period of Significance

Property Type

Applicable Criteria

The Colyears built the farmhouse in 1923 in the Craftsman (American Arts & Crafts) style. Specifically, the house in its present (2000) state is a good example of the Airplane Bungalow form of the Craftsman style. However, this appears to be the result of later additions, which must be confirmed to detailed inspection in the attic and wall interiors.

The Craftsman magazine, for which the style is popularly named, was published from 1901 through 1916, when it failed as the style it had promoted faded from popularity to be replaced, after the hiatus in domestic construction due to World War I, with motion-picture inspired historical derivative styles such as the 1920s versions of Mediterranean Colonial Revival, American Colonial Revival, Tudor, French Provincial, etc. The 1923 real estate boom in Los Angeles effectively marks the dividing point between the last few Craftsman bungalows and the adoption of the new derivative styles. Thus this 1923 house is a sort of boundary marker in the style's chronology. (Continuation Sheets)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP2 - single family property, HP33- farm/ranch, HP30 - trees & vegetation

*B12. References:

See attached Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks: Comparing photos taken from the 1970-1978 period and April 2000, indicates deterioration and much needed repair on all three structures Illus. #1-5.

Note: The State has the Architectural drawings of floor plan of house and barn.

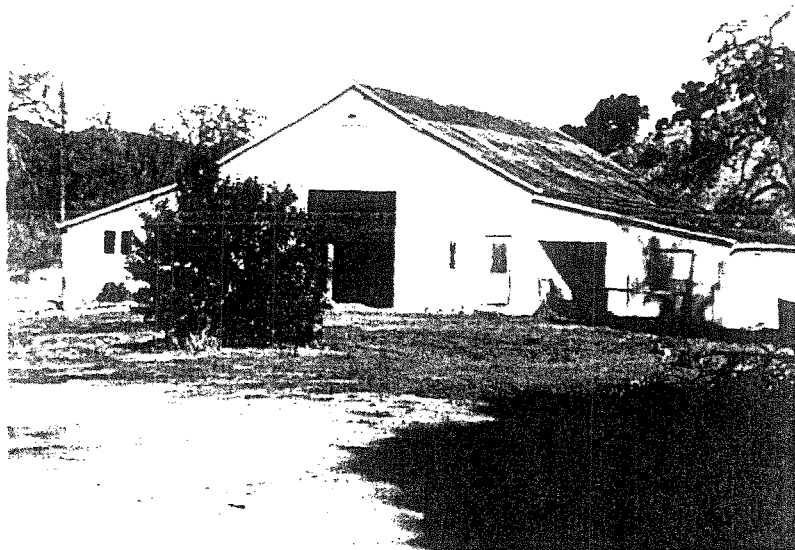
*B14. Evaluator: Wendy Beadel, Intern Historian, and Merry Ovnick, Prof. Of History, Calif. State University Northridge

*Date of Evaluation: July 1, 2000

Sketch Map attached

Note: State has architectural drawings of house and barn.

(This space reserved official comments.)



Illustration#1
Colyear/White Oak
Farm Barn
(1970 est.)

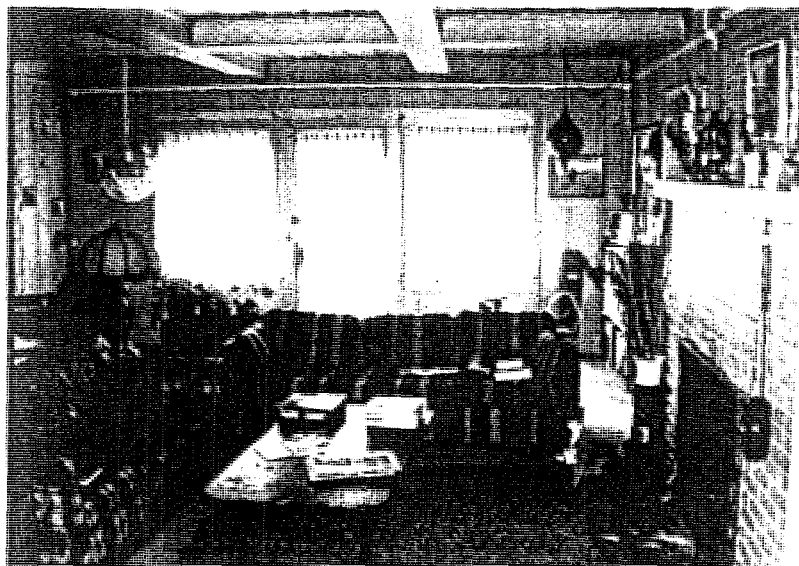


Illustration #2
(1970 est.)
Main House
Interior

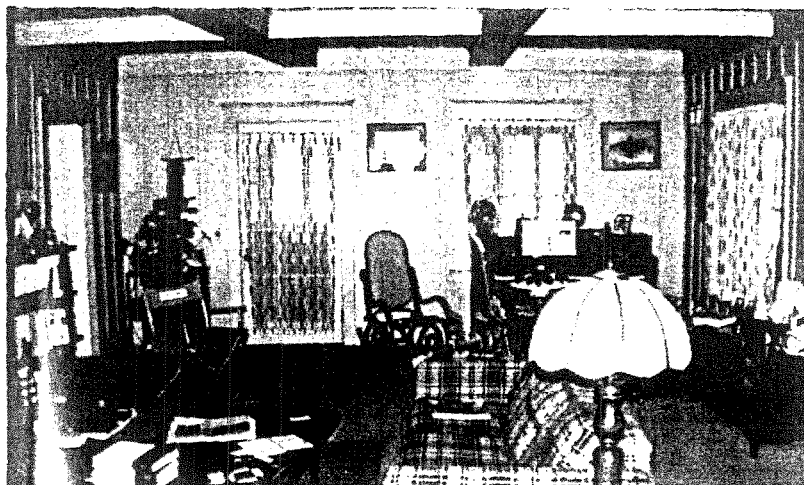


Illustration #3
Main House
Interior
(1970 est.)



Illustration # 4
Colyear/White Oak Farm
Barn (1978)



Illustration #5
Barn (1978)



Illustration #6
Bunkhouse (1978)

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

Primary #:

HRI#/Trinomial:

Page 4 of 12

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Colyear/White Oak Farm

*Recorded by: Wendy Beadel, Merry Ovnick Date: July 1, 2000

X Continuation ☐ Update

*Note: List the number and name of each continued field.

B10- Craftsman Style Features: Features of the Craftsman style that are nicely illustrated in the Colyear house are the low spreading roof pitch, the multiple parallel gables, the deep overhanging eaves, what was originally a sun porch (now enclosed), and the horizontal bands of windows. The inset second story, below which the low-spreading roof of the main section extends like wings, as if supporting the upper story on its back (or fuselage, to keep the imagery of the term), was a sub-type of the late Craftsman style. The indoor-outdoor lifestyle promoted by the Craftsman Movement was facilitated both by a deeply recessed porch on the garden side of the house (Figures 2 and 2b) and the sun porch.

Details such as the hexagonal tiles in the kitchen (Figure 6), which were popular by the mid-1920s through the late 1930s, and the door hardware (Figures 7a-d, 8a-c, 9 and 10) were also common to this entire period.

There are also several anomalies -- features that date to a pre-Craftsman era, and features that date to the 1930s.

Retroactive Style Features: The Colyears were an affluent Los Angeles family. Their decision to retire to country living did not mean an abandonment of the comforts and the quality to which they were accustomed. First, to build a home in distant Malibu Canyon meant trucking in the lumber and fittings and workmen at some expense. Second, a higher degree of craftsmanship was expended on this house than would have been necessary for a simple farmhouse, a finer craftsmanship, too, than was seen in the tracts of bungalows built by developers in the 1910-1917 period in Los Angeles. An example can be seen in Figure 1, a detail of windowsill showing tongue and groove carpentry.

The stick bracing in the gables (See Figure 3) is a carry-over from the late nineteenth-century Stick style. This touch is also seen in 1916-1917 Craftsman houses in Hollywood. The reference to the older style added a touch of quaintness to houses of that era.

The sash windows in the upper gable mark the strictly utilitarian window form without concern for style and do not reflect the late Craftsman espousal of casement windows. They would have been right at home in any farmhouse in the Midwest from the Civil War to the 1920s. The windows in the main, ground-floor portion of the house are a mixture of sash and fixed windows, the former with nine lights in the upper section, unbroken glass in the lower, the latter with a three-light transom. *The Craftsman* had favored such window treatments up to 1907 and reran variants of these early designs occasionally in later issues. But such windows were well past their style period by 1923. One of the characteristics of vernacular domestic architecture, of course, is that middle-class homeowners are reluctant to experiment where they can ill afford to correct for errors later and these homeowners usually spend a few years dreaming about their ideal house before they actually build it, so that the result normally lags high-art style introductions. The Colyears may have taken a fancy to this kind of window years before they were ready to build their country retreat.

A built-in hutch (Figure 5) with diamond panes, scroll volutes, and applied ornament is appropriate to the 1890s. The current occupants of the house believe that this was brought in by the Colyears and built around.

Later Features: Although the airplane bungalow form is appropriate to the Craftsman style, the upper story of the Colyear house appears to be a later addition for two reasons: the roofline and the windows.

The pitch of the upper floor, while more efficient for maximizing living space and headroom, is not parallel to that of the three parallel gabled sections of the ground floor (Figures 3 and 4).

While the framing of the upstairs windows is the wide flat shape consistent with the ground floor and with the Craftsman style, the panes of the upstairs windows form horizontal rectangles (Figure 11), a feature of the 1930s Moderne style -- up-to-date for a 1930s builder but out of step with the Craftsman style of the earlier portions of the house. This horizontality is emphasized in the end gable window over the enclosed sun porch (Figure 12), not evident in the opposite gable end. Approaching visitors see the sun porch, they rarely view the opposite end; the window could have received new glazing at the time the second floor was added.

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

Primary #:
HRI#/Trinomial:

Page 5 of 12

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Colyear/White Oak Farm

*Recorded by: Wendy Beadel, Merry Ovnick

*Date: July 1, 2000

X Continuation ☐ Update

*Note: List the number and name of each continued field.
B10.

More significantly, the sun porch was probably enclosed at this same time. Note the detail of its casement windows in Figure 13. The interior wall of the sunroom shared with the interior of the house is surfaced in wide railroad siding appropriate to an exterior wall under shelter. Because it is under the common roof, it is assumed that this was once a covered porch, perhaps screened, for outdoor living and perhaps used as a sleeping porch for the 1 1/2 story original house -- a popular feature of the Craftsman lifestyle. At some later point, probably well into the 1930s, judging from the Moderne windows, it was enclosed as an additional room and given casement windows. Fortunately for the sake of some style congruity, the add-on carried its windows in horizontal bands like the original windows. (Compare Figures 3 and 12). A detail over the doorway connecting the sun room to the rest of the interior (Figure 14) shows the railroad siding (vertical tongue and groove, weatherproof siding) and the hollow beams that are not an extension of the structural members but a decorative treatment the current occupants believe was added at the time of the enclosure.

Three lighting fixtures demonstrate the mixed style heritage of this house. Figure 15 shows what was once an exterior porch light in the now enclosed sunroom, next to a window cut into that wall, probably in the 1950s, from a cursory look. The light, now painted white, with its gothic touches and conical cap, could have been of copper, allowed to patina: quite in harmony with Craftsman aesthetics. The porch light in Figure 16 and the wall sconce in Figure 17 were typical of the revival style hardware popular from the mid 1920s into the early 1930s.

Miscellaneous: An interesting functional feature of the house is the horn mounted on the upper story (Figure 11), apparently to hail family members out of voice range of the house (e.g. at the barn). When such horns were available would have to be determined from farm equipment catalogs, seed catalogs, or other agricultural sources.

Two photographs were taken of the interior, ground story floor, which has been painted. They were taken to record the condition as of 2000. (Figures 18a-b)

Other Structures at White Oak Farm:

The bunk house, near the main house, is a simple utilitarian building with the low pitched roof, overhanging eaves, stick bracing, paired windows forming a horizontal band, and wide window frames of the main house, placing it at or near the same time of construction of the original portion of the main house. (Figure 19)

The barn has been reroofed with post-World War II corrugated iron, but otherwise the structure bears no signs of significant alteration other than the addition on the left side, clearly seen in Figures 20a-b. The condition of the main structure and especially the tack-room wing on the right is poor, as seen in Figures 21a-d.

Some interior stalls were later enclosed in plywood (a late 1930s material) (Figure 22), while the rest appears to be original (Figures 23a-b).

The exterior door to the stable-hand's quarters on the right wing is original, with evidence of a dentiled molding beneath the windowsill. Again, the flat, wide molding is a mark of the Craftsman era represented by the house and bunkhouse. (Figures 24a-b).

Relationship of Structures to Site:

A sequence of photographs from the hill above the farm show the barn in the foreground, bunkhouse beyond, and a car parked in front of the house (among the trees) (Figure 25a), and, panning to the left, Las Virgenes Road (bunkhouse on far right of photo) (Figure 25b), the path of the creek and Las Virgenes road (Figure 25c), the access road, between two fields, entering onto Las Virgenes (Figure 25d), and further to the left, the farm road, the creek's draw, and Las Virgenes Road (Figure 25e). Merry Ovnick, Lecturer in History, California State University, Northridge

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

Primary #:
HRI#/Trinomial:

Page 6 of 12

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Colyear/White Oak Farm

*Recorded by: Merry Ovnick

*Date: July 1, 2000

X Continuation ☐ Update

*Note: List the number and name of each continued field.

B12. References.

Isabelle Anscombe and Charlotte Gere. *Arts & Crafts in Britain and America*. New York: Rizzoli, 1978.

David Gebhard and Robert Winter. *Los Angeles: An Architectural Guide*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs-Smith, 1994.

Timothy Manns and Elizabeth Dillon Smith. *A Guide to Grand Canyon Village Historic District*.
Grand Canyon Natural History Association, undated.

Merry Ovnick. *Los Angeles: The End of the Rainbow*. Los Angeles: Balcony Press, 1994.

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. *Prospector, Cowhand, and Sodbuster; Historic Places Associated with the Mining, Ranching, and Farming Frontiers in the Trans-Mississippi West*. Vol. XI. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1967.

Antoinette Rehmman, "The Modern House Beautiful. An Exhortation." *The Craftsman* 7 (February 1905), 567.

Cheryl Robertson, "The Resort to the Rustic: Simple Living and the California Bungalow,"
In *The Arts and Crafts Movement in California*, edited by Kenneth R. Trapp. Oakland: The Oakland Museum and Abbeville Press, 1993, pages 89-107.

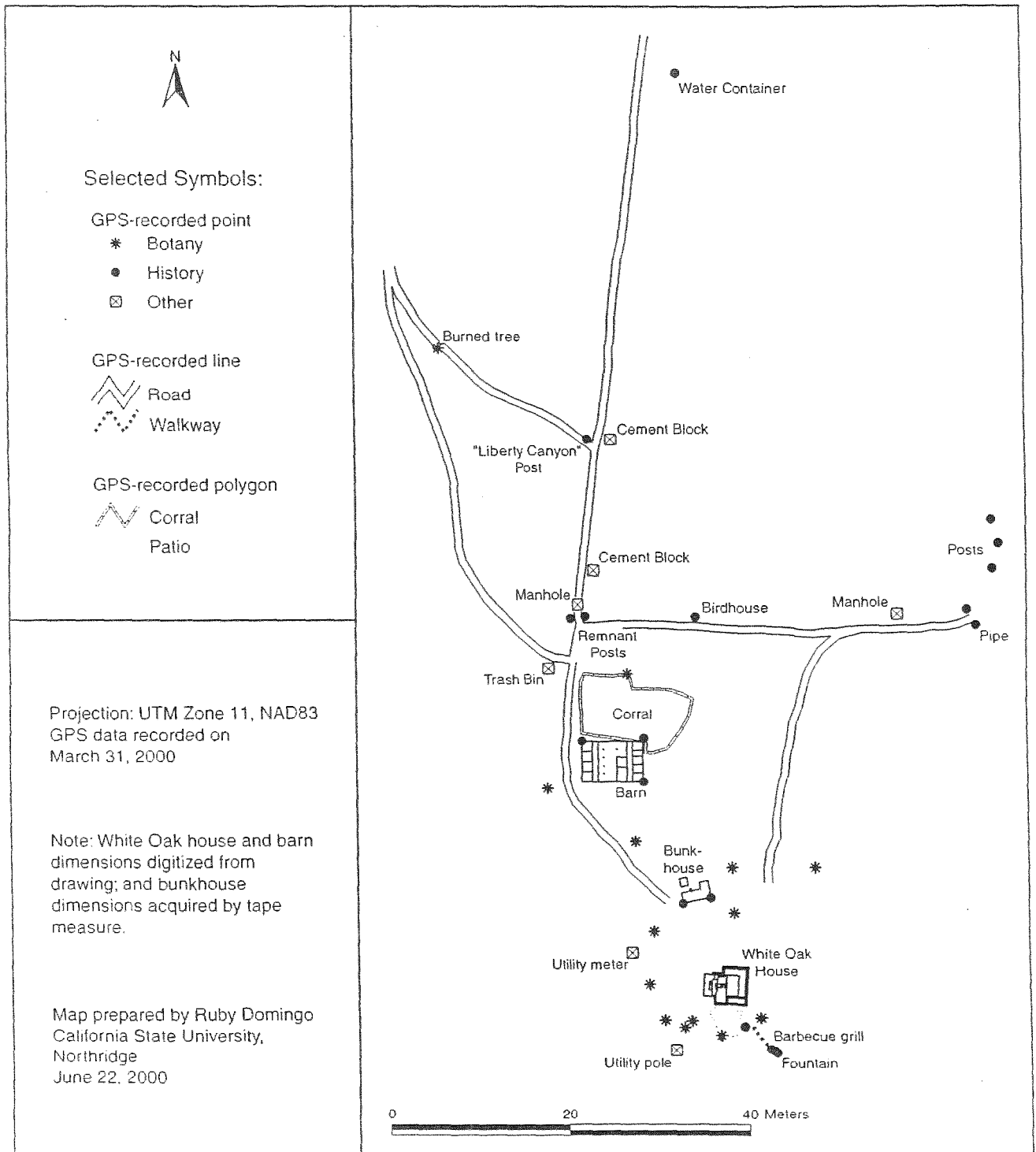
Mary Ann Smith. *Gustav Stickley, The Craftsman*. New York: Dover Publications, (1983), 1992.

[Gustav Stickley]. "Foreword," *The Craftsman* 1 (October 1901), i.

Karen Weitze, "Sumner P. Hunt," In *Toward a Simpler Way of Life: The Arts & Crafts Architects of California*,
edited by Robert W. Winter. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997, pages 181-190.

Richard Guy Wilson. "American Arts and Crafts Architecture: Radical though Dedicated to the Cause Conservative,"
in *"The Art that is Life": The Arts & Crafts Movement in America, 1875-1920*, edited by Wendy Kaplan. Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1987.

White Oak Ranch Site



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #:
HRI#
Trinomial:

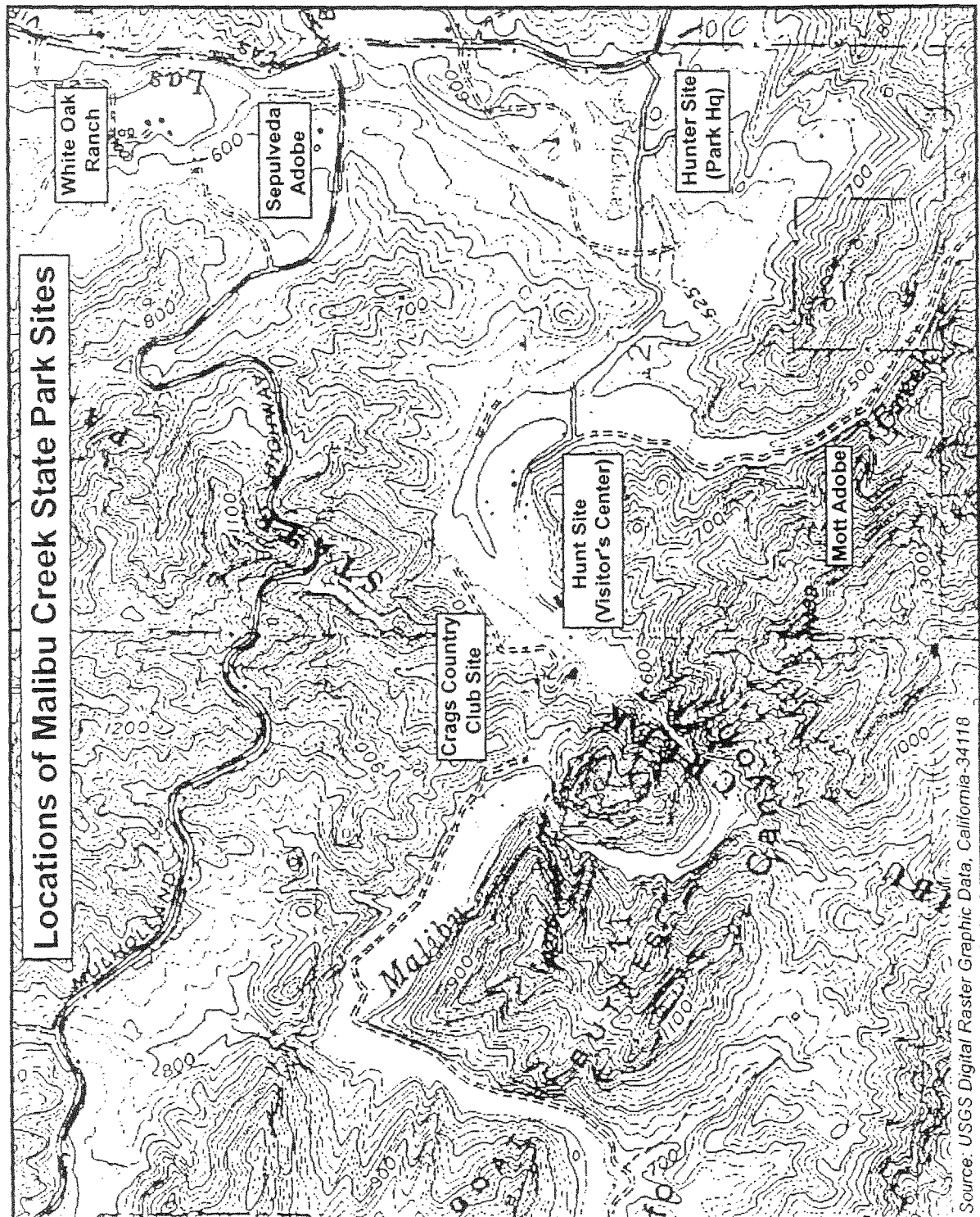
Page 8 of 12

*Map Name: Malibu Creek State Park

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Colyear/White Oak Farm

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1950, rev.1994



Source: USGS Digital Raster Graphic Data, California-34118

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

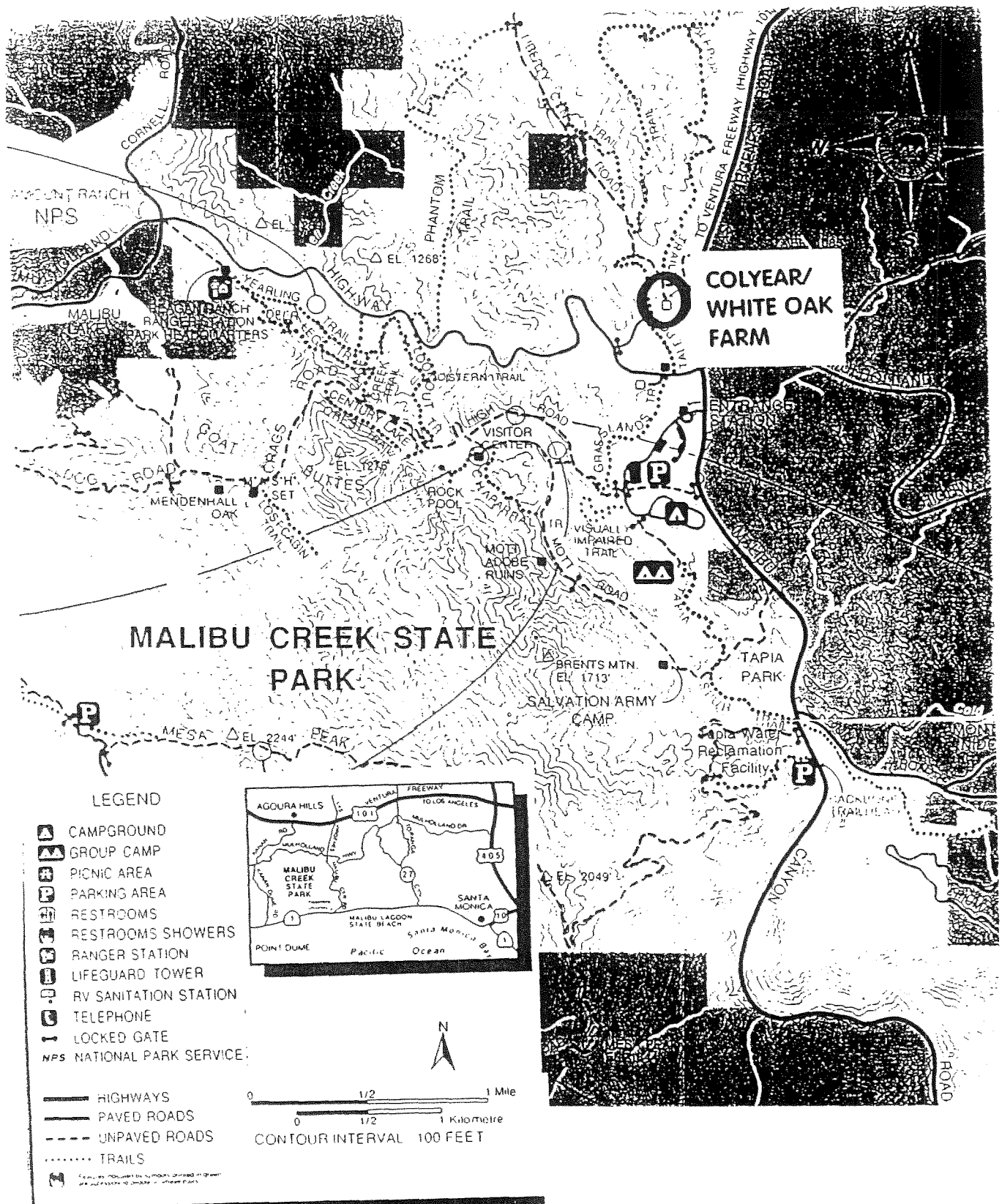
Primary #:
HRI#
Trinomial:

Page 9 of 12

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Colyear/White Oak Farm

*Map Name: Malibu Creek State Park *Scale: 1 mile:1-5/8"

*Date of Map: 5/94



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

Primary #
HRI #/Trinomial

Page 10 of 12

Roll Number:

Lens Size:

Negatives Kept at: State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Southern Service Center, 8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270, San Diego, CA 92108

Project Name (Assigned by Recorder): Colyeat Ranch/White Oak Farm Date: 2000

Camera Format:

Film Type and Speed: 35mm,200

Photographer(s): Wendy Beadel

Mo.	Day	Time	Frame	Site #/Locus	Subject/Description	View	Accession #
April				Colyear/White Oak Farm	Window sill – tongue and groove carpentry		Fig 1
					Porch -	side	Fig.2, 2b
					Stick bracing in gables		Fig 3
					Upper floor is not parallel to three parallel gabled sections of ground floor		Fig.3, 4
					Interior – built in hutch		Fig.5
					Kitchen hexagonal tiles – popular in mid 20s-late 30s		Fig.6
					Door hardware		7a-d, 8a-c, 9, 10
					Panes upstairs windos form horizontal rectangles – feature 1930s Moderne style		Fig. 11
					End gabled window over the enclosed sun porch		Fig 12
					Casement windows		Fig. 13
					Detail over doorway connecting sun room to rest of house – railroad siding (vertical tongue and groove, weatherproof siding) and decorative hollow beams added at time of sun porch enclosed		Fig 14
					Once an exterior porch light now inside sun porch, looks to be 1950s		Fig. 15
					Porch light – typical Revival style hardware popular mid 1920s-early 1930s		Fig 16
					Interior wall sconce – Revival style hardware popular in mid 1920s-early 1930s		Fig 17
					Interior ground wood floors - painted		Fig. 18a-b
					Bunk house, low pitched roof, stick bracing, paired windows forming a horizontal band and wide window frames - placing it at or near the same time of construction of original portion of main house.		Fig. 19
					Barn – re-roofed with post WWI corrugated steel		Fig. 20a
					Left side addition		20b
					Barn- Condition of main structure and tack room wing on right is poor		Fig. 21a-d
					Barn – interior stalls later enclosed in plywood (late 1930s material) – rest appears to be original		Fig. 22, 23a-b
					Barn exterior door to stable-hands quarters on right wing original, dentiled molding beneath window sill.		Fig. 24a-b
					Photos taken from hill above the farm – barn in foreground, bunkhouse		Fig. 25a
					Panning to left, Las Virgenes Rd.		Fig. 25b

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

HRI #/Trinomial

Project Name (Assigned by Recorder): Colvear/White Oak Farm : 2000

Camera Format:

Photographer(s): Wendy Beadel

Film Type and Speed: 35mm,200

Negatives Kept at: State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Southern Service Center, 8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270, San Diego, CA 92108

[illegible]

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

*Resource Name or #: DPR-Rindge-03; White Oak Dam and Pumphouse; LV2

P1. Other Identifier:*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Malibu Beach Date 1995 T 1S; R 18W; SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 1; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address

City

Zip

d. UTM: Zone 11N; top of concrete stairs: 342081mE / 3775896mN

e. Other Locational Data:

The resource is located within Malibu Creek State Park on Las Virgenes Creek, approximately 525 feet west of Las Virgenes Road and one-half mile north of the intersection with Mulholland Highway.

***P3a. Description:**

The resource consists of a poured-in-place concrete dam and spillway along Las Virgenes Creek. Vestigial evidence of horizontal wood plank framing molds can be seen on the dam's upstream and downstream-facing wall surfaces and buttressing. The remains of triangular metal bracing on the dam's southeast ridge suggests it once supported a wooden or metal gangway, which would have carried foot traffic across the dam from either stream bank. The gangway would have lead from the base of a poured-in-place concrete stairway. The latter would have provided access to what appears to be a pump house at the base of west stream bank. The small rectangular pump house consists of a concrete base shed with a wood framed corrugated metal structure. The interior contains abandoned metal pump motors, piping, and electrical circuit and mechanical timer panels.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP21. Dams; HP22. Reservoir

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing

**P5b. Description of Photo:**

028_White Oak Dam and Pumphouse overview SE.jpg. Overview of face of dam, with pumphouse on right, facing southeast.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1911, factual (see BSO Record)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)
1925 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

***P8. Recorded by:**

Barbara Tejada, DPR Angeles District 1925 Las Virgenes Rd. Calabasas, CA 91302
Evan Ruiz, Bethanny Weisberg, DPR Southern Service Center 2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26 San Diego, CA 92106

***P9. Date Recorded:**

03/06/2013

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: Tejada, B. S. & A. D. Bevil (2013). *Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project, Los Angeles County, California*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Calabasas, CA.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch 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) Photo Sheet

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 7

*NRHP Status Code: 3D

*Resource Name or # DPR-Rindge-03; White Oak Dam and Pumphouse; LV2

B1. Historic Name: White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse

B2. Common Name: Same

B3. Original Use: Dam, Reservoir, and Pumphouse

B4. Present Use: Dam and Reservoir

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

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

***B8. Related Features:** Concrete stairway; electric pump and control board inside pumphouse; metal water piping

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown (Attributed to Curtiss Calhoun Colyear)

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Ranching; Water Storage and Distribution

Area: Santa Monica Mountains; Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1911-1947

Property Type: Ranch

Applicable Criteria: A, B, C; 1, 2, 3

The White Oak Farm Dam at LV2 is eligible for placement on the NRHP under Criterion A, and the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level. It is a contributing landscape feature associated with the historic White Oak Farm historic district. It is also eligible under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2 for its association with the operation of a locally significant "Gentleman's Ranch." The ranch's original owner, Curtis Calhoun Colyear, was a successful pioneer automobile, truck, and parts distributor. Colyear owned and operated the ranch, which he called the "White Oak Farm," from 1911 to 1947. From 1954 to 1975, Hollywood celebrity Bob Hope owned and operated the ranch in absentia as an investment property. The dam and its associate features may also be eligible under Criterion C and 3 as a unique vernacular example of early 20th century concrete dam construction in the Santa Monica Mountains.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP21. Dam; HP22. Reservoir

***B12. References:** Bevil, Alexander D. *Historical Survey Report for the Mailbu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project, Los Angeles County, California*. California State Parks, Southern Service Center, April 4, 2013.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Alexander D. Bevil, Historian II. CA State Parks. So. Service Center, 2797 Truxton Road. San Diego, CA 92106

***Date of Evaluation:** June 7, 2013

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial:

Page: 3 of 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

DPR-Rindge-03 (White Oak Dam & Pumphouse)

*Map Name: Malibu Beach

*Scale: 1:24,000

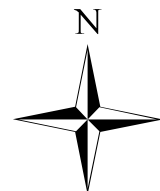
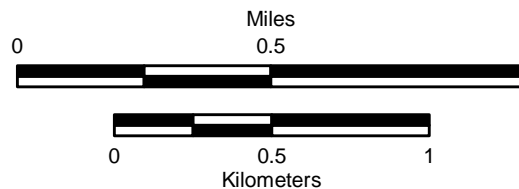
*Date of Map: 1995



SOURCE: USDA 1:24,000 USGS County Mosaics.



Quadrangle Location



SKETCH MAP

Trinomial: _____

Page: 4 of 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) DPR-Rindge-03; White Oak Dam & Pumphouse; LV2

*Drawn By: B. Tejada

*Date of Map: June 11, 2013



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

Primary # P-19-190759
HRI
Trinomial #

Page 5 of 7 Resource Name or # Name: DPR-Rindge-03, White Oak Dam & Pumphouse; LV2 Year 2013
Camera Format: Canon Powershot G10 Lens Size: N/A Film Type and Speed:
Digital

Negatives Kept at: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1925 Las Virgenes Rd, Calabasas, CA 91302

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
03	06	10:13	001	Pumphouse roof from top of concrete stairs	NW	
03	06	10:13	002	Concrete stairs and railing, leading down to Pumphouse	N	
03	06	10:14	003	Overview of Pumphouse	SW	
03	06	10:17	004	Pumphouse machinery on ground near doorway	Detail	
03	06	10:16	005	Pumphouse machinery in doorway	Detail/South	
03	06	10:16	006	Pumphouse machinery close-up of embossed lettering	Detail	
03	06	10:17	007	Interior of Pumphouse, east wall, electrical panel	E	
03	06	10:18	008	Electrical panel close-up	Detail	
03	06	10:18	009	Electrical panel fuses (Buss, 200 amp, One-Time Fuse)	Detail	
03	06	10:18	010	Electrical panel fuses, close-up	Detail	
03	06	10:19	011	Electrical panel fuses, close-up, slightly off focus	Detail	
03	06	10:19	012	Close-up of fuse	Detail	
03	06	10:20	013	Electrical panel label, "DO NOT BREAK THIS SEAL/THIS CONNECTION BOX/DOES NOT CONTAIN FUSES"	Detail	
03	06	10:21	014	Electric meter	Detail	
03	06	10:22	015	Embossing on electrical panel, "GE"	Detail	
03	06	10:22	016	Electrical panel close-up	Detail	
03	06	10:23	017	Paper label on electrical panel, left side. "CR7006-D7 A-C Magnetic Switch"	Detail	
03	06	10:23	018	Paper label on electrical panel, right side. "CR7006-D7 A-C Magnetic Switch"	Detail	
03	06	10:25	019	White Oak dam overview, from Pumphouse	N	
03	06	10:25	020	Top of White Oak Dam spillway	N	
03	06	10:26	021	Printing on Pumphouse outer corrugated metal walls, "COPPER/BETH-CU-LOY/BEARING"	Detail	
03	06	10:43	022	Pumphouse electrical panel housing, close-up "GENERAL ELECTRIC/TIME SWITCH"	Detail	
03	06	10:31	023	Pumphouse machinery near door metal tag, "FAIRBANKS-MORSE/LINE START/INDUCTION MOTOR"	Detail	

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

Primary #
HRI
Trinomial #

Page 6 of 7 Resource Name or # Name: DPR-Rindge-03, White Oak Dam & Pumphouse; LV2 Year 2013
Camera Format: Canon Powershot G10 Lens Size: N/A Film Type and Speed:
Digital

Negatives Kept at: California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1925 Las Virgenes Rd, Calabasas, CA 91302

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
03	06	10:30	024	Pumphouse machinery near door metal tag, close-up, "FAIRBANKS-MORSE/LINE START/INDUCTION MOTOR"	Detail	
03	06	10:31	025	Pumphouse machinery near door metal tag, bottom close-up, "FAIRBANKS-MORSE/LINE START/INDUCTION MOTOR"	Detail	
03	06	10:44	026	Electrical panel housing overview, "GENERAL ELECTRIC/TIME SWITCH"	Detail	
03	06	10:48	027	White Oak Dam overview, spillway at left	E	
03	06	10:48	028	White Oak Dam spillway overview	SE	
Photos Taken with Olympus SP-570UZ						
03	06	10:09	P3060052	White Oak dam reservoir and Pumphouse overview	SW	
03	06	10:10	P3060053	North bank of White Oak Dam, beneath brush	SE	
03	06	10:13	P3060054	White Oak Dam spillway overview	ESE	
03	06	10:27	P3060055	Concrete steps and rail on south creek bank, leading down to Pumphouse	N	
03	06	10:27	P3060056	Water pipeline extending up south bank of creek from Pumphouse	NE	
03	06	10:41	P3060058	Wooden power pole adjacent to east wall of Pumphouse	SW	
03	06	10:45	P3060063	Base of power pole in south bank of creek next to Pumphouse	E	
03	06	10:46	P3060065	Printing on Pumphouse outer corrugated metal walls, "COPPER/BETH-CU-LOY/BEARING"	Detail	
03	06	10:49	P3060066	Detail of White Oak Dam concrete, showing poured-form construction	Detail	

PHOTO SHEET

Page 7 of 7

*Resource Name or #: DPR-Rindge-03; White Oak Dam & Pumphouse; LV2

*Recorded by: B. Tejada, E. Ruiz, B. Weisenberg

*Date: 03/06/2013

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



P3060055.jpg. Concrete steps and rail on south creek bank, leading down to Pumphouse, facing southwest.



003. Overview of Pumphouse, front, facing southwest.



007. Interior of Pumphouse, electrical panel on wall at right, facing east.



P3060052.jpg. Overview of White Oak dam reservoir and Pumphouse, facing southwest.

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

Primary # P-19-190760

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings
Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or #: Piuma Culvert

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Malibu Beach, CA Date 1995 T 1S; R 17W; NW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 18; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: Zone 11N; center of structure: 343175mE / 3772194mN

e. Other Locational Data:

The resource is located on Piuma Road where a side drainage intersects Cold Creek, just east of the confluence of Cold Creek and Malibu Creek. From the intersection with Las Virgenes Road, head east on Piuma Road for approximately 2,000 feet to the creek crossing.

***P3a. Description:**

The resource is an 11-foot high, by 12-foot wide, 46-foot long galvanized corrugated cylindrical steel pipe culvert with what appears to be stone masonry veneered concrete abutments at its northwest and southeast approaches. The Piuma Road Crossing's two-lane asphalt cement-covered road deck carries traffic across Cold Creek, a tributary feeding Malibu Creek. Graffiti scratched in the northwest corner edge of the northwest abutment reads "1978". The structure appears to be in good condition physically. A site visit on October 24, 2017 confirmed the same condition as in the original recordation from February 2013 except for the addition of graffiti on interior surface of culvert and more wood debris in the stream channel.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP19. Bridge (Culvert)

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: Piuma Culvert, view southeast, north face of culvert. PA244771.JPG

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: c. 1936 (Los Angeles County)
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Los Angeles County Public Works

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Barbara Tejada, CDPR Angeles District
1925 Las Virgenes Rd.
Calabasas, CA 91302
Michael Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*P9. Date Recorded: 02/24/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: Tejada, B.S., Yengling, M, and A. D. Bevil (2018 rev). *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Calabasas, CA.

*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): Photo Sheets

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 6

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # Piuma Culvert

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: Piuma Culvert

B3. Original Use: Road Culvert

B4. Present Use: Road Culvert

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

*B6.

Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

According to Los Angeles County Public Works staff (Joseph Reza via email 01/04/2018), Piuma Road and associated road features, including this culvert, were constructed by the County ca. 1936. A history of subsequent alterations to the structure was not available, but graffiti scratched into concrete on the northwest corner of the northwest abutment includes a date of 1978, which indicates at least one time period of upgrades/repairs/alterations.

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme None

Area N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria None

Los Angeles County Public Works records show that Piuma Road, including the associated culverts, was constructed as a public works project in 1936 to provide access to multiple private ranches and properties in the Monte Nido area, east of Crater Camp (Joseph Reza, personal communication, 2018).

During project field surveys, the rustic stone abutments of the structure initially suggested that this culvert may have originally been constructed ca. 1915 with the development of the adjacent Crater Camp recreational area by Charles A. Knagenhelm. Subsequent historical research indicated that Crater Camp was known for great trout fishing, waterfalls and hiking, and had installed "a few tent houses, and outdoor fireplaces, and let it go at that" (Los Angeles Times 1917). It was operated until 1949 as a very rustic resort and scout camp with little in the way of formal structural amenities for the enjoyment of the natural surroundings and it was initially accessible via "a good dirt road" (Los Angeles Times 1917). The paved Piuma Road was not constructed by the county until ca. 1936. After completion of the new Malibu Canyon Road in 1952, Crater Camp was sold for the development of private homes and ranches, which make up the community today (Los Angeles Times 1953). Based on this research, Piuma Road and the associated Piuma Culvert post-date the primary development of the Crater Camp recreational area.

See Continuation Sheet (B10) for discussion of significance of the Piuma Culvert.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP19 – Bridge (Culvert)

*B12. References: see Page 3 - Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Mike Yengling, CDPR Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road, Barracks 26
San Diego, CA 92106

*Date of Evaluation: 02/14/2018

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR523K Form

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 6

*Resource Name or #: Piuma Culvert

*Recorded by: B. Tejada, M. Yengling

*Date 02/14/2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***B10. Significance:**

Piuma Culvert (P-19-190760) is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or the CRHR under Criterion 1 because it is an isolated ancillary resource with little integrity of setting, feeling or association to connect it to the general recreational or residential development of the Santa Monica Mountains. As it was constructed under standard county specifications by an unknown engineer, and post-dates the development of Crater Camp by Charles Knagenhelm, the Piuma Culvert is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2 for associations with persons making significant historical contributions to the area. As well, the Piuma Culvert is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3 as it is a standard stream crossing feature similar to dozens of other such structures along county roads in the Santa Monica Mountains, and does not represent an important example of any type, period, or method of construction or represent the important work of a master architect or engineer. Finally, the Piuma Culvert is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4, as it is not a source for important information on road or stream crossing construction.

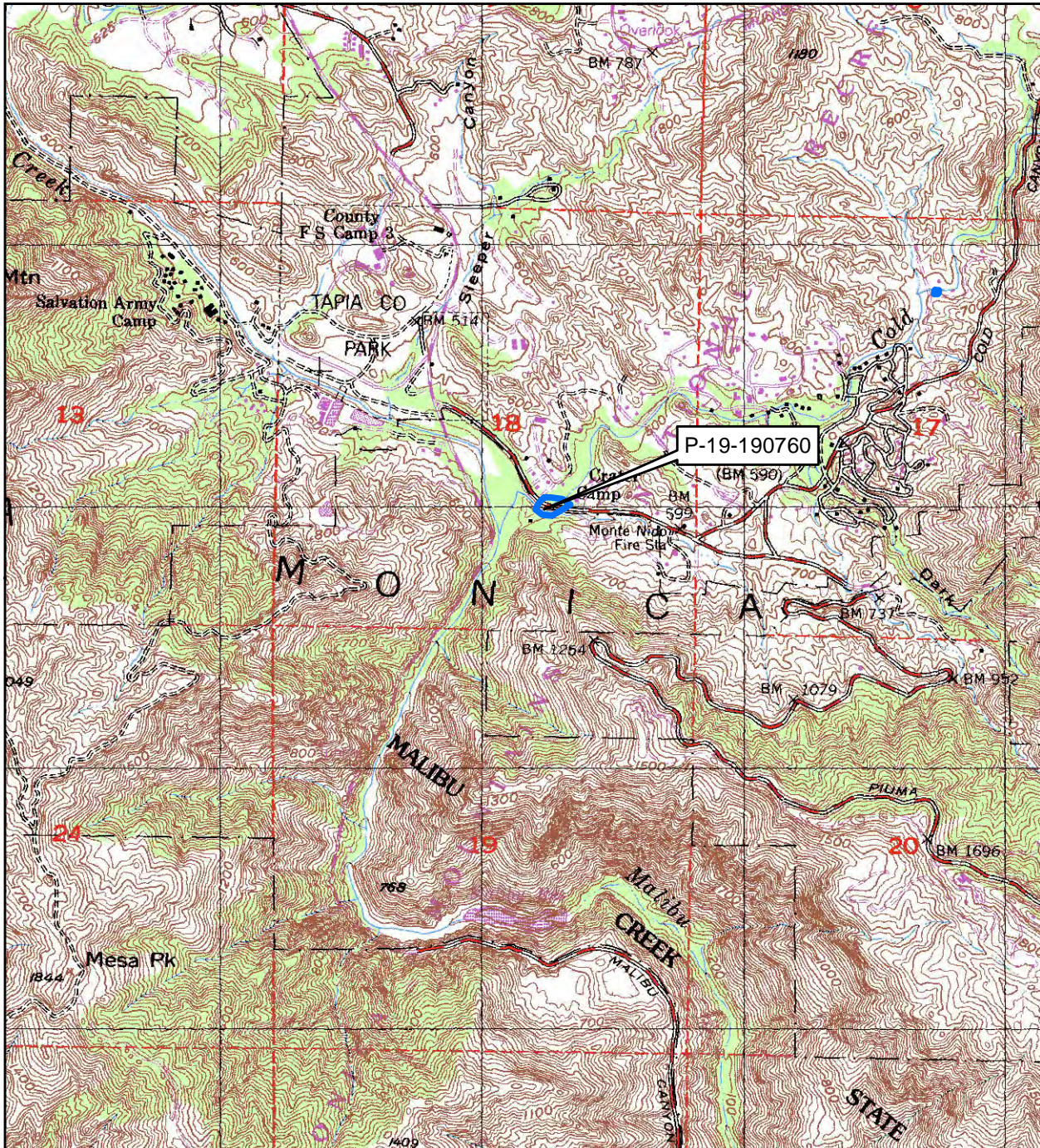
***B12. References:**

Los Angeles Times

1917 "Malibu Canyon, at Crater Camp, One of Southland's Most Entrancing Spots." June 10, 1917, VI1.

1953 "Crater Camp Sale Reported." February 15, 1953, E8.

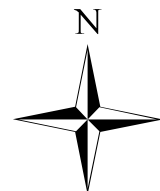
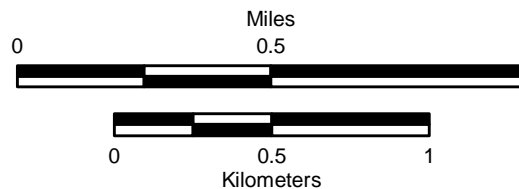
LOCATION MAP



SOURCE: USDA 1:24,000 USGS County Mosaics.



Quadrangle Location



Primary # P-19-190760
HRI
Trinomial #

[illegible]

PHOTO SHEET

Page 6 of 6

*Recorded by: B. Tejada and A. Bevil

*Date 02/26/2013

*Resource Name or #: Piuma Culvert

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



0035. North culvert abutment, from creek with water line facing southeast. 02/26/2013



0037. South culvert abutment, mortared rock, measure, wood retaining wall, facing northwest. 02/26/2013



0030. Overview of Piuma Road Culvert crossing, facing east. 02/26/2013



0042. "1978" date etched in concrete repair on northwest abutment. 02/26/2013

APPENDIX B:

**Historical Survey Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem
Restoration Project, Los Angeles County, California**

HISTORICAL SURVEY REPORT
for the
MAILBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



Prepared by:
Alexander D. Bevil
Historian II
California State Parks
Southern Service Center

Date: April 8, 2013



TABLE of CONTENTS

PURPOSE.....	1
INVENTORY of STRUCTURES	3
MC1: RINDGE DAM	3
LV1: CRAGS ROAD CULVERT CROSSING	6
LV2: WHITE OAK FARM DAM	8
LV3: LOST HILLS ROAD CULVERT	11
LV4: MEADOW CREEK LANE CHANNEL	13
CC1: PIUMA ROAD CULVERT	15
CC2: MALIBU MEADOWS ROAD BRIDGE	18
CC3: CRATER CAMP DRIVE BRIDGE	20
CC4: COLD CREEK BARRIER	22
CC5: COLD CANYON ROAD CULVERT	24
CC8: STUNT ROAD CULVERT	26
ANALYSIS	28
REFERENCES	29

Purpose

This report is a historical study and evaluation of several named barriers located along the Malibu Creek Drainage that have been identified for removal or modification as part of the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project. The latter seeks to restore the creek's flow uninterrupted from Santa Monica Mountain highlands to the sea.

The report will determine if any of the barriers' removal or modification would have an adverse effect on any potentially significant historic resources.

The determination of eligibility will be based on criteria established for listing a property in either the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] or the California Register of Historic Resources [CRHR].

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.

To be considered eligible, a potential historic resource must meet any of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation:

- A. They are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. They are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past.
- C. They embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or that represent the work of a master; or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. They have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Normally, a potential historic resource must be at least 50 years old for consideration for placement on the National Register.

Finally, if a resource is eligible, it must convey its historic significance in the field of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture through one or more aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.¹

¹ United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register of Historic Places Program: Fundamentals*, http://www.nps.gov/nr/national_register_fundamentals.htm. Accessed February 19, 2013; and United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic

Similar to the National Register program, the California Register of Historical Resources program is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources. It was established for use by state and local agencies, private groups and citizens to identify, evaluate, register and protect California's historical resources.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act.

In order for a potential historic resource to be eligible for listing on the California Register, it must meet any of the following Criteria:

1. 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. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. 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 (Criterion 3).
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

While owner consent for consideration is not required, a historic resource cannot be listed over an owner's objections. However, the California State Historical Resources Commission can formally determine if a property is eligible for listing in the California Register over the owner's objections.²

Places, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: Author, 1990; revised 1997), 11.

² California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation, *California Register*. http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21238. Accessed February 19, 2013.

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

MC1: Rindge Dam



Location: Malibu Creek State Park

Designers: Wayne Loel (Geologist) and A. M. Strong (Civil Engineer)

Builders: Wayne Loel and Harry Hawgood (Civil Engineer)

Date of Construction: 1924-1926

Description:

The Rindge Dam is located approximately three miles southeast of the entrance to Malibu Creek State Park, and approximately 2.35 miles northwest of Malibu Lagoon State Park. Situated in a deep narrow location in a west-to-east-oriented canyon carved out by Malibu Creek, the reinforced-concrete structure consists of two parts: a 102-foot-high constant-radius arch dam; and a fluted spillway separated by a steep rocky outcropping. The dam's former impound basin, which is almost completely filled with sediment, extends for some 140 feet along the arch's 2-foot-thick crest, and 80 feet along its base. The creek's current path circumvents the former impound basin's western circumference and proceeds over the dam's reinforced concrete spillway during flood events.

The dam's historic boundaries include the site of the Dam Keeper's House. While no longer extant, the building's remains are located approximately 20-to-30 feet above the dam's northeastern abutment. Archaeological evidence and historical photographs intimate that

the one-story 20-foot-square building's walls may have been constructed out of poured-in-place concrete or concrete blocks.

The ruins of another feature associated with the dam's operation are the concrete buttresses that supported an 8-inch water distribution pipe that exited the dam and traveled along the base of the canyon's north wall.

Historic Background:

The Rindge Dam was designed and constructed to impound water on Malibu Creek for delivery to users at the bottom of Malibu Canyon. For nearly forty years, from 1926 to 1963, the dam and attendant conveyance system supplied downstream users with water for irrigating crops and gardens. The reservoir behind the dam also provided water for domestic use. Water captured behind the dam was distributed primarily for crop irrigation in the Malibu plain at the canyon's lower reaches. A dam keeper housed in a nearby cottage monitored the top of the dam's water intake pipe to keep its grating clear of debris.

Noted Western geologist Wayne Loel's choice for the dam's location, including the shape of the type and shape of the bedrock and canyon side walls, was reportedly well suited for a narrow constant-radius concrete arch dam. According to Loel's assistant, hydraulic mining engineer A. M. Strong, "a more perfect arch action [was] secured than is the case of any [then] existing dam."

Loel and Strong, with civil engineer Harry Hawgood as construction supervisor, also utilized innovative and unique design solutions for the dam's construction. In order to compensate for the material costs, they incorporated recycled 30-foot-long steel rails from the Rindge Company's abandoned *Hueneme, Malibu and Port Los Angeles Railroad*. The use of the rails negated the need and costs for procuring and installing heavy timbers to support the dam's wooden concrete forms.

Historic Significance:

The Rindge dam is potentially eligible for placement on the NRHP under Criterion A, and the CRHR under Criterion 1. It is associated with events that played a significant role in the development of the Malibu coastal plain. Built during a period of land speculation and development, the dam was one of the most ambitious privately funded civil engineering projects in the Santa Monica Mountain coastal range. During its 1926 to 1966 historical period, water from the dam's impounded reservoir was directly responsible for increasing the agricultural productivity of the coastal alluvial plain extending along the base of the Santa Monica Mountains. Water from its reservoir was piped directly to the Adamson property, where it provided water for the house, grounds, and the nearby Malibu Potteries factory. The dam is also eligible under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2 for its close association with the Rindge and Adamson families, particularly Rhoda May Knight Rindge, and the development of their Malibu ranch. The reinforced-concrete dam, with its spillway and attendant structures, is significant under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3. It is an excellent example of an early 20th century constant-radius arch dam designed and constructed to meet the particular engineering challenges of supplying a

steady flow of potable water to the Malibu coastal plain. The dam is also significant under Criteria C and 3 for its designer, Wayne Loel. A preeminent California geologist, Loel's distinguished career included petroleum, copper, and other mineral mining activities in Texas, Montana, and Southern California.³

Analysis/Treatment:

Any attempt to remove, alter, or replace any or all of the Rindge Dam's contributing character-defining structural features would result in a significant loss of its historic integrity to where it would no longer be eligible for placement on either the NRHP or CRHR as a historic structure. The proposed demolition and removal of the dam would reduce its classification to a potentially eligible historic site, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value.⁴

If it becomes necessary to remove the Rindge Dam, a possible treatment to lessen impacts would be to leave and restore the dam's historic spillway and caretaker's cottage. The latter could serve as a visitor destination along an improved interpretive trail system. Informational kiosks and/or interpretive panels along the trail and at the caretaker's cottage would explain the dam's historical development and significance.

The interpretive information would be based in part on a full HABS/HERS documentation of the dam, spillway, caretaker cottage site, and other structures and features once associated with the dam's construction and operation.

³ Matthew A. Sterner and Simon Herbert, *Rindge Dam*, DPR Recordation Form 523 (November 17, 2004), in Scott Thompson, Simon Herbert, and Matthew A. Sterner, *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California*, Technical Report 04-72 (Tucson, June 2005); and Dorothy Stotsenberg, *Rindge Dam, California Point of Historical Interest Nomination* (August 6, 1993), in Thompson, Herbert and Sterner, Technical Report 04-72, 46.

⁴ *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 11.

LV1: Craggs Road Culvert Crossing



Photograph: 002_Craggs_Road Culvert Crossing

Location: Malibu Creek State Park

Designer: California State Parks (credited)

Builder: Unknown

Date of Construction: 1983 (estimated)

Description:

The Craggs Road Culvert Crossing is situated approximately 640 yards due west of the intersection of Las Virgenes Road and Craggs Road, and approximately 84 yards northwest of the intersection of Craggs Road and Park Entrance Road in Malibu Creek State Park. Erected around 1950, the approximately 25 foot wide by 67 foot long poured-in-place concrete culvert consists of a rectangular span flanked by twin trapezoid-shaped concrete abutments. The former consists of an approximately 25 foot wide by 30 foot long solid block of concrete with two parallel cylindrical culverts allowing Malibu Creek to flow restrictively through in a northwest to southeast direction. Piles of stone boulder rip-rap support the concrete abutments four corners. Vestigial evidence of metal guard rail posts lines the structure's northwest and southeast perimeter edges. Scrawled in what appears to

be a pile of excess concrete off the western abutment's southwestern corner are the letters "LYNYRD SKYNYRD," which would indicate it was dumped no earlier than 1973.⁵

Historic Background:

The Park Unit's *Facility Inventory Listing* for 1997 indicates that there were 19 culverts located throughout Malibu Creek State Park that had been built between 1950 and 1960.⁶ However, the design, scale, and materials of the crossing are similar to the larger, 1984-designed 90 foot long 12-culvert stream crossing situated some 240 feet west of the intersection of Craggs Road and High Road. The Department's Acquisition and Development Map File Drawing Record indicates that the Craggs Road Culvert Crossing at LV1 was designed on June 1, 1983, while the stream crossing further west was approved on December 5, 1984. This would coincide with the Lynyrd Skynyrd graffiti in LV1's surplus concrete pile, which would not have been sketched until after 1973.⁷

Historic Significance:

While the Craggs Road Culvert Crossing at LV1 may be representative of late 20th century civil engineering projects, it is less than 50 years old, and has no association with any historical event, persons, or has the potential to yield information important to the history of the Park's development.

Analysis/Treatment:

The removal or alteration of the Craggs Road Culvert Crossing would pose a less than significant impact to any potentially eligible historic resources.

⁵ An American Southern Rock 'n Roll band, Lynyrd Skynyrd peak popularity occurred between 1973 and 1977. See: "Lynyrd Skynyrd" in *allmusic.com*. <http://www.allmusic.com/artist/lynnyrd-skynyrd-mn0000170369> Accessed March 6, 2013.

⁶ California Department of Parks and Recreation, *Facility Inventory Listing, District 441—Santa Monica Mountains District, Unit 537—Malibu Creek State Park* (January 28, 1997).

⁷ California Department of Parks and Recreation, Acquisition and Development Map File Drawing Record, *Stream Crossing at Malibu Creek*, Drawing No. 19064 (June 1, 1983), Sheet 1 of 1; and *Stream Crossing at Malibu Creek*, Drawing No. 20448 (December 5, 1984), Sheet 1 of 1.

LV2: White Oak Farm Dam



Photograph: 003_White Oak Farm Dam

Location: Malibu Creek State Park

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown, attributed to Curtiss Calhoun Colyear

Date of Construction: ca. 1911-1947 (est.)

Description:

The White Oak Farm dam, which appears to have been a substantial construct at the time, is a poured-in-place concrete dam and spillway that straddle Malibu Creek approximately ½ mile northeast of the Hope Ranch barn and 160 yards west of Las Virgenes Road. Vestigial evidence of horizontal wood plank framing molds can be seen on the dam's upstream and downstream-facing wall surfaces and buttressing. The remains of triangular metal bracing on the dam's southeast ridge suggests it once supported a wooden or metal gangway, which would have carried foot traffic across the dam from either stream bank. The gangway would have lead from the base of a poured-in-place concrete stairway. The latter would have provided access to what appears to be a pump house at the base of west stream bank. The small rectangular pump house consists of a concrete base shed with a wood framed corrugated metal upper space. The interior contains abandoned metal pump motors, piping, and electrical circuit and mechanical timer panels.

Historic Background:

The White Oak Farm primary period of historic development was between 1911 and 1947, when it was owned and operated by Curtiss Calhoun Colyear. According to his grandson (who regularly visited the ranch) Curtiss Colyear Patrick, Colyear reportedly built the concrete dam along a tributary feeding Malibu Creek to impound water. A 20 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse electric impeller pump was used to transport water from the pond up to a "large concrete reservoir with some sort of metal roof on it on a hill near the big barn." The water flowed through a series of pipes that Colyear used the water to irrigate his alfalfa fields.⁸ It also provided water for the farm, which, between 1911 and Colyear's death in 1947, provided milk, butter, and eggs for the nearby Los Angeles market. While Florence Colyear does not indicate when her grandfather built the dam, the Art Moderne design, style, materials and logo of the General Electric mechanical timer and switch box, as well as the Serial Number (513138) of the Fairbanks-Morse electric-powered water pump are similar to what these companies used from 1922 to early 1940s.⁹

Historic Significance:

The White Oak Farm Dam at LV2 is eligible for placement on the NRHP under Criterion A, and the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level. It is a contributing landscape feature associated with the historic White Oak Farm. It is also eligible under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2 for its association with the operation of a locally significant "Gentleman's Ranch." The ranch's original owner, Curtis Calhoun Colyear, was a successful pioneer automobile, truck, and parts distributor. Colyear owned and operated the ranch, which he called the "White Oak Farm," from 1911 to 1947. From 1954 to 1975, Hollywood celebrity Bob Hope owned and operated the *ranch in absentia* as an investment property.¹⁰ The dam and its associate features may also be eligible under Criterion C and 3 as a unique vernacular example of early 20th century concrete dam construction in the Santa Monica Mountains.

Analysis/Treatment:

Any attempt to remove, alter, or replace any or all of the White Oak Farm Dam's contributing character-defining structural features would result in a significant loss of its

⁸ Curtis Colyear Patrick to Wendy Beadel, Electronic Mail (July 15, 2000).

⁹ IndiaStudyChannel.com, "GE: India," *In Logos of Multinational Companies*.
<http://www.indiastudychannel.com/resources/121772-Logos-Multinational-Companies.aspx>. Accessed March 13, 2013; "1930s GE Products", in *Bing*,
<http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=1930s+ge+products&qvpt=1930s+ge+products&FORM=IGRE&adlt=strict#>, accessed March 13, 2013; "Fairbanks-Morse Radios". (Advertisement) in the *Saturday Evening Post*, in *The Digital Deli Online, Golden Age Resources*.
http://www.digitaldeliftp.com/Recommendations/RadioPrintAds/retro13_fairbanks.html (c. 1936), Accessed March 14, 2013; "1930's-1945 Fairbanks-Morse Magneto Fundamentals & Service," in *Factory Automanuals*, <http://www.factoryautomanuals.com/p-87471-1930s-1945-fairbanks-morse-magneto-fundamentals-service.aspx>, accessed March 14, 2013; and "Fairbanks Morse Serial Numbers and Year of Manufacture," in *Southside Historical Power Club of Hampton Roads, Branch 105*, <http://www.oldengine.org/members/shpclub/tid001.htm>, accessed March 14, 2013.

¹⁰ "\$2,000,000 Colyear Estate Goes to Probate," *Los Angeles Times* (August 18, 1953), 4; and Mary Ovnick, *Malibu Creek State Park: Colyear Ranch/White Oak Farm* (2000), 3-4.

historic integrity as a contributor to the larger NRHP or CRHR-eligible White Oak Farm Historic District.

A good faith effort should be made to investigate the feasibility of leaving the dam in place and diverting the stream around the dam's eastern abutment.

If this is not feasible, a possible treatment to consider is leaving the dam in place, but removing installing a gap or notch in the middle of the dam low enough for the fish to swim through.

To mitigate the impact to the dam's historic integrity, a full HABS/HAER documentation should be conducted on the dam, as well as the rest of the district's contributing historic resources, including the Colyear/Hope ranch house and barn. The information in the HABS/HAER documentation would be used to prepare an interpretive plan that tells about the ranch's contribution to the area's agricultural heritage. Mitigation should also include developing an improved visitor parking and trail system to increase and enhance interpretive and educational opportunities for visitors to the White Oak Farm and nearby Sepulveda Adobe areas.

LV3

Lost Hills Road Culvert



Photograph: 004_Lost Hills Road Culvert

Location: Lost Hills Road Crossing Las Virgenes Creek, Agora Hills

Designer: B & E Engineers

Builder: Unknown

Date of Construction: 1987

Description:

LV3 is located in the southeastern limits of the town of Agora Hills, approximately 1 mile south of the Ventura Freeway/Lost Hills Road intersection, and some 123 yards northwest of the Lost Hills Road/Las Virgenes Road intersection. This approximately 62 foot-long by 40 foot-wide 4-vault reinforced concrete viaduct carries two lanes of automobile traffic over Los Virgenes Creek via Meadow Creek Lane east from Lost Hills Road. The viaduct straddles a poured-in-place reinforced concrete channel through which the creek flows downstream towards the Lost Hills Culvert.

Historic Background:

The County of Los Angeles Director of Public Works commissioned B & E Engineers of Los Angeles in 1987 to design this 4-vault reinforced concrete viaduct in order to carry

automobile traffic from over Los Virgenes Creek via Lost Hills Road to or from Las Virgenes Road (County Hwy N1).¹¹

Historic Significance:

While the Lost Hills Road Culvert at LV3 may be representative of late 20th century civil engineering projects, it is less than 50 years old, and has no association with any historical event, persons, or has the potential to yield information important to the history of the Park's development.

Analysis/Treatment:

The modification or removal of the Lost Hills Road Culvert would pose a less than significant impact to any potentially eligible historic resources.

¹¹ B & E Engineers, *Storm Drain Plans in Tract No. 43786* [Meadow Creek Lane and Lost Hills Road Culvert], Drawing No. 2055 for County of Los Angeles, Land Development Division (July 8, 1987).

LV4: Meadow Creek Lane Channel



Photograph: 005_Meadow Creek Lane Channel

Location: Meadow Creek Lane Crossing Los Virgenes Creek, Agora Hills

Designer: B & E Engineers

Builder: Unknown

Date of Construction: 1987

Description:

LV4 is located in the southeastern limits of the town of Agora Hills, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of the Ventura Freeway/Lost Hills Road intersection. This approximately 63 foot-long by 80 foot-wide 4-vault reinforced concrete viaduct carries four lanes of automobile traffic over Los Virgenes Creek via Meadow Creek Lane east from Lost Hills Road. The viaduct straddles a poured-in-place reinforced concrete channel through which the creek flows downstream under Lost Hills Road toward the White Oak Farm dam.

Historic Background:

The County of Los Angeles Director of Public Works also commissioned B & E Engineers of Los Angeles to design this 4-vault reinforced concrete viaduct in 1987 in order to carry

automobile traffic from Lost over Los Virgenes Creek via Meadow Creek Lane into a new tract housing development.¹²

Historical Significance:

There is no evidence to suggest that the Meadow Creek Lane Channel culvert has attained a level of exceptional importance since its 1987 construction date for it to qualify for listing on either the California or National registers.

Analysis/Treatment:

The alteration or removal of the Craggs Road Culvert Crossing would pose an adverse effect to a potentially significant historic resource.

¹² B & E Engineers, *Storm Drain Plans in Tract No. 43786*.

CC1: Piuma Road Culvert



Photograph: 006_ Piuma Culvert

Location: Piuma Road Crossing

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Los Angeles County

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Description:

Situated approximately a 1/3 of a mile southeast of the Las Virgenes/Piuma Road intersection, and about 3/4 mile southwest of the unincorporated community of Monte Nido, CC1 is an 11-foot high, by 12-foot wide, 46-foot long galvanized corrugated cylindrical steel pipe culvert with what appears to be stone masonry veneered concrete abutments at its northwest and southeast approaches. The Piuma Road Crossing's two-lane asphalt cement-covered road deck carries traffic across Cold Creek, a tributary feeding Malibu Creek. Graffiti scratched in the northwest corner edge of the northwest abutment reads "1978". The structure appears to be in good condition physically.

Historic Background:

According to several *Los Angeles Times* newspaper articles, in 1889 Norwegian immigrant Charles A. Knagenhelm purchased several hundred acres of ranch land east of Las Virgenes Road. Taking advantage of an increasing number of recreational automobile enthusiasts traveling south of the new 1915-built State Highway at Agora Hills into the Los

Virgenes Canyon toward his ranch, Knagenhelm developed and operated a public campground in what was reportedly an ancient volcano crater. Similar to the site of the Craggs Country Club in Malibu Creek State Park, "Crater Camp" was one of several privately owned recreational properties that sprung up in the area at the time. Between 1915 and 1919 the campground became a popular weekend retreat that offered camping, bathing, and fishing in "trout pools which make the man, who sees them for the first time, regret that he left his tackle at home." Piuma Drive was, and still is the only route east of Las Virgenes Road, across Cold Creek to the "Crater Camp" turnout.¹³

During the 1930s, Hollywood studios used the ranch for location filming, particularly for several *Tarzan* movies. It was also the site of the Izaak Walton [Country] Club, which operated a skeet range somewhere in the area. During World War II, local Girl Scout troops improved and utilized the campground. After the War, from about 1947 to 1952, the crater camp was the site of springtime "Field Meets," where thousands of spectators gathered to watch motorcyclists engage in impromptu dirt track races or hill climb competitions. These events were reportedly the inspiration for a string of popular "Outlaw Biker" motorcycle movies starting with *The Wild One* in 1953. In 1952 Malibu Canyon Highway was completed. With improved highway connections to the Malibu Coast, as well as the San Fernando Valley via Las Virgenes Road, the Crater Camp area was open for residential development. Malibu-based Louis T. Busch Associates was soon actively involved in developing the former Knagenhelm ranch into smaller ranches and estates, which eventually grew into the unincorporated community of Monte Nido.¹⁴

Historic Significance:

The rustic stone abutments that make up the Piuma Drive culvert at CC1 suggest that it may date to the area's earliest development as a recreational destination in 1914, when Norwegian-born Charles A. Knagenhelm developed part of his ranch into *Crater Camp*. Piuma Drive would have been the only means of ingress for automobile campers utilizing La Virgenes Road south from Agora Hills via Ventura Boulevard. However, it is not known at this time if Knagenhelm was personally responsible for the culvert's direct construction.

The culvert's abutments are similar in construction and materials as the Stunt Road Culvert at CC8. The Los Angeles County roads and highway department may have been responsible for constructing both. However, that in itself does not support its potential for

¹³ "Speed Urged for State Highway Construction," *Los Angeles Times* (July 5, 1914), VII-4; "Malibu Canyon at Crater Camp, One of [the] Southland's Most Entrancing Spots," *Los Angeles Times* (June 10, 1917), VII; "Crater Camp Is a Beauty Spot," *Los Angeles Times* (June 3, 1917), VI5; "A Crater in the Malibu," *Los Angeles Times* (May 9, 1920), X23; "Crater Camp to Be Closed by Girl Scouts," *Los Angeles Times* (August 28, 1944), A5; "'Wino Willie' Charged with Drunk Cycling," *Los Angeles Times* (March 25, 1946), 2; "Crater Camp Sale Reported," *Los Angeles Times* (February 15, 1953), E8; and United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Topographic Map, *Malibu Beach Quadrangle* (1950).

¹⁴ "Crater Camp, When Rules Were Few," In *Fasthouse*, http://thefasthouse.com/runningwild_socal.aspx, accessed March 6, 2013

listing. There is no physical or documentary evidence to elevate either culvert's significance and/or eligibility for listing on either the NRHP or CRHR.

Analysis/Treatment:

Because there is no documentary evidence that either supports or disclaims that the culvert is historically significant, it should be treated as a non-historic structure. Therefore, any actions to alter, remove, or replace the Piuma Road Culvert at CC1 would have a less than significant impact on any known or potentially significant historic resources.

CC2: Malibu Meadows Road Bridge



Photograph: 007_ Malibu Meadows Road Bridge

Location: Malibu Meadows Road over Cold Stream Creek

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Date of Construction: ca. 1952; rebuilt ca. 1991

Description:

This wooden bridge consists of a narrow wooden deck carrying one lane of automobile traffic along Meadows End Drive to and from Crater Camp Drive across the Cold Stream Creek. Two poured-in-place concrete abutments support the deck on either side of the stream bed. A vertical poured-in-place concrete pier supports the 40-foot long, 11-foot wide bridge deck mid-span. The pier sits on a poured-in-place concrete pad, which extends under the bridge from one abutment to the other. While the abutments appear to be at least 50 years old, the pressure-treated wood plank deck and the post and plank fencing along the deck and abutments' outer perimeters are recent constructs.

Historic Background:

Topographic maps indicate that, while there was an unimproved dirt road into the area as early as 1929, the bridge was reportedly constructed around 1952. However, a storm-caused flood washed out the bridge's deck around 1991.¹⁵

Historic Significance:

While the bridge abutments may be over 50 years old, the design, materials, and construction of the deck span are recent additions. Even if the bridge's components were original, there is no additional information that would support the hypothesis that the Malibu Meadows Road Bridge is eligible for placement on either the NRHP or CRHR.

Analysis/Treatment:

Because there is no documentary evidence that either supports or disclaims that the bridge is historically significant, it should be treated as a non-historic structure. Therefore, any actions to alter, remove, or replace the Malibu Meadows Road Bridge at CC2 would have a less than significant impact on any known or potentially significant historic resources.

¹⁵ United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Topographic Map, Las Flores Quadrangle (1929); *Malibu Beach Quadrangle* (1950); United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Topographic Map, *Malibu Beach Quadrangle* (1950, Photorevised 1967); and Roger A. Browning, email to Jamie King (February 14, 2013).

CC3: Crater Camp Drive Bridge



Photograph: 008_Crater Camp Drive Bridge

Location: Crater Camp Drive over Cold Stream Creek

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Date of Construction: ca. 1952; rebuilt ca. 1991

Description:

CC3 is located in the unincorporated community of Mount Nido, over ½ mile east of the Las Virgenes/Pioma Road intersection, and approximately 740 yards northeast of the Pioma Road/Malibu Meadows Drive intersection. The structure, which consists of a 46-foot long, 11-foot wide single lane wooden plank deck sitting on steel girders, spans a branch of the Cold Water Creek. The two opposing concrete abutments on either side of the creek embankments appear to predate the span. The upright square posts and horizontal boards that make up the span's perimeter fencing appear to have been installed recently. A thin layer of concrete covers the bedrock some 11 feet below the span and on the embankments on either side of the span. The numbers "3-20-0" are etched into the concrete just north of the span's northwest approach.

Historic Background:

This bridge's concrete abutments might also date back to 1952. However, the design, materials, and construction of the deck span are obviously recent. It too was reportedly installed after a 1991 flood washed out the original wooden deck.¹⁶

Historic Significance:

There is no additional physical or archival evidence that would support the hypothesis that the Crater Camp Drive Bridge at CC3 is eligible for placement on either the NRHP or CRHR.

Analysis/Treatment:

Because there is no documentary evidence that either supports or disclaims that the bridge is historically significant, it should be treated as a non-historic structure. Therefore, any actions to alter, remove, or replace the Crater Camp Drive Bridge at CC3 would have a less than significant impact on any known or potentially significant historic resources.

¹⁶ Las Flores Quadrangle (1929); *Malibu Beach Quadrangle* (1950); *Malibu Beach Quadrangle* (1950, Photorevised 1967); and Browning to King (2013).

CC4: Cold Creek Barrier



Photograph: 009_Cold Creek Barrier

Location: Cold Creek Streambed, Northeast of Monte Nido

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Date of Construction: ca. 1906 (est.)

Description:

CC4 is located in Cold Canyon some 1.5 miles northwest of the Las Virgenes Road/Piuma Road intersection, and approximately 860 feet west of Cold Canyon Road. It consists of a large approximately 3.5 foot-high by 30 foot-wide by 90 foot-long poured-in-place concrete structure that resembles an "Arizona Crossing" on which horse-drawn wagons or automobiles could have crossed Cold Stream Creek. However, there are no traces of a road leading to and from the structure at this time. The structure's flat tiered rectangular shape suggests that concrete was poured into a wooden form with a setback along its upper downstream-facing edge. An approximately 12-inch corrugated metal pipe running horizontally along the lower eastern embankment intimates that it was used to direct impounded water to an unknown location downstream.

Historic Background:

A 1903/1908 topographic map reveals that the original Cold Canyon Road alignment traveled up a side canyon in a south-to-north direction from what is now the intersection of Wonder View Road and Timoangos Drive in Monte Nido to the Stokes Canyon Road,

which traveled in a southwestern direction to Las Virgenes Road. The map shows the location of a residence adjacent to the graded dirt road's east shoulder a short distance north of the dam's location. Homestead records indicate that Edwin S. Moody filed a patent for 160 acres in this area on April 14, 1906. The 1900 U.S. Census enumeration lists him as already being a resident in the Calabasas Township. A native of Maine, Moody was an unmarried 52 year-old farmer in 1900. He may not have survived or moved out of the area prior to the 1910 census enumeration. There is no historical evidence to support the supposition that Moody built or directed the construction of the dam. However, it is a substantial construction, requiring what likely would have been a large commitment in materials and manpower by whomever constructed it. Because of its low height, it may have been built to allow wagon and later automobile vehicular traffic across the stream before the new Cold Canyon Road alignment bypassed the crossing sometime between 1908 and 1925. Besides being used as a road crossing, the dam created a pond that might also have been used to supply water for agricultural fields downstream. It might also have been used to attract migratory water fowl for recreational hunting activities.¹⁷

Historic Significance:

Although the structure may have been constructed as early as the 1906 Moody homestead filing, there is no physical or documentary evidence to support the eligibility of DPR-Rindge-05 for listing on either the NRHP or the CRHR.

Analysis/Treatment:

Because there is no documentary evidence that either supports or disclaims that the dam is historically significant, it should be treated as a non-historic structure. Therefore, any actions to alter, remove, or replace the Cold Creek Barrier at CC4 would have a less than significant impact on any known or potentially significant historic resources.

¹⁷ United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, *General Land Office Records*, Edwin S. Moody, *Land Patent No. 4488* (April 14, 1906); United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Topographic Map, *Calabasas Quadrangle* (1903, reprinted 1908); United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Topographic Map, *Camulos Quadrangle* (1903, reprinted 1925); *Malibu Beach Quadrangle* (1950); and United States, Bureau of the Census, *Twelfth Census*, *Calabasas Township* (1900), Sheet 4B.

CC5: Cold Canyon Road Culvert



Photograph: 010_Cold Canyon Road Culvert

Location: Cold Canyon Road West of Cold Creek Nature Preserve

Designer: Los Angeles County Road Department

Builder: Los Angeles County Road Department

Date of Construction: 1981

Description:

Situated approximately 3/5ths of a mile southwest of the Mulholland Drive/Cold Canyon Road intersection, CC5 is a 110 foot-long 26 foot diameter corrugated structural steel plate-walled culvert that extends in a roughly northeast-to-southwest direction under Cold Canyon Road. The majority of the culvert sits on solid bedrock. A poured-in-place concrete apron sits approximately level with the front of the culvert's northeastern upstream opening, while the opposite end has a concrete apron that drops precipitously some seven feet down into a boulder-strewn canyon. A thin layer of what appears to be gunite lies on top of the culvert's bottom curve. There is evidence of an earlier cement-mortared stone rubble masonry abutment, retaining, and crib walls in the embankment outside the southwest outfall area. These walls, as well as documentary evidence, indicate that the existing culvert and road bed replaced and were built up on an earlier lower walled culvert similar to those at CC1 and CC8.¹⁸

¹⁸ Los Angeles County Road Department, *Bridge No. 3437, Cold Canyon Road*, Drawing #01985 (March 23, 1981), sheet 2 of 6.

Historic Background:

This massive culvert is associated with Los Angeles County's improvement of Cold Canyon Road in 1981. Contemporary construction records indicate that it replaced an earlier cement-mortared stone rubble masonry road culvert similar to those at CC1 and CC8.¹⁹

Analysis/Treatment:

There is no evidence to suggest that this structure has attained a level of exceptional importance since its 1981 construction date for it to qualify for listing on either the NRHP and/or CRHR. Any planned modifications or removal of the structure would have a less than significant impact on any potentially eligible historic resources at this location.

¹⁹ Los Angeles County Road Department, *Bridge No. 3437* (1981).

CC8: Stunt Road Culvert



Photograph: 012_Stunt Road Culvert

Location: Stunt Road Curve

Designer: Los Angeles County Road Department

Builder: Los Angeles County Road Department

Date of Construction: 1932-1944 (est.)

Description:

The Stunt Road Culvert is located approximately 9/10ths of a mile southeast of the Mulholland Highway/Stunt Road intersection under the southwestern end of a sharp bend in Stunt Road. It consists of a 6-foot diameter, 104-foot long corrugated steel culvert with a layer of steel rebar-reinforced concrete poured-in-place along the culvert's bottom. The culvert's abutments and road base are similar in construction and materials to that of the Puma Road Culvert at CC1.

Historic Background:

Stunt Road, which dates back to at least 1903, provided access to two homesteads belonging to John Henry (Harry) and Walter W. Stunt. They, along with another brother, Earnest, and cousin, Sydney Basst Stunt, emigrated to the United States from England in the late 1880s. Sydney and Walter each homesteaded two ¼ sections (320 acres) of land in the surrounding area in 1899 and 1904, respectively. Sydney's cabin was reportedly the

first built in the Cold Canyon area. At the time, what is now Stunt Road was a spur dirt road connecting each homestead to the San Fernando Valley at Calabasas via Cold Canyon Road. CC8 is located some 200 feet south of the end of a southeast spur of Stunt Road where Walter W. Stunt's cabin once stood. The Stunt ranches produced pears, figs, apples, olives, lemons and other citrus fruits for local markets. Boy Scouts hiking from Camp Slauson near Topanga often camped out near the cabins. There are no traces left of either cabin. Sometime between 1932 and 1944, a dirt fire road was cleared and extended in a loop northward along the western and northern flanks of Calabasas Peak to Topanga and Calabasas. Sometime after 1967, Stunt Road was paved from Cold Canyon Road south the junction of Saddle Peak and Schuerm Roads. The new road bypasses the historic Stunt Ranch dirt road.²⁰

Historic Significance:

Although the stone masonry culvert at CC8 resembles that of CC1, and it may be over 50 years old, there is no additional physical or documentary evidence to support any claim that it is historically significant. The preset road does not follow the original road alignment to the Stunt Ranch. Therefore, it should not be regarded as a potential NRHP or CRHR-eligible historic resource.

Analysis/Treatment:

Because there is no evidence to suggest that this structure has attained a level of historic significance for possible listing on either the NRHP and/or CRHR, any planned modifications or removal of the structure would have a less than significant impact on a historic resource at this location.

²⁰ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, *General Land Office Records, Sydney Basst Stunt, Land Patent No. 3323* (April 17, 1899); and Walter W. Stunt, *Land Patent No. 4338* (November 1, 1904); *Calabasas Quadrangle* (1903, reprinted 1908); United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Topographic Map, *Las Flores Quadrangle* (1932); United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Topographic Map, *Calabasas Quadrangle* (1944); *Malibu Beach Quadrangle* (1950); *Malibu Beach Quadrangle* (1950; Photorevised 1967); and "Stunt Ranch History," <http://74.6.116.71/search/srpcache?ei=UTF-8&p=Stunts+Ranch%2C+history&vm=r&fr=my-myy-s&u=http://cc.bingj.com/cache.aspx?q=Stunts+Ranch%2c+history&d=4754770259941057&mkt=en-US&setlang=en-US&w=DGCta4okd1FyOGjBsI3-kHXOKWH2X8UT&icp=1&.intl=us&sig=ow3KmM2u9K6A.u59xTZZ4A-->, accessed April 4, 2013.

ANALYSIS

Of the ten (10) stream barriers surveyed, the following three (3) are eligible for consideration for listing on both the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historic Resources:

MC1: Rindge Dam

LV2: White Oak Farm Dam

CC4: Cold Creek Barrier

The following seven (7) stream barriers are not eligible:

LV1: Craggs Road Culvert Crossing

LV3: Lost Hills Road Culvert

LV4: Meadow Creek Lane Channel

CC1: Piuma Road Culvert

CC2: Malibu Meadows Road Bridge

CC5: Cold Canyon Road Culvert

CC8: Stunt Road Culvert

REFERENCES

- "1930s GE Products." In Bing.
<http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=1930s+ge+products&qpv=1930s+ge+products&FORM=IGRE&adlt=strict#>. Accessed March 13, 2013.
- "1930's-1945 Fairbanks-Morse Magneto Fundamentals & Service." In Factory Automanuals. <http://www.factoryautomanuals.com/p-87471-1930s-1945-fairbanks-morse-magneto-fundamentals-service.aspx>. Accessed March 14, 2013.
- B & E Engineers. *Storm Drain Plans in Tract No. 43786* [Meadow Creek Lane and Lost Hills Road Culvert]. Drawing No. 2055 for County of Los Angeles, Land Development Division, July 8, 1987.
- Browning, Roger A. Email to Jamie King, February 14, 2013.
- California Department of Parks and Recreation. Acquisition and Development Map File Drawing Record. *Stream Crossing at Malibu Creek*. Drawing No. 19064, June 1, 1983, 1 Sheet.
- _____. *Stream Crossing at Malibu Creek*. Drawing No. 20448, December 5, 1984, 1 Sheet.
- _____. *Facility Inventory Listing, District 441—Santa Monica Mountains District, Unit 537—Malibu Creek State Park*, January 28, 1997.
- _____. Office of Historic Preservation. California Register.
http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21238. Accessed February 19, 2013.
- "Crater Camp, When Rules Were Few." In Fasthouse.
http://thefasthouse.com/runningwild_socal.aspx. Accessed March 6, 2013
- "Fairbanks-Morse Radios". (Advertisement) in *The Saturday Evening Post*. In *The Digital Deli Online, Golden Age Resources*.
http://www.digitaldelift.com/Recommendations/RadioPrintAds/retro13_fairbanks.html, c. 1936. Accessed March 14, 2013.
- "Fairbanks Morse Serial Numbers and Year of Manufacture." In *Southside Historical Power Club of Hampton Roads, Branch 105*.
<http://www.oldengine.org/members/shpclub/tid001.htm>, Accessed March 14, 2013.
- IndiaStudyChannel.com. "GE: India." In *Logos of Multinational Companies*.
<http://www.indiastudychannel.com/resources/121772-Logos-Multinational-Companies.aspx>. Accessed March 13, 2013.

Los Angeles County Road Department. *Bridge No. 3437. Cold Canyon Road*. Drawing #01985, March 23, 1981, Sheet 2 of 6.

Los Angeles Times

"\$2,000,000 Colyear Estate Goes to Probate," August 18, 1953, 4.

"A Crater in the Malibu," May 9, 1920, X23.

"Crater Camp to Be Closed by Girl Scouts," August 28, 1944, A5.

"Crater Camp Is a Beauty Spot," June 3, 1917, VI5.

"Crater Camp Sale Reported, February 15, 1953, E8.

"Speed Urged for State Highway Construction," July 5, 1914, VII-4.

"Malibu Canyon at Crater Camp, One of [the] Southland's Most Entrancing Spots," June 10, 1917, VI1.

"'Wino Willie' Charged with Drunk Cycling," March 25, 1946, 2.

"Lynyrd Skynyrd". In allmusic.com. <http://www.allmusic.com/artist/lynnyrd-skynyrd-mn0000170369> Accessed March 6, 2013.

Patrick, Curtis Colyear. *Electronic Mail to Wendy Beadel*, July 15, 2000.

Sterner, Matthew A. and Simon Herbert. *Rindge Dam*. DPR Recordation Form 523, November 17, 2004. In Scott Thompson, Simon Herbert, and Matthew A. Sterner. *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Technical Report 04-72. Tucson, June 2005.

Stotsenberg, Dorothy. *Rindge Dam, California Point of Historical Interest Nomination*, August 6, 1993. In Scott Thompson, Simon Herbert, and Matthew A. Sterner. *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Technical Report 04-72. Tucson, June 2005.

"Stunt Ranch History."

<http://74.6.116.71/search/srptcache?ei=UTF-8&p=Stunts+Ranch%2C+history&vm=r&fr=my-myy-s&u=http://cc.bingj.com/cache.aspx?q=Stunts+Ranch%2c+history&d=4754770259941057&mkt=en-US&setlang=en-US&w=DGCta4okd1FyOGjBsl3-kHXOKWH2X8UT&icp=1&.intl=us&sig=ow3KmM2u9K6A.u59xTZZ4A-->. Accessed April 4, 2013.

United States Department of the Interior. Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Records. Land Patents.

Moody, Edwin S. *Land Patent No. 4488*, April 14, 1906.

Stunt, Sydney Basst. *Land Patent No. 3323*, April 17, 1899.

Stunt, Walter W. *Land Patent No. 4338*, November 1, 1904.

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. Topographical Maps.

Calabasas Quadrangle, 1903, Reprinted 1908.

Calabasas Quadrangle, 1944.

Camulos Quadrangle, 1903, Reprinted 1925.

Las Flores Quadrangle, 1929.

Las Flores Quadrangle, 1932.

Malibu Beach Quadrangle, 1950.

Malibu Beach Quadrangle, 1950, Photorevised 1967.

United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *National Register of Historic Places Program: Fundamentals*.

http://www.nps.gov/nr/national_register_fundamentals.htm. Accessed February 19, 2013.

_____. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1990; revised 1997.

United States. Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census. Calabasas Township*, 1900.

APPENDIX C:

**National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam,
Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California**

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California

Scott Thompson, Simon Herbert, and Matthew A. Sterner

Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers • Los Angeles District • Los Angeles, California
Contract No. DACW09-03-D-0005 • Delivery Order 4



Technical Report 04-72
Statistical Research, Inc.
Tucson, Arizona

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California

Scott Thompson, Simon Herbert, and Matthew A. Sterner

**Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
Los Angeles, California**

**Contract No. DACW09-03-D-0005
Delivery Order 4**



**Technical Report 04-72
Statistical Research, Inc.
Tucson, Arizona**

June 2005

CONTENTS

List of Figures	v
Abstract	vii
Acknowledgments	ix
1. Introduction	1
2. Background	3
Archival Research Methods	3
Historical Context for Rindge Dam	4
3. Physical and Architectural Characteristics of Rindge Dam	11
Dam, Spillway, and Dam Keeper Operations	11
Physical Characteristics of Rindge Dam	20
Site Access	20
Current Conditions	20
The Dam	20
Spillway	23
Dam Keeper's House	26
Architectural Details	27
4. Significance Evaluation and Management Recommendations	29
National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Criteria	29
Criteria Application	30
Criterion b	30
Criterion c	31
Management Recommendations	32
Appendix A. Chronology of Events	33
Appendix B. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record	35
Appendix C. Rindge Dam (Los Angeles County): Application for California Point of Historical Interest, August 6, 1993	41
References Cited	71

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Map of the project area	2
Figure 2. Construction of the upstream (reservoir) side of spillway, ca. 1926	6
Figure 3. Completed dam and spillway, ca. 1930s	7
Figure 4. Rindge Dam, viewed northwest up Malibu Canyon	12
Figure 5. Dam wall, viewed north from Malibu Creek, 1966	14
Figure 6. View of the dam to the south, October 3, 1952	15
Figure 7. The spillway, rock outcropping (center), and dam, ca. 1926	16
Figure 8. View from the edge of the spillway apron, showing the pivot point locations for the radial-arm gate supports and the curved, metal bearing plates for the gates	17
Figure 9. East view shows the spillway and the wooden access walkway	18
Figure 10. The angled levels of the spillway are evident from this photograph, taken ca. 1926	19
Figure 11. The area behind the dam is now completely silted in and heavily vegetated	21
Figure 12. On the face of the dam, a portion of the water-distribution pipe and vertical-access structure remains	22
Figure 13. View down the south side of the spillway wall shows erosion of concrete in this portion of the spillway	24
Figure 14. Buttresses 3, 4, and 5 and the spillway apron	25
Figure 15. Rindge Dam, viewed east	26

ABSTRACT

Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District

Project Title: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California

Project Description: Historical and architectural evaluation of a water-storage-and-conveyance feature on Malibu Creek

Project Area Location: The dam site is located on Malibu Creek, about 2.5 miles upstream from the Pacific Ocean in Malibu Canyon, Los Angeles County, California. The project falls within the SE ¼ of Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 17 West (1995 Malibu Beach, California, 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle).

Property Management Recommendation: Formal nomination for listing in the NRHP is recommended for Rindge Dam.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report drew extensively on the work of scholars and on original research and has benefitted from the assistance of many people and institutions. The authors would like to thank Pamela Maxwell and Alexander D. Bevil of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, and California State Parks, respectively, for their careful review of earlier drafts. Their comments and suggestions helped strengthen the arguments put forth in this report. To Louis T. Busch and Ronald L. Rindge, who have first-hand knowledge of Rindge Dam and the Malibu region, we offer our thanks for their generous assistance during the research phase of the project. Our special thanks to the staffs of the following institutions for their unfailing assistance: California Department of Safety of Dams, Sacramento; California State Parks, Malibu Creek State Park; California State Parks, San Diego; Los Angeles Public Library, Malibu; Los Angeles County Water Works, Malibu; Malibu Lagoon Museum, Malibu; Santa Monica Historical Society Museum, Santa Monica; and University of California–Los Angeles, Special Collections and Library.

We are greatly indebted to our coworkers and would like to recognize those who contributed to this project. Dr. Teresita Majewski, in her capacity as principal investigator, managed the contract, provided general editorial supervision, and offered sagacious advice. Producing this document was no small task. We would like to thank Cindy Elsner Hayward and Margaret Robbins for creating the graphics, and Heather Emslie and Julie Wilson for coordinating and formatting the report. Their collective acumen and attention to detail improved the final product. Lastly, we would like to express our gratitude to anyone we may have overlooked for their cooperation and assistance in completing this project.

Introduction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Corps), contracted with Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) (Contract No. DACW09-03-D-0005, Delivery Order 4), to evaluate the eligibility of Rindge Dam for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Rindge Dam is located 2.5 miles upstream from the Pacific Ocean in Malibu Canyon, Los Angeles County, California (SE ¼ of Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 17 West, San Bernardino Baseline Meridian) (Figure 1). This work is conducted in association with the proposed Malibu Creek Environmental Restoration project currently being researched by the Corps. Rindge Dam is being considered for removal from the southern California landscape in an attempt to restore Malibu Creek to its formerly unconstrained flow.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires that any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking shall take into account the effects of the undertaking on cultural resources (i.e., any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for listing in the NRHP). The undertaking in this case is the Malibu Creek Environmental Restoration Study, a study designed to determine the feasibility of restoring Malibu Creek to its original, unencumbered flow. One of the Corps' national objectives involves ecosystem restoration. In response to legislation and administration policy, this objective is to contribute to the nation's ecosystems through ecosystem restoration, with contributions measured by changes in the amounts and values of the habitat. To that end, a study of cultural resources within the Malibu Canyon watershed was initiated.

Rindge Dam is situated on land that was once part of the 13,315-acre Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit (or Rancho Malibu) land grant, bestowed upon José Bartolomé Tapia by the king of Spain in 1804. Frederick Hastings Rindge purchased Rancho Malibu in 1892 and shortly thereafter established one of the larger cattle-ranching operations in the region. The Rindges began manipulating the water resources of Malibu Creek in 1913 (possibly earlier) through the construction of a diversion dam and flumes for agricultural needs on the Malibu plain below. Increasing dependence on the regulation of water flow led to the construction of a larger dam for water storage and distribution. By 1926, the family had completed construction of Rindge Dam, a 102-foot-high concrete dam and spillway across Malibu Canyon, approximately 2.5 miles north of the Pacific Ocean. The resulting reservoir behind the dam and spillway structures had an initial storage capacity of 574 acre-feet of water.

The following document will serve to address issues of eligibility of Rindge Dam for nomination to the NRHP. As stated in the work plan (Stern and Thompson 2004), this evaluation of Rindge Dam will be based on the results of archival research and field investigation. This report consists of four chapters. Following this brief introduction, Chapter 2 presents the results of the archival research. The physical and historical characteristics of the structure as observed during the field investigation are described in Chapter 3. Finally, Chapter 4 introduces the NRHP-eligibility criteria, applies the criteria to the dam, and concludes with our recommendations for treating the resource. Three appendixes accompany this report. Appendix A consists of a chronology of events spanning the period 1804—the year the Spanish Crown awarded the Rancho Malibu land grant—to 1984 when the State of California purchased Rindge Dam and the surrounding land to create Malibu Creek State Park. Appendix B contains the completed State of California Department of Parks and Recreation recording form for Rindge Dam. A copy of the application to register Rindge Dam as a California Point of Historical Interest (Stotsenberg et al. 1993) is contained in Appendix C.

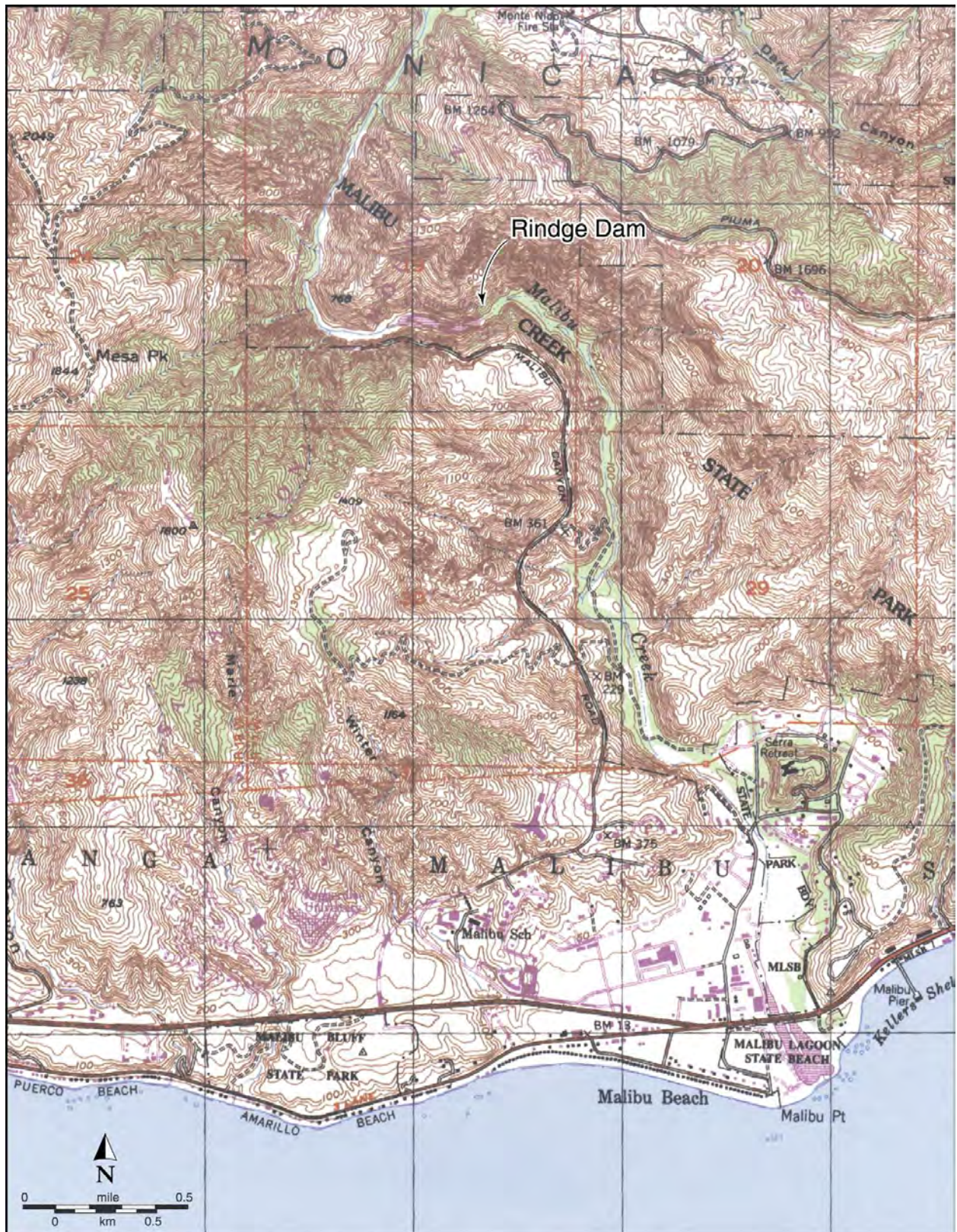


Figure 1. Map of the project area.

Background

This chapter summarizes the results of archival research into the history of Rindge Dam. We begin with a section on the methods used to collect and analyze documentary materials followed by a historical overview of the Malibu region and the Rindge family's efforts to control the water resources of Malibu Creek.

Archival Research Methods

During the course of archival research, a variety of textual and nontextual documents consisting of primary and secondary sources were evaluated for information content and importance. Relevant sources were copied, compiled, and analyzed. From the documents reviewed and the data collected, information was gathered regarding the history of construction and use of Rindge Dam. The primary and secondary sources used to construct the historical background of Rindge Dam are duly noted in the following chapters. Bibliographical information for materials referenced in this document may be found in the References Cited section at the end of this report.

In November 2004, SRI personnel visited or contacted the following institutions and repositories: California Department of Safety of Dams, Sacramento; California State Archives, Sacramento; California State Parks Archives, Sacramento; California State Parks, Malibu Creek State Park; California State Parks, San Diego; Los Angeles Public Library, Malibu; Los Angeles County Water Works, Malibu; Malibu Lagoon Museum, Malibu; University of Arizona Library, Tucson; Pepperdine University Library, Malibu; Santa Monica Historical Society Museum, Santa Monica; University of California–Los Angeles Special Collections and Library; University of California–Los Angeles Air Photo Archives. In addition, SRI reviewed the primary and secondary sources on file at the office of Louis T. Busch, longtime Malibu realtor. These records detail various aspects of the dam's construction and were compiled in support of a 1993 application to have Rindge Dam listed with the California State Historical Resources Commission as a point of historical interest (Stotsenberg et al. 1993). (*Note:* In September 1993, the County of Los Angeles Historical Landmarks and Records Commission, upon review of the aforementioned application, petitioned the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to recommend the registration of Rindge Dam as a California State Point of Historical Interest [see Appendix C]. According to Louis T. Busch [personal communication 2005], the Board of Supervisors never acted on the recommendation.) Ronald L. Rindge, grandson of Frederick H. and May K. Rindge, provided useful information on the operation of the water-storage-and-distribution system and allowed SRI access to historical photographs from his personal collection.

The records search was the first step in evaluating the significance of Rindge Dam, but it was by no means exhaustive. Important gaps exist in the available information. During the research phase, project personnel attempted to find architectural and engineering drawings of the dam and spillway. Following the recommendations of Jim Newland, California State Parks, Southern Service Center, SRI Historian Scott Thompson contacted the California Department of Safety of Dams and the Los Angeles County

Water Works. Neither agency holds copies of the drawings; however, architectural and engineering drawings of the dam and historical photographs documenting its construction may be extant. Further archival research may uncover such documents, if they exist.

Historical Context for Rindge Dam

The history of Rindge Dam is treated thoroughly by Stotsenberg et al. (1993), and only an outline is presented here. Rindge Dam is situated on Malibu Creek, approximately 2.5 miles north of the point where the creek empties into the Pacific Ocean. The property was originally part of the historic Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit, one of the earliest land grants bestowed by the Spanish Crown.

In 1804, José Joaquín de Arrellaga, military governor of California, acting on behalf of the king of Spain, granted permission to José Bartolomé Tapia to raise cattle on Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit. The sizable tract of land, known colloquially as Rancho Malibu, encompassed 3 square leagues (approximately 13,315 acres) (Gilliland 1947:2–3). Rancho Malibu stretched for 22 miles along the coast to the north of Santa Monica Bay from Las Flores Canyon to the present-day Ventura County line. At its widest point, the ranch was 2.5 miles from north to south. Apparently, Tapia held legal title to the ranch and resided there for the remainder of his life. Tapia died in 1824 and bequeathed Rancho Malibu to his wife, María. María Tapia sold Rancho Malibu to Leon Victor Prudhomme in 1848. Prudhomme purchased the property shortly after the United States acquired California from Mexico. Beginning in 1852, the U.S. Land Commission held hearings to segregate private land holdings from public domain. Prudhomme submitted a claim for Rancho Malibu, but because he was unable to produce documents proving the earlier grant to Tapia, the commission rejected his claim. Although Prudhomme did not have clear title to the vast ranch, he remained on the land and in 1857 sold the property to Matthew Keller for a reported 10 cents an acre. Keller repeticioned the U.S. Land Commission to validate his claim; with more evidence than Prudhomme could produce, he received a patent to the land in 1872. Keller died in 1881, and his son, Henry Keller, inherited Rancho Malibu (Doyle et al. 1985:13–18; Gilliland 1947:8; Robinson and Powell 1958:11).

Henry Keller held on to Rancho Malibu for about 10 years then sold the property in two conveyances. In 1891, May K. Rindge purchased 1,856.75 acres in the eastern section of the ranch. The following year her husband, Frederick Hastings Rindge, purchased the remaining acreage for \$10 an acre (Gilliland 1947:44). Subsequent acquisitions of adjoining lands expanded the ranch to 17,000 acres.

Frederick Hastings Rindge was born in 1857 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the son of a wealthy businessman. At the age of 26, he inherited his father's estate, estimated to be in excess of \$2 million. In 1887, he married Rhoda May Knight, and that same year the newlyweds moved to California. They settled in Los Angeles, where Frederick founded the Conservative Life Insurance Company (now Pacific Mutual) and was active in real estate development. Rindge reputedly wanted a farm in an isolated setting. He found such a place in Rancho Malibu.

The Rindges established a working cattle ranch and built a large house in Malibu Canyon that served as headquarters for their stock and grain-raising operations. The Rindges grew a variety of fruits and vegetables near the mouth of Malibu Creek and maintained gardens at the ranch house. Moved by the beauty of the surrounding area, they named the farmstead *Laudamus*, Latin for “we praise thee” (*Santa Monica Evening Outlook*, 17 May 1975:21–22). Although the Rindge family maintained their permanent residence in Los Angeles, they spent weekends and summers at the Malibu ranch. Frederick Hasting Rindge's death in August 1905 left his widow to manage the property (Doyle et al. 1985:13–21; Gilliland 1947:9; Robinson and Powell 1958:15, 19–29).

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Rindge continued the family ranching operation. A reliable water supply was critical to support the herds of cattle and sheep and to sustain the many acres under cultivation at the mouth of Malibu Canyon. Prior to constructing Rindge Dam, the Rindges built a concrete diversion dam on Malibu Creek, approximately 1 mile north-northwest of their residence (near the present-day Serra Retreat [see Figure 1]), to channel water to their home, gardens, fields, and stock tanks on the plain below. A flume carried water from the diversion point to a series of reservoirs and tanks on the flats. The dates of construction and design characteristics for the diversion dam and distribution system are not known; however, the water-conveyance features are depicted on a 1913 map of lower Malibu Canyon and the Malibu plain (Fitzgerald 1913). Also depicted on the map are parcels of land planted with alfalfa, barley, beans, citrus, olives, potatoes, and walnuts. Presumably, the concrete diversion dam and flume were removed after the construction of Rindge Dam. Today, a concrete slab on the bank of Malibu Creek is all that remains of the early diversion works (Louis T. Busch, personal communication 2005).

It seems that the amount of water diverted from Malibu Creek was insufficient for the irrigation and domestic needs of the Rindge ranch. The Marblehead Land Company, owned and headed by Mrs. Rindge, initiated plans to construct a dam farther up the creek capable of impounding over 500 acre-feet of water. Rindge hired geologist and engineer Wayne Loel to supervise the project. Loel subcontracted with consulting engineer A. M. Strong to prepare the plans and assist him during the construction phase of the dam (Eaton 1924; Strong 1924).

Construction of the dam commenced in March 1924 without a state permit, although the California State Engineer periodically dispatched personnel to examine the site during the construction phase (McClure 1924a). Labor for dam construction was provided by ranch hands under the supervision of Wayne Loel. Access to the dam site required the construction of a 2-mile-long road up the canyon (Eaton 1924:6). Two hundred and thirty-one steel rails from the Rindge-owned Hueneme, Malibu, and Port Los Angeles Railway (1908–ca. 1922) were used to build the dam. Weighing 60 pounds per yard, the rails were placed horizontally and vertically to provide the skeletal infrastructure for the dam (McClure 1924b). Loel used 30,000 sacks of slow-drying, imported Belgian cement to construct the dam. The cement was mixed with water from the creek and aggregate materials obtained on site. Buckets of concrete were suspended by two cables spanning Malibu Canyon and carefully poured into the forms (Stotsenberg 1986). Consulting engineer Strong supervised the pouring of concrete. There are no construction joints in the dam; Strong used a continuous-pour method, meaning that “no concrete set over 24 hours without being covered by a fresh layer” (Strong 1924).

Work on the constant-radius arch dam was completed in December 1924. As built, the dam reached 102 feet above the then-existing stream and 117 feet above bedrock. The dam measures 80 feet across at its base and 140 feet at its crest. The dam is approximately 12 feet thick at the base and 2 feet thick at the crest. Two 12-inch discharge pipes were installed at the base of the dam for the quick release of water and accumulated silt (Loel 1925).

In December 1924, Mrs. Rindge was involved in several costly lawsuits over public access to Rancho Malibu, which caused a delay in constructing the spillway. For unknown reasons, Wayne Loel fell out of favor with Rindge, who replaced him with another consulting engineer, Harry Hawgood. Hawgood oversaw construction of the spillway, which was completed in September 1926. Total costs for the dam and spillway amounted to \$152,927 (Division of Water Resources 1954; Stotsenberg 1986). The spillway was outfitted with four radial gates, each measuring 11 feet by 8 feet, and had a maximum capacity of 5,000 cubic feet per second (Figure 2). Approximately 4,200 cubic yards of concrete went into the construction of the dam and spillway. The reservoir created behind Rindge Dam had an original water-storage capacity of 574 acre-feet, and an 8-inch steel pipe conveyed water from the reservoir, down the canyon, to the Malibu plain (Figure 3) (Division of Engineering and Irrigation 1928; Division of Water Resources 1930).

Initially, the water-storage-and-distribution system provided water for irrigation and domestic uses to the ranch, farmland, Rindge residence (now the Serra Retreat, owned and operated by the Franciscan



Figure 2. Construction of the upstream (reservoir) side of spillway, ca. 1926. Note the steel rails used to form the metal framework for raising and lowering the radial gates (photograph courtesy of the Malibu Lagoon Museum/Historic Adamson House, No. MD-2).



Figure 3. Completed dam and spillway, ca. 1930s (photograph courtesy of the Malibu Lagoon Museum/Historic Adamson House, No. MD-1).

Order), and the Adamson House at Malibu Lagoon (Division of Water Resources 1930). (*Note:* Rhoda Rindge, Mrs. Rindge's daughter, married Merritt Adamson in 1915. The Adamsons built their home at Malibu Lagoon on land given to them by Mrs. Rindge. California State Parks now owns the historic home, which is listed in the NRHP and is a California Historical Landmark [Doyle et al. 1985:22–23; Stotsenberg et al. 1993].) In later years, the reservoir supplied water to other users as the Malibu region opened to commercial agricultural and residential development. Ironically, it was Mrs. Rindge's efforts to prevent the public from encroaching on her seaside domain that precipitated growth in the Malibu area. From 1907 to 1925, Rindge was in litigation to keep the State of California from obtaining a right-of-way for a coastal highway across Rancho Malibu. She ultimately lost the encroachment battle. Mounting legal fees forced her to first lease, then subdivide and sell parcels of her ranch. Residential development of the Malibu area began in 1926, when the Marblehead Land Company offered beachfront property for lease. The first to lease and build on the properties were motion-picture celebrities. By 1928, there were more than 50 houses built on leased land at Malibu Beach. The area became known as Malibu Colony and over the ensuing years, the Rindge family, through the Marblehead Land Company, offered the leased properties and other lands of Rancho Malibu for sale (Doyle et al. 1985).

Following construction of the dam and spillway, representatives from the State Engineer's Office made periodic inspections of the structures. A July 1929 inspection noted damage to the soft rock backing of the spillway that likely was caused by severe flooding two years before. That particular flood destroyed an upstream dam, sending a 15-foot wall of water over Rindge Dam. Subsequent inspections detected various leaks in the arch abutments. The Marblehead Land Company contracted with R. P. Webb to make the repairs requested by the state engineer. An order authorizing use of the dam was issued on February 1, 1933, nearly nine years after the dam was completed (Hyatt 1932; Stotsenberg 1986). On October 15, 1935, the state engineer issued a certificate of approval for Rindge Dam (Hyatt 1935), which other sources have called Rindge Reservoir No. 1 (Loel 1925), Malibu Dam (Hyatt 1932), and Malibu Dam No. 1 (Division of Water Resources 1930).

In 1938, the Marblehead Land Company transferred its water-system operations to the newly organized Malibu Water Company, headed by Rhoda R. Adamson. By this time, the population of the greater Malibu area had increased, resulting in a need for a water company to serve the area. The California Public Utilities Commission granted the Malibu Water Company a certificate to serve the area and to issue \$100,000 of its common stock (Brown and Caldwell 1962:2.3).

Over the years, sediment deposited behind the dam from repeated seasonal floods reduced the reservoir's storage capacity. Heavy flooding in February 1943 completely obstructed the outlets. Although the obstruction was subsequently cleared, the diminished storage capacity of the reservoir limited the amount of water that could be delivered through the irrigation system. By June 1945, the reservoir's storage capacity had diminished significantly and impounded less than 80 acre-feet of water above the mud line to the spillway level (Taylor 1945). The reservoir area is now filled with sediment.

After the Rindges broke up Rancho Malibu, several residents at the mouth of Malibu Canyon engaged in commercial agriculture and used water from the Rindge Dam reservoir to irrigate their crops. By the 1950s, an increase in residential development of the Malibu area led to a decrease in water used for irrigation. Water for domestic use came from wells owned and operated by the Malibu Water Company. The unreliability of the water supply and urbanization of Malibu further reduced irrigation deliveries (Brown and Caldwell 1962:2.2). Sales of irrigation water decreased dramatically during the period 1955–1963, from 31 customers in 1955 to 6 in 1963 (Brown and Caldwell 1966). By 1963, numerous floods had nearly filled the reservoir with silt, rock, gravel, and debris, rendering the 8-inch distribution pipe inoperable.

In June 1966, the Malibu Water Company petitioned the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California to abandon and discontinue irrigation service to its customers, claiming that silting of the dam's reservoir made water delivery impossible (California Public Utilities Commission 1967:1). At the time of the petition, irrigation water was furnished to farms on the Malibu plain for commercial agricultural, floricultural, and horticultural purposes. In January 1967, the Public Utilities Commission

ordered the Malibu Water Company to abandon the dam and attendant distribution system (California Public Utilities Commission 1967:7). In 1984, the State of California purchased 960 acres in Malibu Canyon, including Rindge Dam, to create Malibu Creek State Park (Stotsenberg et al. 1993).

Physical and Architectural Characteristics of Rindge Dam

SRI personnel inspected Rindge Dam to assess those physical characteristics of the dam that might contribute to its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The field investigation included photodocumentation and recorded the structural, functional, and stylistic components of the feature. In this chapter we present the results of the field reconnaissance and a discussion of the resource's physical and architectural characteristics.

Dam designs are divided into three main types: gravity, buttress, and arch. The most elementary form of dam is the gravity dam, which relies on the weight (gravity) of the dam material (earth, rock, wood, or concrete) to hold back impounded water. Buttress dams rely on gravity for stability, but use fewer building materials than the standard gravity dam. To resist water pressure, buttresses are built perpendicular to the downstream side of the dam wall. Arch dams, the third design type, are favored in sites defined by narrow canyon walls with hard rock foundations. Arch dams have thin walls and require fewer building materials; however, this economy is offset by the requirement of advanced engineering expertise. Typically, an arch dam is built across a canyon along an arc that curves upstream. Water pressure exerted on the upstream side of the dam is transferred to the canyon walls. The Romans introduced arch dam design in the first century A.D., although the design was rare until the late nineteenth century (Jackson 1995:14–18; Schnitter 1997:67–73).

Rindge Dam is a constant-radius arch dam originally designed and constructed to impound water in the reservoir created upstream of the structure. As built, the dam blocked the flow of Malibu Creek except for the release of water through the spillway gates and two 12-inch discharge pipes. Rindge Dam is situated in Malibu Canyon at a location where the canyon exhibits several distinguishing features. First, the canyon narrows, and its walls are very steep. Second, the creek, normally running in a general north-south direction toward the coast, changes direction to run west-east. Third, a large rock outcropping stands roughly in the center of the narrows (Figure 4).

The dam complex was constructed in two phases. The first phase, completed in 1924, involved the construction of the constant-radius arch dam between the north canyon wall and the north side of the rock outcropping. The second phase, completed in 1926, involved the construction of the spillway, located between the south side of the rock outcropping and the south canyon wall. A brief overview of the physical operation of the dam complex precedes observations made during a recent inspection of the property.

Dam, Spillway, and Dam Keeper Operations

Water captured behind the dam was distributed primarily for crop irrigation in the Malibu plain at the lower reaches of the canyon. Distribution began at an 8-inch metal intake pipe located behind the dam wall. This pipe had a perforated intake cap to prevent debris from entering, and routine monitoring was required to ensure that the top of the intake pipe was kept several feet below the surface of the dam.



Figure 4. Rindge Dam, viewed northwest up Malibu Canyon.

Keeping the pipe at the desired level, or raising or lowering the pipe for maintenance, was accomplished by moving the top of the intake pipe to the left or right by means of pulling an attached rope. This rope was tied off to the metal handrail along the walkway to hold the intake pipe in place (Ronald L. Rindge, personal communication 2004). Below water, the 8-inch-diameter intake pipe went through the wall of the dam to the exterior, and exited near the north end of the dam wall, approximately 34 feet down from the lip of the dam. Photographs taken in 1966 show a ladder and platform assembly built from the top of the dam down to the elbow, where the 8-inch pipe exits the exterior dam wall (Figure 5). It is unclear if this was a permanent structure or something built for a one-time maintenance or repair operation.

From where the pipe exited the dam wall, the pipe then turned downward, following the near-vertical downstream wall of the dam to the bottom, where it connected to another horizontal 8-inch-diameter distribution pipe. This distribution pipe was supported on formed concrete cradles attached on the north canyon walls above the level of the creek. This pipe led to the points of distribution below (see Figure 5).

The top of the dam was most accessible from the north side of the canyon and incorporated a walkway with its center section 5 feet lower than the raised ends (Figure 6). Both ends of the walkway featured five steps; each step measured 12 inches. Stotsenberg et al. (1993) contended the steps were designed so that flood overflow could be easily monitored by the dam keeper. For example, if water reached the first step, this would equal 1 foot above the rim in flood stage. Three steps would equal 3 feet above the rim in flood stage, and so on. The five steps corresponded to the designed, 5-foot overflow strength capacity of the dam. The walkway was cantilevered on the front (downstream) side of the dam, supported by 25 concrete buttresses that also supported a handrail (see Figure 5).

Two 12-inch discharge pipes passed through the base of the dam into a screened intake chamber (with a valve control) and provided an additional water-management feature (Stotsenberg et al. 1993). These discharge pipes were also meant to be used to help prevent silt from building up by periodically “blowing down” any accumulated silt at the bottom of the reservoir (Ronald L. Rindge, personal communication 2004).

Under normal conditions, the reservoir level was controlled at the spillway by four 8-foot-wide-by-11-foot-high metal radial-arm gates. During normal seasonal operations, the gates were raised (open) during the rainy winter months and lowered to the closed position during the summer to maintain maximum reservoir capacity during peak agricultural use.

During the early years of operation, the gates may have been operated as a single unit, but in later years, until the spillway gates ceased operation, each of the gates had to be operated individually and were raised or lowered by means of a hand-crank mechanism (Ronald L. Rindge, personal communication 2004). Open metal framework mounted to the top of the five concrete buttresses supported a system of pulleys and cables that operated the gates when the cranks were turned. A wooden walkway located on top of the buttresses just east of the metal framework connected the southern end of the spillway structure with the rock outcropping (Figure 7). Today, only a portion of the open metal framework remains in place.

Pivot points for the radial gates were supported on the outward (downstream) ends of the five concrete buttresses dividing the spillway (Figure 8). Each buttress had a series of rungs let into the concrete that permitted access to the gate’s pivot bearings, for maintenance purposes, or to the spillway apron. Access between the spillway and dam sections was accomplished by a walkway built on the rock outcropping (Figure 9).

The spillway was constructed in a series of angled steps, each step being of a progressively shallower angle toward the base (Figure 10). The concrete sidewalls of the upper spillway apron ended in small cantilevered “fins” above the most vertical section of the spillway, which helped direct water flow. A series of metal rungs let into the concrete on the sloping southern edge of the spillway wall allowed a person to climb all the way down from the top of the spillway to the bottom, a distance of about 100 feet.

During the initial operation of the dam, a full-time dam keeper was employed. The keeper worked in a building constructed on the north side of the canyon approximately 20 or 30 feet above the dam. It was referred to as the “dam keeper’s house.” The building was a one-story concrete structure approximately 20 feet square, although it is not clear if this was of poured-concrete or concrete-block construction. It had

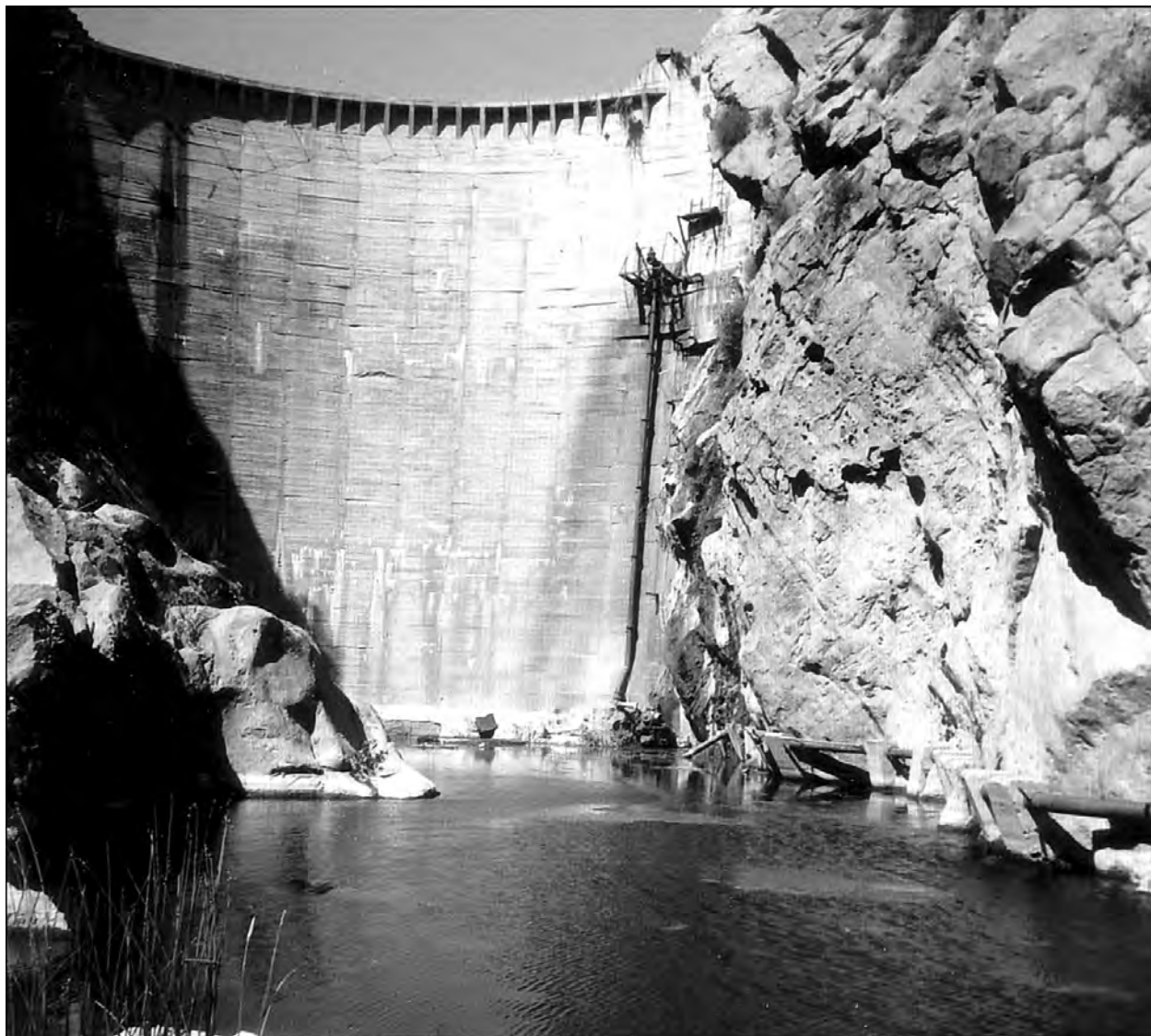


Figure 5. Dam wall, viewed north from Malibu Creek, 1966. The 8-inch distribution line can be seen exiting the dam roughly one-third down from the top. At the base of the dam, this connects to the horizontal distribution pipe attached to the canyon wall (Mario Quiros photograph, courtesy of Louis T. Busch).



Figure 6. View of the dam to the south, October 3, 1952. The center section of the dam is 5 feet lower than the stepped ends.
The dam keeper's house can be seen above the northern end of the dam
(Los Angeles County Flood Control Department photograph, courtesy of Ronald L. Rindge).



Figure 7. The spillway, rock outcropping (center), and dam, ca. 1926
(Department of Water Resources photograph, courtesy of Louis T. Busch).



Figure 8. View from the edge of the spillway apron, showing the pivot point locations for the radial-arm gate supports and the curved, metal bearing plates for the gates.



Figure 9. East view shows the spillway and the wooden access walkway. The dam keeper's house is clearly visible on the north side above the dam. Thought to have been taken sometime in the 1930s or 1940s, this photograph shows the creek in flood stage, with water up to the 5-foot level above the dam's lip (photograph courtesy of Malibu Lagoon Museum/Historic Adamson House, No. MD:83-7).



Figure 10. The angled levels of the spillway are evident from this photograph, taken ca. 1926 (Malibu Water Company photograph, courtesy of Louis T. Busch).

parapet walls and a low-pitched roof (see Figure 6). Historical photographs suggest that there was one, or possibly two, chimneys to the rear and a full-length porch on the south side. Entry to the building was through a door near the west end of the south facade, and there was a window at the east end. There may also have been a window on the east facade, facing down the canyon. This building also served to store the materials and supplies required for maintenance and repair work. During later years of operation, there was no permanent dam keeper, and the building was likely used only for storage (Ronald L. Rindge, personal communication 2004). Access to the building was by a footpath from the north end of the dam wall. Another footpath led from this point down toward the base of the dam and the creek below. It was by this path that maintenance workers could access the distribution delivery pipe, the discharge pipes, and related mechanical systems associated with the dam.

Physical Characteristics of Rindge Dam

SRI personnel Simon Herbert and Matthew A. Sterner conducted a visual inspection of the dam complex on November 17, 2004.

Site Access

Access to the Rindge Dam is extremely difficult because there are no clear footpaths from Malibu Canyon Road, located several hundred feet above the spillway level of the dam. Access points and paths appearing in historical photographs are either overgrown or have been otherwise lost as a result of rock and mud slides. Although the dam is visible from the road, access to the canyon was possible only from a location approximately 1 mile upstream from the dam. Hiking was made more difficult because of the almost sheer rock walls combined with dense vegetation. Because of the difficulty of access, only the spillway could be reached during the inspection. Further observations were made from a point near the location of the former Sheriff's Honor Labor Camp, although very little of the dam can be seen from this position. Recent rains and high water levels contributed to a situation that was deemed hazardous, and SRI did not access the dam from the downstream side.

Current Conditions

The reservoir behind the dam has been completely filled with rocks, sediment, and vegetation (Figure 11; see Figure 9). Vegetation consists of trees of various heights, dense bushes, grasses, and dense stands of *Arundo donax*, an invasive reed. At the time of the field investigation, Malibu Creek varied in width from 10 to 40 feet and was approximately 32 feet across at the spillway, with an estimated depth at that point of between 2 and 4 feet. There was evidence in the surrounding mud, grass, and other vegetation that high water had recently inundated the area. Water was flowing swiftly through all four bays of the spillway.

The Dam

The dam appears to be nearly intact (Figure 12). A limited visual inspection found no evidence of structural decay (as evidenced by cracking, bulging, or degradation of concrete). There is minor damage from spalling to the edges of some concrete steps around the rim of the dam. This possibly may have been



Figure 11. The area behind the dam is now completely silted in and heavily vegetated.



Figure 12. On the face of the dam, a portion of the water-distribution pipe and vertical-access structure remains.

caused from impact damage during flooding, or by oxide-jacking from metal that once supported the hand rail.

Approximately 20 vertical feet of the 8-inch water-distribution pipe remains on the exterior of the dam. At the base, a small section of the horizontal distribution pipe remains, but most of the pipe is gone. Remnants of the concrete pipe supports can be seen on the canyon wall, with the half-round imprint of the missing pipe still visible. A small, deteriorating portion of the vertical access structure used to reach the distribution pipe on the face of the dam remains (see Figure 12). By 1963, the 8-inch distribution pipe was inoperable (Ronald L. Rindge, personal communication 2004; Stotsenberg et al. 1993). The distribution pipe is in extreme disrepair throughout the lower canyon (Pamela Maxwell, personal communication 2005).

Also visible at the base are the remains of the two 12-inch discharge pipes and the valve-control assembly. By 1952 the valve mechanism was frozen and inoperable (Ronald L. Rindge, personal communication 2004), probably owing to the buildup of sediment behind the dam as described in Chapter 2.

The intersection of each of the 25 concrete supporting buttresses with the walkway above also marks the location of vertical steel pipes that formed a safety rail along the dam edge. The tops of the vertical steel pipes had a short "T" pipe welded on the top, through which a single steel cable was stretched to form the "handrail" (as observed in 1952–1956 [Ronald L. Rindge, personal communication 2004]). At present, the handrail is missing altogether, although the positions for the steel upright supports remain visible. A survey of the dam performed in 1966 indicated that the railing posts were "bent over by the force of water flow" (Quiros 1966) and were missing altogether in a subsequent survey conducted in 1969 (Quiros 1969).

Spillway

Approximately one-quarter of the (lower) spillway is missing or has been extensively damaged. This represents a significant amount of material loss (of both concrete, reinforcing material, and surrounding rock). Damage to the spillway is reported to have begun as early as 1927 (the year after the spillway was completed) as a result of severe flooding (Stotsenberg et al. 1993). More flooding in 1938 further damaged the spillway (Stotsenberg et al. 1993). Damage from the 1927 flooding episode was repaired; however, there is no record of repairs to the damage caused by the 1938 flood. Moreover, a condition assessment performed by surveyors in 1966 for the Marblehead Land Company described the continued deteriorating conditions of the spillway and recommended repair work to the spillway base (Quiros 1966). Apparently this repair work was not conducted. One section of the lower spillway wall on the south side was observed to have eroded, exposing the reinforcing steel. This exposed steel appears to be standard 1-inch rebar, not the steel rail used in the construction elsewhere in the dam. The upper portion of the spillway is in relatively good condition. Some damage was noted on the bottom of the south wall concrete fin, that cantilevers over the lip of the spillway. Steel rungs that lead down the south side of the spillway are in relatively good condition until approximately Rung 26, after which point the rungs are bent downwards or missing altogether (Figure 13). The "1926" date cast into the face near the top of the concrete spillway (see Figure 10) was not visible because of high water flow.

The five spillway buttresses and the spillway apron are in good condition (Figure 14). For identification purposes, buttresses were numbered 1 through 5, reading from the south wall of the canyon. Buttresses 1 and 5 are connected to the adjacent rock abutments on either side of the spillway, whereas Buttresses 2, 3 and 4 are not.

The steel structures that supported the gate-lift mechanisms appear to be constructed from steel rail lines, probably from the same source (the defunct Hueneme, Malibu, and Port Los Angeles Railway) used to reinforce the main dam structure. The remains of the headgear include various pulleys, operating cable, and wheel bearing grease-cups. The steel rail structure atop Buttress 4 is missing, although the mounting brackets are still attached to the concrete pier. Part of the connecting rod and the entire pulley assembly



Figure 13. View down the south side of the spillway wall shows erosion of concrete in this portion of the spillway. Steel rungs that lead down this wall are in relatively good condition.



Figure 14. Buttresses 3, 4, and 5 and the spillway apron.

above the buttress is also missing. Based on dated photographs, this loss occurred between 1966 and 1980 (*Santa Monica Evening Outlook*, 6 March 1980) and may be the result of flood damage.

The four radial gates are missing entirely, but their position between each set of buttresses is marked by pieces of curved steel channel set into the sidewalls of each buttress (see Figure 8). The walkway structure over the spillway is also missing. Uprooted tree trunks and other debris were piled up behind several of the buttresses. Steel access rungs on the outward-flow side of each buttress appeared to be in good condition, but could not be physically checked. Several square feet of poured-concrete cap adjacent to the top of Buttress 1 had been severely undermined by water, and its remaining thickness or strength could not be determined because of safety concerns.

Above the spillway apron is a steel cable that hangs from the south canyon wall and is attached to the rock outcropping. The locations of cables evident in photographs dated to 1926 suggest that this is likely to be one of the two “high-lines” hung across the canyon to transport buckets of wet concrete during construction (see Figure 7).

Dam Keeper’s House

The last known photograph of the dam keeper’s house appeared in a 1980 newspaper article (*Santa Monica Evening Outlook*, 6 March 1980) and showed the house to be intact. It is unclear when the building was destroyed. The location is now barely visible above the north side of the dam and appears as a roughly square pile of rubble (Figure 15).



Figure 15. Rindge Dam, viewed east. The dam keeper’s house has been destroyed, but its location is now barely visible above the north side of the dam as a roughly square pile of rubble. Compare this view with Figure 6.

Architectural Details

Rindge Dam, which extends across Malibu Canyon along an arc that curves upstream into the reservoir, is characteristic of steel-reinforced concrete, constant-radius arch dams constructed during the early twentieth century. However, research to establish stylistic or recognizable architectural features remains inconclusive. It is unknown whether Mrs. Rindge or the design engineers, Wayne Loel and A. M. Strong, used architectural motifs or included a particular “style” in the design. The design of the Rindge Dam (1924) and adjoining spillway (1926) contain few recognizable architectural features that can be readily attributed to an architectural style. The stepped features and the slender buttresses supporting the walkway on the dam are somewhat reminiscent of repetitive, vertical features on numerous Art Deco buildings. Although, it might just as easily be argued that these hints at “style” are nothing more than functional attributes incorporated into the dam and spillway’s construction.

Significance Evaluation and Management Recommendations

The purpose of the research outlined in this report is to evaluate the eligibility of Rindge Dam for listing in the NRHP. Chapter 2 presented the results of archival research and developed a historical framework for assessing the historical significance of Rindge Dam. In Chapter 3, we discussed the architectural characteristics and current condition of the property. This chapter begins with a discussion of the NRHP-evaluation criteria, followed by the application of the criteria to Rindge Dam. We conclude the chapter with an evaluation of the dam's integrity and SRI's recommendations for this historical-period resource.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Criteria

The NRHP is the official list of cultural resources recognized for their national, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and worthy of preservation (National Park Service 1991:i). To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a cultural resource must meet one of the four significance criteria defined by Title 36, Part 60, of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 60), which reads as follows:

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

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to these four significance criteria, there is a general requirement that the property be 50 years old or older (for exceptions to this rule, see 36 CFR 60.4, Criteria Considerations a–g).

One of the critical components of determining the significance of a cultural resource is the integrity of the property. Integrity, as defined by Hardesty and Little (2000:162), is “the extent to which the archaeological remains of a building, structure, or object retains its original design or pattern, historical association, or value as a repository of scientific or scholarly information.” The NRHP defines seven elements of

integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Park Service 1991:44–45). A property that retains historic integrity will exhibit several, and often most, of the aspects.

Criteria Application

Rindge Dam was designed and constructed to impound water on Malibu Creek for delivery to users at the bottom of Malibu Canyon. For nearly 40 years (1926–1963), the water-storage feature and attendant conveyance system supplied downstream users with water for irrigating crops and gardens. During the early years of operation, the reservoir behind the dam also provided water for domestic use. Our significance assessment of Rindge Dam is based upon the above four criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for listing in the NRHP. We feel that Rindge Dam retains sufficient historical significance and integrity and should be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria b and c. In this section we discuss the criteria as they apply to Rindge Dam.

Criterion b

Criterion b applies to properties associated with significant persons, whether within a local, state, or national historic context. According to the National Park Service (NPS) (1991:14), properties eligible under Criterion b must be “associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented,” and “whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, State, or national historic context.” Rindge Dam is significant under Criterion b for its association with May K. Rindge, who managed the family’s numerous business interests, served as president of a railroad company, and oversaw a real estate empire.

As a landowner and businesswoman, Mrs. Rindge had a profound impact on the region. Following the death of her husband in 1905, she assumed the responsibility for maintaining and operating the numerous Rindge interests and holdings. We can presume that the construction of the dam, begun two decades following her husband’s death, was at the will and direction of Mrs. Rindge alone, part of her vision for the development of the ranch. Although it is not known what input Mrs. Rindge had into the design or magnitude of the dam, clearly she had the desire and the funding to see to its construction.

In addition to the improvement and operation of the ranch, Mrs. Rindge was a shrewd businesswoman. One of the local businesses she established was Malibu Potteries (1926–1932), which produced decorative ceramic tiles for the Mediterranean- and Spanish-style homes being built at the time. Malibu Potteries employed architects, chemists, engineers, artists, and craftsmen to produce tiles with Saracen, Moorish, and Spanish designs that were distributed around the world. Demand for ornamental tile decreased with the Great Depression, resulting in the closure of Malibu Potteries in 1932 (Doyle et al. 1985:31–34). Decorative tiles produced by Malibu Potteries adorn private residences and public buildings throughout the greater Los Angeles area. The legacy of the quality and craftsmanship of the Malibu Potteries was significant enough to warrant reproduction of original designs today.

Mrs. Rindge was dedicated to preserving her privacy at Rancho Malibu. Regionally, she was known as the “Queen of Malibu” for her determined efforts to deny public access across her estate. From 1907 to 1925, Rindge was in litigation to keep the State of California from obtaining a right-of-way for a coastal highway across Rancho Malibu. She ultimately lost the encroachment battle, and the subsequent opening

of the Roosevelt Highway (now the Pacific Coast Highway) in 1929 ended the isolation of Rancho Malibu. The costly legal battles forced Rindge to subdivide and sell parcels of the ranch, which ended the isolation she fought so hard to maintain.

Criterion c

Properties with physical features common to a type, period, or method of construction may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion c. Rindge Dam represents a significant engineering feat and is considered eligible under Criterion c. The dam is a constant-radius, steel-reinforced concrete arch dam. It is 100 feet high with a crest length of 140 feet. The base thickness is 11.5 feet, and the crest thickness is 2 feet (widened to 4 feet on the top to provide a walkway) (Department of Water Resources, Division of Design and Construction 1992:11).

Rindge Dam represents one of only a handful of concrete, constant-radius arch dams constructed in the western United States before 1930. Only one variable-radius arch dam is recorded on the list of major dams and reservoirs of California—the Spaulding Lake Dam, constructed in 1913 on the South Fork of the Yuba River, Nevada County. Most of the major dams in California and the West were constructed by state or federal agencies for one of three reasons: flood control, water storage, or hydroelectric power. Although the majority of these concrete dams incorporate a multiple-arch design, the constant- and variable-radius single-arch dam types were favored by engineers and designers when the integrity of bedrock in foundations and abutments was excellent. The arch dam design requires less construction material but a significantly greater degree of advanced engineering, because it relies on the abutment reaction forces to withstand the tremendous lateral thrust caused by upstream pressure (Jackson 1995).

Wayne Loel brought considerable skills to the construction of Rindge Dam. As the project supervisor, Loel subcontracted with consulting engineer A. M. Strong to prepare the plans and assist him during the construction of the dam. As a prominent geologist, Loel's involvement in the development of Rindge Dam undoubtedly favored a decision toward the construction of a constant-radius arch dam. As one of the most prominent geologists in southern California in the early twentieth century, Loel's understanding of the geology of Malibu Canyon made him the perfect choice to supervise the project.

A 2-mile road had to be carved up Malibu Canyon to haul materials and machinery to the dam site, situated as it was in rugged terrain. The continuous-pour method used during construction added to the dam's structural integrity. Tests performed by engineer Loel (1925) indicated the average strength of materials in the dam to be 250 tons per square foot—10 times the maximum computed stress. Over the years the dam has withstood several major flooding episodes, including the 1927 flood that destroyed an upstream dam, sending 15 feet of water over the crest of Rindge Dam (Stotsenberg 1986).

Although a definitive design style cannot be attributed to the structure, the dam nonetheless represents a significant engineering feat with few, if any, contemporaneous equals. Constructed only 10 years after the 1914 Salmon Creek Dam near Juneau, Alaska (the first constant-angle, or variable-radius arch dam constructed of concrete in North America [Schnitter 1997:73]), Rindge Dam must be viewed as significant both for its engineering and the fact that its construction was funded completely with Rindge family assets. It exhibits stylistic designs not seen in other constant-radius arch dams (the unique steps at the exterior edges of the crown) and represents a unique and important resource in the history of southern California water management.

Management Recommendations

The results of the archival research and field documentation phases of the project indicate that Rindge Dam is historically significant at the local and state levels. Although portions of the dam and spillway have been damaged from repeated floods, and some elements (e.g., distribution pipe, handrail, radial gates, and gate-lift mechanisms) are missing, Rindge Dam exhibits historic integrity as defined by the NPS (1991:44–45). Rindge Dam maintains integrity of location on Malibu Creek in the largest drainage system in the Santa Monica Mountains. Clearly, the dam retains integrity of setting, reflected by the relatively unchanged natural character (topography and vegetation) of Malibu Canyon. Despite damage to the dam and the loss of regulating mechanisms associated with the operation of the spillway, the water-management structure retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, and is still recognizable today as an example of an early-twentieth-century constant-radius arch dam. Lastly, Rindge Dam retains integrity of association and thus conveys its historical significance as a privately-funded initiative by Mrs. Rindge to provide water for agricultural and domestic uses. Historical contemporaries of Mrs. Rindge would certainly recognize the structure as it exists today.

SRI recommends Rindge Dam be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria b and c. Furthermore, we propose that the Corps pursue a formal nomination process for listing the property in the NRHP. Should the Corps decide to remove the dam or alter it in such a way that it loses its historic character, we recommend Historic American Engineering Record documentation.

Chronology of Events

- 1804 José Bartolomé Tapia receives permission from the king of Spain to raise cattle on the 13,315-acre Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit (Rancho Malibu) land grant.
- 1824 Tapia dies and Rancho Malibu is passed on to his widow, María Tapia.
- 1848 María Tapia sells Rancho Malibu to Leon Victor Prudhomme.
- 1857 After an unsuccessful attempt to prove to the U.S. Land Commission Tapia's earlier claim to the land, Prudhomme sells the property to Matthew Keller for a reported 10 cents an acre.
- 1872 Keller receives a patent to Rancho Malibu after producing evidence validating the earlier land grant to Tapia.
- 1881 Matthew Keller dies and his son, Henry Keller, inherits Rancho Malibu.
- 1891 May K. Rindge purchases 1,856.75 acres in the eastern section of the ranch.
- 1892 Frederick Hastings Rindge purchases the remaining acreage of Rancho Malibu. Subsequently, the purchase of adjoining lands increases the ranch to 17,000 acres. Over the ensuing years, the Rindges establish a working cattle ranch and build a large house in Malibu Canyon to serve as headquarters for their stock and grain-raising operations.
- 1905 May K. Rindge assumes responsibility for the family's properties and business interests after her husband's untimely death.
- 1913 A 1913 map of Rancho Malibu depicts a concrete diversion dam and flume on Malibu Creek for conveying water from the creek to stock tanks and cultivated fields.
- 1924 In March, the Rindge-owned Marblehead Land Company begins construction of Rindge Dam, a concrete, constant-radius arch dam with a water-storage capacity of 574 acre-feet. Consulting engineers Wayne Loel and A. M. Strong supervise the construction, which uses 30,000 sacks of cement and steel rails from the abandoned Hueneme, Malibu, and Port Los Angeles Railway. Work on the dam is completed in December.
- 1926 Civil engineer Harry Hawgood oversees construction of the spillway (completed in September). Total costs for the dam and spillway amount to \$152,927. Water from the reservoir is distributed to the plain below for agricultural and domestic uses.
- 1926 Residential development of the Malibu area begins after May K. Rindge loses several protracted lawsuits over public access to Rancho Malibu and is forced to subdivide and sell portions of her ranch to cover mounting legal fees.
- 1929 During an inspection of Rindge Dam in July, the California State Engineer's Office notes damage to the spillway caused by severe flooding.
- 1932 Subsequent inspections by the state engineer detect deficiencies in the dam that must be corrected before the structure can be certified for full use. R. P. Webb supervises the repairs.
- 1933 On February 1, the State of California Department of Public Works issues an order authorizing use of the dam.
- 1935 The state engineer issues a certificate of approval for Rindge Dam on October 15.
- 1938 The Malibu Water Company assumes operation of the water-storage-and-distribution system and delivers water from the Rindge Dam reservoir to customers on the Malibu plain.
- 1943 Winter floods obstruct the Rindge Dam outlets. The obstruction is cleared and the delivery of water to customers resumes.

- 1945 Repeated seasonal floods deposit sediment behind Rindge Dam, which reduces the reservoir's storage capacity to less than 80 acre-feet of water.
- 1950s Residential development of the Malibu area increases, resulting in the drilling of wells to supply water for domestic use. Commercial agricultural enterprises rely on irrigation water supplied from the reservoir behind Rindge Dam.
- 1963 The distribution pipe on the downstream side of Rindge Dam is inoperable owing to the nearly silted-in reservoir.
- 1966 The Malibu Water Company petitions the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California to discontinue the delivery of water from Rindge Dam.
- 1967 In January, the Public Utilities Commission orders the Malibu Water Company to abandon the dam and distribution system.
- 1984 The State of California purchases Rindge Dam and over 900 surrounding acres to create Malibu Creek State Park.

APPENDIX B

**State of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
Primary Record**

Page 1 of 4

***Resource Name or #:** Rindge Dam

P1. Other Identifier: Rindge Reservoir No. 1, Malibu Dam, Malibu Dam No. 1

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Malibu Beach, CA **Date:** 1995

T. 1S; **R.** 17W; NW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 19 ; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; mE 343321/ mN 3770435

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

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

Located on Malibu Creek approximately 2.5 from the Pacific Ocean in Malibu Canyon, Rindge Dam is a constant-radius, single-arch dam constructed of steel-reinforced concrete. It reaches 102 feet above the stream bed. At its base, the dam measures 80 feet across and 140 feet at its crest. The dam is 12 feet thick at the base and 2 feet thick at the crest.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes.) HP21-dam, HP38-Woman's property, AH8-dams

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

P5b. Description of Photo (View, date, accession #): View of Rindge Dam looking northwest. Photograph taken by Simon Herbert, November 17, 2004.



***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed 1924–1926

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State of California,
Department of Parks and
Recreation,
1416 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

***P8. Recorded by:**
Matthew A. Sterner and
Simon Herbert
Statistical Research, Inc.
6099 E. Speedway Blvd.
Tucson, AZ 85712

***P9. Date Recorded:**
November 17, 2004

***P10. Survey Type: (Describe):**
NRHP evaluation for U.S. Army

Corps of Engineers

***P11. Report Citation:** Scott Thompson, Simon Herbert, and Matthew A. Sterner (2005), *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Technical Report 04-72. Statistical Research, Tucson.

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

B1. Historic Name: Rindge Dam

BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code: 3S

Resource Name or #: Rindge Dam

B2. Common Name: Rindge Dam

B3. Original Use: water storage and distribution

B4. Present Use: none

***B5. Architectural Style:** utilitarian

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Rindge Dam constructed in 1924. Adjacent spillway completed in 1926. Adjacent Dam Keeper's House removed after 1980.

***B7. Moved?** : No 9 Yes 9 Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:** (View, scale, etc.)

On the north side of the canyon approximately 20 or 30 feet above the dam, was the "dam keeper's house." The building was a one-story concrete structure approximately 20 feet square, although it is not clear if this was of poured-concrete or concrete-block construction. It had parapet walls and a low-pitched roof. Historical photographs suggest that there was one, or possibly two, chimneys to the rear and a full-length porch on the south side. Entry to the building was through a door near the west end of the south facade, and there was a window at the east end. There may also have been a window on the east facade, facing down the canyon. Associated with distribution of water from the reservoir was an eight-inch distribution pipe that exited the dam and traveled along the base of the canyon along the north wall. The distribution pipe is no longer present, but concrete buttresses that supported the pipe are still visible on the northern canyon wall.

B9a. Architect: Wayne Loel (geologist) and
A. M. Strong (engineer)

b. Builder: Wayne Loel (geologist) and
Harry Hawgood (engineer)

***B10. Significance: Theme:** engineering: dam construction and
water distribution for agricultural purposes

Area: Malibu Canyon, Los Angeles County, California

Period of Significance: 1924–1966

Property Type: dam **Applicable Criteria:** b and c

Rindge Dam is significant under Criterion b for its association with a noted historical figure, May K. Rindge. May Rindge was a prominent historical figure, managing the interests of the Rindge family and the residential development of the Malibu Ranch area during the early part of the twentieth century.

Rindge Dam is also historically significant for its historic association with dam building and water retention and distribution in the Malibu Creek watershed area from 1924 to 1966. One of the most ambitious privately funded civil engineering projects in the Santa Monica Mountain region, the dam was directly responsible for increasing agricultural productivity in the lower coastal flood plain at the mouth of the creek. The dam itself, as an example of a reinforced-concrete, constant-radius-arch dam, embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of early-twentieth-century dam design and construction. An example of advanced engineering expertise, the construction of the constant-radius arch dam was supervised by Wayne Loel, a preeminent California geologist. Loel had a distinguished career in the fields of petroleum, copper, and other mineral mining in Texas, Montana, and Southern California. For these reasons, Rindge Dam should be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion c.

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

***B12. References:** Ronald L. Rindge, personal communications
October–November 2004. See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Matthew A. Sterner and Simon Herbert, Statistical
Research, Inc., 6099 E. Speedway Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85712.

***Date of Evaluation:** November 17, 2004

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California -- The Resources Age
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Rindge Dam
*Recorded by: Matthew A. Sterner and Simon Herbert *Date November 17, 2004
: Continuation G Update

B12. Thorough documentation as well as the complete NRHP evaluation of the dam can be found in:

Thompson, Scott, Simon Herbert, and Matthew A. Sterner
2005 *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California.*
Technical Report 04-72. Statistical Research, Tucson.

MAP SHEET

HRI#/Trinomial _____

Map Name: Malibu Beach, CA **Scale:** 7.5-min (1:24,000) **Date:** 1995

This topographic map of Malibu, California, illustrates the Malibu Creek watershed and surrounding areas. Key features include:

- Malibu Creek:** The central watercourse, flowing from the north towards the coast.
- Rindge Dam:** Located on Malibu Creek, just north of Malibu.
- Malibu Beach:** The main beach area at the southern end of the map.
- Malibu State Beach:** Located further south, near Malibu Pt.
- Malibu School:** Situated near the center of the map, south of Malibu Creek.
- Malibu Bluffs:** A prominent feature near the coast, south of Malibu School.
- Malibu Pt. Lighthouse:** Located on the coast near Malibu Pt.
- Topography:** Contour lines indicate elevation, with peaks reaching over 1000 feet.
- Infrastructure:** Roads and trails are shown, including the Pacific Coast Highway (Highway 1) running along the coast.
- Scale and Orientation:** A scale bar at the bottom left shows distances in miles (0 to 0.5) and kilometers (0 to 0.5). A north arrow is also present.

**Rindge Dam (Los Angeles County):
Application for California Point of Historical Interest,
August 6, 1993**



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS and RECORDS COMMISSION

383 Hall of Administration • 500 W. Temple Street • Los Angeles, CA 90012 • 974-1431

MEMBER

David G. Camero
E. Michael Du
Mary R. Merr
Louis Skelt
Ivy St

September 8, 1993

Honorable Board of Supervisors
383 Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisors:

REGISTRATION OF THE RINDGE DAM (3RD SUPERVISORIAL
DISTRICT) AS A CALIFORNIA STATE POINT OF
HISTORICAL INTEREST

At its regular meeting, the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission voted to request that your Board recommend to the State Historical Resources Commission the registration of the Rindge Dam as a California State Point of Historical Interest. The Commission has determined that the site meets the established criteria set forth in its ordinance and is appropriate for registration as a Point of Historical Interest.

The Rindge Dam is historically significant because it is the highest, largest and the last dam constructed in Malibu Canyon. It is architecturally significant because its design, engineering and construction factors make it a one-of-a-kind dam within the Santa Monica Mountains Geographic Region and in all of Los Angeles County. Also, it was economically significant in that it was used to irrigate agricultural lands on the Malibu plain.

A representative from California Trout submitted a letter on the impact of Rindge Dam on steelhead trout in Malibu Creek. The owner, the State of California Parks and Recreation Department, recommended some modifications to the application, but did not oppose it. These papers are attached at the end of the application for your review.

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND RECORDS
COMMISSION THEREFORE REQUESTS THAT YOUR HONORABLE BOARD:

1. Approve the application and recommend the registration of the Rindge Dam as a California State Point of Historical Interest;

2. Instruct the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors to sign the application; and
3. Instruct the Executive Officer of the Board to forward an approved copy of this Board letter with the application to the State Historical Resources Commission.

Very truly yours,

David G. Cameron

DAVID G. CAMERON
Chairperson

DGC:WP:lm

Enclosure
L:Point1.rev

Rindge Dam
(Los Angeles County)

Application for
California Point of Historical Interest

prepared by

Dorothy D. Stotsenberg
Dorothy Stotsenberg, Chairperson
Committee to Designate the Rindge Dam as a
California Point of Historical Interest

Office and mailing address:
c/o Louis T. Busch Associates
22253 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, California 90265

Office phone: (310) 456-6477

Committee Members (Alternate contacts at above phone)

Dorothy Stotsenberg, Chairperson
Louis T. Busch
Thomas W. Doyle
Anne Payne
Ronald L. Rindge

Date: August 6, 1993

State Senate District :	Twenty-third (23rd)
Name of State Senator:	Tom Hayden
State Assembly District:	Forty-first (41st)
Name of State Assembly Member:	Terry Friedman

Reg. No. _____

Date _____

By _____

POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

COUNTY Los Angeles (unincorporated)	NAME Rindge Dam
--	--------------------

COMPLETE ADDRESS Malibu Canyon: unincorporated lands in Malibu Creek State Park located about .9 mile so. of tunnel on Malibu Cyn.Rd. Located in SE1/4Sec19,T1S,R17W,SBBM.

Historical Significance (summary paragraph only): The Rindge Dam is the highest, has the longest span and is the last dam constructed (1924-1926) in the only canyon bisecting the Santa Monica Mountains Geographic Region of Los Angeles County to drain the interior valleys. It is architecturally significant because of design, engineering, and construction factors which make it a one-of-a-kind dam in the Santa Monica Mountains Geographic Region and in all of Los Angeles County. It is significant due to economic factors in the development of agricultural lands and the growing of crops on the Malibu plains, as well as irrigating the orchards and grounds of the Adamson House, a registered California Historical Landmark, at Malibu Lagoon State Beach. It is significant for cultural reasons as it was an important structure privately constructed by the Rindge family, last owners of the Spanish land grant, Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit. The Rindge Dam is linked so closely with the history of the Rindge and Adamson families and the Malibu Rancho, that it is important to one's gaining knowledge and perspective on the history of Malibu. It is accessible, physically and visually, to the public.

Assessor's Parcel Number: 4456-34-902

THIS POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IS **NOT** A CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK

RECOMMENDED:

OR

RECOMMENDED:

SIGNATURE OF CHIEF ELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

SIGNATURE OF CHAIRPERSON, COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

NAME OF MUNICIPAL AGENCY

Date:

Date:

RECOMMENDED:

AND

APPROVED:

SIGNATURE OF CHAIRPERSON, STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

SIGNATURE OF DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Date:

Date:

PLEASE USE TYPEWRITER. OBTAIN APPROPRIATE SIGNATURES. TRANSMIT AN ORIGINAL TO:

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
POST OFFICE BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001

SECTION B : Maps

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

The following maps will identify the site of the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park, unincorporated area of Los Angeles County.

The Rindge Dam is located in: SE 1/4 Sec 19, T1S, R17W, SBEM:

Section B enclosures:

1. Assessor's Parcel Map No. 4456-34-902, with situs of Rindge Dam noted thereon.
2. 1993 Map of Malibu Creek State Park with situs of Rindge Dam noted thereon
3. 1929 Contour Map: Page 1: Contour map of Malibu Canyon showing "Reservoir" - situs of Rindge Dam noted thereon.
Page 2: "Santa Monica Bay" Map Title of page 1 showing scale, contour interval, and approximate mean declination, 1929.
4. 1950 Contour Map: USGS Malibu Beach, Calif. (photorevised, 1967)
: SW/4 Calabasas 15' Quadrangle
N3400 W11857.5/7.5
: Page 1: Contour map showing "Malibu Reservoir" (Rindge Dam) with Malibu Canyon Road on south side of reservoir, where Malibu Creek runs east-west before resuming its northern direction "upcreek" from the Rindge Dam.
: Page 2: Title page of map described in page 1 above.
5. 1987 Thomas Bros Map: Pages 113 and 114 joined shows Malibu Canyon from Malibu Lagoon State Beach and "Res." (Reservoir-Rindge Dam) in upper left corner. (Reference coordinates F2 on page 113).
6. 1958. Feb., Engineer/Surveyor map to show reference points set in Malibu Reservoir, Malibu Canyon, Los Angeles County, California. Map done for "R. R. Adamson".

SECTION C : Description and Appearance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

The Rindge Dam (Also known as Rindge Reservoir No. 1, Malibu Dam, and "Malibu Dam No. 773" by the State Division of Water Resources) is located in Malibu Canyon approximately 3 miles north of the ocean where Malibu Creek forms Malibu Lagoon at Malibu Lagoon State Beach. It is located just below the Sheriff's Honor Labor Camp site on Malibu Canyon Road in the 1945-1952 era. The site is about .9 mile south of the Tunnel on Malibu Canyon Road. Malibu Canyon generally runs north-south, but at the Rindge Dam site, the canyon turns east-west for several hundred yards before resuming its north-south direction. Consequently, the dam and spillway run north-south to Malibu Creek at the site and the slopes of Malibu Canyon down to the dam site are north-south facing slopes, whereas most all other slopes of Malibu Canyon face east-west to Malibu Creek at the bottom of the canyon. In describing the dam site in the paragraph to follow, the actual orientation at the site will be followed parenthetically by the general orientation of Malibu Canyon from the beach to the interior.

The Rindge Dam proposed Point of Historical Interest consists of the dam and spillway structures built at the bottom of Malibu Canyon. The dam structure was built in 1924 and the spillway and gates structure was completed in 1926. The dam is sited at a very steep and narrow section of Malibu Canyon gorge. Malibu Canyon Road is on the south (west) slope of Malibu Canyon above the dam at about the 500 foot elevation. The north (east) slope of Malibu Canyon above the dam rises steeply to Piuma Road at about the 1,500 foot elevation. The dam structure abuts the north(east) slope of Malibu Canyon. The spillway-gates structure abuts the south (west) slope of Malibu Canyon. The dam and spillway structures abut a rock outcropping in the middle of the Canyon.

The following table describes the physical characteristics of the dam and spillway structures:

Dam structure (as provided by geologist/designer Wayne Loel)

Design: Reinforced concrete arch designed for overflow to a depth of 5 ft.. The type of design is also described as "the constant radius arch" (Taylor & Taylor, 2/16/1939).

Radius of upstream face	:	85 feet
Height of dam above bedrock	:	117 feet
Height of dam above streambed	:	102 feet
Length of arc at base	:	80 feet
Length of arc at crest	:	140 feet
Thickness of dam at streambed	:	12 feet
Thickness of dam at crest	:	2 feet

Construction material used :

30,000 sacks of imported, slow-drying "Condor" cement from Belgium, and on site sand, gravels and water totalling 4,000 cubic yards of concrete.

Steel reinforcing of the dam consisted of 231 steel rails from the historic, dismantled Hueneme, Malibu and Port Los Angeles Railroad (1904-1924). Rails were standard ASCE 60 pounds per yard and standard 30 feet in length. The rails were used vertically and horizontally to

SECTION C : Description and Appearance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Construction material used - continued:

form the massive steel skeleton of the dam. This represented 6,930 linear feet of rails and 138,600 pounds of high-tempered steel incorporated into the dam structure.

Maximum computed stresses	: 25 tons per sq. ft.
Average strength of materials in dam as shown by tests	: 250 tons per sq. ft.
Capacity of reservoir	: 574 acre feet or 186,000,000 gallons
Discharge gates	: 2 12-inch pipes through base of dam opening into a screened intake chamber
Construction period	: August to December, 1924
Cost of construction	: \$65,000.00

Spillway structure (successive engineers, Wayne Loel & Harry Hawgood)

Construction activity	: moved 8,000 cu. yds. of dirt/rock
Concrete used	: 2,000 cubic yards
Control gates	: 4 radial gates, 11' long, 8' high (with)
Length of top of spillway	: about 32' (4 gates x 8 feet)
Construction period	: May, 1925 to September, 1926
Cost of construction	: \$80,000.00
Spillway capacity	: 7,000 cu. ft. per second

A letter dated February 16, 1939 from Nelson Taylor of Taylor & Taylor to Marblehead Land Company states that the dam is 175 feet long and cost over \$150,000.00 to build. The actual cost of the dam was listed as \$152,927.59 on a Division of Water Resources Form 2, "Application for Approval of Dam Built Prior to August 24, 1929". The 175 foot length reported by Taylor is apparently the length of the dam at the crest (140 ft.) plus the length of the four control gates of 32 ft., plus 3 feet for tip of rock outcropping separating the dam and spillway.

The Rindge Dam still stands solidly intact in 1993. There was damage to the south (west) wall of the spillway in the March 1938 flood and some additional damage since then. The March 1991 video tape enclosed shows the spillway still handling large volumes of water despite being 67 years of age. The storage capacity behind the dam and spillway is nil as the original 574 acre feet capacity has filled with with mud, rock, gravel and debris since 1924.

The Rindge Dam is accessible to hikers and trout fishermen who hike up Malibu Canyon to the base of the dam. The dam is visually accessible to the public from three different locations. The face of the dam and spillway is visible off Malibu Canyon Road from a promontory adjacent to the Sheriff's Honor Labor Camp site by parking in a 15 minute zone and following a short trail to the promontory overlook of the dam. The backside of the dam and spillway is visible from the first of four 15-minute parking overlooks on the east side of Malibu Canyon Road, driving north past the honor camp site. The Rindge Dam is also visible from a Piuma Road overlook

SECTION C : Description and Appearance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

continued-

at about the 1,500 foot elevation east of the dam site.

Attached to this Section C is an assessor's map (4456-34-902) coded with the following Roman numerals to indicate the location at which the photographs contained later in this section C were taken:

Code on View Code Map	Location at which photo was taken	Cross-ref: Sec. C photo nos.
I.	At base of dam or spillway in creek bottom	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
II.	Sheriff's Honor Labor Camp overlook promontory	8,10,12,13,15
III.	At or near the <u>first</u> of four Malibu Canyon 15-minute overlook sites North of II above.	9
IV.	Piuma Road overlook site, 1,500 ft. elevation, east of dam	11,14
V.	Aerial photo over site	16

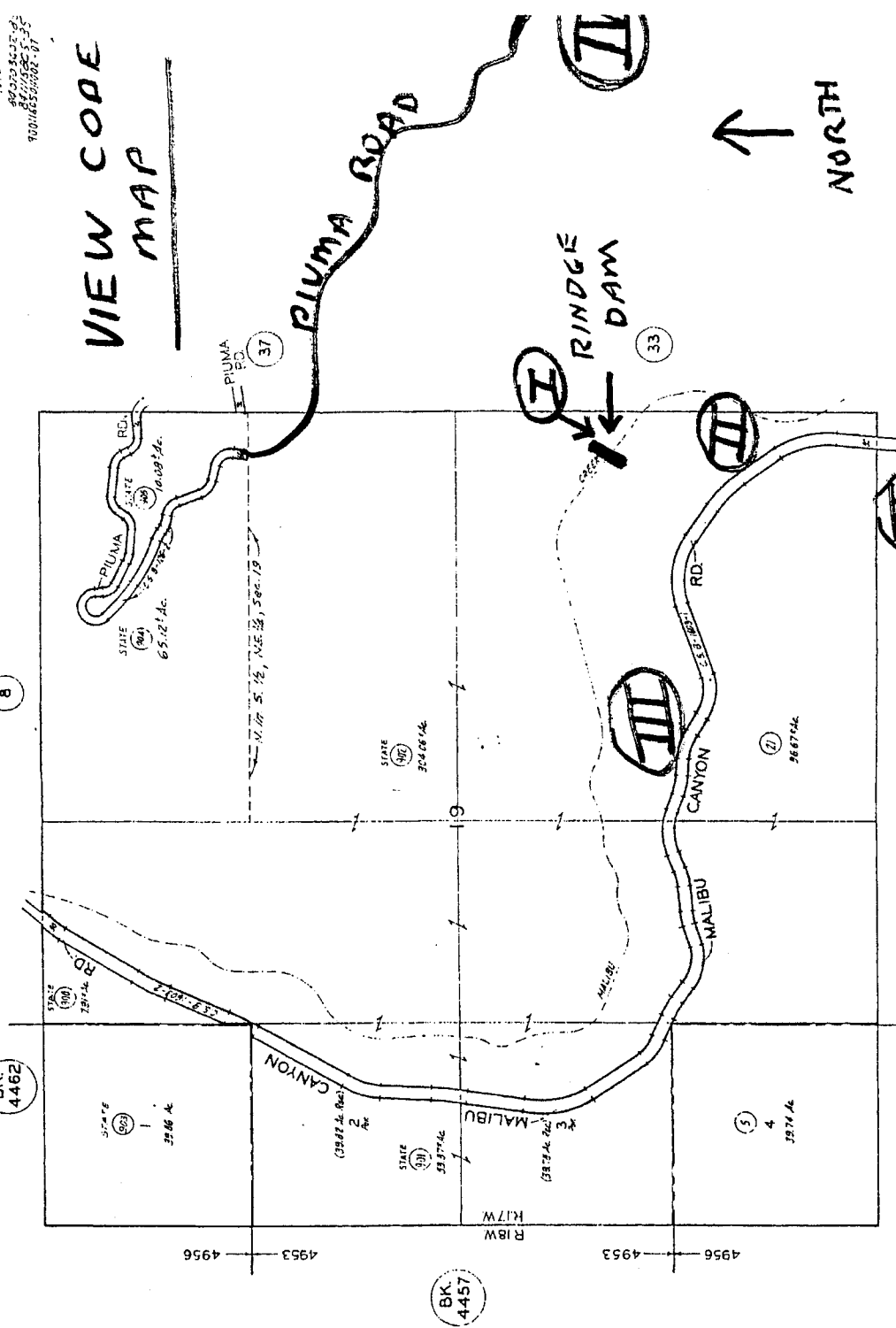
Enclosures to this Section C:

View Code Map (described above)

Listing of 16 photographs, including 1 1-minute video tape, to which the actual photographs follow.

Documents supporting content of Section C narrative above:

1. Letter from Wayne Loel to Marblehead Land Co dated April 23rd, 1925. (cover letter with notations about rails from "H, M & P.L.A. Ry"; second page listing specifications of Rindge Dam; 3rd page, "Rindge Reservoir No. 1" showing graph of millions of gallons and acre feet. Total of 3 pages.
2. "Application for Approval of Dam Built Prior to August 14, 1929". Form 2, California Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources. 2 pages.
3. Letter from Nelson Taylor, Taylor & Taylor Engineers, to Marblehead Land Company dated Feb. 16, 1939. 1 page.

VIEW CODE
MAP

NORTH

VIEW CODE (V)
IS AERIAL
ABOVE CREEK
AND DAM

BK.
4457

T.I.S., R.17W.

SECTION C: Description and Appearance - Photographs

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Section C Photo No.	Date	View Code	Description (all 8x10, except #16)	Photo I.D. & Source
1.	1924	I	Scaffolding & footings work on north (east) wall of dam	Malibu Lagoon Museum (MD-5)
2.	1924	I	Scaffolding work on dam	Malibu Lagoon Museum (MD-4)
3.	1926	I	Work around spillway intake wall on south (west) slope.	Malibu Lagoon Museum (MD-2)
4.	1926	I	Completed dam and spillway	Dept. of Water Resources
5.	1926	I	Completed dam: note cement buttresses supporting walkway on top of arch and the 5 1-foot high steps at each end of the arch, giving appearance of an "art deco" design. The 5 steps allow visual measurement of the depth of any overflow to the 5 foot design standard.	Dept. of Water Resources
6.	1926	I	Gates and Spillway	Dept. of Water Resources
7.	1926	I	Spillway showing incised (cast) "1926" - year of completion	Malibu Water Co. files
8.	1930's	II	Water behind dam and heavy flow down spillway	Malibu Lagoon Museum (MD-3)
9.	1930's	III	Dam overflows - view "down-creek" looking east (south)	Malibu Lagoon Museum (MD-7)
10.	1930's	II	Dam overflows - view "up-creek" looking west (north)	Malibu Lagoon Museum (MD-1)
11.	1952	IV	Dam, spillway and Sheriff's Honor Labor Camp site/ L. A. County scenic Dam and Malibu Canyon overlook site	Malibu Water Co. files
12.	1977	II	Dam and spillway	S.M. Evening Outlook 2/25/77 Joann Kelso Roberts
13.	1991	II	Dam and spillway	S.M. Evening Outlook 3/7/91 Bill Beebe
14.	1993	IV	Dam & Spillway	Sue Rindge 7/24/93
15.	1993	II	Dam & Spillway	Ron Rindge 7/26/93
16.	1991	V	1-min. video tape of Malibu Creek and Rindge Dam (no audio) aired by NBC News, 4PM, 3/21/91	NBC News 3/21/91

SECTION D : Historical and Architectural Significance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Historical Background of Malibu Canyon and Malibu Creek

Malibu Canyon is unique in the Santa Monica Mountains, as it is the only canyon created solely by the erosive action of a stream, Malibu Creek. (Gable, 43). Malibu Canyon is the only canyon cutting through the Santa Monica Mountains and draining the interior valleys. The Malibu drainage system dominates the Santa Monica Mountains; it is five times larger in area than the next largest system, Topanga Canyon. (Leonard, 103). For over 7,000 years, Malibu Canyon was the primary access route between coastal and inland Indian villages. (Gable, 43). Some historians believe that the large Chumash village, "The Pueblo de las Canoas" (Town of the Canoes), discovered and named by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo on October 10, 1542, was located at Malibu Lagoon where Malibu Creek empties into the Pacific. (Rindge, The Rediscovery of the Pueblo de las Canoas, 1985).

In 1804, Don Jose Bartolome Tapia received from the King of Spain, a Spanish land grant which was named Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit comprising about 13,330 acres with twenty-two miles of Pacific Ocean shore line between the present Ventura county line on the west and Las Flores Canyon on the east. In the Malibu Canyon area, the Ranch extended inland to approximately the present location of Palm Canyon Lane. After several changes in ownership, President Ulysses S. Grant signed a patent to the Malibu Rancho on August 29, 1872, giving clear title to Don Mateo Keller. The 1870 survey and plat defining the boundaries of the Malibu Rancho lands shows a lake at the mouth of Malibu Canyon, describes Malibu Canyon from this to the north Ranch line as "Canada Malibu", and describes Malibu Canyon north of the Ranch line as "Arroyo Malibu". (Malibu Lagoon Museum, 16).

In 1892 Frederick Hastings Rindge bought the Rancho Malibu from Henry Keller, the son of Matthew Keller. Prior to his death in 1905, Frederick Rindge purchased most of the Malibu Canyon lands north of the Ranch line, thereby owning about 4 miles of Malibu Canyon inland from the ocean. He also bought additional lands in Ventura County thereby expanding the ranch to 17,000 acres. (Malibu Lagoon Museum, 13-1)

History of Rindge Dam

In 1924, May K. Rindge, successor to Malibu lands from her husband, hired eminent geologist and engineer, Wayne Loel, to construct a dam in Malibu Canyon. In 1924 it was not necessary to have a permit to build a dam, but frequent inspections by State engineers were required. By March, 1924 a wagon road had been established to the dam site and initial preparations for laying the foundation were in progress. The first inspection by State engineers was made on March 27, 1924. (Stotsenberg). The State Division of Water Resources eventually required an "Application for Approval of a Dam Built Prior to August 14, 1929". Marblehead Land Company, with May K. Rindge as President, filed this application showing the purpose of the dam as "storage for irrigation on farm lands & domestic water". This application also stated that the use made of the water was "irrigation orchard and farm lands & domestic water".

SECTION D : Historical and Architectural Significance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

History of Rindge Dam - continued-

Accordingly, May K. Rindge set out to create a water management and distribution system to serve the agricultural lands on the Malibu plain, including water for the Rindge mansion (now Serra Retreat) and the Adamson House at Malibu Lagoon, both being constructed in the 1929-1930 era. The Adamson House is now owned by the State of California and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as well as also being a Registered California Historical Landmark. It is now operated by the State and a non-profit corporation, The Malibu Lagoon State Beach Interpretive Association, and is known as The Malibu Lagoon Museum. The linkage of the Historical Adamson House to the Rindge Dam three miles up Malibu Canyon is still evident in 1993 as a water valve on the grounds is marked, "dam water". The Adamson House was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rindge's daughter, Rhoda Rindge Adamson.

As noted in Section C above, the steel skeleton of the dam was constructed from dismantled rails of the historic Hueneme, Malibu and Port Los Angeles Railroad (1904-1924) which represented 6,930 lineal feet of rails and 138,600 pounds of high-quality steel. Actual concrete pouring began in August of 1924 and, in just a little over 4 months, was completed in December of that year with the completion of the arch at the crest of the dam. The use of the imported Belgian "Condor" cement, on-site sand, gravel and water, and the historic rails, make the Rindge Dam a one-of-a-kind dam in the Santa Monica Mountains Geographic Region, all of Los Angeles County and, probably, in the entire state of California. Since it was built at the motivation of May K. Rindge with the private funds of the Rindge family, the dam has historically been referred to as "The Rindge Dam".

The construction of the dam in the wilds of the narrow Malibu Canyon gorge was an engineering feat. Cement, rails, manpower and equipment had to be brought up 3 miles from the Malibu flat lands in steep, difficult terrain. The foundation of the dam extended 15 feet below the stream to bedrock. The concrete was mixed in a two-yard mixer, poured into buckets and the buckets of wet concrete were carried to the site using two "high lines" strung across Malibu Canyon 130 feet above the streambed. (Stotsenberg). 4,000 yards of concrete went into the dam and 2,000 yards into the spillway which indicates the two-yard mixer had to produce at least 3,000 batches of concrete to get the job done between 1924 and 1926.

The spillway, originally designed by Wayne Loel, was started in May, 1925. Difficulties between the Rindge people and Loel caused May Rindge to hire another engineer, Harry Hawgood, to complete the spillway which occurred in September, 1926. (Stotsenberg). State inspections of the dam in 1929 and 1930 became increasingly difficult, primarily in gaining access to the site to accomplish the work. In May, 1930 May Rindge wrote to the State engineer explaining her position on access to Malibu Canyon:

"It is not our intention to hinder you in your duties of inspection of the Malibu dam, but it is our intention to use our best efforts to protect our interests and the large investment that we have in the canyon. Many curious persons try to obtain admission on various pretexts to our home place, some succeed in gaining entrance, much to our

SECTION D : Historical and Architectural Significance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

History of Rindge Dam - continued-

annoyance, and we were therefore compelled to place a watchman at the gate..." (Stotsenberg).

State inspections and miscellaneous work continued during 1929-1932 and finally, the State issued an "Order Authorizing Use of Dam" on January 31, 1933 - nine years after it was completed (Stotsenberg). Inspections and reports continued over the years and the last "Certificate of Approval for Malibu Dam No. 773" was issued by the California Department of Water Resources on August 11, 1966. (Copies of these two documents are attached to the end of this Section D).

The Rindge Dam was the last of the four dams constructed on the Malibu Creek drainage course in Ventura and Los Angeles counties. A brief analysis comparing these four dams follows from information researched and published in 1986 by Dorothy Stotsenberg:

<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Name(s) of Dam</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Height ov.strm</u>	<u>Span at Crest</u>	<u>Original storage cap,-acre feet</u>
1904	Rocky Pass Reservoir (Las Alturas Lake) (Lake Sherwood Dam)	Ventura	55 ft.	400 ft.	5,000 acre feet
1913	Craggs Country Club (Century Ranch Dam at Malibu Creek State Pk)	L. A.	55 ft.	149 ft.	400 acre feet
1923	Malibou Lake Club	L. A.	50 ft.	120 ft.	1,000 acre feet
1924 & 1926	Rindge Dam (Rindge Reservoir No.1) . . . (Malibu Dam) (Malibu Dam No. 773)	L. A.	102 ft.	175 ft.* * span at crest of 1924 - dam was 140 feet, with 35 ft. on crest being added in 1926 with spillway & gates.	574 acre feet

From this information it is evident that of the three Los Angeles County dams, the Rindge Dam in Malibu Canyon was the highest, the longest in span at the crest, and the last to be constructed.

The original purpose of the Rindge Dam was to provide a water management and distribution system. An 8-inch steel pipe delivered the water from the dam to the lands in the Malibu plain below. The dam has withstood tremendous floods, including a 1927 flood caused by the rupturing of the Las Turas Dam (Lake Sherwood) which sent 15 feet of water over the top of the Rindge Dam (Stotsenberg). The flood of March, 1928 which caused the St. Francis Dam in San Francisco to collapse in Ventura County to collapse on March 12, 1928 and send 12 billion gallons of water down the Santa Clara River Valley, did not phase the Rindge Dam. This prompts the question, "Why did the Rindge Dam hold during the most devastating dam collapse in Southern California history?" The answer lies, in part, to the tremendous strength of the Rindge Dam (250 tons per sq. ft. as compared to a "computed strength

SECTION D : Historical and Architectural Significance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

History of the Rindge Dam -continued-

of 25 tons per sq. ft") which, besides the quality and density of materials incorporated in the dam, also resulted from the construction techniques used in erecting the Rindge Dam.

An April 23, 1924 letter from A. M. Strong (a hydraulic-mining consulting engineer working as an assistant to Wayne Loel) to W. F. McClure, State Engineer. reveals information about how the Rindge Dam was constructed:

"The amount of storage which can be obtained is so small (574 acre feet) in comparison with the height of the dam that it is necessary to keep the costs as low as possible with a maximum use of the material and equipment already owned by the (Rindge) Company. This made it possible for us to use the heavy rails for reinforcing and, at the same time, to support the forms with out the use of timbers".

Accordingly, this describes an innovative and unique method employed in the construction of the Rindge Dam.

Mr. Strong goes on to comment about the very favorable geologic formations on which the Rindge Dam was constructed:

"The shape of the bed-rock and side walls as well as the character of the rock in them are so near to ideal that a more perfect arch action will be secured than is the case of any existing dam." (underlining emphasis added).

Here Mr. Strong is providing additional reasons why the Rindge Dam was so strong, namely, that the geological formations around the dam were ideal for attaining maximum strength from the "arch action". Mr. Strong reaches this conclusion from an experimental and calculated real-condition scenario as he acknowledges earlier in his letter that "...little that is known about the action of arch dams in small radius"

Finally, Mr. Strong reveals a method of construction which may be one of the most important factors in achieving the strength realized in the completed dam:

"There is one matter on which I am placing a great deal of stress and that is to have continuous pouring without construction joints. So far no concrete has set over 24 hours with out being covered by a fresh layer. I would like to see this continued to the end."

Here Mr. Strong is emphasizing the importance of "continuous pouring" to avoid construction joints and thereby achieve maximum strength in the dam structure. Mr. Strong concludes his letter with an intimation that this Rindge Dam has new or "state of the art" characteristics in dam design when he writes:

"I would like very much to take you down to see the work the first time you can make it....I think it contains some very interesting points in dam design." (a copy of this letter is included in the end of this Section D).

SECTION D : Historical and Architectural Significance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest". - - - - -

History of the Rindge Dam -continued-

The March 1938 floods with an estimated 14,000-17,000 cu. ft. per second peak flow over the dam damaged a spillway wall but the dam did not fail nor has it failed during the many floods since 1938. These floods and annual run-offs gradually filled the storage area of the dam with rock, sand, mud and debris. By June 1, 1945 there was only 75½ acre feet of water behind the dam. (Taylor & Taylor, 6/1/45). In 1963 the 8-inch distribution pipe became inoperable, and only 97 100 cu. ft. units of water was billed to customers. (Brown & Campbell, 11 & 24). On June 27, 1966 The Malibu Water Company filed an application with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to allow it to abandon and discontinue its entire agricultural irrigation system. At that time the Rindge Dam impounded less than 30 acre feet of water and the costs to desilt the dam, rehabilitate the spillway and repair the transmission pipe lines were prohibitive. On January 4, 1967 the PUC concurred with the applicant and in its decision No. 71803, ordered:

"The applicant (Malibu Water Company) shall abandon its irrigation system and dam and shall record them on its books of account as nonoperative non-utility plant."

So, the Rindge Dam served its intended water management and distribution system for almost 40 years (1924-1963), although with declining efficiency as the storage system filled up with debris and the 8-inch main distribution pipe from the dam deteriorated with age and the elements. Today, in 1993, the storage area is completely filled and Malibu Creek flows directly to and down the spillway. In January 1984, 960 acres of Malibu Canyon lands, including the Rindge Dam were sold to the State of California to become part of Malibu Creek State Park.

Alternate Uses Proposed for Rindge Dam

In 1953, Harry McDowell proposed the operating of an asphalt plant behind the Rindge Dam. This plan was supported by the Marblehead Land Company, owners of the dam, and the Malibu Water Company, operators of the water system. However, a public hearing before the L. A. County Regional Planning Commission on November 23, 1953 brought forth community opposition on the grounds that an increase in truck traffic on recently completed Malibu Canyon Road would be too much of a hazard. On December 11, 1953 the Regional Planning Commission granted a permit for a gravel-crushing plant behind the Rindge Dam, but no asphalt plant at this location. McDowell protested but was denied the asphalt plant and the gravel-crushing operation was never started. (Stotsenberg).

In 1976, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District engineers proposed using the silt bed behind the dam to create sewage effluent disposal trenches. (Las Virgenes Enterprise, 12/26/76). A hearing in February, 1977 produced strong community opposition to this plan. (S. M. Outlook, 2/25/77) and the sewage percolation ponds were never constructed. A "fish ladder" was proposed to carry spawning steel-head trout over the top of the spillway to continue swimming up the Malibu Creek toward the Tapia Sewage Treatment plant about two miles above the dam. (Malibu Times, 11/11/88). This proposal is still

SECTION D : Historical and Architectural Significance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Alternate Uses Proposed for Rindge Dam - continued-

being studied as is a 1992 proposal by the Department of Fish and Game to tear down the dam to allow steelhead trout to migrate further up Malibu Creek to spawn.

All of these proposals have pros and cons to be considered. The inaccessibility of the site, the impact of heavy truck traffic on the heavily travelled, 2-lane Malibu Canyon Road, opposition by property owners downstream and upstream from the Rindge Dam, the effect of any change on the fish, fauna and animal life in the richly diverse wilderness of Malibu Canyon, the medium to high costs of the various proposals in a time of scarcity of tax dollars and other considerations must be weighed thoughtfully to see if any change from the status quo is acceptable from cost-benefit and environmental aspects.

In the mean time, the Rindge Dam stands as a unique historical structure in Malibu Canyon, no longer serving as a water source, but providing a barrier to increased human transference up and down the canyon, thereby preserving a state of natural wilderness in close proximity to millions of Southern Californians. The steelhead trout do indeed get only as far as the base of the Rindge Dam, but they continue to flourish in this rugged mountain stream for almost 70 years since the dam was constructed. Protection of the steelhead trout by relatively recent Fish and Game regulations should continue to insure their prosperity in their native habitat of Malibu Creek for years to come.

Whenever plans for the Rindge Dam are proposed and discussed, the debate must include consideration of historical, architectural, engineering, cultural and natural environmental aspects of the dam which might be lost or altered in the process of any change visited upon this unique resource.

Significance of Rindge Dam as a "Point of Historical Interest"

The Rindge Dam is proposed as a California Point of Historical Interest because it meets the criteria for Local or Los Angeles County-wide importance as discussed in detail in the historical summary above. The criteria being met are as follows:

1. The Rindge Dam and spillway is the highest, the longest span and the last dam constructed (1924-1926) in the only canyon (Malibu Canyon) bisecting the Santa Monica Mountains Geographic Region of Los Angeles County to drain the interior valleys. It is constructed in the largest drainage system in the Santa Monica Mountains. Its construction, between March, 1924 and September, 1926 - 67 to 69 years ago, is safely assumed to be "beyond the recall of living man", in that all persons directly engaged in its design or construction in a material way have probably expired. None of the members of the committee submitting this application, who have long-standing knowledge and ties to the

SECTION D : Significance of Rindge Dam as a Point of Hist. Interest

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Significance -continued-

Malibu area or the Rindge-Adamson families, are aware of any person still alive who may have worked on this project.

2. The Rindge Dam is architecturally significant because of the following design, engineering and construction factors which make it a one-of-a-kind dam in the Santa Monica Mountains Geographic Region and all of Los Angeles County:
 - a. The steel skeletal structure of the dam is comprised of rails from the historic (1904-1924) "Hueneme, Malibu and Port Los Angeles Railroad", making the dam unique in Los Angeles County and possibly in the entire state as no other structure of this magnitude is known to have used rails from this historic railroad.
 - b. The construction of the dam was an engineering achievement. It was accomplished in steep, rugged, inaccessible (not easily accessible) terrain, using on-site materials of rock, gravel, sand and water; all other materials such as 30-foot rails, 30,000 sacks of imported Belgian cement, equipment and manpower had to be transported from the coast three miles up the rugged canyon to the site. Despite these difficulties, the dam was "poured with cement" and completed in just over 4 months (August-December, 1924).
 - c. The construction methods used in erecting the dam were unique in that the rails which became the steel reinforcement of the dam were also used to support the forms for the cement without the use of heavy wooden timbers normally used in such a project. Also the method of "continuous pouring" of concrete (no concrete was allowed to set over 24 hours without being covered by a fresh layer) eliminated construction joints (Strong, 9/3/24).
 - d. The strength of the dam is exceptional. The average strength of materials in the dam as shown by tests was 250 tons per sq. ft. - 10 times the maximum computed strength of 25 tons per sq. ft. as designed! (Loel, 4/23/25). The tremendous strength of the Rindge Dam was proven when 15 feet of water above the top of the dam cascaded down Malibu Creek in 1927 when the Las Turas Dam (Lake Sherwood) gave way, (Stotsenberg), even though designed for only 5 feet of overflow (Loel, 4/23/25). Similar peak flood flows (St. Francis Dam in 1928) (March, 1938 flood) have had no effect on the basic structure of the dam.
 - e. The designed "arch action" of the dam with the geology of the site made it the "more perfect of any existing dam" in 1924. (Strong, 9/3/24). The "constant radius arch" design used with the ideal bed-rock and side walls geology at the site assured "a more perfect arch action...than is the case with any existing dam". (Strong, 9/3/24).
 - f. The ratio of the storage capacity attained (574 acre feet) to the height of the dam (102 feet) at the Rindge Dam was the lowest of the 4 dams built on the Malibu Creek drainage

SECTION D : Significance of Rindge Dam as a Point of Hist. Interest

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Significance -continued-

basin. The ratio of the Rindge Dam was 5.63 acre feet of water per foot of dam height (574 divided by 102). The following table compares this ratio of the Rindge Dam with that of the other three dams constructed up stream on the Malibu Creek drainage course:

Dam	County	^{Acre} Feet	Height	Ratio of 1 AF/Ft.Hgt
Rocky Pass Reservoir	Ventura	5,000	55 ft.	90.91
Craggs Country Club	L. A.	400	55 ft.	7.27
Malibou Lake Club	L. A.	1,000	50 ft.	20.00
Rindge Dam	L. A.	574	102 ft.	5.63

The 5.63 acre feet per foot of dam height at the Rindge Dam was even lower than the 7.27 ratio of the Craggs Country Club (Century Ranch) Dam at Malibu Creek State Park.

- g. The design of the top of the arch of the Rindge Dam includes a walkway supported by concrete buttresses with 5 steps at each end of the arch giving the dam an "Art Deco" look to it rather than an uninteresting top with no design features at all. (See Section C, photos #4, 5, 11, 12, 14 and 15). The 5 1-foot high steps allow visual measurement of overflow depth up to the 5 ft. design standard.
 - h. The completion of the spillway in 1926 is historically and visually portrayed with the year "1926" incised (cast) into the face of the spillway. (See Section C, Photo #7).
3. The Rindge Dam is significant due to historic economic factors. The dam provided a water management and distribution system for the development of agriculture on the Malibu plain 2-3 miles below the dam. For almost 40 years the dam and its transmission pipelines allowed the cultivation of citrus and fruit trees, flowers and other crops as well as providing landscape irrigation water for the grounds of the Rindge mansion (now Serra Retreat) and other Malibu Canyon residence-farms. Rindge Dam water also irrigated the orchards and grounds of the historic Adamson House (home of Rhoda Rindge Adamson, daughter of Frederick and May Rindge), a Registered California Historical Landmark as well as being listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is located 3 miles down-stream from the Rindge Dam at Malibu Lagoon State Beach. A photo at the end of this Section D shows a water valve on the grounds of the Adamson House marked, "dam water".
 4. The Rindge Dam is significant for cultural reasons as it was an important structure involved in the settlement and development of the Malibu Canyon plains (flat lands) by the Rindge family, the last owners of the Spanish land grant, Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit. The story of the Rindge and Adamson families, the Rancho Malibu and the Rindge Dam is interpreted at the Malibu Lagoon Museum for the education

SECTION D : Significance of Rindge Dam as a Point of Hist. Interest

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Significance -continued-

and enjoyment of present and future generations. Since the Rindge Dam is linked so strongly in the history of the Malibu area and gives an expanded perspective on the local history of Malibu Canyon, it is a vital part of one's gaining knowledge about and interpreting the history of Malibu.

5. Finally, the Rindge Dam is accessible to the public. Hardy persons, such as hikers and trout fishermen, can walk up Malibu Creek to the base of the Rindge Dam. The dam is visually accessible to the public from two 15-minute view overlooks on Malibu Canyon Road. (See Section C, view codes II & III). It is also visually accessible to the public from the Piuma Road overlook at 1,500 foot elevation on the east ridgeline of Malibu Canyon. (See Section C, view code IV).

Conclusion:

Because of all the reasons discussed above, the applicant believes the Rindge Dam meets the criteria to be designated a California Point of Historical Interest.

Documents supporting Section D narrative above are enclosed as follows:

1. "The Malibu Dam: Going Back 62 Years to Another Facet of the Rindge Era", by Dorothy Stotsenberg. A research paper published in the Malibu Surfside News, September 4, 1986. 3-page bibliography of author is attached to the 5 pages of the published paper: total, 8 pages.
2. Photo of water valve on the grounds of the Adamson House (the Malibu Lagoon Museum) at Malibu Lagoon State Beach with metal label marked "Dam Water". Photo by Louis T. Busch, taken on 7/26/93.
3. Certificate of Approval issued by California Division of Water Resources dated 15 October 1935 but indicating an inspection date of Dam No. 773 of March 14, 1930.
4. "Order Authorizing Use of Dam" issued by California Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources., Dated 31st day of January, 1933.
5. Certificate of Approval issued by California Department of Water Resources for "Dam No 773", dated 11 August 1966.
6. Letter by A. M. Strong, consulting engineer, dated September 3, 1924. 2 pages.
7. Letter by Nelson Taylor, Taylor & Taylor consulting engineers, dated June 1, 1945. 4 pages.
8. Brown & Caldwell: "Report to Malibu Water Co: Revenue Requirements for Rehabilitated Irrigation System." Feb.1966.Pg.24 of 3

SECTION D : Documents supporting Section D. Narrative -continued-

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Documents supporting Section D narrative above enclosed -continued-

9. California Public Utilities Commission: Decision No. 71803 dated January 4, 1967. 8 pages.
10. Personal recollections of Louis T. Busch. July, 1993. 1 page.
11. Personal recollections of Ronald L. Rindge. July, 1993. 3 pages.

SECTION D: " Historical and Architectural Significance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Personal Recollections of Ronald L. Rindge, regarding Rindge Dam

Memories of the Rindge Dam in Malibu Canyon are based on activities during my residency in Malibu from 1938 to June, 1956. During the years of 1942 - 1952 I often hiked up Malibu Creek starting from the Cross Creek Road crossing of Malibu Creek or from the end of Palm Lane and ending at the lake formed behind the Rindge Dam. During this 10-year period, when I was 8 to 18 years old, I would fish for trout or steelhead, being occasionally successful with trout and usually failing to catch a steelhead. The steelhead were in Malibu Creek all the way to the base of the Rindge Dam.

One favorite pool for steelhead was located just above and adjacent to the Cross Creek Road crossing on the west bank under a large sycamore tree, just about .8 mile from the confluence of Malibu Creek and the ocean. There were always 2 to 4 steelhead visible in the pool, but I never caught one nor did I ever know of any angler who did catch one of these elusive fish from that pond. The consensus of fishermen trying to catch steelhead was to hike two or more miles to the base of the Rindge Dam where better catches could be expected from the many pools ponded along the way. Besides our quest for fish in Malibu Creek, we young people had two or three favorite swimming holes to while away the hours in the paradise of Malibu Canyon and Creek.

In the summer of 1952, my father died, I had just graduated from high school and I was preparing to enter Loyola University (Playa Del Rey) to major in accounting. My aunt, Rhoda Rindge Adamson, was President of the Malibu Water Company which, at that time, operated the water system in Malibu including the agricultural water distribution from the Rindge Dam to the farmers and flower growers on the alluvial plain of Malibu Canyon below Palm Lane. I hired on at Malibu Water Company to earn money to finance my college education.

During my four years at Malibu Water Company (1952-1956), I worked under the supervision of Lee Imel, a conscientious and very knowledgeable overseer of the Malibu water system. Some of my co-workers were Floyd, Richard and an American Indian, Earl Armstrong. We all worked on repairing leaks in the system (all hours in all kinds of weather), installing water meters, installing pipelines, testing the accuracy of water meters, servicing the water treatment and filtration plant adjacent to Cross Creek Road, and, the worst duty of all, hoeing weeds around well sites, tank sites and pump houses. I also was often assigned the task of driving a three-wheel motorcycle up Malibu Canyon Road to post metal "No Trespassing - No Shooting - No Fishing" signs on the easterly side of Malibu Canyon Road above Malibu Creek below.

Once or twice a month, I was assigned to "walk the dam line". This entailed my being driven up Malibu Canyon Road to a point just

SECTION D : Historical and Architectural Significance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Personal Recollections of Ronald L. Rindge regarding Rindge Dam

- continued:

north of the Sheriff's honor labor camp site just above the Rindge Dam, about 3 miles above the junction of Webb Way and Pacific Coast Highway. I was let off with some steel-screw repair plugs, copper and rubber repair bands and clamps, pipe and crescent wrenches, a chisel, a ball-peen hammer and a wire brush. These implements were to be used to repair any leaks I might find in "walking the Dam line" from the base of the Rindge Dam down to the Malibu plain.

After being dropped off, I would take a steep trail down the westerly slope of Malibu Canyon, arriving at the control gates and spillway of the Rindge Dam. I would traverse the spillway by walking on planking above the spillway and the four control gates to the rock formation in the middle of the dam which separated the gates and spillway from the northerly-arched main segment of the Dam. I would scramble over this rocky outcropping and then walk across the main section of the Dam which had a post and cable hand-rail at that time. The control gates were functional in those years being raised in the winter to allow water to flow down Malibu Creek and closed in the summer to capture the winter rain runoff of the upstream Malibu drainage basin.

Near the easterly junction of the Dam with the easterly slope of Malibu Canyon, there was the intake pipe into which the water behind the dam poured on its way in the 8-inch steel dam line to the Malibu plain 2-3 miles downstream. I checked the perforated cap of this intake pipe to clear it of any debris that might be lodged in its apertures and also to set it a couple of feet below the surface of the water to assure continued in-flow to the intake pipe. After this brief duty, I would check the Dam-Keeper's block-house for any unauthorized occupants (I never found any!), and then walk down a steep trail on the eastern side of the canyon to the base of the dam. I would then proceed to "walk the line" checking for leaks in the 8-inch pipe which generally was 15 - 20 feet above Malibu Creek on the east slope of the Canyon.

In the 1952-1956 era, the Dam line was 28 to 32 years old and there were a number of plugs and clamps used to repair the line evident prior to my treks down the canyon. It was not necessary to see the 8" line close-up all the way down, as, if there was a leak, the high pressure in the gravity-flow pipe would make a large "hissing" sound and/or a plume of water visible up to 100 yards away. In those years I would discover a leak about every 3rd trip down the line; of these I usually was able to repair most. Serious, massive leaks required shutting off the line at gate valves between the leak and the Dam to either install a massive repair clamp or to weld a plate over the fissure. We tried to notify the agricultural users on the Malibu plain of such water turn-offs; however, notifi-

SECTION D. Historical and Architectural Significance

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Personal Recollections of Ronald L. Rindge regarding Rindge Dam

- continued:

cation or not, we shut the line down to repair it as rapidly as possible. The shut-off valves did not always turn the flow completely off, even though I would "work the valves" while walking the line to keep them somewhat loose and functional.

I left the Malibu Water Company in June, 1956 to be married and to start my career in public accounting. I believe the water from the Rindge Dam continued to flow until the early to mid 1960's, which means the reservoir formed by the Rindge Dam served its primary purpose for a 40-year period starting in 1924.

Ronald L. Rindge
July 22, 1993

SECTION E : Letter of Support

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Attach the Transmittal Letter from the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to complete this Section E.

SECTION .F : Bibliography: Books, Files and Reports

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Included in application

Sect.	Docum.	Alphabetical Listing of Books, Files and Reports RE: Rindge Dam
D	8	Brown and Caldwell, Consulting engineers. Report to Malibu Water Company: "Revenue Requirements for Rehabilitated Irrigation System". San Marino. February, 1966. 36 pages.
D	10	Busch, Louis T. Personal recollections of Rindge Dam. July, 1993. California Division of Water Resources, Sacramento: Official file on Dam No. 773, 1924 to present.
C	12	"Application for Approval of Dam Built Prior to August 14, 1929". 2 pages.
D	3	Certificate of Approval dated October 1935 for an inspection on March 14, 1930.
D	4	"Order Authorizing Use of Dam". January 31, 1933.
D	5	Certificate of Approval dated August 11, 1966.
D	9	California Public Utilities Commission: Decision No. <u>71803</u> dated January 4, 1967. 8 pages. Fitzgerald, Gerald C., Consulting Engineer. Report on Malibu Dam and Spillway ersoion. Sept. 29, 1953. 5 pages. Gable, Barrie and Valerie, Mary Pat Fisher. <u>Malibu</u> . Malibu: Malibu Books, 1984. 64 pages. Pages 42 and 43. Leonard, III, N. Nelson. <u>Natural and Social Environments of the Santa Monica Mountains (6,000 BC to 1,800 AD)</u> . Annual Report, Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles. 1971.
C	1	Loel, Wayne. Letter to Marblehead Land Co. dated April 23rd, 1925. 3 pages Malibu Lagoon Museum. <u>The Malibu Story</u> . Malibu: Malibu Lagoon Museum, 1985. 60 pages. Malibu Water Company. File on Rindge Dam. Reports, sketches, photos, correspondence. Application No. <u>48586</u> to California Public Utilities Commission dated June 17, 1966, filed on June 27, 1966. Quiros, Mario C., Land Surveyor. File on Rindge Dam. Reports, drawings, sketches, correspondence. 1952 - 1969.
D	11	Rindge, Ronald L.. Personal recollections of Rindge Dam. July, 1993 <u>The Rediscovery of the Pueblo de las Canoas</u> . Malibu: Malibu Lagoon Museum, 1985. 60 pages.
D	1	Stotsenberg, Dorothy. "The Rindge Dam: Going Back 62 Years to Another Facet of the Rindge Era". A research paper published in the <u>Malibu Surfside News</u> , Sept. 4, 1986.
D	6	Strong, A. M. Letter to W. F. McClure, State Engineer. September 3rd, 1924. 2 pages.

SECTION F : Bibliography: Books, Files and Reports -continued-

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Included in
application

Sect. Docum. Alphabetical Listing, continued:

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| C. | 3 | Taylor, Nelson. Taylor & Taylor Engineers. Letter to Marblehead Land Co. dated February 16, 1939. 1 page. |
| D | 7 | Letter to Marblehead Land Co. RE: Rindge Reservoir Improvement. June 1, 1945. 4 pages. |

Bibliography - Newspaper Articles:

Daily News: "Anglers, Wildlife Officials Differ on Dam. Malibu Creek Dam May Come Down". July 13, 1992.
"Restoration Proposal for Malibu Creek to Get Further Study". July 22, 1992.

Las Virgenes Enterprise: "Rindge Dam Tests Reclaimed Water". December 23, 1976.

Malibu Surfside News: "The Malibu Dam: Going Back 62 Years to Another Facet of the Rindge Era" by Dorothy Stotsenberg. Sept.4,1986.
"Raining Beauty". January 16, 1992.
"Malibu Dam Strategy Still Under Study". Aug. 20, 1992.
Letter to Editor: "Solutions", by E. D. Michael. Dec.31,1992
"Coastal Panel OK's Tests in Malibu Creek-May Lead to Dam Removal Proposal". July 22, 1993.

Malibu Times: "4-Year Struggle to Save Steelhead Enters New Phase", By Stewart Allen. November 11, 1988.
"Rindge Dam Could Go", by Chris Ford. April 15, 1993.
Letter to Editor: "Pollution Forgotten", by Richard Idler. May 6, 1993.

Moneysaver-(Thousand Oaks): "Creek Purchase Ahead?". Dec. 23, 1976.

News Chronicle-(Thousand Oaks): "Long Donation, Canyon Purchase Plan Criticized". October 18, 1976.

Outlook Mail-(Santa Monica): "Help on the Way. Dam 'Elevator' Rides Will Aid the Spawning Steelhead", by Bill Beebe. Mar.13, 1991

Santa Monica Evening Outlook:

"Proposed Treatment Site: Malibu Dam Becomes Sewage Uproar Issue", by Joann Kelso Roberts. February 25, 1977.
"Malibu Waterfall". March 6, 1980.

SECTION G : Supplementary Materials Appendix

Application to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California for the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park (unincorporated area of Los Angeles County), California to be designated as a California "Point of Historical Interest".

Enclosures to Section G:

1. 1939 Map: "General Plan for Development of Rancho Malibu" by George Gibbs, Landscape Architect & City Planner. March 1st, 1939.
Page 1: Map title, Scale and Key Legend.
Page 2: Rindge Dam ("Reservoir") outlined and identified thereon.
2. 1948 (Revised Nov. 1951) Map: "Malibu Water Company Map of Water Facilities" by Gerald C. Fitzgerald.
Page 1: Map title and scale.
Page 2: Notations on Map:
 - A. "Rindge Dam & Reservoir".
 - B. "8" (inch) Steel (pipeline) from Rindge Dam
 - C. "8" (inch) Steel (pipeline) from Rindge Dam
3. Undated chart of Malibu Water Company: "Fig. 3-7 Malibu Water Company, Irrigation System". Upper left-hand corner notes: "8,000' to Rindge Dam". Circa, 1960.

REFERENCES CITED

Brown and Caldwell

- 1962 Report of Malibu Water Company for an Adjustment in Water Rates. July. Brown and Caldwell Consulting Engineers, San Marino, California. On file, Louis T. Busch Associates, Malibu, California.
- 1966 Report to Malibu Water Company: Revenue Requirements for Rehabilitated Irrigation Systems. Brown and Caldwell Consulting Engineers, San Marino, California. On file, Louis T. Busch Associates, Malibu, California.

California Public Utilities Commission

- 1967 Decision No. 71803. 4 January. California Public Utilities Commission, Sacramento. On file, Louis T. Busch Associates, Malibu, California.

Department of Water Resources, Division of Design and Construction

- 1992 *Rindge Dam: Safety Inspection Report for California Department of Parks and Recreation. Memorandum Report.* State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Water Resources, Division of Design and Construction, Sacramento.

Division of Engineering and Irrigation

- 1928 Supervision of Dams. 21 May. State of California, Department of Public Works, Division of Engineering and Irrigation, Sacramento. On file, State of California, Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, Sacramento.

Division of Water Resources

- 1930 Application for Approval of Dam Built Prior to August 14, 1929. State of California, Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources, Sacramento. On file, Louis T. Busch Associates, Malibu, California.
- 1954 Untitled fact sheet. State of California, Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources, Sacramento. On file, State of California, Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, Sacramento.

Doyle, Thomas W., Toni Doyle, Charlotte H. Laubach, Frederick C. May, John J. Merrick, Luanne Pfeifer, Ronald L. Rindge, and Juanita B. Ringer

- 1985 *The Malibu Story: The Saga of an Old Spanish Land Grant, Its Authentic Legends and the Colorful People Who Shaped Its History.* Malibu Lagoon Museum, Malibu, California.

Eaton, E. C.

- 1924 Malibu Creek Dams. 23 April. State of California, Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources, Sacramento. On file, State of California, Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, Sacramento.

Fitzgerald, G. C.

- 1913 Map of Malibu Creek from Knagenhelm's Dam (Cold Creek) to Pacific Ocean and that Portion of the Malibu Ranch Adjacent to Malibu Creek, Los Angeles County, California. G. C. Fitzgerald, Surveyor. On file, Quiros Surveying, Malibu, California.

Gilliland, Doris

- 1947 The History of Rancho Malibu. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of History, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Hardesty, Donald L., and Barbara J. Little

- 2000 *Assessing Site Significance: A Guide for Archaeologists and Historians*. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek, California.

Hyatt, Edward

- 1932 Correspondence to Marblehead Land Company. 9 July. State of California, Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources, Sacramento. On file, State of California, Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, Sacramento.
- 1935 Certificate of Approval of Malibu Lake Dam. 15 October. State of California, Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources, Sacramento. On file, State of California, Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, Sacramento.

Jackson, Donald C.

- 1995 *Building the Ultimate Dam: John S. Eastwood and the Control of Water in the West*. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence.

Loel, Wayne

- 1925 Correspondence to Marblehead Land Company. 23 April. On file, Louis T. Busch Associates, Malibu, California.

McClure, W. F.

- 1924a Correspondence to A. M. Strong, Consulting Engineer. 20 March. California State Engineer, Sacramento. On file, State of California, Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, Sacramento.
- 1924b Correspondence to Wayne Loel. 27 August. California State Engineer, Sacramento. On file, State of California, Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, Sacramento.

National Park Service

- 1991 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (revised)*. National Register Bulletin No. 15. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Quiros, Mario C.

- 1966 Correspondence to Marblehead Land Company. 28 September. On file, Louis T. Busch Associates, Malibu, California.
- 1969 Correspondence to Marblehead Land Company. 20 February. On file, Louis T. Busch Associates, Malibu, California.

Robinson, W. W., and Lawrence Clark Powell

- 1958 *The Malibu: Southern California's Famous Rancho, Its Romantic History and Present Charm*. Ward Ritchie Press, Los Angeles, California.

Santa Monica Evening Outlook

- 1975 Malibu Mirrors Rindge's Beliefs. 17 May:21-22. On file, Santa Monica Historical Society Museum, Santa Monica, California.
- 1980 Malibu Waterfall (photograph). 6 March. On file, personal collection of Ronald L. Rindge, Cayucos, California.

Schnitter, N. J.

- 1997 The Evolution of the Arch Dam. In *Dams*, edited by Donald C. Jackson, pp. 67-78. Studies in the History of Civil Engineering, Vol. 4. Ashgate Publishing Company, Brookfield, Vermont.

Stotsenberg, Dorothy

- 1986 The Malibu Dam: Going Back 62 Years to Another Facet of the Rindge Era. *Malibu Surfside News* 4 September:11-14. Malibu, California.

Stotsenberg, Dorothy, Louis T. Busch, Thomas W. Doyle, Anne Payne, and Ronald L. Rindge

- 1993 Rindge Dam (Los Angeles County), Application for California Point of Historical Interest. Committee to Designate the Rindge Dam as a California Point of Historical Interest. On file, County of Los Angeles Historical Landmarks and Records Commission, Los Angeles.

Sterner, Matthew A., and Scott Thompson

- 2004 *Work Plan: National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Rindge Dam, Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Technical Report 04-58. Statistical Research, Tucson.

Strong, A. M.

- 1924 Correspondence to W. F. McClure, State Engineer. 3 September. On file, State of California, Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, Sacramento.

Taylor, Nelson

- 1945 Correspondence to H. C. Bonsall, Marblehead Land Company. 1 June. Taylor and Taylor Consulting Engineers, Los Angeles. On file, Louis T. Busch Associates, Malibu, California.

APPENDIX D:

Native American Consultation Documentation

APPENDIX REMOVED AS
COMPLETE CONSULTATION
DOCUMENTATION IS
INCLUDED IN APPENDIX K

APPENDIX E:

**State Historic Preservation Office
Correspondence**

APPENDIX REMOVED AS
COMPLETE CONSULTATION
DOCUMENTATION IS
INCLUDED IN APPENDIX K

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**Lisa Ann L. Mangat, *Director*

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Telephone: (916) 445-7000 FAX: (916) 445-7053

calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

December 13, 2017

In reply refer to: COE_2016_1021_001

Mr. Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District
1455 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94103-1398

RE: Continuing Section 106 Consultation for the Ecosystem Restoration Project at
Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. De Mesa:

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) received your letter on November 13, 2017 continuing consultation on the above referenced project to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) is responding to comments I provided in a letter dated July 10, 2017. The COE is currently requesting concurrence on their eligibility determinations and finding of *adverse effect* for the proposed undertaking, and has provided the following document for review:

- *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California* (California Department of Parks and Recreation, REVISED October 2017)

The COE is partnering with the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) to implement the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study (Project). Since the previous consultation, the COE has tentatively selected the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP) as the chosen project alternative. The Project under the LPP will include removal of the Rindge Dam concrete arch and spillway structure; removal of impounded sediments behind the dam; modification/removal of eight upstream aquatic habitat barriers on Las Virgenes and Cold Creeks; disposal of concrete and sediment at the Calabasas Landfill; and placement of one-third volume of impounded sediment along the Malibu nearshore area via barges.

The COE previously consulted on their historic property identification efforts for the proposed project. In their letter, the COE has clarified that the sediment removal will not

impact pre-dam topography and will only remove sediment impounded behind Rindge Dam that has been eroded from other portions of the watershed. Therefore, the COE will not be completing a geoarchaeological sensitivity assessment. In addition, the newly identified shipwreck in the APE was examined and determined to be less than 50-years in age, and was therefore not evaluated as a potential historic property.

The COE has identified and evaluated the following resources (Table 1) in the revised APE for the chosen project alternative:

Table 1: Resources in Malibu Creek Restoration Project APE

Resource Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
P-19-004428	Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 site	Recommended not eligible*
P-19-004429	Rindge Dam water pipeline	Recommended Eligible as contributor to Rindge Dam*
P-19-186946	Rindge Dam	Recommended Eligible, Criteria C*
P-19-190759	White Oak Farm Dam & Pumphouse	Recommended not individually eligible; contributor to White Oak Farm*
P-19-190760	Piuma Road Culvert (CC1)	Recommended not eligible*

***COE is requesting concurrence on eligibility determination**

The COE has concluded that proposed undertaking would have an adverse effect on the Rindge Dam and Rindge Dam Pipeline, and has requested comments on their determinations of eligibility and finding of effect. After reviewing the submitted materials, the following comments are provided:

- I continue to concur that the Rindge Dam (P-19-186946) is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. **I concur** that the Rindge Dam Water Pipeline (P-19-004429) is eligible as a contributor to the Rindge Dam, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2).
- I reiterate my previous request for the COE to provide an analysis of the character-defining features of the Rindge Dam in order to guide appropriate resolution of effects under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Additional information about Warren Loel, his engineering accomplishments, why he is recognized in his field, and how the dam expresses a particular phase in his career, aspect of his work, or a particular idea or theme in his craft is necessary to substantiate the eligibility argument under C (National Register Bulletin 15, p. 20). Rarity does also not automatically justify significance; one must also explain why it is significant (NR Bulletin 15, p. 9)

- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), the COE has determined that site P-19-004428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 site) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. I **concur**.
- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), the COE has determined that P-19-190760 (Piuma Road Culvert/CC1) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. I still do not have enough information to concur with this determination as the COE has not provided a complete evaluation under all four National Register criteria. Although preliminary research indicates that the culvert is not associated with an important individual, a cohesive argument has not been provided to substantiate the conclusion that the resource is not significant under Criteria A and B. In addition, the culvert has not been evaluated for its potential significance under Criteria C and D.
- The COE has determined that the White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse (P-19-190759) are contributing elements to the White Oak Farm, but that the White Oak Farm would not be adversely affected by the removal of the dam. Sufficient context regarding the significance of gentleman's ranches or the significance of 20th century ranch architecture in the Santa Monica Mountains has not been provided to support the eligibility of White Oak Farm. In addition, the COE has not provided an argument for how the dam and pumphouse contribute to the significance of the White Oak Farm, or for how removal of these resources would not adversely affect the White Oak Farm as a whole. As such I am unable to concur with the COE's eligibility determination for P-19-190759, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2).
- Please update the DPR forms for all of the resources in the APE to include a current eligibility evaluation. The DPR forms need to include enough information in order to be stand-alone documents able to convey all of the relevant information without an associated report.
- Please provide an update on the status of Native American consultation, if any sites of religious or cultural significance to Native American Tribes will be impacted by the proposed undertaking, and how COE and CDPR will respond to concerns raised during consultation.
- Please provide the additional requested information in order to continue consultation on eligibility determinations. Once eligibility has been established, an assessment of effects will need to be made for each historic property in the APE, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(a). Please provide this information prior to consulting on an MOA.

Mr. De Mesa
December 13, 2017
Page 4

COE_2016_1021_001

I look forward to continuing consultation with the COE for this undertaking under 36 CFR 800. For more information or if you have any questions, please contact Koren Tippet, Archaeologist, at (916) 445-7017 or koren.tippet@parks.ca.gov or Kathleen Forrest, Historian, at (916) 445-7022 or kathleen.forrest@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Julianne', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

November 8, 2017

Planning Division

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite
Sacramento, California 95816-7100

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (USACE) and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) are partner agencies for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACE and the CDPR intend to re-establish aquatic habitat connectivity in Malibu Creek by removing Rindge Dam as well as modifying and/or removing upstream aquatic barriers on Cold Creek and Las Virgenes Creek. Authority for project studies was initially contained in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1999 (P.L. 106-53, Section 211) as an amendment to the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Currently the aquatic habitat in Malibu Creek is not connected above and below Rindge Dam, a 100-foot tall concrete arch dam. The dam itself is no longer functional and is filled with approximately 780,000 cubic yards of sediment. The Malibu Creek Watershed contains habitat for endangered and threatened species. The dam, as well as the area surrounding the dam, is within lands operated by CDPR.

The USACE previously consulted with you on October 14, 2016 in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 for review and comment on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking (COE_2016_1021_001). Your office responded on November 14, 2016 that the APE was appropriately determined and documented. Both agencies subsequently consulted with your office on June 9, 2017 regarding determinations of eligibility (36 CFR 800.4(c)(2) and California Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024.1) and effect (36 CFR 800.6 and PRC 5024.5) on eight resources for the proposed undertaking for two alternatives, the National Economic Development plan and the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP).

The USACE has assessed comments provided during the January-March 2017 concurrent review of the public draft report, including resource agency and public comments. USACE has selected the LPP, known as Alternative 2b2, as the tentatively recommended plan for the agency, pending completion of the feasibility report and approval by the USACE Chief of Engineers. Project construction would require future authorization and appropriation of funds by Congress.

The LPP reestablishes aquatic habitat connectivity in Malibu Creek by removal of the Rindge Dam concrete arch and the spillway structure; removal of impounded sediments contained behind the dam; and modification/removal of eight upstream aquatic habitat barriers on Las Virgenes and Cold creeks. Disposal of concrete associated with the dam removal will take place at the Calabasas Landfill. About one-third of the volume of Rindge Dam impounded sediment is a sand-rich layer that will be trucked to Ventura Harbor and placed on barges for placement along the Malibu nearshore area, downcoast of Malibu Pier. The remaining two-thirds volume of impounded sediment will be placed in the Calabasas Landfill. Stream excavation sites at Rindge Dam and areas impacted by construction activities at the upstream aquatic habitat barriers will be revegetated.

The purpose of this letter is to continue consultation with your office regarding determinations of eligibility and effect under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and to respond to questions about the undertaking in your response letter dated July 10, 2017. You asked about the USACE and CDPR's respective roles and responsibilities for this undertaking. As partner agencies, the USACE and CDPR would be partners in future construction. Both agencies will continue to coordinate under Section 106 (USACE) and California law (CDPR), including any resolution of adverse effects. Post-construction operations and maintenance would be the responsibility of CDPR, with the USACE responsible for Section 106 requirements required for permitted activities on a federally constructed Project.

Your office also recommended "completing a geoarchaeological subsurface sensitivity analysis for the APE, due to the potential to uncover buried archaeological deposits during sediment removal." Since all of the impounded sediment behind Rindge Dam was eroded from other portions of the watershed and deposited during high energy storm events, we do not agree that a geoarchaeological subsurface sensitivity analysis would be informative. Subsurface pre-dam topography will not be impacted by the project; however, archaeological and Native American monitoring is planned.

Enclosed for your review is a copy of the revised cultural resources report (Tejada, Barbara, S., and Michael Yengling, with contributions by Alexander D. Bevil, 2017, *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California*, report prepared by California Department of Parks and Recreation, October 2017). The report was modified to reflect selection of the LPP and to address Office of Historic Preservation comments. These include modified APE maps (see Figures 1-5) which reflect the LPP project footprint. These, and the text description of surveys conducted, also clarify how much of the APE has been surveyed and what remaining areas can be safely accessed. The LPP does not include the Malibu Pier, the Malibu Point Historic District, and CA-LAN-3766, as reflected in revisions to the APE.

More detailed site descriptions and NRHP eligibility evaluations, and updated DPR 523 forms have been provided, as requested. These include added color photographs of the Rindge Dam, an improved copy of the Statistical Research Rindge Dam evaluation report, an updated site record form for the White Oak Farm, and revised NRHP eligibility evaluations for Rindge Dam, the Sheriff's Honor Camp, the White Oak Dam and Pumphouse, and Piuma Culvert. In addition, the newly discovered "shipwreck" was examined in situ.

Record searches, field surveys, background research and tribal consultation have resulted in the identification of one previously recorded cultural resource and three newly identified cultural resources within the revised project APE. Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), we are requesting your concurrence on the following eligibility determinations:

Site	NRHP Eligibility Determination	LPP APE Component	NHPA Effect
P-19-004428 Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3	Not eligible	Dam/spillway removal	No effect
P-19-004429 Rindge Dam water pipeline	Contributing element to the eligible Rindge Dam	Dam/spillway removal	Adverse effect
P-19-186946 Rindge Dam	Eligible, criterion C	Dam/spillway removal	Adverse effect


Site	NRHP Eligibility Determination	LPP APE Component	NHPA Effect
P-19-190759 White Oak Farm Dam & Pumphouse	Contributing element to the eligible White Oak Farm	Upstream barriers removal	No adverse effect
P-19-190760 Piuma Road Culvert (CC1)	Not eligible	Upstream barriers removal	No effect
Shipwreck Newly identified "shipwreck"	Less than 50 years of age; not recorded or evaluated	Nearshore sediment placement	No effect

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), the USACE is requesting your concurrence for our determinations of eligibility for the following sites: P-19-004428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 site); P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam) and P-19-004429 (Rindge Water Pipeline); P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pumphouse); and P-19-190760 (Piuma Culvert).

In addition, we would like to initiate consultation regarding our assessment of adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6. Based on the survey and background research findings, as well as the current project scope and preferred plan, the proposed LPP for a Malibu Creek Watershed ecosystem restoration project may have adverse effects on two historic properties: P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam) and P-19-004429 (Rindge Water Pipeline). We will be separately initiating consultation on a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and a treatment plan to guide treatment of affected historic properties and assessment and treatment of post-review discoveries. As noted in our previous correspondence, several Tribes have indicated an interest in continued consultation, and we anticipate sending the Tribes copies of this revised report and inviting them to consult on the MOA. CDPR will be sending their PRC 5024 consultation under separate cover.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.3(g) the USACE is requesting consultation for our determinations of eligibility and effect. Accordingly, we would appreciate a response within thirty (30) days of your receipt of this letter. Please contact Dr. Meg McDonald, District Archaeologist, at (213) 452-3849 or a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil with questions or comments.

Sincerely,


Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**Lisa Ann L. Mangat, *Director*

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Telephone: (916) 445-7000 FAX: (916) 445-7053

calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

December 19, 2017

Reply In Reference To: CAPAR_2017_0609_001

Leslie L. Hartzell, Ph.D
Department Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Division
California State Parks
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296

RE: Revised Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Malibu Creek
Ecosystem Restoration Study, Malibu Creek State Parks, Los Angeles County
pursuant to PRC 5024

Dear Ms. Hartzell:

OHP received your November 8, 2017 letter continuing consultation pursuant to PRC5024/5024.5 with the following documentation: *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report For The Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California, October 2017* Revision, by Barbara Tejada and Michael Yengling (Report).

COE, the Federal Lead Agency, is consulting with my office pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800 on the above undertaking. To date, the proposed project is the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP), also known as Alternative 2b2 to be carried forward in the project planning process

DPR is seeking my concurrence on the eligibility of the following resources for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Master List of Historical Resources: the Rindge Dam, the contributing Rindge Dam Water Distribution Pipeline, and the White Oak Farm and Dam and Pumphouse. In addition, DPR is seeking my concurrence on the ineligibility of two resources, the Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 and the Piuma Culvert for the NRHP, as a CHL, and for the Master List.

DPR determined that Rindge Dam and Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429) is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its design, water retention and conveyance in the Malibu Creek watershed area from 1926 to 1963 and the Rindge Dam Pipeline is an eligible contributor. DPR determined that Rindge Dam is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A and B for the association with the Rindge Family or Rhoda May Rindge. DPR determined that Rindge Dam is not eligible as a CHL because the Dam is neither the tallest, longest, or oldest concrete arch dam, nor is Rindge Dam the first, last, or most significant of its type in Los Angeles County.

DPR determined that White Oak Farm which includes a farmhouse, bunkhouse and barn is eligible at the local level for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the regional trend of gentlemen's ranches, and under Criterion C as an intact example of early twentieth century ranch architecture at the local level with a Period of Significance (POS) of 1911-1947. In addition, DPR determined that White Oak Dam and the Pumphouse are contributing structures associated with the early twentieth-century architecture of the White Oak Farm as a local example of a unique vernacular concrete dam.

DPR determined that the Sheriff's Honor Camp No.3 (P-19004428) lacks architectural integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP and as a CHL.

DPR determined that the Piuma Culvert (P-19-190760) is not eligible for the NRHP and as a CHL because the culvert is an isolated ancillary resource with little integrity of setting, feeling or association connected to the development of Crater Camp or with Charles A. Knagenheim.

OHP has reviewed the documentation provided and is offering the following comments.

SHPO concurred on July 11, 2017 that Rindge Dam and the Water Distribution Pipeline, a contributing feature, are eligible under NRHP Criterion C and have been added to the Master List of Historical Resources.

I cannot concur that Rindge Dam is not eligible under Criterion A. The Rindge Dam is eligible under NRHP Criterion A for the Master List of Historic Resources because of its significant contributions resulting in the commercial/agricultural and residential developments of the Malibu Colony and Region.

I concur that Rindge Dam is not eligible under National Register Criterion B for the association with Rhoda May Rindge.

I cannot concur that Rindge Dam is not eligible as a CHL. Rindge Dam is one of only a few constant-radius arch dams in the Western United States built prior to 1930 and it was a privately funded dam construction. Most of the major dams in California and the West were constructed by state or federal agencies for either hydroelectric power, flood control, or water storage. The only other variable-radius arch dam in Northern

California is Spaulding Lake Dam, constructed in 1913 on the South Fork of the Yuba River in Nevada County. Rindge Dam will be added to the Master List as a CHL as an outstanding example of construction of a constant-radius arch dam in Southern California.

I concur that Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 (P-19-004428) is ineligible for the NRHP and as a CHL because the resource is lacking architectural integrity with only structural features such as retaining walls and foundations remaining of the Camp.

I cannot concur that Piuma Culvert is not eligible for the NRHP. The DPR 523 form in the revised Report is an Update describing the culvert's condition. The questions posed in our July 11, 2017 letter and requests for re-evaluation have not been answered because the information in the DPR 523 form and in the revised *Report* are identical to the previous submission. Please evaluate Piuma Culvert applying National Register Criterion C for its design taking into consideration the aspect of craftsmanship. If DPR's research does not reveal or identify other information beyond what has been provided and cannot establish significance under Criteria A and B for Piuma Culvert, please state accordingly in the DPR form.

I cannot concur with DPR's determination that White Oak Farm, the farmhouse, bunkhouse and barn, is eligible at the local level for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the regional trend of gentlemen's ranches, and under Criterion C as an intact example of early twentieth century ranch architecture with a Period of Significance (POS) of 1911-1947, or with the determination that White Oak Dam and the Pumphouse are contributing structures associated with the early twentieth-century architecture of the White Oak Farm as a local example of an unique vernacular concrete dam for the following reasons:

- Unfortunately, the recordation continues not to define the category of the historic property. The DPR523 forms are recording the resources individually but evaluating them collectively. A "Farm" is not a "historic property." Please review National Register Bulletin 15, pages 4-6. When recording and evaluating a "district" please use the DPR 523 District Record and the Building, Structure, and Object Record (BSO) for any contributors.
- Based on the information provided, it does not appear that all structures or features, such as horse corrals, stables, etc. including the land, have been identified, described, recorded and evaluated for the NRHP and as a CHL that are associated with the "Farm". As part of the inventory requirements under PRC5024, a complete recordation and evaluation of resources for the Master List is required.
- The DPR 523 forms do not have a historical context for NRHP Criterion A. Please develop a local and regional context for gentlemen's ranches and their significance. The type of "farming" occurring at White Oak Farm appears to have been for alfalfa, but it also seems to be that there was livestock on the farm property, in addition to airplane landing strips. What was the use of the dam

and its water, its role? Please determine what type of “landscape” is associated with White Oak Farm.

- Please discuss the integrity of the resources: the potential district, its contributors, and the landscape. The condition of a resource is not the same as its historic integrity.
- Please clarify how White House Farm that appears to have been producing crops and served as a testing location for Colyear’s spark plugs compares with other local and regional type gentlemen’s ranches.
- Please clarify what DPR means “by an intact example of twentieth century ranch architecture”. Only the DPR523 form for the ranch house has a reference to an architectural style, Craftsman. Under Criterion C, an evaluation must establish on an individual or district level, whether a resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and this does not just mean an architectural style.
- The revised *Report* includes the identical 3/6/2013 DPR 523 form for the Dam but does not provide for its evaluation under NRHP Criterion C as a local example of a unique vernacular dam as was requested in our July 11, 2017 letter. This statement remains unsupported and appears to contradict itself, see pages 31-32 (*Report*). Please consult National Register Bulletin 15, p. 17-20 on how to apply NRHP Criterion C.
- The evaluation must make clear whether the Dam is significant as an individual resource or a potential contributor to a potential historic district in order for DPR to determine, pursuant to PRC5024.5(a-b), whether the proposed action (project) will have an adverse effect on historical resources.

Please note that all DPR523 forms are required to be stand-alone documents.

Therefore, it is required that all the information such as the historical contexts and the application of the National Register and CHL criteria must be included in the DPR 523 form in support of an eligibility/ineligibility determination. Currently, the *Report* seems to have some updated information/evaluations for some of the resources but they are not included/provided in the DPR523 forms of the revised submission.

Please update and complete the DPR523 forms accordingly with the documentation/information in support of your determinations of eligibility, and resubmit them to our office in order to complete your consultation pursuant to PRC5024.

Please also do not copy DPR523 forms back to back in your submissions that are not related, for example, the continuation sheet for the Sheriff’s Honor Camp has been photocopied to the BSO for the Rindge Dam; in this regard DPR523 forms are stand-alone documents as well.

Consultation pursuant to PRC5024.5(b) for the above project will be the next step.

Ms. Leslie Hartzell
December 19, 2017
Page 5 of 5

CAPAR_2017_0609_001

I look forward to continuing our consultation. Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact Michelle C. Messinger, Historian II of my staff at (916) 445-7005 or at Michelle.Messinger@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a horizontal line.

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

CC: Barbara Tejada, District Archaeologist, California State Parks



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

1416 9th Street, Room 905
Sacramento, CA 95814

Lisa Ann L. Mangat, *Director*

November 8, 2017

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: CAPAR_2017_0609_001
Revised Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the
Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County,
California

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (USACOE), are partner agencies for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study for a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACOE previously consulted with your office on October 14, 2016 in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.3 for review and comment on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking. Your office responded on November 14, 2016 that the APE was appropriately determined and documented.

The USACOE and CDPR then consulted with your office on June 9, 2017 in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(c)(2) and California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5024.1 on determinations of eligibility for eight resources. As well, the USACOE and CDPR requested consultation on the initial assessment of adverse effects for the proposed undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6 and PRC § 5024.5.

The purpose of this letter is to continue consultation with your office on the identification and evaluation of historical resources within the revised project APE and to respond to questions and comments provided in your response letter dated July 11, 2017. Since the June 9, 2017 inventory and evaluation submittal, the USACE and CDPR have revised the APE to reflect the project footprint for the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP) alternative which has been selected to move forward in the planning process. Record searches, field surveys, background research and tribal consultation have resulted in the identification of one previously recorded cultural resource and three newly identified cultural resources within the project APE. Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5024, CDPR requests concurrence on the following eligibility findings:

- A. **P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam)** is a concrete constant-radius arch dam and spillway constructed in two phases between 1924 and 1926. The dam was commissioned by Rhoda May Rindge and designed by geologist Wayne Loel to provide a reliable water supply for Mrs. Rindge's Malibu Ranch. CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the Rindge Dam is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C and for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 3 as an example of a privately-funded reinforced concrete, constant-radius arch dam in the Santa Monica Mountains. The dam is significant for its design, water retention and conveyance in the Malibu Creek watershed area from 1926 to 1963, reflecting the operational use of the dam. As an integral operational component of the Malibu Ranch water delivery system, the alignment and function of the separately recorded **Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429)** is considered a contributing element to the dam under NRHP Criterion C (CRHR Criterion 3). The Rindge Dam is not significant as the first, last or most significant of its type in Los Angeles County and is not considered eligible as a California Historic Landmark (CHL).
- **White Oak Farm (pending primary number)** was purchased and developed by Los Angeles businessman Curtis Calhoun Colyear in 1911 and includes a farmhouse, bunkhouse and barn, as well as a small dam. **P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pumphouse)** consists of a 6-foot high poured-in-place concrete dam, spillway, pump house shed, pipeline, and stairway. CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the White Oak Farm is eligible at the local level for listing in the NRHP Criterion A (CRHR Criterion 1) for its association with the regional trend of gentlemen's ranches, which functioned as rural getaway properties for wealthy urbanites such as Mr. Colyear, as well as under Criterion C (CRHR Criterion 3) as an intact example of early twentieth-century ranch architecture in the Santa Monica Mountains. The White Oak Dam and Pumphouse is a local example of a unique vernacular concrete dam associated with the operation of White Oak Farm during its historic period (1911-1947) and is considered a contributing structure related to the early twentieth-century architecture of the farm.
 - **P-19-190760 (Piuma Culvert)** is a steel corrugated culvert supported by mortared rock abutments that allows the flow of Cold Creek underneath Piuma Road. Although the rustic stone abutments of the structure suggest that this culvert may have originally been constructed c. 1915 with the development of the Crater Camp recreational area by Charles A. Knagenhelm, there is no physical or documentary evidence to show that Knagenhelm was personally responsible for the culvert's direct construction and the culvert is an isolated ancillary resource with little integrity of setting, feeling or association to connect it to the earlier development; therefore, CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the Piuma Culvert is not eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, or as a CHL.

- **P-19-004428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3)** contains the remnants of mortared rock retaining wall features, as well as concrete foundations and wood utility poles. The Sheriff's Honor Camp was operated as a prison labor camp c. 1945-1952 for the construction of Malibu Canyon Road. Although it is of historical interest to the history of the Malibu area and as part of a larger program of expanding the transportation infrastructure of the region, it lacks architectural integrity and as such fails to convey its historic significance in its present condition; therefore, CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 Site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, or as a CHL.

As per comments in your July 11, 2017 letter, we have made the following updates and changes:

- We have reviewed the eligibility determinations for the Rindge Dam under NRHP Criterion A as requested in the comment letter and evaluated our original determination under Criterion B and have determined that both criteria are not applicable. The eligibility determination has been revised accordingly.
- We have reviewed the eligibility determination for the Sheriff's Honor Camp under NRHP Criterion A and determined that lack of integrity of the resource compromises the resource's historic significance. The eligibility determination has been revised accordingly.
- Malibu Pier has been removed from the revised project APE.
- The White Oak Farm DPR523 forms have been updated to include the White Oak Dam and Pumphouse as a contributor to the larger resource. An eligibility determination has been made for the White Oak Farm resource.
- We have reviewed the eligibility determination for the Piuma Culvert and determined that there are no extant features associated with Crater Camp in the vicinity, and very little documentary evidence conclusively showing when and by whom the culvert was constructed. The eligibility determination has been revised accordingly.
- Malibu Point Historic District has been removed from the revised project APE.
- Archaeological site CA-LAN-3766 has been removed from the revised project APE.

Ms. Julianne Polanco
November 8, 2017
Page 4

- The Rindge Dam DPR 523 forms were updated with color photos and an improved copy of the evaluation report prepared by Statistical Research Inc. was acquired.
- Revised DPR 523 forms reflect the consideration of California Historical Landmark criteria.

Please find attached the *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California, October 2017 Revision* and associated attachments which provide further documentation on the above-referenced resources and report edits.

Based on these recommendations and a review of the LPP project alternative, the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project will have the potential to impact two historic properties, the **Rindge Dam (P-19-186946)**, and the **White Oak Dam and Pumphouse (P19-190759)**.

Consultation between the DPR Cultural Resources Division, the USACOE and the SHPO will be required to resolve effects in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and PRC 5024.5, resulting in the implementation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). If further information is required, please contact Barbara Tejada, District Archeologist at barbara.tejada@parks.ca.gov or (818) 880-0375.

Sincerely,

for 

Leslie L. Hartzell, Ph.D.
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Department Preservation Officer
(916) 653-9946 office
(916) 425-8016 cell
Leslie.Hartzell@parks.ca.gov

Enclosure

REPLACED BY REVISED VERSION DATED
MARCH 2018

**HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION
REPORT FOR THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION STUDY,
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

CONFIDENTIAL – NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION



Barbara S. Tejada
Associate State Archeologist, Angeles District
and
Michael Yengling
Reviewing Historian, Southern Service Center
California Department of Parks and Recreation

with Contributions by
Alexander D. Bevil
Historian II, Southern Service Center
California Department of Parks and Recreation

October 2017 Revision



**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



July 10, 2017

In reply refer to: COE_2016_1021_001

Mr. Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District
1455 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94103-1398

RE: Section 106 Consultation for the Ecosystem Restoration Project at Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. De Mesa:

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) received your letter on June 09, 2017 continuing consultation on the above referenced project to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) previously consulted with OHP on their Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking, and received a letter on November 14, 2016 stating that the APE appeared to be adequately defined. The COE is currently requesting concurrence on their eligibility determinations and preliminary finding of *adverse effect* for the proposed undertaking, and has provided the following document for review:

- *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2017)

The Corps is partnering with the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) to implement the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study (Project). The proposed project would include the removal of the Rindge Dam, removal of approximately 780,000 cubic yards of impounded sediment behind the dam, modification or removal of eight upstream aquatic barriers along Las Virgenes and Cold Creeks, construction of temporary access ramps to Malibu Canyon Road, and transportation of removed sediments to the shoreline or nearshore area around the mouth of Malibu Creek and to the Calabasas Landfill. The COE has stated that the dam removal will occur under one of two proposed alternatives: the National Ecosystem Restoration (NER) and the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP). Additional alternatives are discussed in the provided technical report (CDPR 2017).

Historic property identification efforts included a records search, pedestrian archaeological survey, and Native American consultation. CDPR conducted records searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center in 2013, and an additional records search for the Ventura Harbor area was conducted in December 2016. CDPR conducted pedestrian surveys of the accessible portions of the APE in February and March 2013. The following resources in Table 1 were identified within the APE during the identification efforts:

Table 1: Resources in Malibu Creek Restoration Project APE

Resource Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
CA-LAN-264	Village of <i>Humaliwo</i>	Listed on NRHP, Criterion D
CA-LAN-2936	Possible northern extent of village of <i>Humaliwo</i>	Undetermined
CA-LAN-3766	Malibu pier parking lot site; prehistoric site capped beneath parking lot	Recommended Eligible, Criterion D*
P-19-004428	Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 site	Recommended Eligible, Criterion A*
P-19-004429	Rindge Dam water pipeline	Recommended Eligible as contributor to Rindge Dam*
P-19-177472	Adamson House (only saltwater tank in APE)	Listed on NRHP, Criterion C
P-19-186261	Malibu Pier	Recommended Eligible, Criteria B, C*
P-19-186946	Rindge Dam	Recommended Eligible, Criteria B, C*
P-19-190759	White Oak Farm Dam & Pumphouse	Recommended Eligible as contributor to White Oak Farm; not individually eligible*
P-19-190760	Piuma Road Culvert (CC1)	Recommended not eligible*
P-19-192413	Malibu Point Historic District	Recommended eligible, Criterion A*
American Boy Shipwreck	Shipwreck; not identified at recorded location in APE	Undetermined
Shipwreck	Newly identified shipwreck in APE	Undetermined

***COE is requesting concurrence on eligibility determination**

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 29, 2016 for an updated Sacred Lands File Search for the APE and an updated contact list. The NAHC response letter noted that resources were located within the Malibu Beach Quadrangle. Native American consultation between the COE, CDPR, and interested Native American groups has been ongoing and has included outreach via letters, phone calls, and a meeting that was held on April 28, 2106. As a result, concerns have been raised regarding the high sensitivity of the project area, the potential for artifacts and/or human remains to wash downstream into the project area or to be uncovered in sediments impounded behind the dam, and potential impacts that may occur to CA-LAN-264. The COE's letter states that consultation is ongoing with several Tribes.

The COE has concluded that proposed undertaking would have an adverse effect on up to three historic properties (the Rindge Dam, Rindge Dam Pipeline, and CA-LAN-264), depending upon the chosen project alternative. After reviewing the submitted materials, the following comments are provided:

- Please clarify the COE's and CDPR's respective roles and responsibilities for this undertaking as partner agencies.
- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), the COE has determined the following resources are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): P-19-186946 (Rindge

Dam), P-19-004429 (Rindge Dam Water Pipeline), CA-LAN-3766 (Malibu Pier Parking Lot Site), P-19-004428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 site), P-19-186261 (Malibu Pier), P-19-190759 (White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse), and P-19-190760 (Malibu Point Historic District).

- I do not concur with the determination that the Rindge Dam is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. The evaluation states that the Dam is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Rhoda May Knight Rindge. However, the evaluation not provide analysis of why the dam is the property associated with her that is the most illustrative of her productive life, or why she herself is particularly significant within the identified historic context. Merely having been responsible for the dam's construction is not a sufficient argument for eligibility under B. Please see National Register Bulletin 15, pages 14-16 for further information on the application and analysis for Criterion B.

I concur that the Rindge Dam is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. However, additional analysis about the character-defining features of the dam and how those features are truly representative of arch dam construction needs to be provided in order to guide appropriate resolution of effects under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Additional information about Warren Loel, his engineering accomplishments, why he is recognized in his field, and how the dam expresses a particular phase in his career, aspect of his work, or a particular idea or theme in his craft is necessary to substantiate the eligibility argument under C (NR Bulletin 15, p 20). Rarity does also not automatically justify significance; one must also explain why it is significant (NR Bulletin 15, p. 9).

- I do not have enough information to concur that the Rindge Dam Pipeline (P-19-004429) is eligible for the NRHP. The pipeline should be evaluated as a contributing element to the Rindge Dam. A complete analysis of the pipeline's integrity is needed in order to determine if the pipeline contributes to the Dam's significance in its current condition.
- I do not have enough information at this time to concur that CA-LAN-3766 (Malibu Pier Parking Lot Site) is eligible for listing on the NRHP. An evaluation has not been provided under all four National Register Criteria and in reference to a relevant prehistoric archaeological context and research design. In addition, the potential of this site to contribute to an archaeological district has not been addressed, although it has been noted that this site may be related to LAN-264, LAN-690, and LAN-1449.
- I do not concur that P-19-004428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 site) is eligible for listing on the NRHP. The provided documentation does not support the argument that the site is eligible under Criterion A. It is not clear how this particular work camp best represents the "innovative correctional program" referenced in the report (CDPR 2017:37). The significance of this work camp in a local, regional, or national context has not been demonstrated, nor has the ability of the site to convey this significance in its current condition.
- I do not have enough information at this time to concur that P-19-186261 (Malibu Pier) is eligible for listing on the NRHP. The historic context needs to be expanded to explain why sport fishing is an important theme or activity associated with the

region, in order to substantiate the argument that the pier is significant for its association with sport fishing under Criterion A.

The evaluation states that the Pier is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Rindge and Huber. However, the evaluation does not provide analysis why the pier is the property associated with either of them that is the most illustrative of their productive lives, or why either is particularly significant within the identified historic context. Merely having been responsible for the pier's construction is not a sufficient argument for eligibility under B. Please see National Register Bulletin 15, pages 14-16 for further information on the application and analysis for Criterion B.

The Criterion C argument needs to be expanded to explain why the identified character defining features are distinctive features of fishing piers, and whether the pier retains enough characteristics to be truly representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction within the identified period of significance.

- I do not have enough information at this time to concur that P-19-190759 (White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse) is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Please clarify if the COE is asking for a determination of eligibility for the entire White Oak Farm complex based on the evaluation for the Dam/Pumphouse. Not enough information has been provided in order to make a determination of eligibility for the White Oak Farm complex. The White Oak Farm would need to be identified, inventoried, and evaluated in its entirety in order for OHP to concur with an eligibility recommendation.

The evaluation of the White Oak Farm Dam and Pump under Criterion B is insufficient. The DPR form states that Curtis Calhoun Colyear was a successful pioneer automobile, truck, and parts distributor. How is the farm, and in particular (for this undertaking) the Dam/Pumphouse the property associated with him that is the most illustrative of his productive life? Simply having owned it is not a sufficient argument for eligibility under B. Please see National Register Bulletin 15, pages 14-16 for further information on the application and analysis for Criterion B.

The DPR also states that the dam may be eligible under Criterion C as a unique vernacular example of early 20th century concrete dam construction in the Santa Monica Mountains. Historic context to describe 20th century concrete dam construction in the Santa Monica Mountains and what might make this particular dam significant within that context has not been provided.

- I do not have enough information to concur that P-19-190760 (Malibu Point Historic District) is eligible for listing on the NRHP. A National Register nomination for this resource is currently being reviewed by OHP's Registration unit. In addition, the COE and CDPR have not submitted DPR 523 forms for this resource or other documentation that substantiates their eligibility determination.
- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), the COE has determined that P-19-190760 (Piuma Road Culvert/CC1) is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. I do not have enough information to concur with this determination. A complete evaluation has not been provided under all four National Register criteria. Although preliminary research indicates that the culvert is not associated with an important individual, a cohesive argument has not been provided to

substantiate the conclusion that the resource is not significant under Criteria A and B. In addition, the culvert has not been evaluated for its potential significance under Criteria C and D.

- The technical report (CDPR 2017:32) states that although the American Boy Shipwreck was thought to be in the APE, it was not located during underwater surveys, but that a different sunken ship was identified. Please provide more information on the shipwreck identified in the APE, including location and description. If the shipwreck will be impacted by the project, then additional identification efforts and evaluation should be completed in order to determine if it is a historic property.
- The technical report references additional resources associated with the dam (spillway, dam tender's house site, and buttresses) that have not been recorded or evaluated as potential historic properties, either individually or as part of a historic district. Please clarify if these resources are located within the APE, and if so, please provide documentation on DPR 523 forms with complete evaluations for eligibility to the NRHP.
- The provided technical report states that pedestrian surveys of the APE were limited due to environmental conditions and that additional surveys are recommended and will be documented in supplemental survey reports (CDPR 2017:30). Please clarify how much of the APE has been surveyed, if the COE and CDPR believe additional surveys are needed to support their historic property identification efforts, and if these surveys can be completed prior to implementation of the undertaking.
- If following project alternative selection, it is determined that CA-LAN-2936 will be located within the APE, please describe what additional efforts will be made to re-locate, update, and evaluate the site.
- In addition to requesting the above information, OHP requests the following additional documentation on DPR 523 forms:

Please provide an updated DPR form with clear color photos for the Rindge Dam. The provided black and white photos are illegible. The photos don't have to be new if access is an issue, but need to be legible on the provided DPR forms.

Additionally, the DPR forms need to include enough information to be stand-alone documents able to convey all of the relevant information without an associated report. They also need to be prepared by a professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in the appropriate discipline (i.e., architectural historians need to prepare built environment evaluations), per 36 CFR 800.2(a)(1).

- Please notify OHP of which project alternative is chosen, and provide an update on APE and historic property identification efforts relevant to the chosen alternative, as necessary.
- Please keep OHP apprised of any additional concerns raised during ongoing Native American consultation, if any sites of religious or cultural significance to Native American Tribes will be impacted by the proposed undertaking, and how COE and CDPR will respond to concerns raised during consultation.

- I recommend completing a geoarchaeological subsurface sensitivity analysis for the APE, due to the potential to uncover buried archaeological deposits during sediment removal.
- The report states that mitigation would “lessen impacts” from the undertaking. While that language is appropriate under CEQA, effects cannot be “lessened” under Section 106. Mitigation also needs to be appropriate to the significance of the resource and be developed in consultation with consulting parties. HABS/HAER documentation is not appropriate unless the resource is significant for its architecture or engineering. Be advised that a historic property eligible under Criterion A or B would likely require different, or additional, mitigation, to be included in a MOA.
- The COE has proposed a preliminary finding of adverse effect, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(d)(2). I concur that the proposed undertaking will have an adverse effect to historic properties, based on the information provided.
- Please provide the additional requested information to OHP to continue consultation on historic property identification efforts and eligibility determinations. Once eligibility has been established, an assessment of effects will need to be made for each historic property in the APE, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(a). Please provide this information prior to consulting on an MOA.

I look forward to continuing consultation with the COE for this undertaking under 36 CFR 800. For more information or if you have any questions, please contact Koren Tippett, Archaeologist, at (916) 445-7017 or koren.tippett@parks.ca.gov or Kathleen Forrest, Historian, at (916) 445-7022 or kathleen.forrest@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

June 9, 2017

Environmental Resources Branch

RECEIVED

JUN -9 2017

OHP

Ms. Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95816-7100

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Corps) and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), as partner agencies for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, initiated consultation for a proposed Malibu Creek ecosystem restoration project at Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California, with your office October 14, 2016, requesting review and comment on the area of potential effects (APE) for the project as currently defined (refer to COE_2016_1021_001). Your office responded on November 14, 2016 that the APE was appropriately determined and documented. With this letter and the accompanying consultation letter from CDPR, we are continuing consultation regarding determinations of eligibility and effects under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; Corps), and California Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024 (CDPR). Also enclosed for your review is the cultural resources report for the project alternatives as part of continuing consultation in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and pursuant to PRC 5024.

The primary action associated with a proposed project at this stage of the feasibility study is the removal of Rindge Dam, a 100-foot high concrete arch dam located about three miles from the Pacific Ocean in a steep narrow gorge section of Malibu Creek. Removal of approximately 780,000 cubic yards of impounded sediment behind the dam is an associated action, requiring access and operations to extend approximately one-half mile upstream from the dam arch. Access to the site would be established by constructing temporary ramps to Malibu Canyon Road to haul sediment and concrete from the site. Over one-third of the total volume of sediment is mostly sands and would be transported by trucks, or trucks to a barge, to the shoreline or nearshore area around the mouth of Malibu Creek. The remaining volume of impounded sediment would be trucked to the Calabasas landfill. Eight additional upstream aquatic barriers along Las Virgenes Creek and Cold Creek, such as culverts below road crossings and concrete aprons under bridges, would be modified or removed as part of the proposed project. These actions would allow for restoration of aquatic and terrestrial habitat corridors from the ocean to the central portion of the Malibu Creek watershed and beyond.

The primary action addresses two proposed alternatives: the National Ecosystem Restoration (NER) and the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP). The NER, LPP and other plans in the focused array of alternatives just completed concurrent public, policy, legal, and agency technical reviews. The differences between the NER and LPP are that the LPP includes removal of the Rindge Dam concrete spillway, located adjacent to the dam arch, and use of truck-to-barge transport of the one-third volume of mostly sands for placement in the nearshore environment versus shoreline placement. Floodwalls are not necessary for the NER or LPP, but are included in other plans in the focused array of alternatives. Detailed alternative descriptions are found in the cultural resources report and in the draft Integrated Feasibility Report (IFR)

with Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)
(<http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Projects-Studies/Malibu-Creek-Study/>).

Records searches for the project area, encompassing a one-half mile radius around the project Area of Potential Effects (APE), were conducted on February 6 and 13, 2013 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. An additional records search for the Ventura Harbor area was conducted on December 8, 2016. Sources consulted included the SCCIC site and survey report records, and listings for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest, and with additional research of archival records in CDPR files, the Adamson House docent archives, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Museum. Additionally, since the project APE includes nearshore areas, a search of the California Historic Shipwrecks Database was conducted online. Archaeologists from CDPR performed a cultural resources field survey, inventory, and evaluation of all accessible portions of the project APE, including the footprint of the proposed dam and upstream barrier removals, construction access and staging areas, and the sediment placement areas.

The records search identified six previously recorded cultural resources within the project APE components: CA-LAN-264 (Village of *Humaliwo*); CA-LAN-3766 (Malibu Pier Parking Lot Site); P-19-177472 (Adamson House); P-19-186261 (Malibu Pier); and P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam). Background research identified two additional resources within the APE, P-19-192413 (Malibu Point Historic District) and the American Boy shipwreck, which required further recording and review. Field surveys identified four previously unrecorded resources within the APE components: P-19-00428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 site); P-19-00429 (Rindge Dam water pipeline); P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pump house); and P-19-190760 (Piuma Culvert). No resources were identified in the Ventura Harbor APE. NRHP eligibility considerations and effects are summarized below and detailed in the enclosed report, which also includes CRHR eligibility recommendations and impacts assessments:

Site Number	Eligibility Determination	APE Component	NHPA Effects
CA-LAN-264 Village of <i>Humaliwo</i>	NRHP Listed Criterion D	Sediment hauling & placement	No adverse effect
		Floodwall construction ⁽¹⁾	Adverse effect
CA-LAN-2936 Northern extent of Village of <i>Humaliwo</i> ?	Eligibility undetermined	Floodwall construction ⁽¹⁾	Dense vegetation obscures site, may require testing; further consultation required
CA-LAN-3766 Malibu Pier Parking Lot Site	NRHP Eligible Criterion D	Sediment hauling & placement	No adverse effect
P-19-004428 Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 site	NRHP Eligible Criterion A	Dam & spillway removal	No adverse effect
P-19-004429 Rindge Water Pipeline	NRHP eligible (Criteria B, C) as a contributing element to Rindge Dam (Criteria B, C)	Dam & spillway removal	Adverse effect

Site Number	Eligibility Determination	APE Component	NHPA Effects
P-19-177472 Adamson House, (Saltwater Tank only)	NRHP Listed Criterion C	Sediment hauling & placement	No adverse effect
P-19-186261 Malibu Pier	NRHP Eligible Criteria B, C	Sediment hauling & placement	No adverse effect
P-19-186946 Rindge Dam	NRHP Eligible Criteria B, C	Dam & spillway removal	Adverse effect
P-19-190759 White Oak Farm Dam & Pumphouse	NRHP eligible as a contributing element to the White Oak Farm but not individually eligible	Upstream barriers removal	No adverse effect
P-19-190760 Piuma Culvert; CC1	Not NRHP eligible	Upstream barriers removal	No effect to historic properties
P-19-192413 Malibu Point Historic District	NRHP Eligible Criterion A	Sediment hauling & placement	No adverse effect
American Boy Shipwreck	Not identified at recorded location in APE	Sediment hauling & placement	No effect to historic properties (would be avoided)

⁽¹⁾ Floodwall construction is not a component of either the NER or LPP plans, but is included in other focused array alternatives in the draft IFR.

A summary of Native American consultation conducted to date by the Corps and the CDFW is enclosed. This consultation indicates the Malibu Creek and outlying project areas should be considered highly sensitive for Native American resources. Consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA is ongoing and several Tribes have indicated an interest in continued consultation. We initiated consultation with the Tribes with meeting on April 28, 2016, at Malibu Creek State Park, Calabasas, California. At the meeting, participants discussed the status of the feasibility study and proposed project alternatives' potential effects on cultural resources of interest to Native American communities. We also sent the Tribes a copy of an earlier version of the enclosed archaeological survey report on March 13, 2017; changes to the report are minimal but include APE consultation with your office, an updated tribal consultation summary, additional information about off-shore surveys and underwater resources, and additional resource evaluation context. A detailed discussion of project effects on resources, as well as proposed mitigation recommendations were removed from the report. Also enclosed are the presentations and notes from the April 2016 meeting and a summary of Native American consultation conducted to date by the Corps and the CDPR.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), the Corps is requesting your concurrence for our determinations of eligibility for the following sites: CA-LAN-3766 (Malibu Pier Parking Lot Site); P-19-004428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 site); P-19-004429 (Rindge Water Pipeline); P-19-186261 (Malibu Pier); P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam); P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pumphouse); P-19-190760 (Piuma Culvert); and P-19-192413 (Malibu Point Historic District).

In addition, we would like to initiate consultation with you at this time regarding our initial assessment of adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6. In summary, based on the survey and background research findings, as well as the current project scope and preferred plans, the proposed NER or LPP alternative plans for a

Malibu Creek ecosystem restoration project may have adverse effects on up to three historic properties, depending on the selected alternative: CA-LAN-264 (Village of *Humaliwo*); P-19-004429 (Rindge Water Pipeline); and P19-186946 (Rindge Dam); see the table above. Corps Headquarters will be selecting a preferred alternative at the Agency Decision Milestone in mid-July, and at that time, the Corps, CDPR, your office, and other consulting parties can begin implementation of a Memorandum of Agreement and a treatment plan to guide treatment of all affected historic properties and assessment and treatment of all post-review discoveries.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.3(g) we are requesting expedited consultation for this phase of the project. Accordingly, we would appreciate a response within thirty (30) days of your receipt of this letter. To make specific comments regarding historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA, please contact Meg McDonald, Corps District Archaeologist, at a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil or (213) 452-3849. To make specific comments related to historical resources pursuant to PRC 5024, please contact Barbara Tejada, CDPR Angeles District Archaeologist, at barbara.tejada@parks.ca.gov or (818) 880-0375.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'E. De Mesa', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)

Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study Project Letters for Tribal Consultation re: NRHP Eligibility/Effects (Archaeological Survey Report mailed)		
Contact	Notice Rec'd	Notes
Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie Chairwoman jtumamait@hotmail.com 805-646-6214 Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr. 805-987-5314 Kathleen Pappo 310-831-5295	Copies of ASR sent to all 3/13/17 Sent electronic copy of the ASR to the Chairwoman via AMRDEC on 3/3/17 with email to explain; no download notice returned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4/10/17 @ ~1345 sent follow-up (reminder) email (return receipt requested but not returned) about the letter & report, asked for a call this week, said I would call if I didn't hear from them in the next couple of days. Called Chairwoman Tumamait 4/17/17 @ 1318 & left voicemail about proposed project, requested a return call. Called Mr. Banuelos 4/17/17 @ 1320; got busy signal. Called Ms. Pappo 4/17/17 @ 1323 & left voicemail about proposed project, requested a return call. Ms. Pappo returned my call & discussed project, which Tribes are being consulted. She has a non-native friend who works as a docent at the Adamson house; they are both concerned about the possibilities of human remains in the sediments behind the dam. We discussed monitoring and/or screening the sediments, whether or not they go to the nearshore, shoreline, or the landfill.
Owl Clan Chumash Dr. & Mrs. Kote & Lin A-Lul'Koy Lotah mupaka@gmail.com 805-472-9536 voice/fax Qun-Tan Shup mupaka@gmail.com 805-835-2382 cell	Copies of ASR sent to all 3/13/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4/10/17 @ ~1345 sent follow-up (reminder) email (return receipt requested but not returned) about the letter & report, asked for a call this week, said I would call if I didn't hear from them in the next couple of days. Called the Lotah household 4/17/17 @ 1325 & left voicemail about proposed project, requested a return call. Called Mr. Shup's cell phone 4/17/17 @ 1348 & left voicemail about proposed project, requested a return call.
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com 626-926-4131	Copy of ASR sent 3/13/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4/10/17 @ ~1345 sent follow-up (reminder) email (return receipt requested but not returned) about the letter & report, asked for a call this week, said I would call if I didn't hear from them in the next couple of days. Called Chairman Salas 4/17/17 @ 1357 & left voicemail about proposed project, requested a return call. Chairman Salas returned call 4/18/17 @ 1554, thanked me for calling; said they would defer to the Chumash as Malibu was their village area.

Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study Project Letters for Tribal Consultation re: NRHP Eligibility/Effects (Archaeological Survey Report mailed)		
Contact	Notice Rec'd	Notes
Gabrieleno Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson GTTribalcouncil@aol.com 626-483-3564 cell 626-286-1262 fax	Copy of ASR sent 3/13/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4/10/17 @ ~1345 sent follow-up (reminder) email (return receipt requested but not returned) about the letter & report, asked for a call this week, said I would call if I didn't hear from them in the next couple of days. • Called Chairman Morales 4/17/17 @ 1401 & left voicemail about proposed project, requested a return call. • Chairman Morales returned my call 4/17/17 @ 1528. He discussed that the project would most definitely need monitoring, both tribal and archaeological. He would like to be involved in the project. According to oral traditions, the area is sensitive, both spiritually and culturally, so he is concerned and would like to be involved. He also asked about the restoration, and the types of plants and landscaping that would be used.
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert F. Dorame Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources gtongva@verizon.net 562-761-6417 voice/fax	Copy of ASR sent 3/13/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4/10/17 @ ~1345 sent follow-up (reminder) email (return receipt requested but not returned) about the letter & report, asked for a call this week, said I would call if I didn't hear from them in the next couple of days. • Called Chairman Dorame 4/17/17 @ 1401 & left voicemail about proposed project, requested a return call. • Chairman Dorame returned my call 4/17/17 @ 1404. He asked if this was the project about Rindge Dam & that he knows the Rindge family. He said the Tribe is aware of the sites south of the dam. His criteria for commenting on projects is that there have to be families in the area, have grown up in the area, been in the area a lot, or descended from the area. He said he will send a general comment by Wednesday.
Gabrielino Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com 951-807-0479 Ed White, Tribal Secretary Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director samdunlap@earthlink.net 909-262-9351	Copies of ASR sent to all 3/13/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4/10/17 @ ~1345 sent follow-up (reminder) email (return receipt requested but not returned) about the letter & report, asked for a call this week, said I would call if I didn't hear from them in the next couple of days. • Called 4/17/17 @ 1410 & left voicemail about proposed project, requested a return call.

Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study Project Letters for Tribal Consultation re: NRHP Eligibility/Effects (Archaeological Survey Report mailed)		
Contact	Notice Rec'd	Notes
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe 310-587-2203 Tribal Office Linda Candelaria Co-Chairperson LCandelaria1@GabrielinoTribe.org 626-676-1184 cell Bernie Acuna Co-Chairperson BAcuna1@GabrielinoTribe.org Conrad Acuna	Copies of ASR sent to all @ Tribal Office 3/13/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4/10/17 @ ~1345 sent follow-up (reminder) email (return receipt requested but not returned) about the letter & report, asked for a call this week, said I would call if I didn't hear from them in the next couple of days. Called office number 5/16/17 @ 1605; got an automated busy message that said "please try again." Called office number 5/23/17 & left voicemail about proposed project stating we sent project materials in April & had a consultation meeting a year ago April. Requested a return call if they have any comments, as we will be sending a letter to SHPO very soon.
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians (805) 688-7997 (805) 686-9578 Fax Vincent Armenta, Chairperson varmenta@santaynezchumash.org Freddie Romero Cultural Resources Coordinator Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council freddyromero1959@yahoo.com 805-688-7997, ext. 37 Antonio Flores, Chairperson Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council elders@santaynezchumash.org (805) 688-7997 (805) 693-1768 fax Sam Cohen, Tribal Admin/Counsel info@santaynezchumash.org	Copies of ASR sent to all 3/13/17	3/23/17 @ 0930 Mr. Romero called me as Tribal representative, with the following comments/discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per our discussions at the tribal consultation meeting of April 2016, he would like there to be monitoring during removal of all structures in all creeks. He has also talked to David Paul Dominguez, but I should call Mr. Dominguez for his comments. I encouraged him to send written comments to me for Section 106 & to Barbara Tejada for AB52, & also include any comments regarding alternatives in the EIS/EIR or send them separately to the general email provided in the EIS/EIR.
David Paul Dominguez Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation tokayadave@aol.com 805-667-7569		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4/10/17 @ 1100: I sent an email to Mr. Dominguez asking if he would like an electronic copy of the archaeological report sent to him & if he would like to discuss it this week. Called Mr. Dominguez 4/17/17 @ 1415; however, he could not hear me, so I sent another follow-up email.

Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study Project Letters for Tribal Consultation re: NRHP Eligibility/Effects (Archaeological Survey Report mailed)		
Contact	Notice Rec'd	Notes
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation John Tommy Rosas Tribal Administrator tattnlaw@gmail.com 310-570-6567	Copy of ASR sent via AMRDEC 3/16/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Rosas sent thank you email & I received AMRDEC download notice on 3/16/17.• 4/10/17 @ 1237: I sent an email follow-up about discussing this & two other projects with my basic schedule, asked for some good times to call.• 4/11/17 @ unknown time: telephone call to discuss Malibu & other projects. Mr. Rosas said “good job” on the State Parks survey report, although Tongva were mentioned only twice, but “thank you” to Barbara Tejada. Mentioned original conference call from April 2016 & discussed how to implement screening of removed sediments from behind the dam, possibly do it at stockpile areas, also can do monitoring more remotely with camera or binoculars for safety reasons.

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



July 11, 2017

Reply In Reference To: CAPAR_2017_0609_001

Leslie L. Hartzell, Ph.D
Department Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Division
California State Parks
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296

RE: Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem
Restoration Study, Malibu Creek State Parks, Los Angeles County pursuant to
PRC 5024

Dear Ms. Hartzell:

Thank you for initiating consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5024. Your June 9, 2017 letter included the following documentation: *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report For The Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California*, June 2017 Revision, by Barbara Tejada and Alexander Bevil (Report).

DPR currently is partnering with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) for a proposed ecosystem restoration project at Malibu Creek State Park (SP). The proposed project consists of a Feasibility Study to investigate ecosystem restoration opportunities within the Malibu Creek Watershed focusing on areas where prior construction has resulted in disruptions to sediment transports, migratory delays, and other barriers. The largest disruption of the natural stream flow of Malibu Creek has been identified as the existing Rindge Dam, which is proposed to be removed as part of the project, in addition to other aquatic barriers along Cold Creek and Las Virgenes Creek.

COE, the Federal Lead Agency, is consulting with my office pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800 on the above undertaking.

DPR is seeking my concurrence on the eligibility of the following resources for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Master List:

- Rindge Dam
- Rindge Dam Water Distribution Pipeline

- Malibu Pier
- White Oak Dam and Pumphouse
- Piuma Culvert
- Malibu Point Historic District
- Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3
- CA-LAN-3766 Malibu Pier Parking Lot Site.

Rindge Dam and Rindge Dam Water Distribution Pipeline

DPR evaluated the Rindge Dam and Rindge Dam Water Distribution Pipeline under NRHP. DPR determined that Rindge Dam and the Water Distribution Pipeline are eligible under Criterion B for its association with a noted historical figure, Rhoda May Knight Rindge, and that the Dam and meets Criterion C as a significant example of a constant-radius, steel-enforced concrete arch dam for its engineering and character-defining features. DPR determined that Rindge Dam is significant at the local and state level of significance with requisite integrity of a water-management structure with a Period of Significance (POS) of 1924-1966.

Malibu Pier

DPR evaluated Malibu Pier and determined that the Pier is eligible under NRHP Criterion A for its key role in the southern California recreational sports fishing industry and under Criterion B for its association with noted historical figures Rhoda May Knight Rindge and William Huber with a Period of Significance (POS) of 1906-1945. Under Criterion C, the Pier is eligible as an excellent surviving example of early to mid-20th century wooden sports fishing pier design.

White Oak Dam and Pumphouse

DPR determined that the resource is an eligible contributor to the larger White Oak Farm, which is eligible at the local level under NRHP Criterion B for its association with pioneer businessman Curtis Calhoun Colyear.

Piuma Culvert

DPR determined that Piuma Culvert is not eligible for the NRHP because while the culvert might have been associated with the development of the Crater Camp recreational area by Charles A. Knagenheim with a construction date of 1915, there is no physical or documentary evidence showing that Knagenheim was personally responsible for the culvert's direct construction.

Malibu Point Historic District

DPR determined that the District is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of ocean-related entertainment/recreation activities for its integral role in the development of modern surfing and surfboard design and its influence on the popular culture of surfing between 1927 and 1968.

Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3

DPR determined that the resource meets NRHP Criterion A for its role as a model in an innovative correctional program for first time misdemeanor offenders.

CA-LAN-3766 (Malibu Pier Parking Lot Site)

DPR determined that the resource is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for its archaeological data potential to reveal the interrelationships between the number of prehistoric sites recorded along the eastern portion of the mouth of Malibu Creek.

OHP has reviewed the documentation provided and is offering the following comments.

I concur that Rindge Dam and the contributing feature Water Distribution Pipeline meet NRHP Criterion C for its physical design and for the employed method of engineering. The Dam is characterized by stylistic elements shaped in the form of the stepped exterior edges of a crown. The significant engineering design of the Dam is employing the abutment reaction forces of the bedrock to withstand the lateral above forces, a similar method used by the Spaulding Lake Dam in northern California's South Yuba River dating to 1913. Rindge Dam is a NRHP eligible resource and will be added to the Master List of Historic Resources.

I cannot concur that the properties are eligible under Criterion B. In order to achieve eligibility under National Register Criterion B, a property must illustrate a person's important achievements, and the Criterion is restricted to those properties that best represent a person's accomplishments.

The documentation should have examined whether the resource, Rindge Dam, might also meet NRHP Criterion A for the Rindge Family association with the development of the Malibu area resulting not just in the construction of the Adamson House, the Malibu Potteries, and the development of the local agricultural area.

I cannot concur that Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 meets NRHP Criterion A for its role as a model in an innovative correctional program for first time misdemeanor offenders because the resource is lacking physical integrity. The National Parks Service defines Integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance. Integrity must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. Please also refer to National Register Bulletin: *How to apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, pages 44-49. According to the DPR523 form the site itself consists of remains such as foundation pads, retaining walls, concrete steps, etc., and historic debris being extant.

I cannot concur that the Malibu Pier is eligible under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C at this point based on the documentation provided. Unfortunately, there is no historical context for the proposed significance under the three NRHP Criteria. The documentation advances that the Pier is significant under NRHP Criterion B for Rhoda May Knight Rindge and William Huber with a POS from 1906 to 1945. However, based on the limited photo documentation the Pier does not appear to have integrity associated with this POS. The comments made above of achieving significance under NRHP Criterion B apply as well. The existing documentation does not support how the Pier supported the southern California recreational sports fishing industry (Criterion A), and that Malibu Pier represents an excellent surviving example of an early to mid-20th century wooden

sports fishing pier design (Criterion C). Please develop an adequate historical context for both criteria taking into consideration the historical integrity of the Pier. Please note that the essential physical features are those features that define both why a resource is significant and when it was significant (period(s) of significance). Please apply all seven criteria of integrity and discuss all changes, repairs, work performed since DPR has owned the structure (1980). The Malibu Pier is listed as a Point of Historical Interest.

I cannot concur that the White Oak Dam and Pumphouse is an eligible contributor to the larger White Oak Farm based on the limited information provided in the documentation. The documentation provided included a June 1, 2000 DPR523 form for Colyear Ranch/White Oak Farm with a focus on the farmhouse's architecture. However, the White Oak House Farm also requires an evaluation under all four NRHP Criteria; it must be made clear whether there is a district. The primary record has assigned a Status Code of 3 D implying the White House Oak Dam and Pumphouse are contributors to a district without establishing such a district, its contributors, and significance and integrity. The existing documentation has not established Mr. Colyear's significance under NRHP Criterion B. Please revisit the comments above on the significance requirements for Criterion B. Did he live there all year, or did he come there on weekends only to farm? What type of farming has the ranch and the barn been used for? The Dam is described as poured-in place concrete dam and spillway and concludes that the Dam is a unique example of an early 20th century concrete dam construction in the Santa Monica Mountains. Unfortunately, this statement is not supported. Please provide a comparison with other local construction designs of dams and please provide information, how this design makes White Oak Farm Dam a unique example.

I cannot concur that Piuma Culvert is not eligible for the NRHP based on the limited information provided in the DPR 523 form because there is no historical context for any of the NRHP Criteria. Are there any other features extant associated with Crater Camp, with roads or crossings associated with recreational or other activities? Are there other culverts of similar design in the vicinity? Under Criterion C, the culvert should be evaluated for its design taking into consideration the aspect of craftsmanship.

I cannot concur that Malibu Point Historic District is eligible under NRHP Criterion A because the submission did not include any documentation about the potential Historic District. While a Malibu Point Historic District National Register nomination is currently being reviewed by the State Historic Resources Commission (SHRC), please note that a National Register nomination cannot be a substitute for the documentation required in the Section 106 determining eligibility under 36 CFR Part 800.4.

I do not have enough information at this time to concur that CA-LAN-3766 is eligible for listing on the NRHP. An evaluation has not been provided under all four NRHP Criteria and in reference to a relevant context and research design.

We recommend that DPR in fulfillment of their inventory requirements pursuant to PRC5024 completely record and evaluate Rindge Dam and its associated features such

as the spillway, Dam Keepers House and other related operational elements and features, applying the NRHP and CHL criteria and submits to OHP for evaluation.

Consultation

DPR may use one set of technical documentation to comply with Section 106 and for PRC5024. However, for future PRC5024/5024.5 consultation, please know that OHP should receive each request for consultation under each law as a separate mailing and include a CD containing the documentation, in addition to one set of hard cover copy reports.

In addition, please consult our on-line Guidance on *State Agency Consideration of Historical Resources Under PRC5024 and PRC5024.5: Effective Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer*. As part of the required documentation when evaluating resources for the NHRP and CHL, these evaluations should be submitted on DPR 523 forms in color as stand-alone documents that include the historical context on each DPR 523 form. Districts should be recorded on District Records with Primary Records for each contributor.

Resource evaluations pursuant to PRC5024 to establish Master List eligibility must also apply the criteria for California Historical Landmarks (CHL) to determine whether a resource is eligible to be added to the Master List. For the above-discussed resources please apply the CHL criteria and resubmit the revised DPR 523 forms and *Report* for OHP's consideration pursuant to PRC 5024 to continue our consultation.

Pursuant to PRC5024.5, separate consultation must occur in order to address adverse effects to any eligible state-owned resources resulting from the proposed project.

Please note that consultation under Section 106 cannot substitute for consultation under PRC5024.5.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact Michelle C. Messinger, Historian II of my staff at (916) 445-7005 or at Michelle.Messinger@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

CC: Barbara Tejada, District Archaeologist, California State Parks

CA STATE PARKS
Received

JUL 13 2017

CULTURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1416 9th Street, Room 905
Sacramento, CA 95814

Lisa Ann L. Mangat, Director

June 9, 2017

RECEIVED

JUN 09 2017

OHP

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

**RE: Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Malibu Creek
Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (USACOE), are partner agencies for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study for a proposed project to restore the ecosystem of Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, California. The USACOE previously consulted with your office on October 14, 2016 in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.3 for review and comment on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking. Your office responded on November 14, 2016 that the APE was appropriately determined and documented.

The purpose of this letter is to continue consultation with your office on the identification and evaluation of historical resources within the project APE. Record searches, field surveys, background research and tribal consultation have resulted in the identification of five previously recorded cultural resources and five newly identified cultural resources within the project APE. Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5024, CDPR requests concurrence on the following eligibility findings:

- **P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam)** is a concrete constant-radius arch dam and spillway constructed in two phases between 1924 and 1926. The dam was commissioned by Rhoda May Rindge to provide a reliable water supply for her Malibu Ranch. CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the Rindge Dam is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion B and for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 2, for its association with a noted historical figure, Rhoda May Knight Rindge; and under Criterion C and for the CRHR under Criterion 3 as a rare example of a privately-funded steel-reinforced concrete, constant-radius arch dam, with a period of significance of 1926-1963, reflecting the operational use of the dam.

- **P-19-004429 (Rindge Dam Water Distribution Pipeline)** is a newly recorded historical archaeological resource that consists of the remains of the Rindge Dam 8-inch water distribution pipeline which extends down Malibu Canyon. CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the Rindge Dam Water Distribution Pipeline is eligible for the NRHP as a contributor to the NRHP-eligible Rindge Dam, under Criterion B and for the CRHR under Criterion 2, for its association with a noted historical figure, Rhoda May Knight Rindge; and under Criterion C and for the CRHR under Criterion 3 as an operational part of the privately-funded steel-reinforced concrete, constant-radius arch dam.
- **P-19-186261 (Malibu Pier)**, designated a California Point of Historical Interest in 1985, is a 780-foot long wooden pier, first constructed in 1906 by the Rindge family, and its associated entrance tower, storage room, two wood framed structures, and twin two-story wood-framed cupola-topped structures. CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the Pier is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its key role in the southern California recreational sports fishing industry; under Criterion B and for the CRHR under Criterion 2 for its association with noted historical figures Rhoda May Knight Rindge and William Huber, with a period of significance of 1906-1945; and under Criterion C and for the CRHR under Criterion 3 as an excellent surviving example of early to mid-20th century wooden sports fishing pier design.
- **P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pumphouse)** consists of a 6-foot high poured-in-place concrete dam, spillway, pump house shed, pipeline, and stairway that are historically associated with the operation of the White Oak Farm during its historic period (1911-1947). CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the White Oak Dam is a contributing structure related to the larger White Oak Farm, which is eligible at the local level for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B, and under the CRHR under Criterion 2, for its association with pioneer businessman Curtis Calhoun Colyear.
- **P-19-190760 (Piuma Culvert)** is a steel corrugated culvert supported by mortared rock abutments that allows the flow of Cold Creek underneath Piuma Road. Although the rustic stone abutments of the structure suggest that this culvert may have originally been constructed c. 1915 with the development of the Crater Camp recreational area by Charles A. Knagenhelm, there is no physical or documentary evidence to show that Knagenhelm was personally responsible for the culvert's direct construction, and therefore, CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the Piuma Culvert is not eligible for listing on either the NRHP or the CRHR.
- **P-19-192413 (Malibu Point Historic District)** encompasses the three offshore surf breaks (First Point, Second Point, and Third Point); the intertidal zone

between the three surf breaks; and the sandy beach extending from the eastern edge of the Malibu Colony at the mouth of Malibu Lagoon east to the Malibu Pier, which includes Surfriders Beach and Malibu Lagoon Beach. CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the Malibu Point Historic District is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, and for the CRHR under Criterion 1, in the area of ocean-related entertainment/recreation activities for its integral role in the development of modern surfing and surfboard design and its influence on the popular culture of surfing between 1927 and 1968.

- **P-19-004428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3)** contains extensive mortared rock retaining wall features, as well as concrete foundations and wood utility poles. The Sheriff's Honor Camp was operated as a prison labor camp c. 1945-1952 for the construction of Malibu Canyon Road. CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 Site is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and for the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its role as a model in an innovative correctional program for first time misdemeanor offenders.
- **CA-LAN-3766 (Malibu Pier Parking Lot Site)** consists of a sand lens that includes faunal (fish, bird, mammal) remains, shell, lithics, groundstone, worked bone and a shell bead that may be associated with nearby sites CA-LAN-690, CA-LAN-1449 and CA-LAN-264. CDPR is seeking concurrence on our recommendation that the site is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and for the CRHR under Criterion 4 for its archaeological data potential to reveal the interrelationships between the number of prehistoric sites recorded along the eastern portion of the mouth of Malibu Creek.

In addition to the eligibility recommendations given above, the project APE includes two historical resources that are already listed on the NRHP:

- **P-19-177472 (Adamson House)**, the home and grounds designed by architect Stiles O. Clement for Rhoda Rindge Adamson, which is also listed as California Historical Landmark No. 966, was listed on the NRHP in 1977 under Criterion C for its architectural significance, association with the Malibu Potteries and landscape architecture with a period of significance 1925-1949.
- **CA-LAN-264 (Humaliwo)**, the easternmost provincial capital village of the Ventureño Chumash, listed on the NRHP in 1976 under Criterion D for its information potential to demonstrate over 3,000 years of Chumash culture.

Please find attached the *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, Los Angeles County, California* and associated attachments which provide further documentation on the above-referenced resources.

Based on these recommendations and a review of the project alternatives, the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project will have an adverse effect on up to three historic properties, depending on which project alternative combination of options is selected. Consultation between the DPR Cultural Resources Division, the USACOE and the SHPO will be required to resolve these effects, resulting in the implementation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Programmatic Agreement (PA). Measures to reduce adverse impacts to cultural resources, including avoidance, minimization and mitigation, are required to be considered under NEPA, and must be implemented to substantially lessen significant impacts under CEQA. If further information is required, please contact Barbara Tejada, District Archeologist at barbara.tejada@parks.ca.gov or 818.880.0375.

Sincerely,

Leslie L. Hartzell, Ph.D
Department Preservation Officer

REPLACED BY REVISED VERSION DATED
MARCH 2018

**HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION
REPORT FOR THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION STUDY,
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

CONFIDENTIAL – NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION



Barbara S. Tejada
Associate State Archeologist
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Angeles District

with Contributions by
Alexander D. Bevil
Historian II
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Southern Service Center

June 2017 Revision





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

March 8, 2017

Environmental Resources Branch

SEE APPENDIX K, SECTION 7
FOR NATIVE AMERICAN
CONSULTATION MEETING
MATERIALS CITED HEREIN

Dr. and Mrs. Kote and Lin A-Lul'Koy Lotah
Owl Clan Chumash
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, California 93426

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Kote and Lin A-Lul'Koy Lotah:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Corps) and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), as partner agencies for the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Study, initiated Tribal consultation for a proposed Malibu Creek ecosystem restoration project at Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California, with a consultation meeting on April 28, 2016, at Malibu Creek State Park, Calabasas, California. At the meeting, participants discussed the status of the feasibility study and proposed project alternatives' potential effects on cultural resources of interest to Native American communities. Enclosed are the presentations and notes from the April meeting. Also enclosed for your review and comment is the cultural resources report for the project alternatives as part of continuing consultation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and pursuant to California Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivision (d).

The primary action associated with a proposed project at this stage of the feasibility study is the removal of Rindge Dam, a 100-foot high concrete arch dam located about three miles from the Pacific Ocean in a steep narrow gorge section of Malibu Creek. Removal of impounded sediment behind the dam is an associated action, requiring access and operations to extend approximately one-half mile upstream from the dam arch. Access to the site would be established by constructing temporary ramps to Malibu Canyon Road to haul sediment and concrete from the site. Over one-third of the total volume of sediment is mostly sands and would be transported by trucks, or trucks to a barge, to the shoreline or nearshore area around the mouth of Malibu Creek. The remaining volume of impounded sediment would be trucked to the Calabasas landfill. Eight additional aquatic barriers along Las Virgenes Creek and Cold Creek, such as culverts below road crossings and concrete aprons under bridges, would be modified or removed as part of the proposed project. These actions would allow for restoration of aquatic and terrestrial habitat corridors from the ocean to the central portion of the Malibu Creek watershed and beyond.

The primary action addresses two proposed alternatives: the National Ecosystem Restoration (NER) and the Locally Preferred Plan (LPP). The NER, LPP and other plans in the focused array of alternatives are undergoing concurrent public, policy, legal, and agency technical reviews at this time. The differences between the NER and LPP are that the LPP includes removal of the Rindge Dam concrete spillway, located adjacent to the dam arch, and use of truck-to-barge transport of the one-third volume of mostly sands for placement in the nearshore environment versus shoreline placement. Floodwalls are not necessary for the NER or LPP, but are included in other plans in the focused array of alternatives. Detailed alternative descriptions are found in the cultural resources report and in the draft Integrated Feasibility Report (IFR) with Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) (<http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Projects-Studies/Malibu-Creek-Study/>).

Records searches for the project area, encompassing a ½ mile radius around the project Area of Potential Effects (APE), were conducted on February 6 and 13, 2013 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. An additional records search for the Ventura Harbor area was conducted on December 8, 2016. Sources consulted included the SCCIC site and survey report records, and listings for the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest, and with additional research of archival records in CDPR files, the Adamson House docent archives, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Museum. Additionally, since the project APE includes nearshore areas, a search of the California Historic Shipwrecks Database was conducted online. Archaeologists from CDPR performed a cultural resources field survey, inventory, and evaluation of all accessible portions of the project APE, including the footprint of the proposed dam and upstream barrier removals, construction access and staging areas, and the sediment placement areas.

The records search identified five previously recorded cultural resources within the project APE components: P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam); P-19-177472 (Adamson House); CA-LAN-264 (Village of *Humaliwo*); P-19186261 (Malibu Pier); and CA-LAN-3766 (Malibu Pier Parking Lot Site). Background research identified two additional resources within the APE, the Malibu Point Historic District and the American Boy shipwreck, which required further recording and review. Field surveys identified three previously unrecorded resources within the APE components: P-19-00428 (Sheriff's Honor Camp site); P-19-00429 (Rindge Dam water pipeline); P-19-190759 (White Oak Dam and Pumphouse); and P-19-190760 (Piuma Culvert). No resources were identified in the Ventura Harbor APE. NRHP and CRHR eligibility considerations, as well as effects and impacts assessments are detailed in the enclosed report and summarized below:

Site Number	Eligibility Determinations	APE Component	NHPA Effects/ CEQA Impacts
P-19-004428 Sheriff's Honor Camp site	NRHP Eligible CRHR Eligible	Dam & spillway removal	No adverse effect/ No significant impact
P-19-004429 Rindge Water Pipeline	NRHP Eligible CRHR Eligible (contributor to Rindge Dam)	Dam & spillway removal	Adverse effect/ Significant impact
P-19-186946 Rindge Dam	NRHP Eligible CRHR Eligible	Dam & spillway removal	Adverse effect/ Significant impact
P-19-190759 White Oak Farm Dam & Pumphouse	NRHP Eligible CRHR Eligible Contributor to historic district	Upstream barriers removal	Adverse effect/ Significant impact
P-19-190760 Piuma Culvert; CC1	Not NRHP eligible Not CRHR eligible	Upstream barriers removal	No effect to historic properties/ No significant impact
CA-LAN-264 Village of <i>Humaliwo</i>	NRHP Eligible CRHR Eligible	Sediment hauling & placement	No adverse effect No significant impact
		Floodwall construction ⁽¹⁾	Adverse effect Significant impact

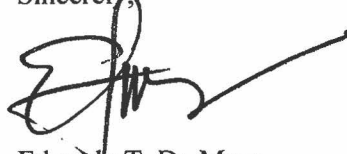
Site Number	Eligibility Determinations	APE Component	NHPA Effects/ CEQA Impacts
CA-LAN-2936 Northern extent of Village of <i>Humaliwo</i> ?	Eligibility undetermined	Floodwall construction ⁽¹⁾	Dense vegetation obscures site, may require testing; further consultation required
P-19-177472 Adamson House, (Saltwater Tank only)	NRHP Eligible CRHR Eligible	Sediment hauling & placement	No adverse effect No significant impact
P-19-186261 Malibu Pier	NRHP Eligible CRHR Eligible	Sediment hauling & placement	No adverse effect No significant impact
American Boy Shipwreck	Not NRHP eligible Not CRHR eligible	Sediment hauling & placement	No effect to historic properties/ No significant impact
Malibu Point Historic District	NRHP Eligible CRHR Eligible	Sediment hauling & placement	No determination; further consultation required

⁽¹⁾ Floodwall construction is not a component of either the NER or LPP plans, but is included in other focused array alternatives in the draft IFR.

In summary, based on the survey and background research findings, as well as the current project scope and preferred plans, the proposed NER or LPP alternative plans for a Malibu Creek ecosystem restoration project may have adverse effects to three historic properties, depending on the selected alternative: Rindge Dam (P19-186946); the Rindge Water Pipeline (P-19-004429); and the White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse (P-19-190759). Further consultation is required to determine if nearshore sediment disposal may have adverse effects to the Malibu Point Historic District.

If you have comments or concerns regarding properties of traditional religious and cultural significance in the proposed project APE, or the potential effects of this project on such properties, we are interested in receiving input from you and your Community via mail, phone, or email. Additional consultation opportunities may be arranged by request. To make specific comments regarding historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA, please contact Meg McDonald, Corps District Archaeologist, at a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil or (213) 452-3849. To make specific comments related to historical resources pursuant to California Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivision (d), please contact Barbara Tejada, CDPR Angeles District Archaeologist, at barbara.tejada@parks.ca.gov or (818) 880-0375.

Sincerely,



Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)

REPLACED BY REVISED REPORT
DATED MARCH 2018

**CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT
FOR THE
MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT,
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

CONFIDENTIAL – NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION



Barbara S. Tejada
Associate State Archeologist
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Angeles District

with Contributions by
Alexander D. Bevil
Historian II
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Southern Service Center

January 2017



**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



November 14, 2016

In reply refer to: COE_2016_1021_001

Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division
Los Angeles District, Army Corps of Engineers
915 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 930
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Re: Section 106 Consultation for the Ecosystem Restoration Project at Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California (APE consultation).

Dear Mr. De Mesa:

The Office of Historic Preservation is in receipt of your letter dated October 14, 2016, requesting my review and comment with regard to the proposed Ecosystem Restoration Project at Malibu Creek State Park, in Los Angeles, California. The Army Corps of Engineers (COE) is consulting with me pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800 (as amended 8-05-04). Along with your consultation letter, you also provided the following documents:

- Malibu Canyon Project vicinity maps and APE maps depicting the location of known cultural resources.

The COE is the lead Federal Agency and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) as the non-Federal study Sponsor are proposing an ecosystem restoration project at Malibu Creek State Park. The proposed project includes a Feasibility Study to investigate ecosystem restoration opportunities within the Malibu Creek watershed focusing on areas where prior construction resulted in disruptions to the natural sediment transport regime, migratory delays, and partial to complete barriers to historic spawning and rearing habitat for aquatic species. The primary action associated with the proposed project is the removal of the Rindge Dam, the largest disruption to the natural stream flow of Malibu Creek within the project area. Access to the site will be established by constructing temporary ramps to Malibu Canyon Road to haul sediment and concrete from the site. Additionally, eight aquatic barriers will be removed along Las Virgenes Creek and Cold Creek, including culverts below road crossings and concrete aprons under bridges. The COE has determined that the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the full project footprint including aquatic barriers, sediment removal and disposal sites, and staging areas.

The COE has begun the historic property identification process by completing a records search in February, 2013 to identify known cultural resources within the APE and they have requested a Sacred Lands File Search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in March, 2016. Additionally, a Native American consultation meeting was held on April 28, 2016 at Malibu Creek State Park and consultation will be ongoing with the Native American contacts and other consulting parties as the project planning moves forward.

AT this time, the COE is requesting my review and comments on the APE as they have defined it, for this undertaking. After reviewing your submission I have the following comments:

- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), The APE appears to have been appropriately determined and documented, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d). Please note that the APE may require amendment as project design refinements occur.

I look forward to continuing consultation with you regarding the identification of historic properties and the finding of effect for your undertaking. If you have any questions, please contact Jessica Tudor of my staff at (916) 445-7016 or Jessica.tudor@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

October 14, 2016

MAPS REDACTED PER
SECTION 304 OF NHPA

Planning Division

Ms. Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95816

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Corps), as lead Federal agency, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), as non-Federal study Sponsor, are proposing an ecosystem restoration project at Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California.

In accordance with 36 CFR §800.3, we are requesting your review and comments regarding the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking as described herein and illustrated on the enclosed set of five maps. A project-specific cultural resources records search was conducted at the California Historical Resources Information System-South Central Coastal Information Center in February, 2013; the enclosed maps also illustrate these results. Identification and evaluation of historic properties within the APE is in progress per 36 CFR §800.4. The results of these efforts will be documented in a report that will be submitted to all consulting parties and your office during future consultation on this undertaking.

Malibu Creek State Park and its recreation resources are valuable to the Los Angeles area, as it serves visitors from one of the most recreationally underserved metropolitan areas in the United States. The primary purpose of the park is to protect and perpetuate diverse natural and cultural resources within this rugged landscape. The riparian corridor comprising the project area remains largely undeveloped and protected, as development is primarily located in the lower portion of Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon in the City of Malibu and the Serra Retreat community. The lower portion of Cold Creek is encompassed by low density residential development, and the upper reaches of Las Virgenes Creek are within the City of Calabasas, near Highway 101.

The purpose of the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility study is to investigate ecosystem restoration opportunities within the Malibu Creek watershed, specifically addressing aquatic and riparian ecosystem habitat connectivity problems and potential restoration of a more natural sediment transport regime. The project focuses on areas where prior construction resulted in disruptions to the natural sediment transport regime, migratory delays, and partial to complete barriers to historic spawning and rearing habitat for aquatic species, including numerous sensitive and federally endangered species. Reestablishment of habitat connectivity along the creek will also allow safer passage for mammal species from the Pacific Ocean to the watershed and broader Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. Transportation of impounded sediment to downstream shoreline and nearshore habitats will nourish areas that would have naturally benefited from this material without barriers in place.

The APE has been delineated to encompass the full project footprint, including aquatic barriers, sediment removal and disposal, and staging areas. The primary action associated with the proposed project is the removal of Rindge Dam. Rindge Dam is the largest disruption to natural stream flow, sediment transport, and aquatic and terrestrial habitat connectivity along Malibu Creek in the project area, blocking miles of good to excellent inaccessible aquatic habitat.

Addressing the Rindge Dam barrier is necessary to restore connectivity of the aquatic ecosystem and revitalize the natural sediment transport regime within this watershed. Although essentially filled with sediment within a few years, the reservoir served as a water supply district for the Malibu community but is now decommissioned and part of Malibu Creek State Park. Approximately 780,000 cubic yards of sediment is impounded behind the dam to its crest, about 100 feet above the elevation of the original streambed. Removal of impounded sediment behind the dam is an associated action, requiring access and operations to extend approximately one-half mile upstream from the dam arch. Access to the site would be established by constructing temporary ramps to Malibu Canyon Road to haul sediment and concrete from the site. Over one-third of the total volume of sediment is mostly sands and would be transported by trucks, or trucks to a barge, to the shoreline or nearshore area around the mouth of Malibu Creek. The remaining volume of impounded sediment would be trucked to Calabasas landfill. If included as a project component, modification to the Rindge Dam spillway would remove a dangerous feature for recreationists and restore critical habitat.

Modification or removal of eight additional aquatic barriers along Las Virgenes Creek (LV1-LV3; see enclosed Figure 3) and Cold Creek (CC1-CC5, see enclosed Figure 4), such as culverts below road crossings and concrete aprons under bridges, are proposed as part of the project. These actions will allow for restoration of aquatic and terrestrial habitat corridors from the ocean to the central portion of the Malibu watershed and beyond.

The Corps and CDPR are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) intended to establish the overall, coordinated, long-range direction of future management, development, and completion of the Malibu Creek ecosystem restoration project. The Draft EIS/EIR will address environmental and social impacts associated with 21 proposed alternatives, including a “no action” alternative, and 20 alternative actions that address use of natural and mechanical transport methods to deliver the impounded sediment to various destinations and consideration of other upstream aquatic habitat barriers along Las Virgenes and Cold creeks. Project activities, if funded, would take place over a span of several decades (see alternatives list below).

Alternative	Dam Removal	Sediment Transport	Sediment Placement	Other Modifications
1	No action	No action	No action	No action
2a1	Arch/Spillway	Mechanical	Shoreline/Upland	—
2a2	Arch/Spillway	Mechanical	Nearshore/Upland	—
2b1	Arch/Spillway	Mechanical	Shoreline/Upland	Upstream barriers
2b2	Arch/Spillway	Mechanical	Nearshore/Upland	Upstream barriers
2c1	Arch	Mechanical	Shoreline/Upland	—
2c2	Arch	Mechanical	Nearshore/Upland	—
2d1	Arch	Mechanical	Shoreline/Upland	Upstream barriers
2d2	Arch	Mechanical	Nearshore/Upland	Upstream barriers
3a	Arch/Spillway	Natural	Natural	Downstream flood risk management

Alternative	Dam Removal	Sediment Transport	Sediment Placement	Other Modifications
3b	Arch/Spillway	Natural	Natural	Upstream barriers Downstream flood risk management
3c	Arch	Natural	Natural	Downstream flood risk management
3d	Arch	Natural	Natural	Upstream barriers Downstream flood risk management
4a1	Arch/Spillway	Combined	Shoreline/Upland	Downstream flood risk management
4a2	Arch/Spillway	Combined	Nearshore/Upland	Downstream flood risk management
4b1	Arch/Spillway	Combined	Shoreline/Upland	Upstream barriers Downstream flood risk management
4b2	Arch/Spillway	Combined	Nearshore/Upland	Upstream barriers Downstream flood risk management
4c1	Arch	Combined	Shoreline/Upland	Downstream flood risk management
4c2	Arch	Combined	Nearshore/Upland	Downstream flood risk management
4d1	Arch	Combined	Shoreline/Upland	Upstream barriers Downstream flood risk management
4d2	Arch	Combined	Nearshore/Upland	Upstream barriers Downstream flood risk management

A Sacred Lands file and Native American contacts list request was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission on March 29, 2016 and a reply was received the same day. A Native American consultation meeting was held on April 28, 2016 at Malibu Creek State Park Administration Office, and consultation will be ongoing with the Tribes and other consulting parties. For more information regarding this project, please contact Meg McDonald, District Archaeologist, at (213) 452-3849 or a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil or Barbara Tejada, Angeles District Archaeologist at (818) 880-0375 or barbara.tejada@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure(s)



**Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project
Tribal Consultation Meeting
April 28, 2016, 10:00 a.m.**

- 10:00-10:15 Welcoming Remarks (Craig Sap and Eduardo De Mesa)
Introductions (Everyone)
- 10:15-10:30 Project Overview (Jim Hutchinson, Susie Ming, Jamie King)
Review of 4 alternatives and associated options
- Dam removal (all, or just arch)
 - Upstream barrier removal (8)
 - Floodwalls (2 alternatives included)
 - Options for nearshore nourishment: barge from Ventura Harbor versus east of Malibu Pier
 - Other stockpile areas
- Project Timeframe
- 10:30-10:45 Cultural Resources (Barbara)
Overview of cultural resources in of each of the key areas.
- 10:45-11:00 Natural Resources Considerations
- 11:00-12:00 Discussion
- 12:00 Optional field visit and further discussion (Corps and Parks personnel)

Light refreshments will be available throughout the meeting, please help yourself



Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project Native American Consultation Meeting Notes

Meeting Date: 4/28/2016 10 AM – 12 PM

Location: Malibu Creek State Park Admin Conference Room
Administration Office, Malibu Creek State Park
1925 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, California 91302

Note: these notes are not intended as a transcript of the meeting but are a blend of individual meeting notes taken by **Susie Ming** (primary note taker), augmented by notes from **Meg McDonald** and **Barbara Tejada**.

Participants (names hyperlinked with email)

[Eduardo De Mesa](#)

[David Paul Dominguez](#)

[Suzanne Goode](#)

[James Hutchinson](#)

[Jamie King](#) (Meeting Organizer)

[Meg McDonald](#)

[Susan Ming](#)

[Freddie Romero](#)

[John Tommy Rosas](#) (on the phone)

[Craig Sap](#)

[Barbara Tejada](#)

Welcoming Remarks from Eduardo De Mesa and Craig Sap

Eduardo De Mesa: Many challenges in the last year, ecosystem restoration is a big part of Army Corps work. We want input for the project. The end goal for this project is a feasibility study to send to Congress, requesting funding for construction.

Craig Sap: This project was first thought about 26 years ago, has been in some sort of process for about 15 years.

Jim Hutchison: provided overview of study [presentation included]

Freddie Romero:

- What is the Authority for this study - jurisdiction over U.S. waterways - authority states the coastline from Pt. Mugu to San Pedro.
 - **Ed De Mesa:** Conducting this study under our mission for ecosystem restoration. Authority - plan and design and build ecosystem restoration.
 - Still requires Clean Water Act (CWA) requirements to be met.
- What about State and local jurisdiction? Does this federal authority overshadow/supersede their authority?
 - **Ed De Mesa:** our authority is plan and develop a potential project. Planning and development to meet requirements of federal, state, and local laws. Support a project for recommendation. Study will abide by federal and state requirements under NEPA and CEQA.

- **Jamie King:** State Parks is the lead agency for CEQA and Corps is the lead agency for NEPA. Local entities and technical experts provide input to comply with federal, local and state regulations. Study will produce a joint EIR/EIS Integrated Report. Priorities are to restore the area and consider methods of sediment removal. Considerations include upstream rock riffles and other construction to reduce hydrology, reduce erosion, and have less sediment moving down.
- **Jim Hutchinson:** During construction there would be proactive re-vegetation. Steep narrow gorge slopes 1 1/2 to 1:1 would be sloped back to 2:1. Continue to move impounded sediment. Exposing original slopes - reseeding as we progress with native vegetation and irrigation. Range of growth target for success. Remove artificial irrigation. Channel bottom - try to start or wait for recruitment.
- Monitoring and adaptive management plan that has built in contingencies.
- Commitment to using native vegetation - stakeholders part of the process and will continue partnership.
- Question regarding toxic materials in the sediments – core samples already have been tested. (Results are discussed later.)
- Artifacts in the sediment?
 - Sites could be exposed along original slopes canyon walls - material has accumulated since the 1920's by transport - wouldn't contain any large artifacts.
 - Don't know - can't sift all that material. Yes artifacts - coming down. Importance - levels. Cultural artifacts - types.
 - Potential for human remains washed down from above.
 - Concerns that these artifacts are removed and placed in landfill. Worries/concerns - Elders councils - if this soil goes to dump site. Spirit of our ancestors.
 - Indigenous soils removed from one location to another. Spiritual realm of our people. Our obligation to take care of our ancestors.
 - Use of the dirt within the park elsewhere and would like to contain within this area or attenuation into ocean. That is fine with Freddie as it's part of the Creator's plan via natural erosion.
 - We'll need some plan written for that discovery.
 - Monitoring during excavation and removal and placement. Potential re-use of materials in park for site capping similar to Point Mugu. Used mudslide materials to cap site areas so they are no longer exposed.
 - Barbara noted that they have used material as capping along road and trails. That could be successful to beneficial use.
 - Ongoing cultural monitoring.
 - Portion large rocks - sorted separately. The whole amount behind dam. Put ocean/rocks. Smaller proportion that treated carefully and monitored more closely.
 - Screening a portion and getting a sense and samples. Also monitor.

John Tommy Rosas (on telephone/will provide comments via email to Barbara):

- 404 and 408 application, section 10 and 11 River and Harbors act.
- Would like to see CDPR and Corps MOU for joint EIS/EIR.
- Make sure Section 106 consultation on this is occurring.
- Stated that FEMA has jurisdiction over privately owned dams, asked how has jurisdiction been determined, and does the Corps have complete jurisdiction?
- Pre EIS testing plan - require monitoring.

- Would like to see the information on the 16 sites that will be affected - full reports that are available.
- There are biological impacts to steelhead.
- Has not seen any project graphics and would like to see them and any 3D modeling of graphics to take dam out. Does not seem logistical to split dam levels. Would like to see the entire thing taken out and material used appropriately and will require screening methods, as artifacts could be there.
- How is the fill going to be dealt with mechanically in these alternatives? Any possible artifacts in that fill and/or toxic materials should be evaluated.
- We all have to make some compromise. Lots of saturation behind the dam right now. Lots of sites on the east side. Question as to how the TSP feasibility fits into NEPA/CEQA.
- Hydrated sediment behind the dam changes physics/engineering and the pressure behind it. That is an exponential change. Hard to predict - considered work being done. Mr. Rosas prefers that the whole thing is taken out.
- What is the dam structural status and safety concerns - hazardous and has FEMA weighed in on this?
- If Rindge is a private dam should it be a 408 project? Removing a private dam and does FEMA has jurisdiction? Dialogue with FEMA should happen. The project does affect the floodplain.
 - **Craig Sap:** Noted the dam is no longer privately owned.
 - **Jim Hutchinson:**
 - State Dam Safety is monitoring, have not contacted FEMA.
 - Public ownership but used to be private.
 - Corps/CDPR have not had direct conversations with FEMA but have with California Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD).
 - The State is monitoring regarding any noticeable movement/displacement.
 - Corps did some limited hammer strength/tap testing on the surface - Schmidt Hammer Test - similar to Rockwell's test. Provide info.
 - Dam is not currently attenuating any flows or accumulating sediment based on analyses/modeling. The end result is that the dam is not really accumulating any additional sediment. Small to moderate flow events don't have enough energy to convey material to lower reaches to Malibu or the lagoon, but larger events will flush those materials away.

David Paul Dominguez:

- Would like to see a more natural process with soil distributed downriver via natural transport back to the ocean, even with the potential loss of possible artifacts.
- Artifacts - would like to see habitat regeneration.
- Coastal commission.
- Are there any areas in city of Malibu or parks that are archaeologically sensitive that are exposed and material could be used to cap?
- Don't want to see it get sifted - boulder/tree trunks degrade some way staging area.
- How can we properly get soil/test toxicity?
- He supports this project.
- See more tule reeds to boost it back up, have a manageable tule restoration project. Every year Native communities before used and managed waterways in a certain way – using fire to burn and then wash everything out. Villages had a couple hundred people, and through management, tule was used for houses and other needs.
- Understand/create that habitat all the way and need the steelhead to regenerate ecosystem. Mountain lion will benefit and you don't know what else will benefit.

- Proper management of soil very important.
- How to put in the stream or upstream needs soil regeneration. Natural flood barricade - natural flows refurbishing upstream habitat. Caused by erosion by mankind's footprint.
- Storage sites that are considered - need to take better look at it and coordinate with the City of Malibu – upland storage is a planned park.
- Offshore habitat is off kilter also – sea urchins are proliferating because sea otters aren't there.
- If wood for fire is available the Wishtoyo Foundation would appreciate it.
- Tule would be a benefit to the Foundation as well.

Discussion

- Potential Storage Sites
 - Site F - temporary storage for beach placement
 - Second location - east of Malibu pier is still under consideration - nearshore nourishment.
 - All sites - considered are not floating to the top.
 - Many State Parks sites were considered- Will Rogers/Topanga — beach nourishment/Zuma/Thornhill Broome - trucks to beach/Dan Blocker. Each site has different conflict with recreation or sensitive biological resource and/or some of the sites were not big enough in sediment.
- Marine Life Protection Act Designated Areas
 - We know those areas - designated for that wildlife to come back. Sea otters should have been introduced. Large vast areas adjacent - proliferation of sea urchins not being harvested. No otters to eat the urchins. Can some of the sediment get in there? Somebody to harvest urchins.
 - **Suzanne Goode** Santa Monica Bay restoration - sea urchin removal - tiny and eating everything - fish - tiny and not worth harvesting. Kelp regrowing. Other decision - no longer relocation any sea otter that expand their range to central coastal. Free to do what they want to do. Establish rocky reef habitat offshore so there can be more kelp habitat.
 - **David Paul Dominguez:** Would be great to regenerate those areas and re-establish the kelp.
- Turtles, Salamanders, Arroyo Toad
 - Are there turtles, salamanders, or arroyo toad behind the dam?
 - Suzanne Goode commented that CDPR is not aware of them behind dam. In the back country population the non-native turtles are competing with native turtles (Western pond turtles). Don't think Arroyo toad is there but could be further east. CA red legged frog introduction.
- Crayfish
 - Removing the crayfish: must remove non-native predators in order for native creatures to live.
 - Mountains Restoration Trust removed several hundred thousand crayfish from tributaries – trapping and moving gradually downstream. Group is working in Topanga Creek as well.
- Sediment characterization
 - Quality of detailed chemical/bioassay test - core samples. Bureau of Reclamation did a separate study through consultant - past efforts and our investigations.
 - Bioassay testing of sediments behind the dam came out clean.
 - Bottom - all fines/muck/natural vegetation.

Cultural Overview – Barbara Tejada's Presentation

- Conducted a records search in 2013.
- Extensive records search for Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area was incorporated into these maps last year.
- CDPR evaluated all the crossings over 50 years of age for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility.
- Rindge Dam
 - Constructed in 1924/1926.
 - No original plans for the dam, only a hand sketched drawing, no plans before California Division of Safety of Dams.
 - Recommended as NRHP eligible.
 - Rindge Pipeline is partially intact based on surveys. It was built to bring water to the Rindge estate in Serra Retreat area and Adamson House. A valve labeled "Dam Water" is behind the gift shop. The pipeline is also recommended as NRHP eligible.
- Crossings
 - White Oak Dam (LV2) – also known as Collier Ranch. Feature considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) - gentleman's ranch. Bob Hope investment property. Pump house associated with resource. Possible mitigation could be leaving a small portion of dam, and also incorporate interpretive exhibits.
 - Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3 - prison labor camp, which was used to build Malibu Canyon Road. Rock mortared walls and concrete pads. Planned use as and interpretive site - pull out - Rindge Dam
 - Piuma Culvert - built in 1915 but not considered NRHP eligible.
 - Cold Creek Check Dam - also not considered NRHP eligible.
 - Village of *Humaliwo* – separately listed on the National Register with the Adamson House.
- Temporary Storage Site
 - Open field located adjacent to Figure 3 square (Southern California Edison facility). Site LAN-1426H is an adobe, with a field west of that. CDPR is restoring the adobe, and have found an isolated prehistoric Native American burial and a bowl fragment in addition to the historical period components post-1860s. This site would need additional archaeological testing.
 - Bedrock is shallow with less soil coverage on the access road to the Sepulveda adobe, so it is less likely there are cultural remains.
 - Restoration would be completed after the temporary use.
- Sediment Transport would include both taking material to pier locations and placing on the shoreline. Trucking to Ventura harbor to nearshore - we don't need to use that site.
- Alternatives 3 and 4 require floodwalls. Footprint is the same. LAN-264 Cemetery - repatriation process through UCLA. Native cemetery from historic period, has European items. Fragments of canoe suggesting high ranking chiefs. Very important cemetery and it is believed all was excavated but it would need to be verified). Floodwall construction could impact this part of the site.
- On Figure 1, the Sheriff's Outlook historic period site are the little blue dots toward top of the figure. Outside the APE on the east side, relocate LAN-386; this is a rock shelter with basketry fragments. A collection from the 1960s is at UCLA, which implies excavation. That site might imply possibility of encountering rock shelter sites along the canyon edges as sediment is removed.

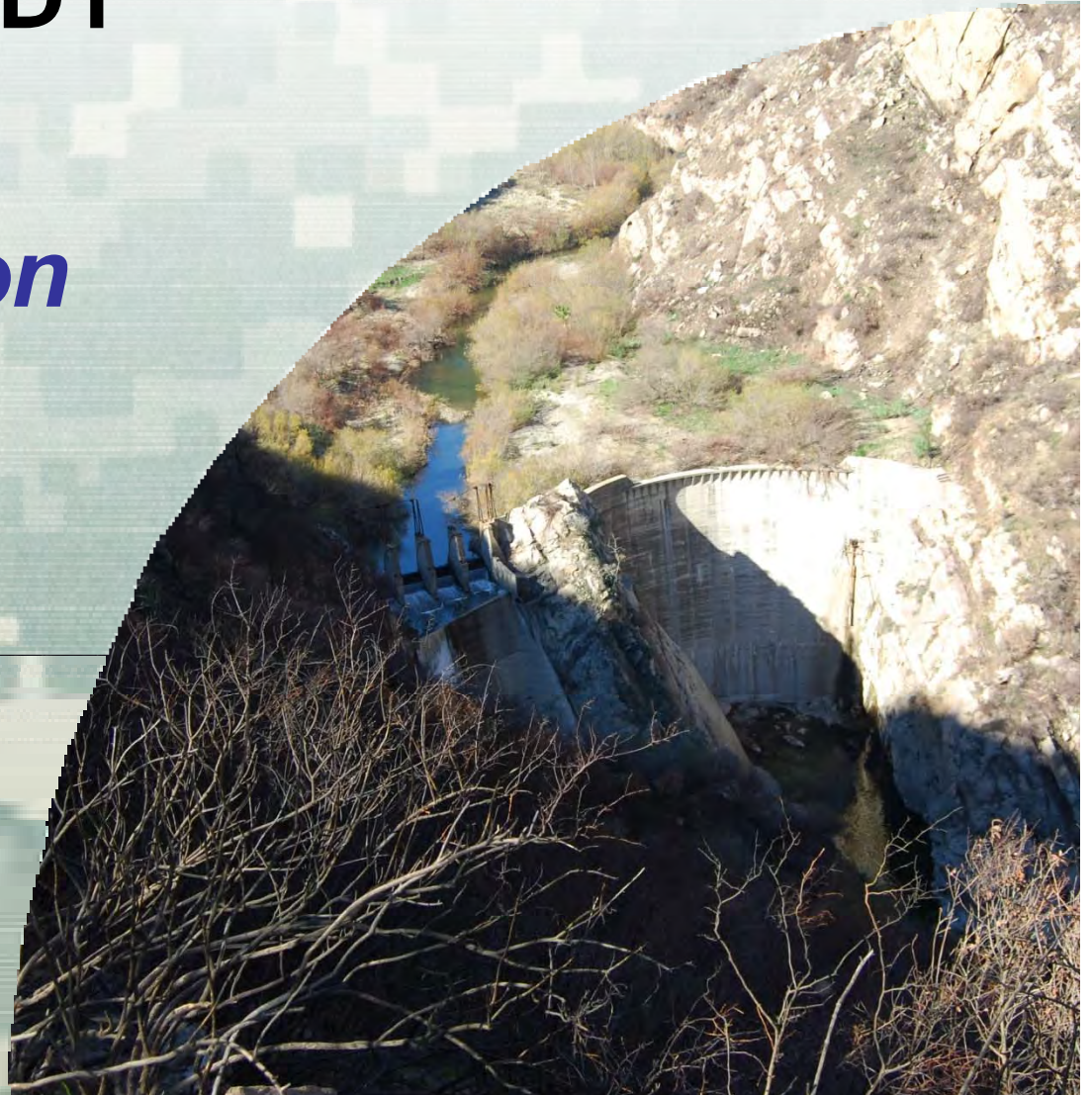
- One other site, LAN-2936, was recorded as light shell scatter with a historical period refuse deposit, is within the APE, but there is no planned construction, just lower creek flood plain. We were not able to relocate either, therefore there is no direct impact.
- The LV1 crossing has many sites in the vicinity; however, we surveyed around the banks, 100 feet upstream and downstream to reconnect topography, as we expect a localized impact, and have not seen any cultural materials.
- 20th Century Fox studio used this area so there was a lot of early use of the area.
- Cold Creek – this culvert is considered not NRHP eligible. Mountains Restoration Trust will be removing the CC4 culvert.

[illegible]

MALIBU CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION FEASIBILITY STUDY

Tribal Consultation Meeting

April 28, 2016



Study Authority

Resolution adopted by the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, dated February 5, 1992, which reads as follows:

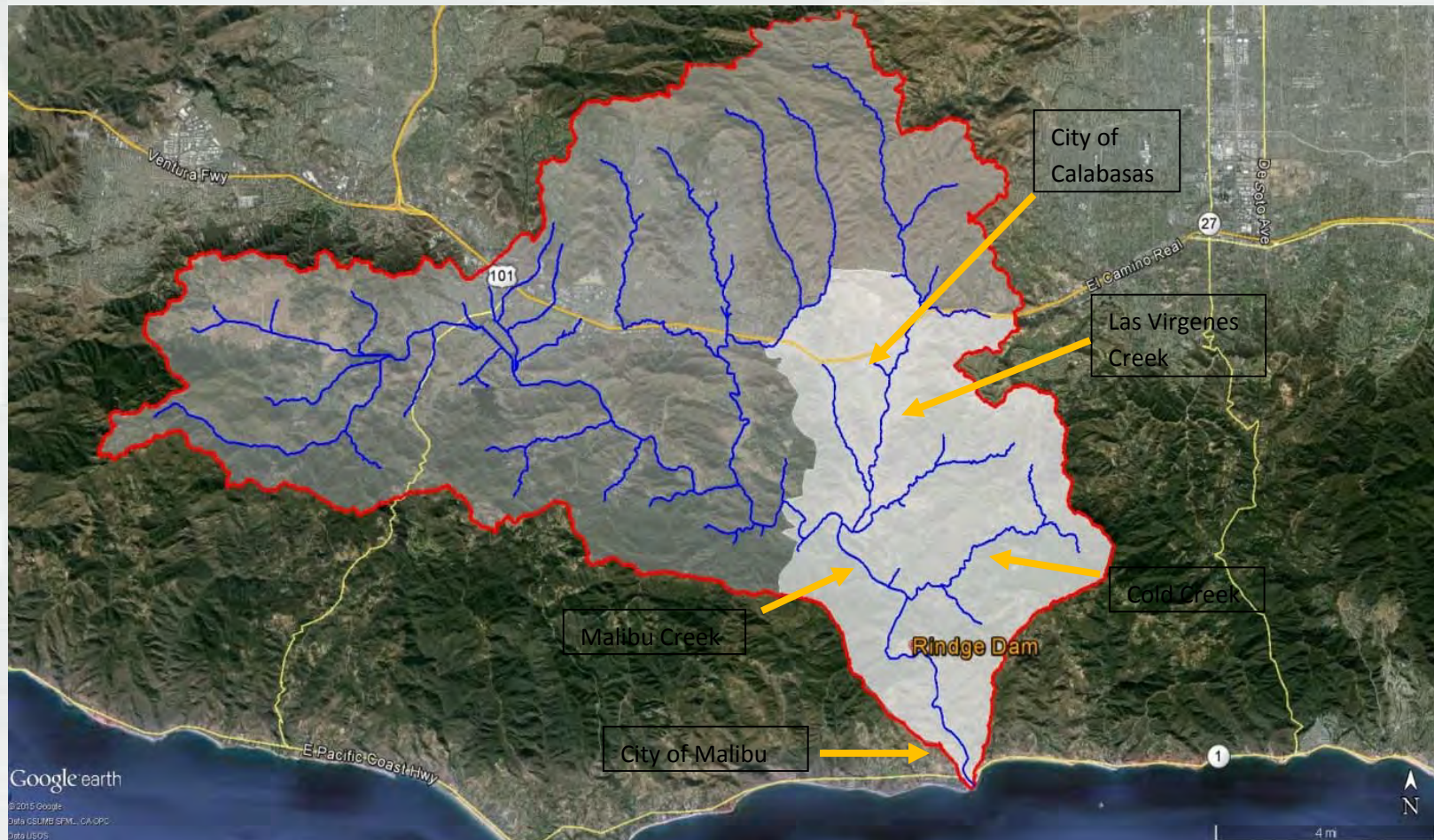
*“Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, that the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on Point Mugu to San Pedro Breakwater, California Beach Erosion Control Study, published as House Document 277, Eighty-third Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, **in the interest of shore protection, storm damage reduction, and other purposes along the shores of Southern California from Point Mugu to the San Pedro Breakwater and nearby areas within Ventura County and Los Angeles County, California.**”*

Study Purpose

Planning Objectives

- *Reestablish habitat connectivity along Malibu Creek and tributaries in the next several decades to restore migratory access to former upstream spawning areas for indigenous aquatic species and allow for safe passage for terrestrial species from the Pacific Ocean to the watershed and broader Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area*
- *Establish a more natural sediment transport regime from the watershed to the Southern California shoreline in the vicinity of Malibu Creek within the next several decades; and*
- *Restore aquatic habitat of sufficient quality along Malibu Creek and tributaries to sustain or enhance indigenous populations of aquatic species within the next several decades.*

Malibu Creek Watershed Study Area



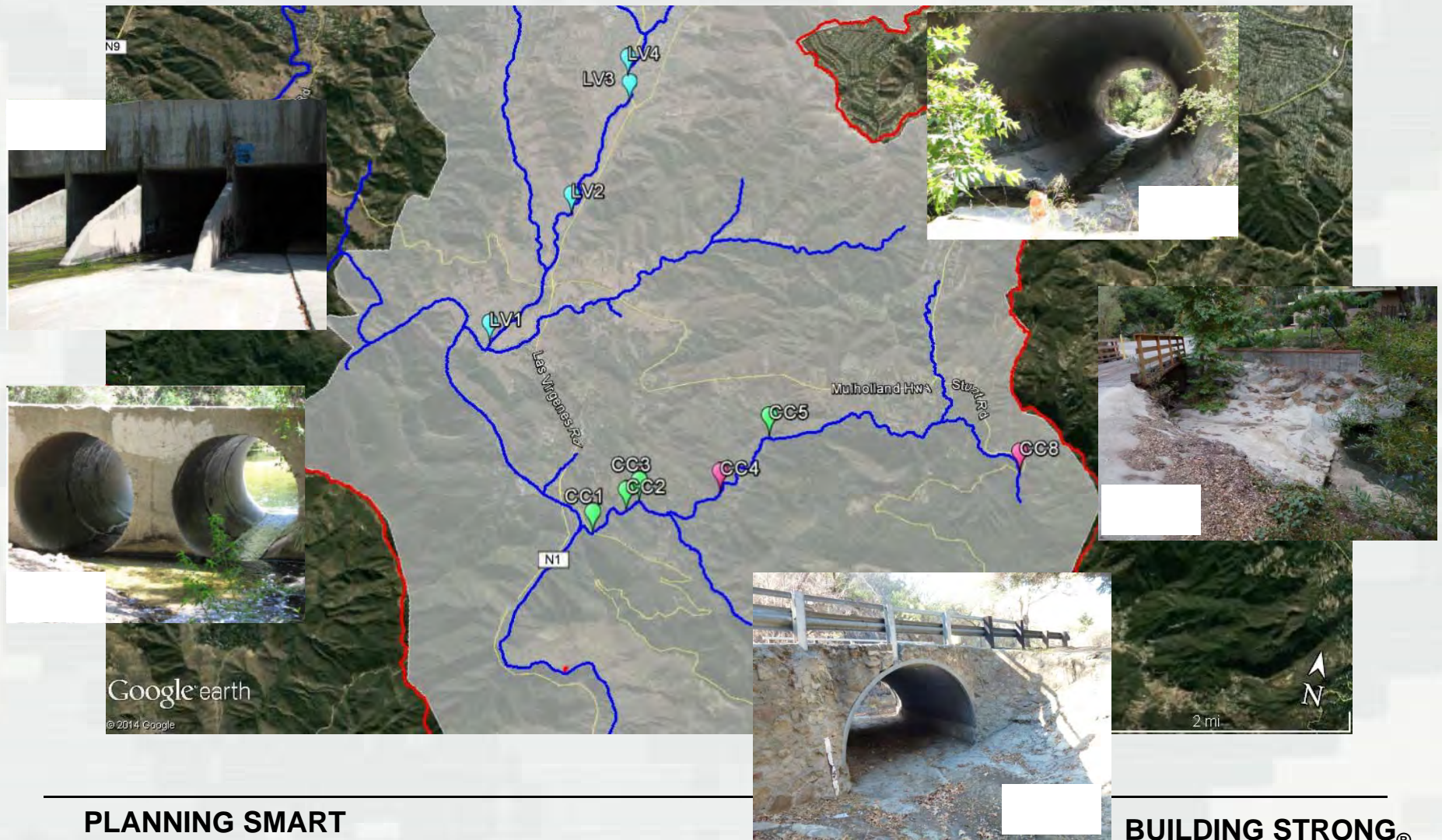
Reestablishing Habitat Connectivity Rindge Dam



Preliminary Measures Considered to Address Rindge Dam

- No Action
- Entire Rindge Dam Removal
 - Entire Dam Removal with Natural Transport
 - Removal of Arch Portion of Dam with Natural Transport
 - Dam Removal with Mechanical Sediment Transport – Use of Upland Storage Sites/Landfill
 - Dam Removal w/ Mechanical Sediment Transport w/ natural sediment transport
 - Incremental Dam Removal with Natural Transport
- Fishways/Fish Passes
 - Step and Pool Fishways (with & without notching of the dam)
 - Canyon-Wide Stabilization
 - Borland Lift
- Other Fish Passage
 - Fish Conduit
 - Trap and Haul
- Other Rindge Dam Modifications
 - V-Notch from Top of Dam to Base
 - Sediment Bypass at/near Base of Dam
 - Sediment Bypass around Dam
 - Repair/Restore Dam's Water Supply Function

Upstream Barriers: Las Virgenes & Cold Creeks



PLANNING SMART

BUILDING STRONG®

Alternatives Array

- Alt 1 No Action (Rindge Dam remains)
- Alt 2a Rindge Dam arch & spillway removal – shoreline/upland sediment placement
- Alt 2b Rindge Dam arch & spillway removal – shoreline/upland sediment placement - upstream barrier modifications
- Alt 2c Rindge Dam arch removal – shoreline/upland sediment placement
- Alt 2d Rindge Dam arch removal – shoreline/upland sediment placement - upstream barrier modifications



Alts 2 and 4 options include various methods for storage, use and placement of Rindge Dam impounded sediment (shoreline, landfill, temp upland storage)

Each action alternative addresses impacts associated with spillway retention and/or removal (Alts 2,3,4).

Alts 2 & 4 will also address upland temp/long-term storage and shoreline placement in compliance with NEPA and other applicable laws, policies & regulations.

Alternatives Array (continued)

- Alt 3a Rindge Dam arch & spillway removal – natural sediment transport – downstream flood risk mgmt
- Alt 3b Rindge Dam arch & spillway removal – natural sediment transport – downstream flood risk mgmt - upstream barrier modifications
- Alt 3c Rindge Dam arch removal – natural sediment transport – downstream flood risk mgmt
- Alt 3d Rindge Dam arch removal – natural sediment transport – downstream flood risk mgmt – upstream barrier modifications
- Alt 4a Rindge Dam arch and spillway removal - natural sediment transport & shoreline/upland placement – downstream flood risk mgmt
- Alt 4b Rindge Dam arch and spillway removal - natural sediment transport & shoreline/upland placement – downstream flood risk mgmt – upstream barrier modifications
- Alt 4c Rindge Dam arch removal - natural sediment transport & shoreline/upland placement – downstream flood risk mgmt
- Alt 4d Rindge Dam arch removal - natural sediment transport & shoreline/upland placement – downstream flood risk mgmt – upstream barrier modifications

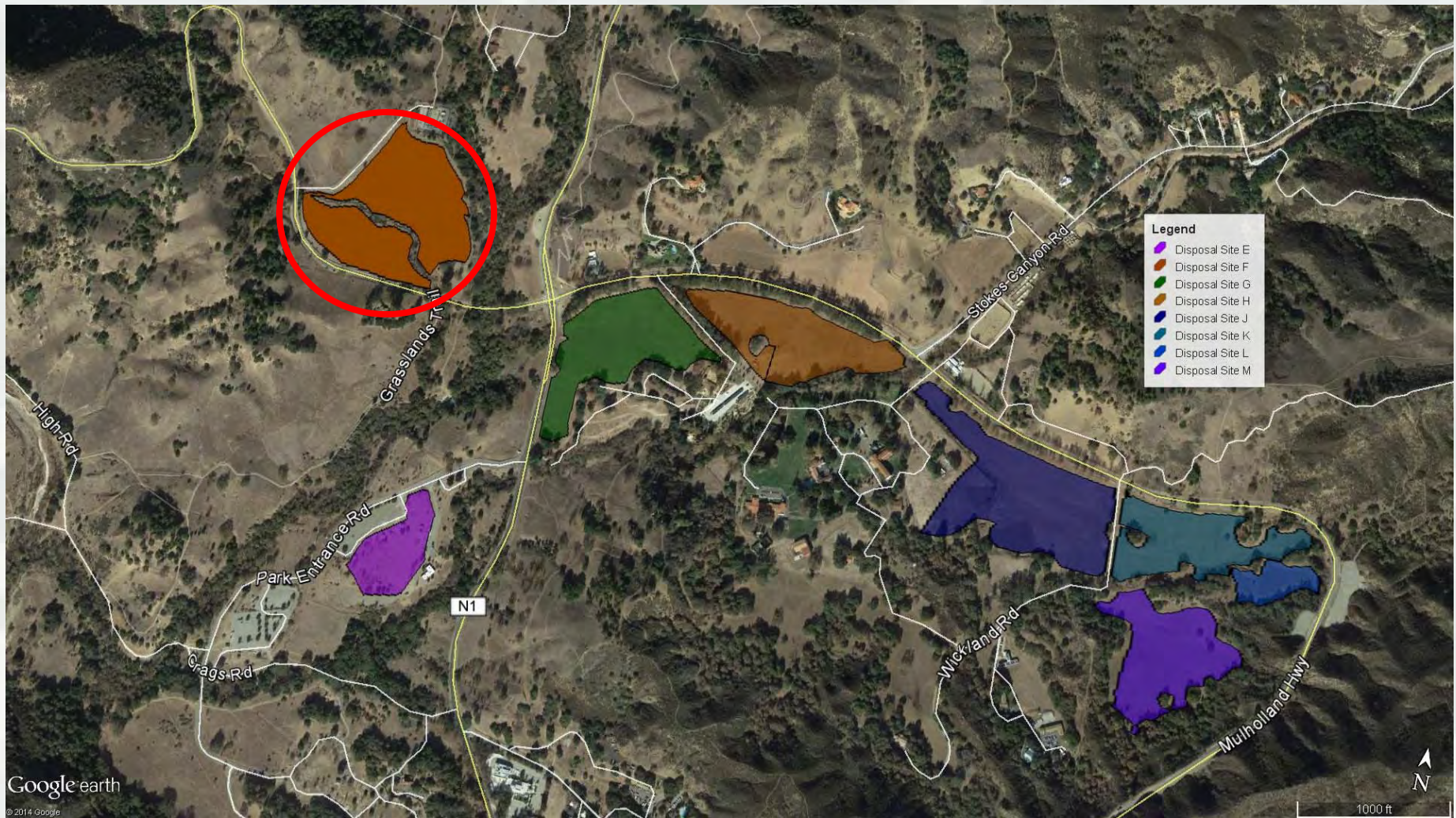
Alternatives Array

Malibu Creek Watershed – Summary Description of Alternatives

Alternative	Measure			
1	No action			
2a1	Entire dam removal	Truck to Pier transport	No upstream barrier removal	Beach placement
2a2	Entire dam removal	Truck to Barge transport	No upstream barrier removal	Nearshore placement
2b1	Entire dam removal	Truck to Pier transport	Upstream barriers removed	Beach placement
2b2	Entire dam removal	Truck to Barge transport	Upstream barriers removed	Nearshore placement
2c1	Dam Arch Removal Only - Retain spillway	Truck to Pier transport	No upstream barrier removal	Beach placement
2c2	Dam Arch Removal Only - Retain spillway	Truck to Barge transport	No upstream barrier removal	Nearshore placement
2d1	Dam Arch Removal Only - Retain spillway	Truck to Pier transport	Upstream barriers removed	Beach placement
2d2	Dam Arch Removal Only - Retain spillway	Truck to Barge transport	Upstream barriers removed	Nearshore placement
3a	Entire dam removal	Natural Sediment transport	No upstream barrier removal	Natural sediment transport only - no placement required
3b	Entire dam removal	Natural Sediment transport	Upstream barriers removed	Natural sediment transport only - no placement required
3c	Dam Arch Removal Only - Retain spillway	Natural Sediment transport	No upstream barrier removal	Natural sediment transport only - no placement required
3d	Dam Arch Removal Only - Retain spillway	Natural Sediment transport	Upstream barriers removed	Natural sediment transport only - no placement required
4a1	Entire dam removal	Truck to Pier and natural transport	No upstream barrier removal	Beach placement
4a2	Entire dam removal	Truck to Barge and natural transport	No upstream barrier removal	Nearshore placement
4b1	Entire dam removal	Truck to Pier and natural transport	Upstream barriers removed	Beach placement
4b2	Entire dam removal	Truck to Barge and natural transport	Upstream barriers removed	Nearshore placement
4c1	Dam Arch Removal Only - Retain spillway	Truck to Pier and natural transport	No upstream barrier removal	Beach placement
4c2	Dam Arch Removal Only - Retain spillway	Truck to Barge and natural transport	No upstream barrier removal	Nearshore placement
4d1	Dam Arch Removal Only - Retain spillway	Truck to Pier and natural transport	Upstream barriers removed	Beach placement
4d2	Dam Arch Removal Only - Retain spillway	Truck to Barge and natural transport	Upstream barriers removed	Nearshore placement



Upland Storage Sites Considered



Site F Temp Storage Area Preliminary Footprint



Floodwall Alignment: Alts 3 & 4



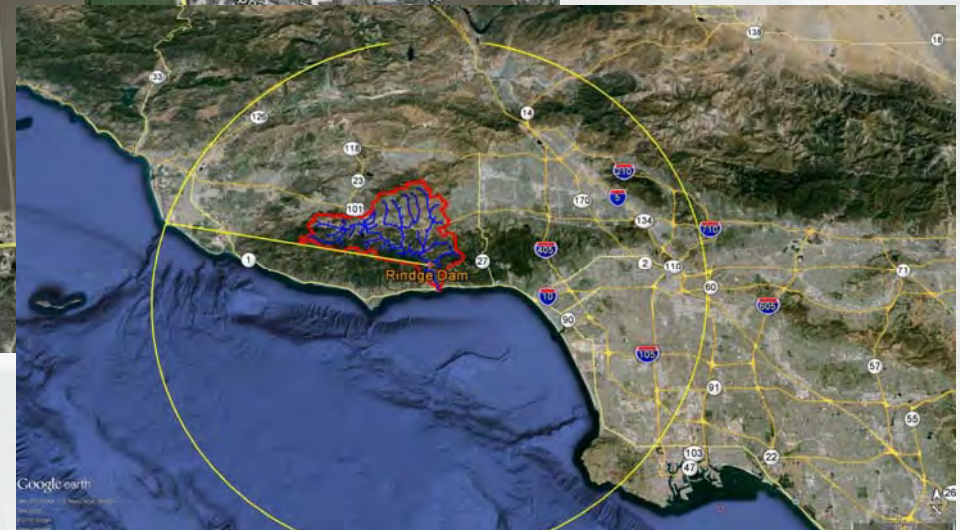
PLANNING SMART

BUILDING STRONG®



Potential Shoreline
Placement Sites

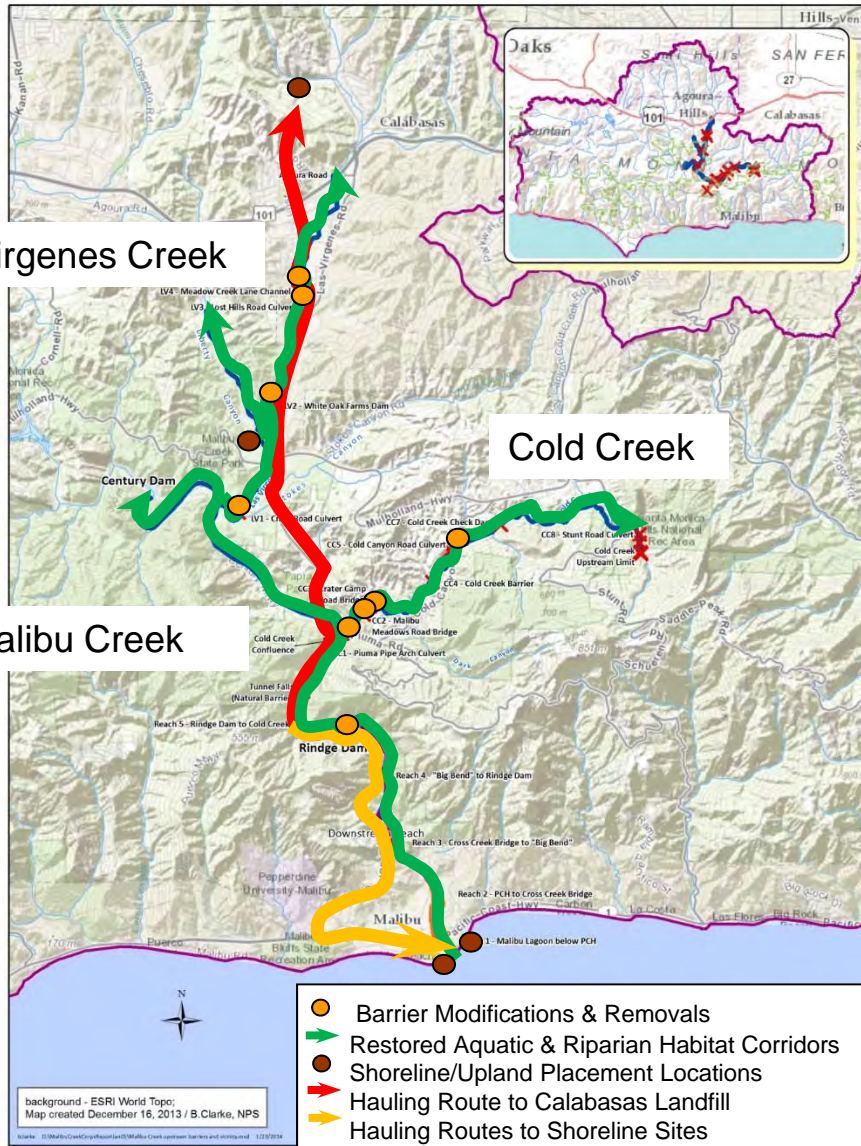
Potential Truck-to-Barge Site Ventura Harbor



Tentatively Selected Plan Options

Las Virgenes Creek

Malibu Creek



- Opens up about 5.5 mi of good to excellent aquatic habitat along Malibu Creek
- Provides 9.3 additional miles of good to excellent quality aquatic habitat reconnected to lower reaches of Malibu Creek.
- Provides a total aquatic habitat connectivity of 18 miles along Malibu, Las Virgenes & Cold Creeks.


Rindge Dam TSP Site Features

TSP includes removal of Rindge Dam concrete arch, modification / removal of upstream barriers, hauling impounded sediment by trucks to temporary storage, the Calabasas Landfill, and shoreline or nearshore placement areas by the mouth of Malibu Creek.



PLANNING SMART

Discussion

A photograph of a large concrete dam with a waterfall on the left side. The dam is built into a rocky mountain. The word "Discussion" is overlaid in large, 3D orange and yellow letters.

Cultural Resources in the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project Area



Rindge Dam

- **P-19-186946 (Rindge Dam)** is a concrete constant-radius arch dam constructed in two phases between 1924 and 1926. The dam was commissioned by Rhoda May Rindge to provide a reliable water supply for her Malibu Ranch.
- The resource has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B and C, for its association with May K. Rindge, and as a rare example of a privately-funded concrete, constant-radius arch dam.



Rindge Pipeline

- **19-004429** represents the remains of the Rindge Dam 8-inch water distribution pipeline which extends down Malibu Canyon toward the former Rindge family home, now the Serra Retreat, and continuing on to the Adamson House. Some portions of the pipeline remain in-situ, while other sections have been washed out and fragmented within the creek channels.
- At least a portion of the pipeline connecting to the dam structure would have to be removed. DPR-Rindge-02 is a contributor to the Rindge Dam (P-19-186946), and thus would be considered eligible for the NRHP.



White Oak Dam



- **19-190759**, designated as upstream barrier LV2, represents the White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse. This built-environment resource consists of a concrete dam, pumphouse shed, pipeline, and stairway that are associated with the operation of the White Oak Farm. Also known as the Colyear Ranch, it is an example of a Gentleman's Ranch, one of several small weekend use ranch properties in the Santa Monica Mountains which were owned by wealthy businessmen.
- It is a local example of a unique vernacular concrete dam construction associated with the ranch's operation that is potentially eligible at the local level for listing on the NRHP for its association with pioneer businessman Curtiss Calhoun Colyear from 1911-1947 and Hollywood celebrity Bob Hope from 1954 to 1975.

Sheriff's Honor Camp No. 3

- **19-004428**, The Sheriff's Honor Camp was operated as a prison labor camp c. 1945-1952 for the construction of Malibu Canyon Road. Extensive mortared rock retaining wall features, as well as concrete foundations remain at this historical archaeological site.
- The project proposes construction staging for dam removal as well as construction of an interpretive feature at the site of the Honor Camp in partial mitigation for the removal of Rindge Dam.



Piuma Culvert



- **19-190760** records the built environment resource of the Piuma Culvert, designated as crossing CC1. The resource is described as a steel corrugated culvert supported by mortared rock abutments that allows the flow of Cold Creek underneath Piuma Road. The rustic stone abutments of the structure suggest that this culvert may have originally been constructed c. 1915 with the development of the Crater Camp recreational area by Charles A. Knagenhelm.
- The project proposes to remove the CC1 culvert and replace with a new freespan bridge with reconstructed wing walls.

Cold Creek Check Dam

- **19-190761** records the built environment resource of the Cold Creek Check Dam, designated as crossing CC4. This resource consists of a large, low poured-in-place concrete structure resembling an “Arizona Crossing” built on private property within the Cold Creek channel. A 1903/1908 topographic map of the area shows the original Cold Canyon Road alignment in the vicinity of the dam structure, and homestead records indicate that pioneer rancher Edwin S. Moody homesteaded the area in 1906.
- The project proposes to remove CC4 in its entirety to allow for the migration of steelhead trout upstream.



Humaliwo, CA-LAN-264

- The ethnohistoric village of *Humaliwo*, underlies the Adamson House property and grounds at Malibu Lagoon State Beach. The site is separately listed on the NRHP under Criterion D and was significant as the easternmost provincial capital village of the Ventureño Chumash and eastern Gabrielino/Tongva. The site consists of extensive shell midden deposits, as well as a Middle Period (AD 950-1150) cemetery and a native Historic Period (1775-1805) cemetery.

Humaliwo, CA-LAN-264

proposed floodwalls
would
constitute an adverse effect on a
historic property under Section 106
of the NHPA, and a significant impact
under PRC 5024.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
915 WILSHIRE BLVD, SUITE 930
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90017

April 12, 2016

Environmental Resources Branch

Mr. Conrad Acuna
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles, California 90067

Dear Mr. Acuna:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Corps) and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), as partner agencies, would like to invite you to a consultation meeting on April 28, 2016, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., about the proposed Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project at Malibu Creek State Park, Los Angeles County, California. The meeting will take place at the Administration Office at Malibu Creek State Park, 1925 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, California 91302. A map to Malibu Creek State Park is enclosed.

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act, we wish to gather your input on the proposed Project's potential effects on cultural resources of interest to the Native American community. This consultation meeting is part of the scoping to inform the partner agencies of issues to consider when preparing the integrated Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). The meeting will consist of a project presentation by partner agency staff, with time afterward for discussion. We expect to record the consultation via a written meeting summary in order to keep a permanent record of this consultation. The summary can be made confidential if this is the wish of participants.

Malibu Creek State Park and its resources are valuable to the Los Angeles area as it serves visitors from one of the most recreationally underserved metropolitan areas in the United States. The primary purpose of the park is to protect and perpetuate diverse natural and cultural resources and within the rugged landscape.

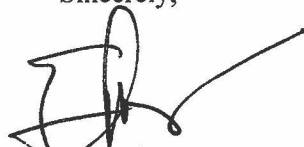
The primary action associated with this proposed project is the removal of Rindge Dam, a 100-foot concrete arch dam located about three miles from the Pacific Ocean in a steep narrow gorge section of Malibu Creek. Removal of impounded sediment behind the dam is an associated action, requiring access and operations to extend approximately one-half mile upstream from the dam arch. Access to the site will be established by constructing temporary ramps to Malibu Canyon Road to haul sediment and concrete from the site. Over one-third of the total volume of sediment is mostly sands and will be transported by trucks, or trucks to a barge, to the shoreline or nearshore area around the mouth of Malibu Creek. The remaining volume of impounded sediment will be trucked to Calabasas landfill. Eight additional aquatic barriers along Las Virgenes Creek and Cold Creek, such as culverts below road crossings and concrete aprons under bridges, will be modified or removed as part of the proposed project. These actions will allow for restoration of aquatic and terrestrial habitat corridors from the ocean to the central portion of the Malibu watershed and beyond.

The Corps and CDPR will jointly prepare an EIS/EIR intended to establish the overall, coordinated, long-range direction of future management, development, and completion of the Malibu Creek ecosystem restoration project. The Draft EIS/EIR will address environmental and social impacts associated with twenty-one proposed alternatives, including a "no action" alternative, and twenty alternative actions that address use of natural and mechanical transport methods to deliver the impounded sediment behind the dam to various destinations, and consideration of other upstream aquatic habitat barriers along Las Virgenes and Cold creeks.

A project-specific cultural resources records search was conducted at the California Historical Resources Information System-South Central Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCCIC) in February, 2013. Based on the survey and background research findings, as well as the current project scope and preliminary plans, the Malibu Creek Ecosystem Project may have adverse effects to four historic properties: Rindge Dam (P19-186946), the village site of *Humaliwo* (CA-LAN-264), the Rindge Water Pipeline (temporary field number DPR-Rindge-02), and the White Oak Farm Dam and Pumphouse (temporary field number DPR-Rindge-03).

If you are unable to attend the meeting, we are still interested in receiving input from you and your Community via mail, phone, or email, and additional consultation opportunities may be arranged by request. For more information, please contact Barbara Tejada, Angeles District Archaeologist, at (818) 880-0375 or barbara.tejada@parks.ca.gov or Meg McDonald, Archaeologist, at (213) 452-3849, or a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil.

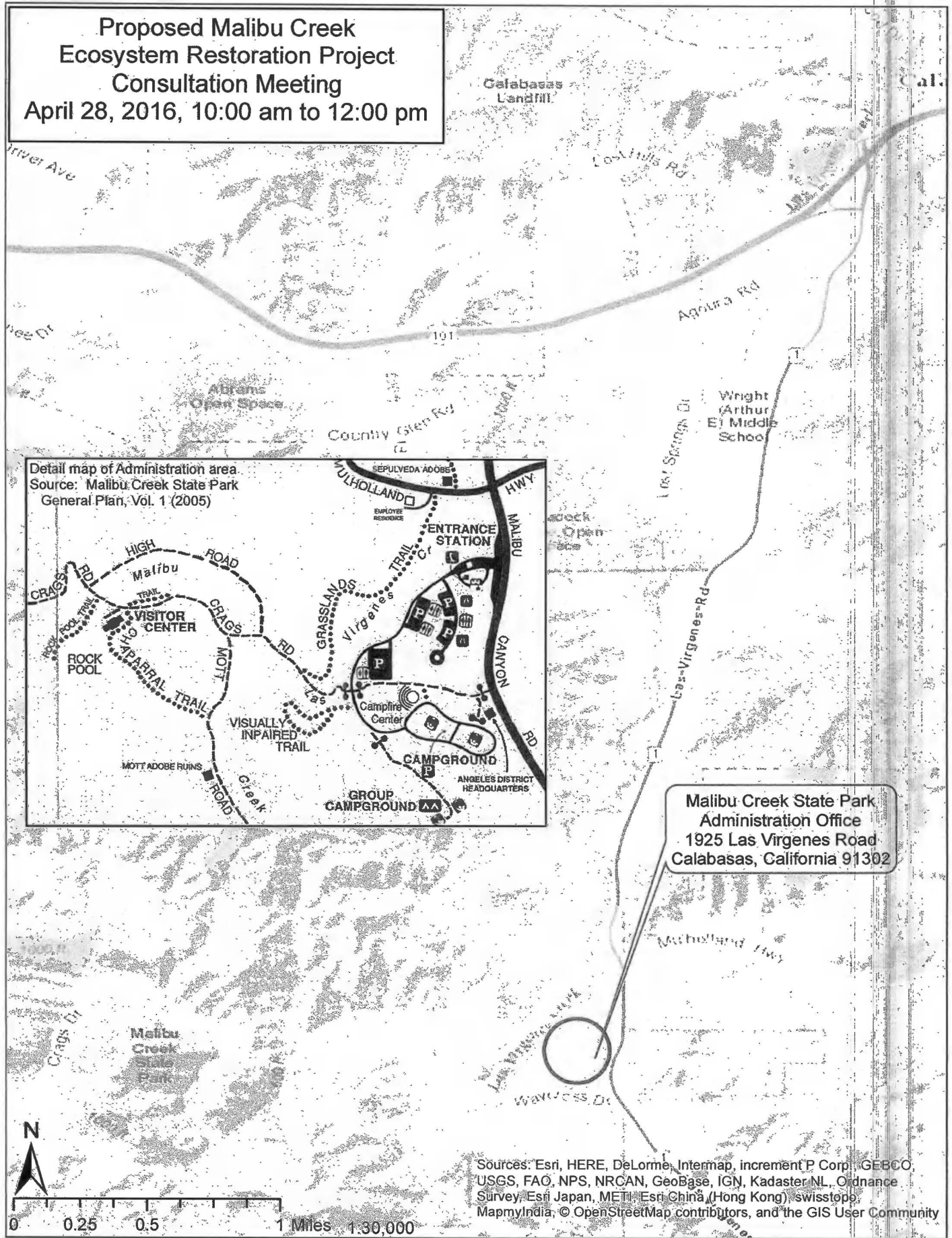
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eduardo T. De Mesa', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Eduardo T. De Mesa
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

**Proposed Malibu Creek
Ecosystem Restoration Project
Consultation Meeting
April 28, 2016, 10:00 am to 12:00 pm**



McDonald, A. Meg SPL

From: Tejada, Barbara@Parks <Barbara.Tejada@parks.ca.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2016 3:23 PM
To: McDonald, A. Meg SPL
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Phone calls
Attachments: Native Consultation Phone Log_04222016.doc

Hi Meg,

I made calls to all the non-highlighted ones, but also called back Robert Dorame as he had left a message for me yesterday. A few on the list were duplicates - Freddie Romero handles all the contacts for Santa Ynez (he said he had all four letters on his desk when he returned from vacation) and the two Owl Clan contacts are in the same household and number, so I just let one message.

I've attached my phone log with the information for your records.

Barbara

-----Original Message-----

From: McDonald, A. Meg SPL [mailto:A.Meg.McDonald@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Thursday, April 21, 2016 11:11 PM
To: Tejada, Barbara@Parks
Subject: Phone calls

Hi Barbara,

Attached is the NAHC list if you have time to make some calls. The ones highlighted in yellow are the ones I need to call for other projects also, so if you want to start with the others, that would be great. I hope your budget things are working out. I'm finally getting caught up, so I hope you are also. Maybe I'm just feeling optimistic because it's the weekend. I hope you have a good weekend also.

Thanks,
Meg

MCDONALD.ALISO
N.MEG.

California State Parks – Angeles District
Native American Consultation Phone Log

Project Name: Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project

Park Unit Name: Malibu Creek State Park

Date Consultation Letters Mailed Out: April 12, 2016

DPR Staff Performing Follow-up: Barbara Tejada

Log Number:

Project Manager:

Date	Contact	Phone Number	Notes
04/22/2016 14:47	Kote & A-Lul-Koy Lotah	805-472-9536	Left message to follow up on letter.
04/22/2016 14:30	Julie Tumamait-Stenslie	805-646-6214	Left message to follow up on letter.
04/22/2016 14:33	Freddie Romero (Santa Ynez)	805-688-7997 x37	He passed along the information to Julie and Mati Waya, but he will try to attend the meeting. He received all the letters for Santa Ynez.
04/22/2016 14:45	Bernie Acuña	310-428-5690	Left message to follow up on letter; confirm mailing address
04/22/2016 14:48	Roberta Dorame	562-925-7989	He is particularly interested in including representatives from both Chumash and Gabrielino/Tongva tribes, as Humaliwo was inhabited by both groups. He notes that his father assisted in the reburial of remains found in 1956 at Tapia Park and has information on a different translation of Maliwu that he can provide. Asked to emailed the information about the project meeting, which I did.
04/22/2016 15:16	Kathleen Pappo	310-831-5295	Left message to follow up on letter.
04/22/2016 15:19	Raudel Banuelos	805-987-5314	He did not recall the letter, but I reminded him about the meeting and he said he would look into it and try to attend. Otherwise, he would like to be kept informed about the project.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



March 29, 2016

A. Meg McDonald
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

Sent via e-mail: a.meg.mcdonald@usace.army.mil

Number of pages: 3

RE: Proposed Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project, Malibu Beach USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. McDonald:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* (SLF) was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) for the above referenced project. Sites have been located in the Malibu Beach Quadrangle of the APE you provided that may be impacted by the project. Please contact the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians at (805) 646-6214, and Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council at (562) 761-6417 for more information about these sites. Please contact all of the tribes on the list as the Sacred Lands File is not exhaustive. A tribe may be the only source of information. Their contact information is included in the attached "Native American Contact List".

The absence or presence site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. Other sources of cultural resources information should be contacted regarding known and recorded sites. Please contact all of the people on the attached list. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult under applicable laws. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
March 29, 2016**

Owl Clan
Dr. Kote & Lin A-Lul'Koy Lotah
48825 Sapaque Road Chumash
Bradley , CA 93426
mupaka@gmail.com
(805) 472-9536

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Armenta, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517 Chumash
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
varmenta@santaynezchumash.org
(805) 688-7997
(805) 686-9578 Fax

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie, Chair
365 North Poli Ave Chumash
Ojai , CA 93023
jtumamait@hotmail.com
(805) 646-6214

Owl Clan
Qun-tan Shup
48825 Sapaque Road Chumash
Bradley , CA 93426
mupaka@gmail.com
(805) 472-9536 Voice/Fax
(805) 835-2382 Cell

Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
Antonio Flores, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Chumash
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
elders@santaynezchumash.org
(805) 688-7997

(805) 693-1768 Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

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

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Admin/Counsel Sam Cohen
P.O. Box 517 Chumash
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
info@santaynezchumash.org
(805) 688-7997

(805) 686-9578 Fax

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067

(310) 428-5690 Cell

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 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project, Malibu Beach USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California.

**Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
March 29, 2016**

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067
(626) 676-1184 Cell

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Conrad Acuna
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067

Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
Freddie Romero, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 365 Chumash
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
freddyromero1959@yahoo.com
(805) 688-7997, Ext 37

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
(626) 926-4131

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Kathleen Pappo
2762 Vista Mesa Drive Chumash
Rancho Pales Verdes , CA 90275
(310) 831-5295

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr.
331 Mira Flores Court Chumash
Camarillo , CA 93012
(805) 987-5314

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 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project, Malibu Beach USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California.

From: [JohnTommy.Rosas](#)
To: [Lindahl, Kathie@Parks](#); [Cynthia Gomez](#); [Robinson, Terrie@NAHC](#); [Walter, Jennifer@CDSS-Import](#); [Fair, Reginald@BCSH](#); [Marni.Weber@conservation.ca.gov](#); [Ingram, Steven@Wildlife](#); [Pegos, David@CDFA](#); [Villarreal-Younger, Mirtha@CalVet](#); [Agustinez, Anecita S.@DWR](#); [Alejandrino, Emily@DWR](#); [Johnson, Roger@Energy](#); [Mataka, Arsenio@EPA](#); [Mastrup, Sonke@FGC](#); [Burchill, Klyomi@CHHS](#); [Wiseman, Ken@CNRA](#); [Allred, Sarah@HSR](#); [Rasada, Pamela@ICV](#); [Travis.Coleman@ihs.gov](#); [Farris, Carol@CalSTA](#); [Shemenski, Denise@CalOES](#); [Burchill, Emiko@CNRA](#); [Randolph, Liane@CNRA](#)
Subject: re AB 52/SB 18/ AJR 42 CEQA NOTIFICATION REQUEST -[EXPAND EMAIL]
Date: Tuesday, November 17, 2015 8:24:02 PM

TO ALL AGENCY AND COMMISSIONS /DEPARTMENTS /CONTACTS - YOU ARE HEREBY FORMALLY NOTIFIED-
WE ARE REAFFIRMING OUR TRIBAL CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE (TRIBE) REQUESTS TO BE ON AGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST [S]FOR SB18/AB52/AJR 42 ALL CEQA FILINGS- * TONGVA TERRITORY AREAS APPLICABLE COUNTIES - LOS ANGELES/ORANGE/VENTURA/RIVERSIDE/SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES CODE /TEXT BELOW AND CITATION S PLEASE UPDATE ALL YOUR LISTS TO ADD US AND BY **EMAIL PREFERRED** OR HARD COPY MAIL TO ADDRESS BELOW -THANKS JT

TO

TONGVA ANCESTRAL TERRITORIAL TRIBAL NATION

JOHN TOMMY ROSAS

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR/TRIBAL LITIGATOR

578 WASHINGTON BLVD UNIT 384 MARINA DEL REY,CA 90292

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE - PRC

DIVISION 13. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY [21000 - 21189.3] (*Division 13 added by Stats. 1970, Ch. 1433.)*

CHAPTER 2.6. General [21080 - 21098] (*Chapter 2.6 added by Stats. 1972, Ch. 1154.)*

21080.3.1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources.

(b) Prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project, the lead agency shall begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if: (1) the California Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe, and (2) the California Native American tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification, and requests the consultation. When responding to the lead agency, the California Native American tribe shall designate a lead contact person. If the California Native American tribe does not designate a lead contact person, or designates multiple lead contact people, the lead agency shall defer to the individual listed on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004. For purposes of this section and Section 21080.3.2, "consultation" shall have the same meaning as provided in Section 65352.4 of the Government Code.

(c) To expedite the requirements of this section, the Native American Heritage Commission shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.

(d) 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.

(e) The lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a California Native American tribe's request for consultation.

(Added by Stats. 2014, Ch. 532, Sec. 5. Effective January 1, 2015.)

--

JOHN TOMMY ROSAS

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR

TRIBAL LITIGATOR

[TONGVA ANCESTRAL TERRITORIAL TRIBAL NATION](#)

A TRIBAL SOVEREIGN NATION UNDER UNDRIP

AND AS A CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE / SB18-AJ52-AJR 42

25 U.S. Code § 1679 - Public Law 85-671

August 18, 1958 | [H. R. 2824] 72 Stat. 619

Tribal sovereignty in the United States is the inherent authority of indigenous tribes to govern themselves within and outside the borders and waters of the United States of America .

OFFICIAL TATTN CONFIDENTIAL E-MAIL

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

TATTN / TRIBAL NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY:

This e-mail message, including any attachments, is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and/or privileged information, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Resource Data, Intellectual Property LEGALLY PROTECTED UNDER WIPO and UNDRIP - attorney-client privileged Any review, use, disclosure, or distribution by unintended recipients is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply e-mail and destroy all copies of the original message.

TRUTH IS OUR VICTORY AND HONOR IS OUR PRIZE >TATTN ©

tongvanation.org

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

May 7, 2013

Mr. John Killeen, Archaeologist and Environmental Coordinator

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Los Angeles District

915 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Sent by e-mail to John.J.Killeen@uscoe.army.mil

No. of Pages: 3

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the
"Beach Areas for Waterway Infrastructure Improvements;" located in
the Beach areas of Malibu Beach, Topanga, Pt. Dume and Calabasas USGS
Quadrangles; Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr. Killeen:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the Malibu Beach Quad and in the Calabasas Quad with the USGS coordinates provided. Traditional cultural properties were identified on state Parks Beach property in the Topanga USGS Quad, and at the end of Pt. Dume (Clovis Point; now in the Santa Barbara Museum of National History).

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project areas. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. In many instances, a Native American may be the only source of information about traditional or sacred places within their ancestral territory.

I

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Enclosures

**Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
May 7, 2013**

Beverly Salazar Folkes
1931 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
805 492-7255
(805) 558-1154 - cell
folkes@msn.com

Chumash
Tataviam
Fernandeño

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
Chief Mark Steven Vigil
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach CA 93433
(805) 481-2461
(805) 474-4729 - Fax

Chumash

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Ronnie Salas, Cultural Preservation Department
1019 - 2nd Street, Suite #1
San Fernando CA 91340
rortega@tataviam-nsn.gov
(818) 837-0794 Office

(818) 837-0796 Fax

Fernandeno
Tataviam

Owl Clan
Qun-tan Shup
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, CA 93426
mupaka@gmail.com
(805) 472-9536 phone/fax
(805) 835-2382 - CELL

Chumash

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie, Chair
365 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA 93023
jtumamait@sbcglobal.net
(805) 646-6214

Chumash

Randy Guzman - Folkes
6471 Cornell Circle
Moorpark, CA 93021
ndnRandy@yahoo.com
(805) 905-1675 - cell

Chumash
Fernandeño
Tataviam
Shoshone Paiute
Yaqui

Patrick Tumamait
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA 93023
(805) 640-0481
(805) 216-1253 Cell

Chumash

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Toni Cordero, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 4464
Santa Barbara CA 93140
cordero44@charter.net
805-964-3447

Chumash

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Projects; located in the beach areas of Malibu Beach north and northeast; Los Angeles County, California for which Sacred Lands File searches and a Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
May 7, 2013**

Carol A. Pulido
165 Mountainview Street Chumash
Oak View , CA 93022
805-649-2743 (Home)

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Kathleen Pappo
2762 Vista Mesa Drive Chumash
Rancho Pales Verdes CA 90275
310-831-5295

Melissa M. Parra-Hernandez
119 North Balsam Street Chumash
Oxnard , CA 93030
envyy36@yahoo.com
805-983-7964
(805) 248-8463 cell

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr.
331 Mira Flores Court Chumash
Camarillo , CA 93012
805-987-5314

Frank Arredondo
PO Box 161 Chumash
Santa Barbara CA 93102
ksen_sku_mu@yahoo.com
805-617-6884
805-893-1459
ksen_sku_mu@yahoo.com

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Crystal Baker
P.O. Box 4464 Chumash
Santa Barbara CA 93140
805-689-9528

Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
Freddie Romero, Cultural Preservation ConsInt
P.O. Box 365 Chumash
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
805-688-7997, Ext 37
freddyromero1959@yahoo.
com

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Michael Cordero
5246 El Carro Lane Chumash
Carpinteria , CA 93013
805-684-8281

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Projects; located in the beach areas of Malibu Beach north and northeast; Los Angeles County, California for which Sacred Lands File searches and a Native American Contacts list were requested.