Appendix D Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report

Appendices

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY



CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE CENTURY VILLAGES AT CABRILLO, CITY OF LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Date
November 2020

Cogstone Project Number: 4791
Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment
Cultural Sites: None within the Project Area
Fossil Localities: None within the Project Area
USGS Quadrangle: Long Beach 7.5'
Area: 31.61 acres
Key Words: Century Villages at Cabrillo, Long Beach, Savannah Navy Housing; Negative Survey, Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment, late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium (unit 2)

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

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the Century Villages at Cabrillo Project, City of Long Beach, California (Project). This assessment report complies with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Long Beach acting as the lead agency.

The Project Area is a 31.6-acre portion of a former United States Naval housing facility located at 2001 River Avenue, Long Beach, California. The Project involves the demolition of 215 dwelling units, 20,000 square feet of administrative and supportive services, and 10,000 square feet of amenities. It will develop 750 dwelling units, areas for administrative and supportive services, amenities and educational areas, and areas for commercial/retail uses. The master plan includes a central transit center, as well as dedicated bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

An intensive cultural and paleontological resources survey of the entire Project Area was completed on December 18 and December 19, 2019. No archaeological or paleontological resources were observed; however, 42 historic-aged buildings and structures are present within the Project Area.

Paleontological Resources

The Project Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium (unit 2) which was deposited between 126,000 years ago and through into historic times. The paleontological record search revealed no fossil localities from within the project or within a two-mile radius. Fossil localities are known from terrestrial deposits near to the Project. Extinct late Pleistocene animal fossils of mammoth, horse, tapir, pronghorn antelope, camel, and bison have been recovered from within ten miles of the study area.

The paleontological records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within a 10-mile radius were a minimum of five feet deep in deposits mapped as Pleistocene at the surface. Sediments with a Holocene component such as those of the study area produced fossils starting at 24 feet deep near to the Project Area. As such the project sediments less than 20 feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) and deeper deposits are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area.

Based on fossils found in similar sediments nearby, no paleontological monitoring is currently recommended for the mass excavations. Drilling or pile driving activities regardless of depth, have a low potential to produce fossils meeting significance criteria because any fossils brought up by the auger during drilling will not have information about formation, depth or context. If unanticipated fossil discoveries are made, all work must halt within 50 feet until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 50 foot radius.

Archaeological Resources

A search for cultural resources records within a one-mile radius of the Project Area was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center located at California State University, Fullerton on October 31, 2019. Results of the records search indicated that seven cultural resources investigations have been completed previously within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. The results of these studies indicate that there are three previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area and an additional 15 cultural resources are located within the one-mile search radius, all of which are historic built environment resources. A Sacred Lands File search requested from the Native American Heritage Commission indicated that there are no sacred lands or resources known within the Project Area.

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey and the cultural records search, the Project Area has low sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. Analysis of these data sources and historical United States Geological Survey (USGS) aerial photographs indicates that the Project Area also has low sensitivity for buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

Historic Built Environment

Forty-two historic-aged buildings and structures were observed during the survey. All historic-aged buildings and structures observed within the Project Area have undergone some degree of renovation or alterations within (approximately) the last 20 years. Two historic-aged buildings, Building 7 (1-2) and Building 27 have been the least affected by recent renovations. The exterior of these buildings retain the majority of their original architectural features typical of Contemporary Style. All other historic-aged buildings exhibit significant alterations to their original architectural features such as the addition of Spanish Revival elements.

Due to lack of associated significance and substantial architectural alterations, none of the historic-aged buildings and structures within the Project Area are recommended eligible for listing at the local, state, or national level.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources at the Century Village at Cabrillo Project, City of Long Beach, California (Project; Figure 1). The proposed Project is located within the City of Long Beach (City) which is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

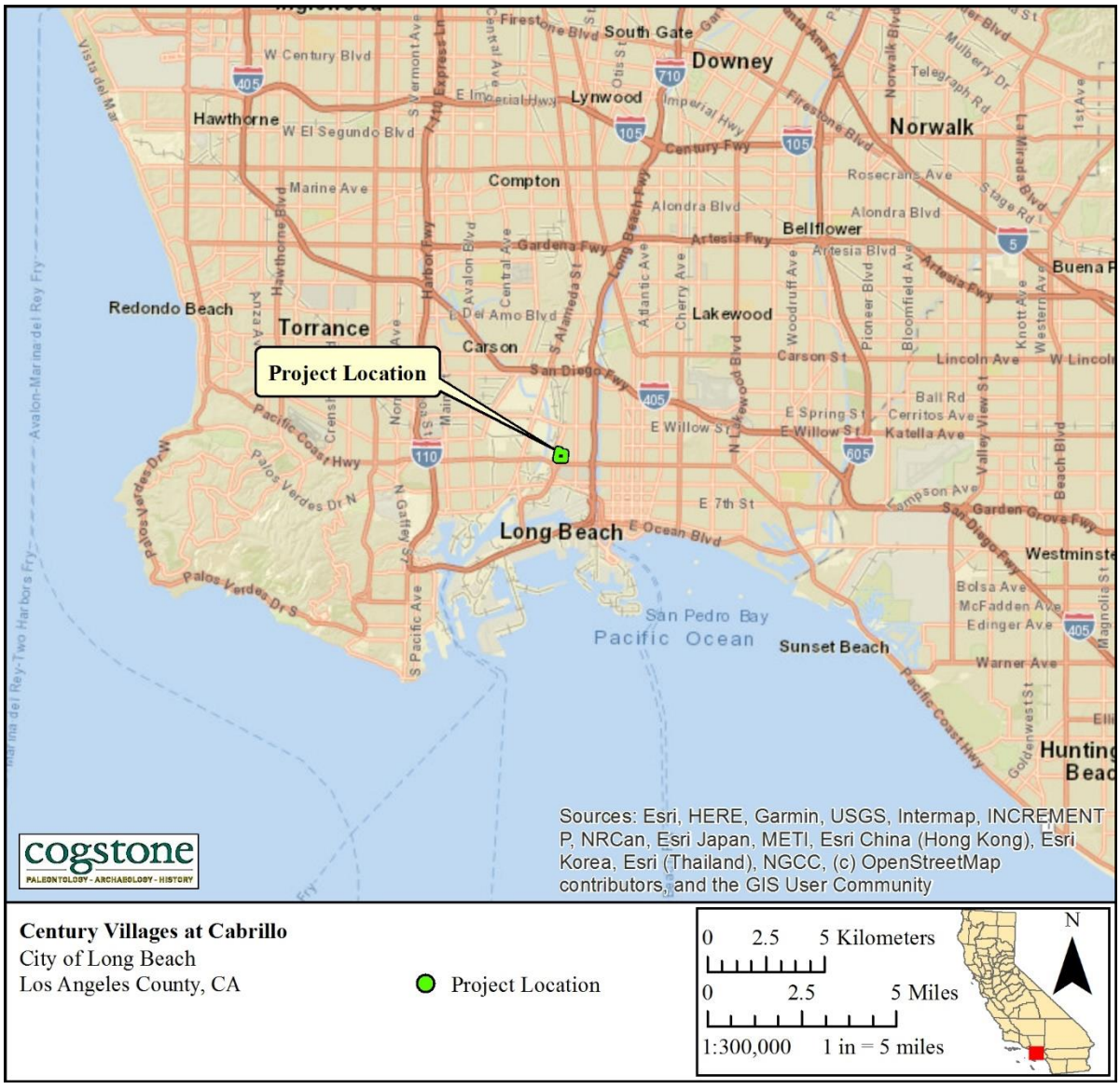

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Villages at Cabrillo is located on 31.6-acres within a portion of a former United States Naval housing facility located at 2001 River Avenue in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California (Figures 2 and 3). Specifically, the Project is located within Township 3 South, Range 13 West, Sections 26 and 27 of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian and on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Long Beach topographic map. It is bordered by Cabrillo High School to the North, Long Beach Job Corps Center to the east, Primex and Weber Logistics to the south, and municipal-owned portion of the Terminal Island Freeway to the west. The Villages at Cabrillo is primarily accessed by San Gabriel Avenue, a service road connecting the Terminal Island Freeway to Pacific Coast Highway.

The Project involves the demolition of 215 dwelling units, 20,000 square feet of administrative and supportive services buildings, and 10,000 square feet of amenities. It will develop 750 dwelling units, 48,000 square feet of administrative and supportive services areas, 77,000 square feet of areas for amenities and educational uses, and 17,000 square feet of commercial/retail use areas. The Project also involves the demolition of 155 parking stalls but some existing parking stalls will remain intact, which will result in a total of 825 parking stalls for the development. The master plan includes a central transit center, as well as dedicated bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

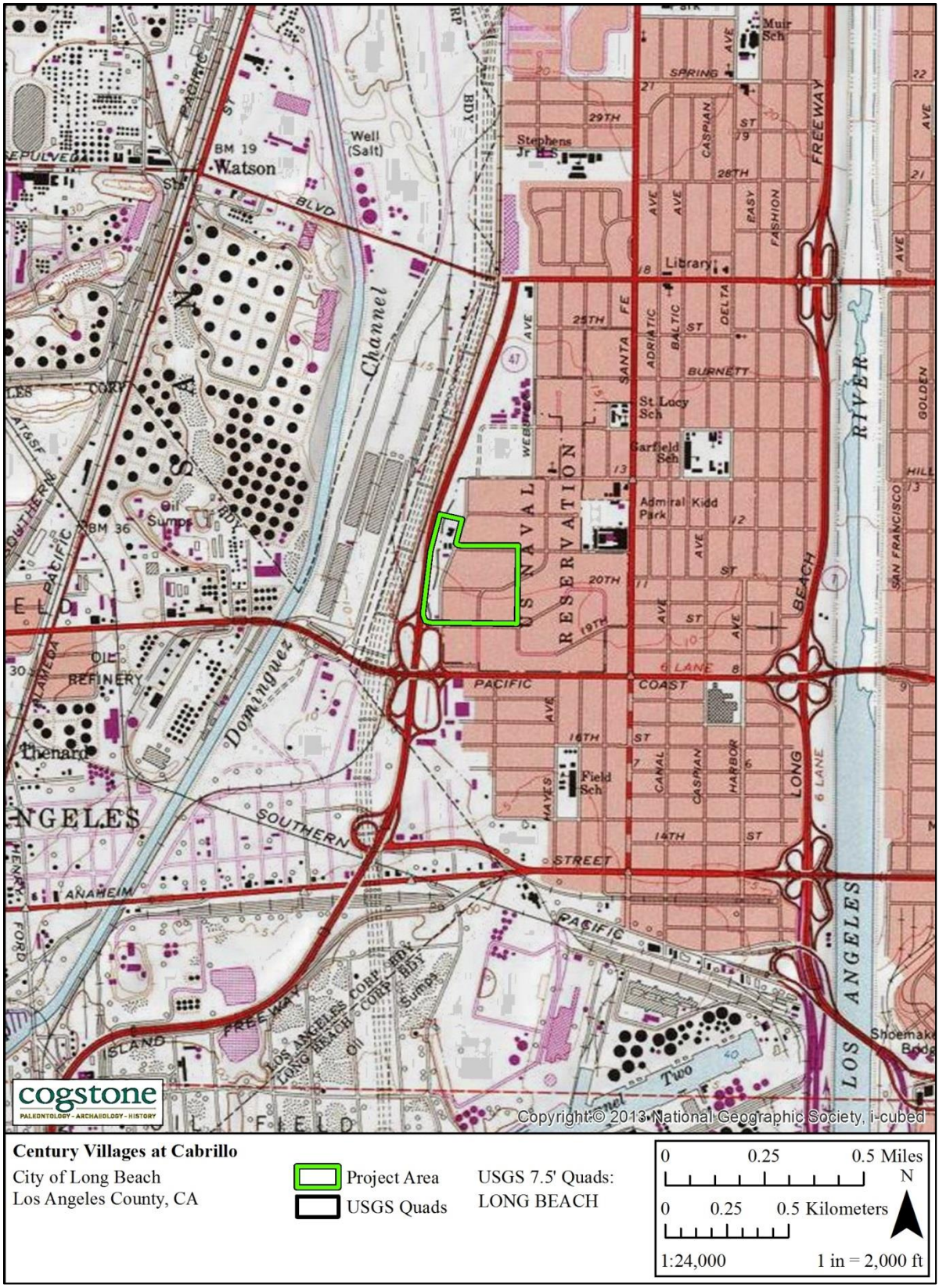

Figure 2. Project location map



Figure 3. Project Area map

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) conducted the cultural and paleontological resources study. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

- Desireé Martinez served as the Task Manager for this Project. Ms. Martinez has an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) from Harvard University, Cambridge and has over 22 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

- Molly Valasik served as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology for the Project and reviewed the report. Ms. Valasik has an M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and over 10 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

- Kim Scott served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology for the Project and wrote the geological, paleontological, and environmental portions of this report. Ms. Scott has an M.S. in Biology with paleontology emphasis from California State University, San Bernardino and has over 24 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.

- Shannon Lopez conducted the record search, field survey, and authored portions of this report. Ms. Lopez holds an M.A. in History, California State University Fullerton, and has more than 2 years of experience in Architectural History.

- Sandy Duarte conducted the record search, field survey, and authored portions of this report. Ms. Duarte holds a B.A. in Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, and more than 15 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

- Logan Freeberg conducted the paleontological record search and prepared the maps for the report. Mr. Freeberg holds a B.A. in Anthropology from University of California, Santa Barbara and has more than 15 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

ANTIQUITIES ACT

The Antiquities Act states, in part: That any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Although there is no specific mention of natural or paleontological resources in the Act itself, or in the Act's uniform rules and regulations (Title 43 Part 3, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)), "objects of antiquity" has been interpreted to include fossils by the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and other Federal agencies.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 42 USC 4321-4347) mandates the protection of cultural resources within its general policy for environmental protection. It requires the preservation of important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and the maintenance, wherever possible, of an environment that supports diversity and a variety of individual choice. Regulations promulgated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation provide for the coordination of NEPA and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance, under 36 CFR Part 800.14(a). Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA are available at 40 CFR Part 1500-1508.

If the presence of a significant environmental, cultural, or paleontological resource is identified during the scoping process, Federal agencies and their agents must take the resource into consideration when evaluating project effects when a project is proposed for development on Federal land, or land under Federal jurisdiction. The level of consideration depends upon the Federal agency involved.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA; 123 Stat. 1172; 16 U.S.C. 470aaa) requires the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to manage and protect paleontological resources on Federal land using scientific principles and expertise. The PRPA includes specific provisions addressing management of these resources by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S.

Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The PRPA states that a person may not:

(a) (1) excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface or attempt to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any paleontological resources located on Federal land unless such activity is conducted in accordance with this subtitle;

(2) exchange, transport, export, receive, or offer to exchange, transport, export, or receive any paleontological resource if the person knew or should have known such resource to have been excavated or removed from Federal land in violation of any provisions, rule, regulation, law, ordinance, or permit in effect under Federal law, including this subtitle; or

(3) sell or purchase or offer to sell or purchase any paleontological resource if the person knew or should have known such resource to have been excavated, removed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or received from Federal land.

(b) False Labeling Offenses - A person may not make or submit any false record, account, or label for, or any false identification of, any paleontological resource excavated or removed from Federal land.

(c) Penalties - A person who knowingly violates or counsels, procures, solicits, or employs another person to violate subsection (a) or (b) shall, upon conviction, be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both; but if the sum of the commercial and paleontological value of the paleontological resources involved and the cost of restoration and repair of such resources does not exceed $500, such person shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

(d) Multiple Offenses - In the case of a second or subsequent violation by the same person, the amount of the penalty assessed under subsection (c) may be doubled.

(e) General Exception - Nothing in subsection (a) shall apply to any person with respect to any paleontological resource which was in the lawful possession of such person prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is the primary federal law governing the preservation of cultural and historic resources in the United States. The law establishes a national preservation program and a system of procedural protections which encourage the identification and protection of cultural and historic resources of national, state, tribal, and local significance. Primary components of the act include:

a) Articulation of a national policy governing the protection of historic and cultural resources.

b) Establishment of a comprehensive program for identifying historic and cultural resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

c) Creation of a federal-state/tribal-local partnership for implementing programs established by the act.

d) Requirement that federal agencies take into consideration actions that could adversely affect historic properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, known as the Section 106 Review Process.

e) Establishment of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which oversees federal agency responsibilities governing the Section 106 Review Process.

f) Placement of specific stewardship responsibilities on federal agencies for historic properties owned or within their control (Section 110 of the NHPA).

Section 106, as noted above (item d), requires the head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation because of their significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register recognizes resources of local, state, and national significance which have been documented and evaluated according to uniform standards and criteria.

Authorized under the NHPA, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

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

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

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

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

If paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed project study area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

Tribal Cultural Resources

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

(1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or

(2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

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

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

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

Sections 5097.91 through 5097.991 establishes and authorizes the NAHC. These sections prohibit the acquisition or possession of Native American artifacts or human remains taken from a Native American grave or cairn, except in accordance with an agreement reached with the NAHC, and provide for Native American remains and associated grave artifacts to be repatriated. Subsections 5097.98(b) and (e) require a landowner on whose property Native American human remains are found to limit further development activity in the vicinity until conferring with the most likely descendants (as identified by the NAHC) to consider treatment options. Because of the importance of human remains to the Native American community, Health and Safety Code sections 7050 through 7054 make the disturbance and removal of human remains felony offenses. Provision is made in PRC section 65092 for the notification of California Native American tribes who are on the contact list maintained by the NAHC about construction projects.

Sections 5097.993 through 5097.994 make it a misdemeanor crime to perform the unlawful and malicious excavation, removal, or destruction of Native American archaeological or historical sites on public or private lands.

Section 6254(r) protects Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the NAHC by protecting records of such resources from public disclosure under the California Public Records Act.

California Public Resources Code: Native American Human Remains

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

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

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks number No. 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic registers or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register, is not automatic.

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

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

2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

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

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

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

DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Only qualified, trained paleontologists with specific expertise in the type of fossils being evaluated can determine the scientific significance of paleontological resources. Fossils are considered to be significant if one or more of the following criteria apply:

1. The fossils provide information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct;
2. The fossils provide data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein;
3. The fossils provide data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas;
4. The fossils demonstrate unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life;

5. The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.

As so defined, significant paleontological resources are determined to be fossils or assemblages of fossils that are unique, unusual, rare, uncommon, or diagnostically important. Significant fossils can include remains of large to very small aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates or remains of plants and animals previously not represented in certain portions of the stratigraphy. Assemblages of fossils that might aid stratigraphic correlation, particularly those offering data for the interpretation of tectonic events, geomorphologic evolution, and paleoclimatology are also critically important (Scott and Springer 2003, Scott et al. 2004).

BACKGROUND

The geologic, paleontological, and environmental sections below provide information on the environmental factors that affect archaeological and paleontological resources, while the prehistoric and historical settings provide information on the history of land use in the general Project region.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Project lies within the Los Angeles Basin; a sedimentary basin which includes the coastal plains of Los Angeles and Orange counties and out to Catalina Island, California. This region is bounded by the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, the Santa Monica Mountains to the north, and the San Joaquin Hills to the south. The marine Los Angeles Basin began to develop in the early Miocene, about 23 million years ago. Through time the basin transitioned to terrestrial deposition by the middle Pleistocene, about 1 million years ago.

The area is part of the coastal section of the northernmost Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province and is characterized by elongated northwest-trending mountain ridges separated by sediment-floored valleys. Subparallel faults branching off from the San Andreas Fault to the east create the local mountains and hills. The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province is located in the southwestern corner of California and is bounded by the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province to the north and the Colorado Desert Geomorphic Province to the east (Wagner 2002).

The Project is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium (unit 2) which was deposited between 126,000 years ago and through into historic times. These flood plain

deposits consist of poorly sorted, permeable clays to sands. Deposits are poorly consolidated and may be capped by poorly to moderately developed soils. These sediments were deposited by streams and rivers on canyon floors and in the flat flood plains of the area (Saucedo et al. 2016).

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

During the past 100,000 years or so, southern California's climate has shifted from the cooler and damper conditions of the last glacial period to the warmer and dryer conditions of the Holocene interglacial. While continental ice sheets covered the interior of northern North America, southern California was ice free.

Fossils of Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*), Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), and Torrey pine (*Pinus* sp. cf. *P. torreyana*) have been found in middle to late Pleistocene deposits in the Wilshire District of Los Angeles (Scott et al. 2014). Fossils of Monterey cypress are also known from middle to late Pleistocene deposits in Costa Mesa, California and the late Pleistocene Rancho la Brea asphalt seeps of the Wilshire District of Los Angeles (Axelrod and Govean 1996, Stock and Harris 1992). Today the most restricted conifers (Monterey cypress and Torrey pine), only inhabit locations on the coasts with cool, moist summers characterized by abundant sea fog. These locations experience a mean summer high temperature of 70ºF - 83ºF (21.1ºC - 28.3ºC). Winters are cool and damp with average precipitation of 10.59" - 32.41" (26.90cm - 82.32cm). Cold water upwellings due to submarine canyons adjacent to the shore near the relict populations create these conditions (Intellicast 2014, the Weather Channel 2014).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Historically as shown in the 1901 USGS Southern California Sheet No. 1 topographic map[1], the Los Angeles River flowed over the Project Area and Bixby Slough was located approximately 3.4 miles to the west. Currently the Project Area is located 0.3 miles to the east of the Dominguez Channel, 1.0 miles to the west of the Los Angeles River, and 2.5 miles north of Long Beach Harbor. Bixby Slough has been incorporated into Harbor Lakes at Harbor Park.

Today's Mediterranean-like climate is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters, with rainfall predominantly falling between November and May. Mild breezes reach the area from the Pacific Ocean, located west of the Project location.

Prior to development, the native vegetation of the Project Area consisted of the riparian species of the Los Angeles River and California coastal sage scrub. Plants of the riparian zone is

[1] Scale 1:250,000, stamped May 15, 1903. https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#8/33.935/-117.604

characterized by more trees than the more arid coastal sage scrub. These include willows (*Salix lasiolepis, Salix lucida*), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), white alder *(Alnus rhombifolia*), big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Ground cover includes sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), bunchgrasses (*Festuca californica, Melica californica*), berries (*Rubus* spp.), and monkeyflowers (*Mimulus* spp.; Ornduff et al. 2003).

Characteristic species of the California coastal sage scrub include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* var. *consanguinea*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*; Ornduff et al. 2003). Additional common species include brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), Our Lord's candle (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), and prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia*; Hall 2007).

Large native land mammals of the region included mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bighorn sheep ([2]‡*Ovis canadensis*), tule elk (‡*Cervus canadensis nannodes*), pronghorn (‡*Antilocapra americana*), bison (‡*Bison bison*), bobcat (‡*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (‡*Felis concolor*), jaguar (‡*Panthera onca*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), grey wolf (‡*Canis lupus*), black and grizzly bears (‡*Ursus americana,* ‡*Ursus arctos*; California Department of Fish and Game 2016). Smaller native fauna included rabbits (‡*Lepus californicus, Sylvilagus audubonii*, ‡*Sylvilagus bachmani*), desert tortoise (‡*Gopherus agassizii*), and numerous other species.

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

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Approaches to prehistoric frameworks have changed over the past half century from being based on material attributes to radiocarbon chronologies to association with cultural traditions. Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7

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

to 3 thousand years before the present as the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955). Later, the "Millingstone Horizon" was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, some continued to use "Millingstone Horizon" and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

Recently, it was recognized that generalized terminology is suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation and the movement of peoples throughout space and time. These factors are critical to understanding adaptation and change (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics are abundant metates and manos, crudely made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points with subsistence focusing on collecting (plants, shellfish, etc.; Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). Faunal remains vary by location but include shellfish, land animals, marine mammals, and fish.

The Encinitas Tradition is currently redefined as comprising four geographical patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These are (1) Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, (2) La Jolla in coastal San Diego County, (3) Greven Knoll in inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles counties, and (4) Pauma in inland San Diego County.

About 3,500 years before present the Encinitas Tradition was replaced in the greater Los Angeles Basin by the Del Rey Tradition (Sutton 2010). This tradition has been generally assigned to the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods. The changes that initiated the beginning of the Intermediate Period include new settlement patterns, economic foci, and artifact types that coincided with the arrival of a biologically distinctive population. The Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods have not been well-defined. Many archaeologists have proposed, however, that the beginning of the Intermediate marked the arrival of Takic-speaking groups (from the Mojave Desert, southern Sierra Nevada, and San Joaquin Valley) and that the Late Prehistoric Period reflected Shoshonean groups (from the Great Basin). Related cultural and biological changes occurred on the southern Channel Islands about 300 years later.

As defined by Sutton (2010), the Del Rey Tradition replaces usage of the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric designations for both the southern California mainland and the southern Channel Islands. Within the Del Rey Tradition are two regional patterns named Angeles and Island. The Del Rey Tradition represents the arrival, divergence, and development of the Gabrielino in southern California.

PREHISTORIC CHRONOLOGY

The latest cultural revisions for the Project Area define traits for time phases of the Topanga pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 1). This pattern is replaced in the Project Area by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010).

Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases

Phase	Dates BP	Material Culture	Other Traits
Topanga I	8,500 to 5,000	Abundant manos and metates, many core tools and scrapers, few but large points, charmstones, cogged stones, early discoidals, faunal remains rare	Shellfish and hunting important, secondary burials under metate cairns (some with long bones only), some extended inhumations, no cremations
Topanga II	5,000 to 3,500	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, adoption of mortars and pestles, smaller points, cogged stones, late discoidals, fewer scraper planes and core tools, some stone balls and charmstones	Shellfish important, addition of acorns, reburial of long bones only, addition of flexed inhumations (some beneath metate cairns), cremations rare
Topanga III	3,500 to 1,300	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, increasing use of mortars and pestles, wider variety of small projectile points, stone-lined ovens	Hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations (some under rock cairns), cremations rare, possible subsistence focus on yucca/agave
Angeles IV	1,000 to 800	Cottonwood arrow points for arrows appear, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks appear, some imported pottery appears, possible appearance of ceramic pipes	Changes in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles V	800 to 450	Artifact abundance and size increases, steatite trade from islands increases, larger and more elaborate effigies	Development of mainland dialect of Gabrielino, settlement in open grasslands, exploitation of marine resources declined and use of small seeds increased, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled *Olivella* beads, addition of Euro-American material culture (glass beads and metal tools)	Use of domesticated animals, flexed primary inhumations continue, some cremations

Topanga Pattern groups were relatively small and highly mobile. Sites known are temporary campsites, not villages and tend to be along the coast in wetlands, bays, coastal plains, near-coastal valleys, marine terraces, and mountains. The Topanga toolkit is dominated by manos and metates with projectile points scarce (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9).

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

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

In Topanga Phase III, there was continuing abundance of metates, manos, and core tools plus increasing amounts of mortars and pestles. More numerous and varied types of projectile points are observed along with the introduction of stone-line earthen ovens. Cooking features such as these were possibly used to bake yucca or agave. Both flexed and extended burials are known (Sutton and Gardner 2010:17).

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing (Sutton 2010).

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

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

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

The ethnographic mainland Gabrielino subsistence system was based primarily on terrestrial hunting and gathering, although nearshore fish and shellfish played important roles. Sea mammals, especially whales (likely from beached carcasses), were prized. In addition, a number of European plant and animal domesticates were obtained and exploited. Ethnographically, the mainland Gabrielino practiced interment and some cremation.

ETHNOGRAPHY

Early Native American peoples of the Project Area are poorly understood. They were replaced about 1,000 years ago by the Gabrielino (Tongva) who were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. The Gabrielino speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Figure 4). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Gabrielino are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621). Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The best known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

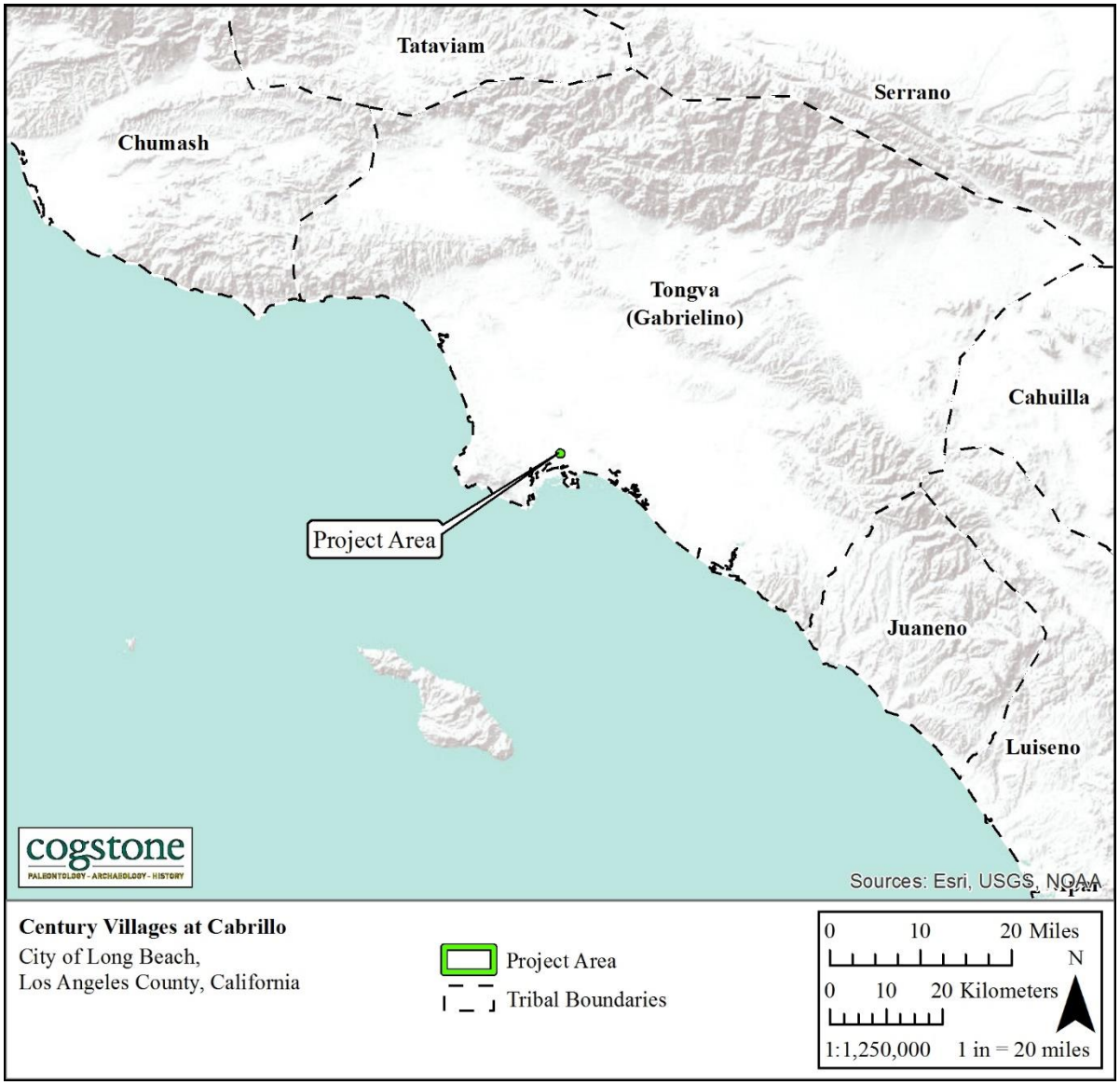

Figure 4. Gabrielino-Tongva Tribal Territory

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turbans, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

Povuu'nga

The nearest Gabrielino community to the Project Area is the Povuu'nga community, located along the San Gabriel River within the coastal region. It is one of three important Gabrielino communities within the region and was founded by refugees from the San Gabriel area. Povuu'nga most likely served as a ritual center for the Gabrielino communities of the area based on the description given by Father Geronimo Boscana. Povuu'nga was described as the birthplace of both Wewyoot (the first tomyaar), and the creator-god and spiritual being Chengiichngech (McCawley 1996). Povuu'nga is likely located on a hilltop site occupied by historic Rancho Los Alamitos in the City of Long Beach. The community existed until at least 1805 based on baptismal records from the San Gabriel mission and the San Juan Capistrano mission. The Project Area was not home to any known major villages. However, it is likely smaller villages and seasonal camps were present in the Project vicinity.

HISTORIC SETTING

EARLY CALIFORNIA HISTORY

Juan Cabrillo was the first European to sail along the coast of California in 1542 and was followed in 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaino (Bean and Rawls 1993). Between 1769 and 1822 the Spanish had colonized California and established missions, presidios and pueblos (Bean and Rawls 1993).

In 1821 Mexico won its independence from Spain and worked to lessen the wealth and power held by the missions. The Secularization Act was passed in 1833, giving the vast mission lands to the Mexican governor and downgrading the missions' status to that of parish churches. The governor then redistributed the former mission lands in the form of grants, to private owners. Ranchos in California numbered over 500 by 1846, all but approximately 30 of which resulted from land grants (Bean and Rawls 1993; Robinson 1948).

The Project Area lies within the boundaries of the former Rancho Los Cerritos (Figure 5). Rancho Los Cerritos was originally part of the Rancho Los Nietos granted to retired Spanish Soldier Manuel Nieto by the Spanish Empire's King Carlos III in 1784 (Robinson 1948). This land grant was one of the first and largest Spanish land concessions which included all the land between the San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers, from the foothills to the sea. After Nieto's death in 1804 the large rancho was divided into five ranchos: Santa Gertrudes, Los Coyotes, Los Cerritos, Los Alamitos, and Las Bolsas ranchos. In 1843, New England native Jonathan Temple purchased Rancho Los Cerritos. The following year, Temple built the "Los Cerritos Ranch House" (currently a National Historic Landmark) and went on to thrive as a successful cattle rancher.

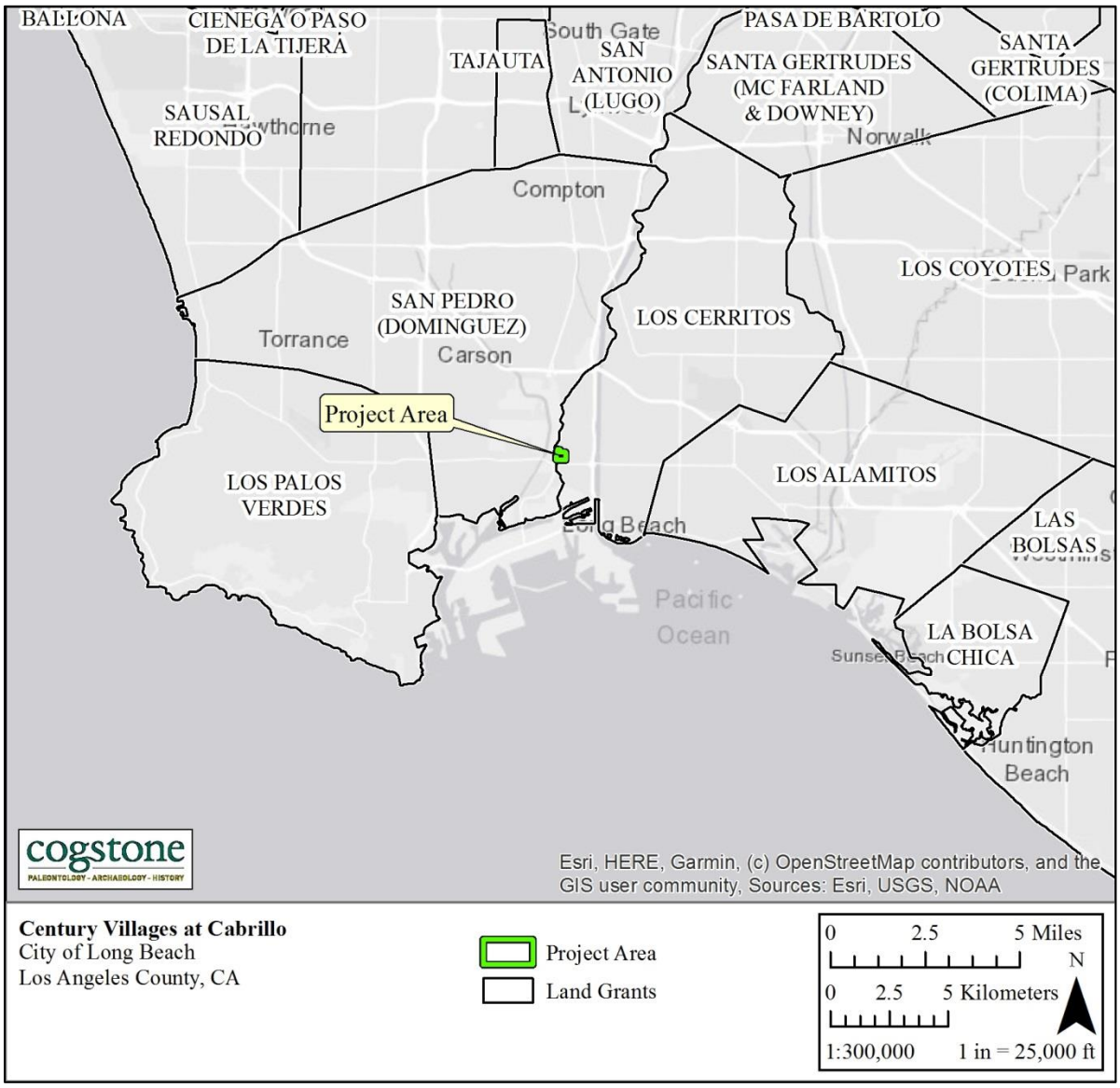

Figure 5. Spanish Land Grants

Following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, which ceased American/Mexican hostilities, the region transitioned to the American Period of California. In 1850, California was granted statehood and although the United States promised to honor the land grants, the process of defining rancho boundaries and proving legal ownership became time consuming and expensive. Legal debts led to bankruptcies followed by the rise in prices of beef, hide, and tallow. This combined with flooding and drought was detrimental to the cattle industry. Ranchos were divided up and sold inexpensively (Robinson 1948).

CITY OF LONG BEACH HISTORY

In 1866, Jonathan Temple sold Rancho Los Cerritos to Flint, Bixby & Co. who used the land to raise sheep. The company would appoint Jotham Bixby to manage business at Rancho Los Cerritos until the land was sold to William E. Willmore in 1880. Willmore subdivided the land and named it Willmore City by 1882. In 1887, a Los Angeles based land syndicate known as the "Long Beach Land and Water Company" bought out Willmore, and the community was renamed as "Long Beach" per the suggestion of the wife of the town's first postmaster, Belle Lowe. The City was officially incorporated in 1897 (Schipske 2011).

By 1889, the Southern Pacific Railroad connected Long Beach with the San Pedro Line. The Long Beach School District, a local newspaper called the *Long Beach Journal*, the Long Beach Hotel, along with the Methodist Resort Association's Chautauqua Assembly and Tabernacle at American Street and Third Avenue were established during the years following incorporation. In addition, general stores, brick-making facilities, an electric-lighting plant, a water company, and telephone services were quickly constructed in order to support the City's growing population (Schipske 2011).

In the 1920s, six of America's largest oilfields were discovered in Huntington Beach, Torrance, Inglewood, Seal Beach, and Signal Hill in Long Beach. The increase in drilling and demand for labor resulted in a wave of population growth and a subsequent housing crisis. In 1926, the Port of Long Beach was established and by 1938 the U.S. Navy began development on the largely manmade Terminal Island.

From the 1930s through World War II, more U.S. Navy personnel lived in Long Beach than in any other city in the United States (LSA 2017). Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the subsequent entrance of the United States into World War II, numerous military bases, aircraft assembly plants, and other war-related facilities and industries were established in southern California. Major installations were located in Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, Westminster, and Long Beach. A workforce of 16,000 supported the Long Beach Naval Shipyard throughout World War II, making the Naval Shipyard the largest employer in Long Beach during the war.

Housing in the City could not support the Naval Shipyard's massive workforce and as a result, over 560 U.S. Navy families resided outside of the City limits. The growing need for military housing pushed Navy Officials to construct affordable housing within City limits. In 1938, the County of Los Angeles Housing Authority approved plans to construct 2,000 housing units at the cost of $7 million (Figure 6). After constant negotiations between the City and U.S. Navy officials, the City agreed to approve the Navy's affordable housing project with the Savannah Family Housing developed in 1940 and the Cabrillo Housing Project (constructed on a parcel immediately south of Savannah) soon afterwards. The low-cost housing projects utilized the most modern, cost-saving designs and modern construction technology in order to meet the project's financial limitations. Materials utilized in the construction of these units included

brick, plywood, concrete blocks, and steel sash windows. Such low-cost construction would continue in Long Beach's postwar defense and affordable housing projects (Sapphos Environmental 2009).

After the end of World War II, California experienced unprecedented growth, the county of Los Angeles' population having already grown by 700,000 new residences since 1940. The severe housing shortage in southern California resulted in returning veterans sleeping on the streets. A postwar residential boom quickly followed in conjunction with the Serviceman's Readjustment Act (the G.I. Bill) signed in 1944 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Naval Shipyard remained one of the city's greatest employers until its closure in the 1990s.

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The earliest available topographic map for the Project Area is the 1896 USGS Downey topographic map. No development is shown in the Project Area, but roads, trains, building structures, and a bridge are present in the vicinity. The Project Area remained undeveloped until the property was first leased to the Long Beach Naval Shipyard by the federal government in 1935. A 1944 historic aerial shows the area was fully developed with various structures and buildings organized in a uniform pattern (Figure 7; Sapphos Environmental 2009).

There were three sections to Cabrillo Housing: Cabrillo One, Cabrillo Two, and Cabrillo Three. Cabrillo One and Two were reserved for white families while Cabrillo Three housed African Americans. The location of these sections were not entirely within the Project Area boundaries of present-day Cabrillo Housing and were described in the 2009 Long Beach Historic Context document as being "located in an area bounded by Reeve Street on the north, the (Los Angeles) river channel on the east, Fourteenth Street on the south, and Santa Fe Avenue on the west" (Sapphos Environmental 2009). It is not known at this time which of these three sections the current Project Area intersects.

By 1960, the Navy had 1,983 housing units within Long Beach, including the Project Area, that were deemed substandard and nearly all of them were scheduled for demolition in 1965 per the Landham Act; Congress then approved the construction of 1,500 new replacement units. Confirmed by historic aerials, the majority of historic aged buildings within the Project Area are multifamily units and carports constructed sometime between 1965 and 1968 (Figure 8; LSA 2017).

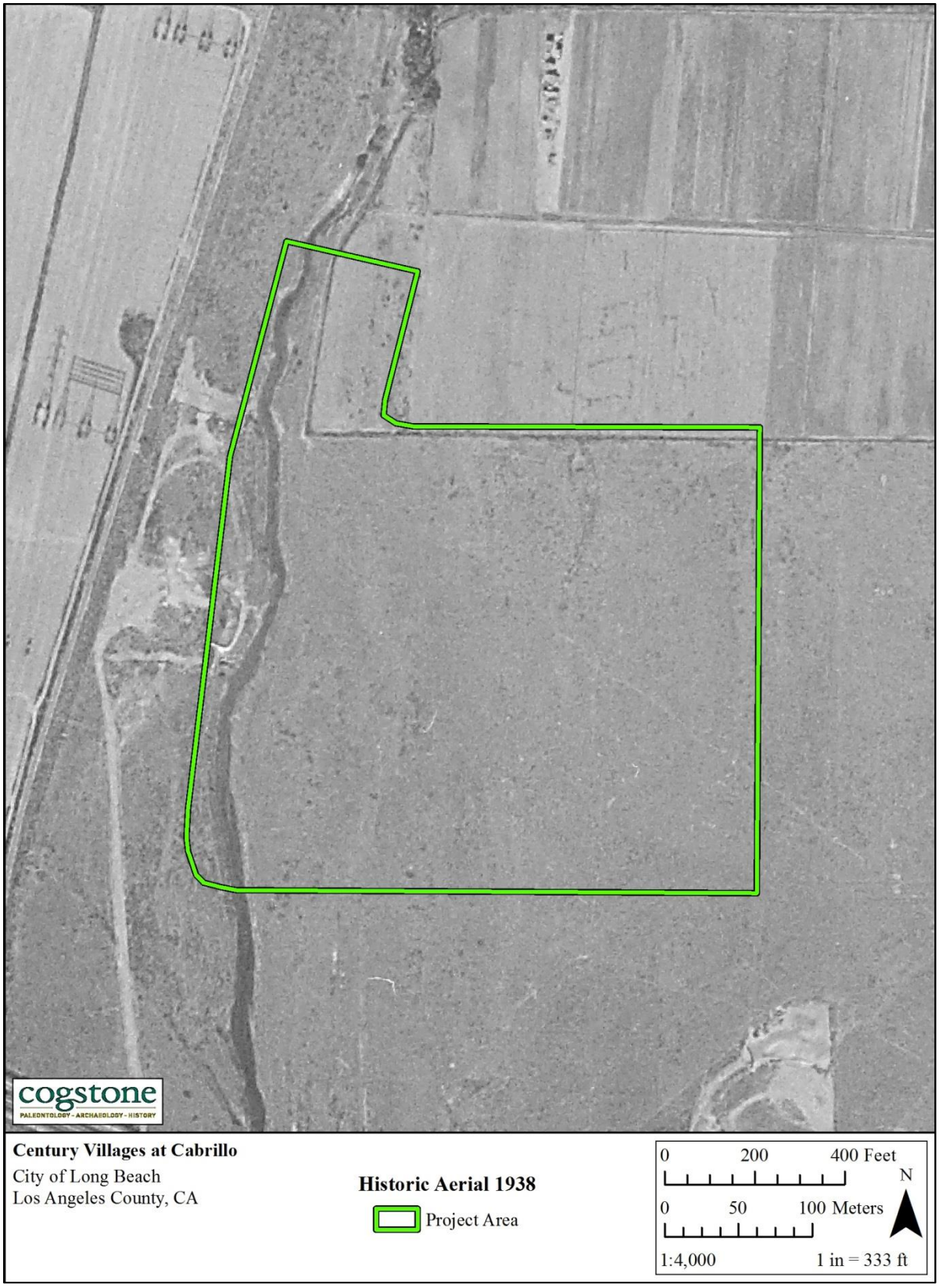

Figure 6. Project Area, 1938

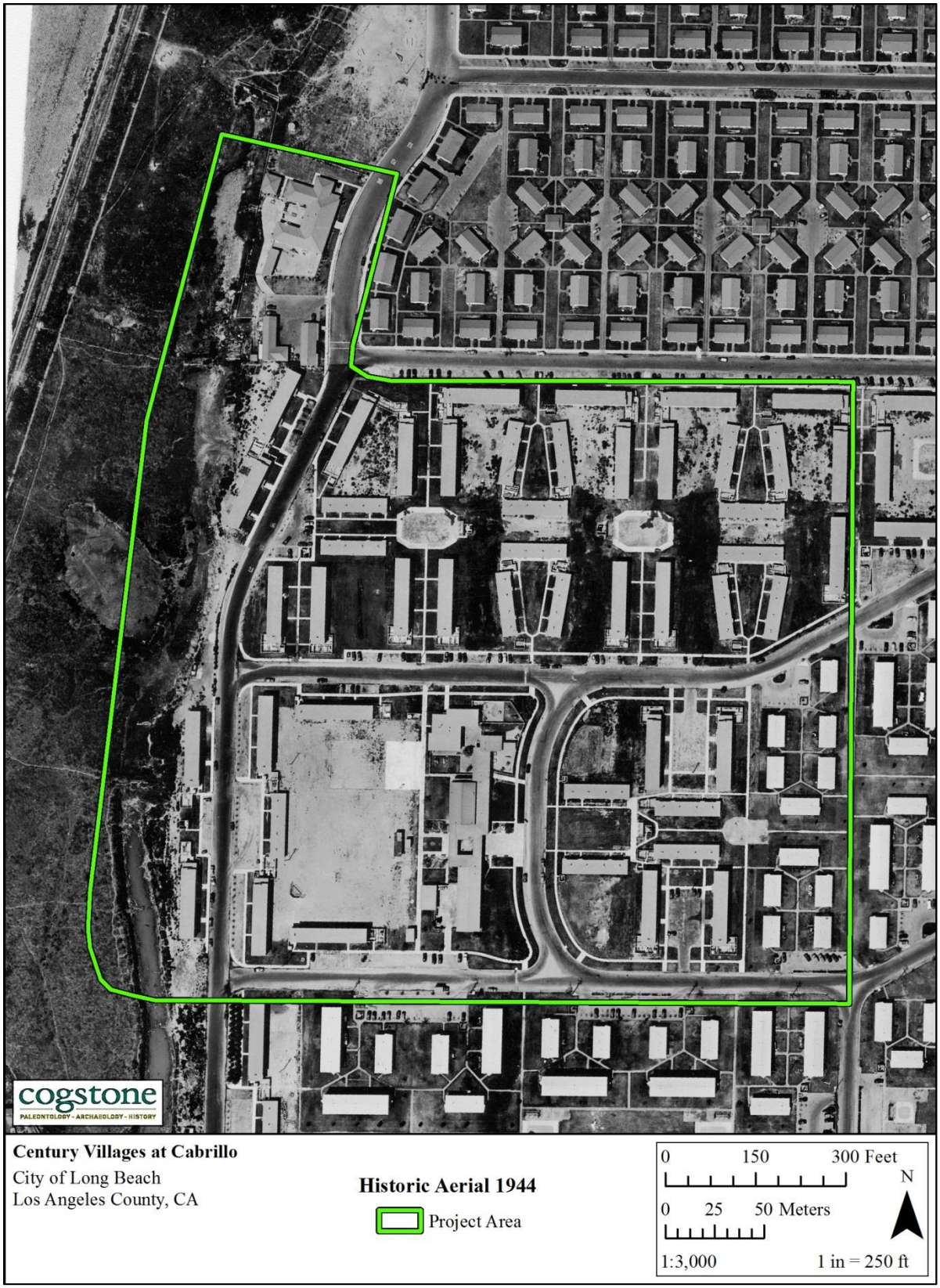

Figure 7. Project Area, 1944

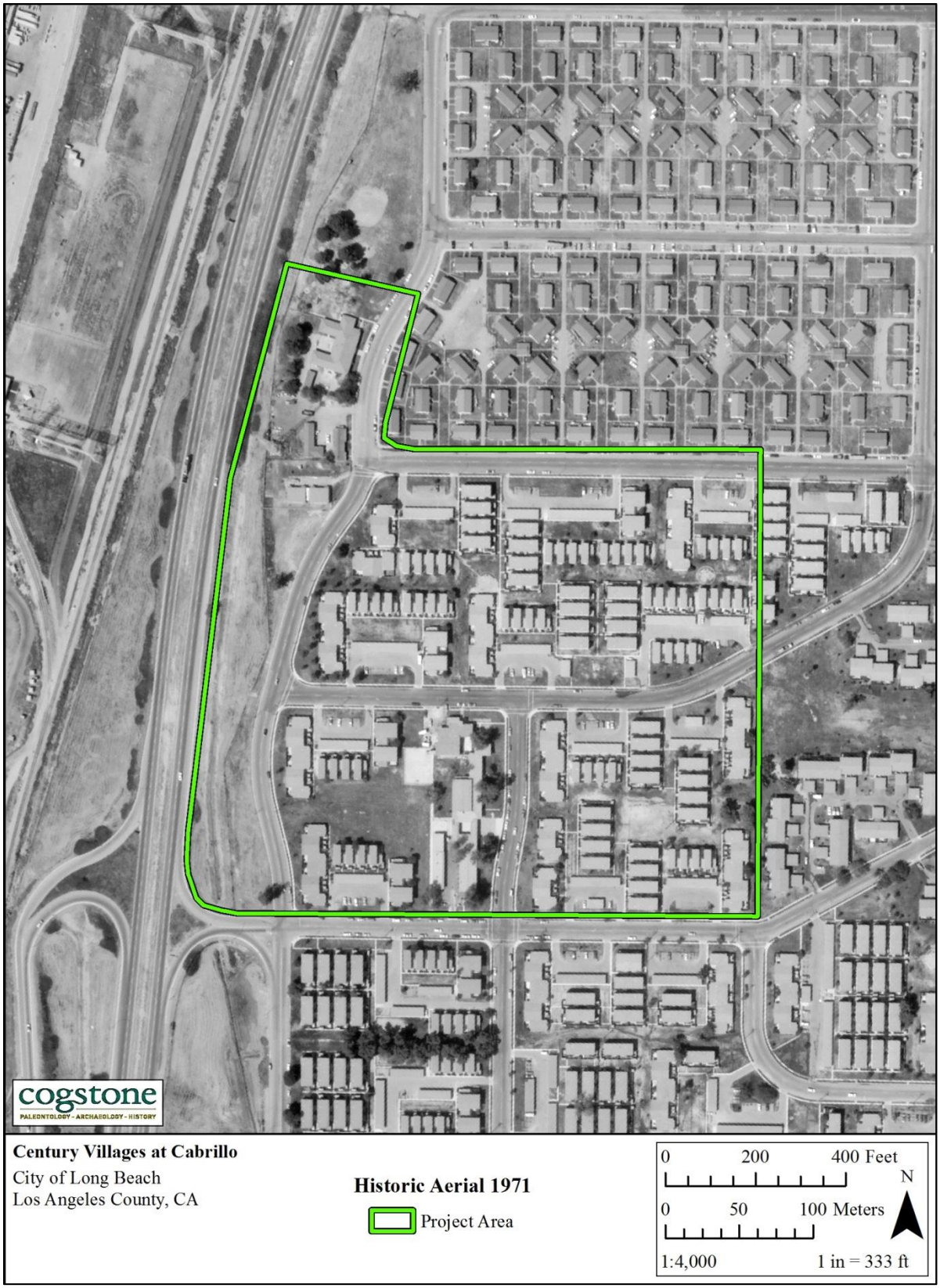

Figure 8. Project Area, 1971

In 1991, the City of Long Beach was notified by the Department of Defense that Cabrillo Housing along with other facilities were to be closed. In 1997, under the McKinney Act, the U.S. Department of Defense conveyed the 31.6-acre Project Area to the Century Housing Corporation for the benefit of the homeless. All historic aged buildings were affected by some degree of modern renovations. The rehabilitated naval housing building at the Villages at Cabrillo currently provides transitional housing and support services to homeless veterans and the City's homeless population. At present, 42 buildings within the boundaries of Century Villages at Cabrillo are considered historic in age.

RECORDS SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

A paleontological record search of the Project was obtained from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (McLeod 2019; Appendix B). Additional records from the University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP 2020), the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB 2020), and print sources were searched for fossil records.

No recorded paleontological localities producing vertebrate fossils were found within one mile of the Project Area. Seven localities are known from Pleistocene deposits between one and three miles and another 16 localities were found between three and ten miles from the Project. Extinct megafauna from these sites include mammoth (†*Mammuthus* sp. cf. *M. columbi*, †*Mammuthus* sp.), horse (†*Equus* sp.), tapir (†*Tapirus* sp.), pronghorn antelope (†*Breameryx* sp.), camel (†Camelidae), and bison (†*Bison* sp. cf. *B. antiquus*, †*Bison* sp.; Table 2). All of the fossils were a minimum of 5 feet deep in deposits mapped as late Pleistocene at the surface, while sediments with a Holocene component produced fossils starting at 24 feet deep.

Table 2. Fossil localities from near to the Project Area

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation mapped at surface	Age/ dates	Locality	Location	Reference
bison	†*Bison* sp.	5 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	late Pleistocene	LACM 1163	Wilmington: west of SR 103, near the Anaheim St or Henry Ford Ave	McLeod 2019
bison	†*Bison* sp.	unknown	younger alluvial fan (Qyf)	Pleistocene-Holocene	LACM 1165	Carson: Alameda St or Sepulveda Blvd	McLeod 2019
sea lion	*Zalophus* sp.	less than 48 feet	older marine (Qom)	late Pleistocene	LACM 1144	Long Beach: south of Anaheim St; near the Loma Vista Dr or Crystal Court intersection	McLeod 2019
camel	†Camelidae						
bison	†*Bison* sp.						
same as LACM 1144	same as LACM 1144	less than 48 feet	older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	LACM 3550	Long Beach: near 12th St and Pine Ave intersection	McLeod 2019
whale	Cetacea	less than 100 feet	older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	LACM 6896	Long Beach: near the Magnolia Ave or Ocean Blvd intersection	McLeod 2017a
camel	†Camelidae	24 feet	younger alluvial fan (Qya)	Pleistocene-Holocene	LACM 4129	Carson: Alameda or 223rd Sts	McLeod 2017b
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	10 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 1919	Dominguez Hills: west of Wilmington Ave., south of 223rd St	McLeod 2017b
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	unknown	older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	LACM 1021	Long Beach: south of I-405; near the Spring St or Cherry Ave intersection	Jefferson 1991, McLeod 2017b
bird	Aves						
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	unknown	older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	LACM 1932	Long Beach: near the Spring St or Cherry Ave intersection	Jefferson 1991, McLeod 2017a
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	19 feet	older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	LACM 3660	Lakewood: south of Carson St; along Cover St between Pixie Ave or Paramount Blvd	McLeod 2017a
indeterminate vertebrates	Vertebrata	unknown	older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	LACM 6802	Lakewood: near Bixby Rd between Atlantic Ave or Orange Ave	McLeod 2017a
Columbian mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp. cf. *M. columbi*	unknown	older marine (Qom)	late Pleistocene	LACM 1005	Long Beach: Bixby Park	McLeod 2017a
horse	†*Equus sp.*	unknown	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	UCMP V65109	Long Beach: Signal Hill	UCMP 2020
bony fish	Osteicthyes	unknown	older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	UCMP A1483	Long Beach: Signal Hill	UCMP 2020
tapir	†*Tapirus* sp.	unknown	older marine (Qom)	late Pleistocene	LACM 2031	Long Beach: Belmont Pier	Jefferson 1991
bison	†*Bison* sp. cf. *B. antiquus*						
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	19 feet	older marine (Qom)	Pleistocene	LACM 3660	Lakewood: south of Carson St; along Cover St between Pixie Ave or Paramount Blvd	McLeod 2017a

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation mapped at surface	Age/ dates	Locality	Location	Reference
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	unknown	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 6746	Long Beach: 7th St west of Pacific Coast Highway; Long Beach	McLeod 2011
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	8-10 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 1643	Dominguez Hills: near 190th or Annalee Ave.	Jefferson 1991, McLeod 2017a
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	5 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 3382	Compton: west of the I-710, east of Wilmington Ave., north of Artesia Blvd.	Jefferson 1991, McLeod 2017a
elephant relative	†Proboscidea	30 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	late Pleistocene	LACM 3319	Long Beach: east of Wilmington Ave north of Artesia Blvd	Jefferson 1991, McLeod 2017a
bison	†*Bison* sp.	unknown					
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	15 to 20 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	late Pleistocene	LACM 1344, 3266, 3365	South Los Angeles: near I-110 and Athens on the Hill	McLeod 2017a
squirrel	Sciuridae						
horse	†*Equus* sp.						
pronghorn	†*Breameryx* sp.						

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Cogstone conducted a search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) that included the entire Project Area as well as a one-mile radius surrounding the Project Area. Archaeologist, Sandy Duarte, completed the request on October 23, 2019. Results of the record search indicate that seven previous studies have been completed within one mile of the proposed Project Area (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year
83	Rosen, Martin D.	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of the Joint Outfall System's Improvements on Sewer Treatment Plants and Installation Routes for New Large Diameter Sewers, Los Angeles County	1975
358	Stickel, Gary E.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California	1976
3102	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	1994
2862	Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., William Manley, William R. Manley, and Carson Anderson	Historic and Archaeological Inventory and Eligibility Survey for Savannah and Cabrillo Family Housing, Naval Station Long Beach, California	1993
8474	Maki, Mary	Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 0.48 acres for the Bethune Transition Center Construction Project, 2101 San Gabriel Avenue, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	2003
10858	Anonymous	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report Archaeological Survey Report: Commodore Schuyler Heim Bridge (Br. No. 53-2618) and SR-47 in the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	2007
12808	Chasteen, Carrie, M.S., Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA, Richard Hanes, Ph.D., and Michael Mirro, M.A. RPA.	Cultural Resources Study of the Wilmington Oil and Gas Field, Los Angeles County, California	2014

The records search determined that three previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project Area boundaries, one cultural resource is located adjacent to the Project Area, and an additional 14 cultural resources are located within the one-mile search radius of the Project Area (Table 4). All 18 cultural resources are historic built environment resources. As a note, six previously recorded historic built environment resources mapped within or adjacent to the Project Area were demolished prior to this study and are not discussed further.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Primary (P-19)	Trinomial No.	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance from PA
180783	-	Historic Built Environment	Railroad depot, Vernacular Style, "Pacific Electric R R Watson Station"; c. 1905.	1994	0.5-1
186868	-	Historic Built Environment	Tank Farm Storage for oil products, "KMEP Carson Terminal"; unknown.	2003	0.5-1
187085	-	Historic Built Environment	Highway/trail, "The Mojave Rd"; 2000 BCE.	1989, 2014	0.5-1
187181	-	Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Bungalow; 1947.	1999	0.5-1
187683	-	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, "Tenant Activities, Bldg. #5002"; 1943.	1993	Within PA
187684	-	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, "Public Works Shop, Bldg. #5004"; 1943.	1993	Within PA
187688	-	Historic Built Environment	Military property/single family property, International style, "Savannah/Cabrillo Chapel, Bldg. #346"; 1945.	1993, 2007	0-0.25
187691	-	Historic Built Environment	Educational building, "Child Care Center, Bldg. #204"; c. 1960s.	1993	Within PA
188402	-	Historic Built Environment	Bridge, "Willow St. under Union Pacific RR Bridge #53C0590"; 1932.	2007	0.5-1
188864	-	Historic Built Environment	Public utility building-sanitary sewer pumping plant, "Motor/Pump Bldg., Long Beach Main Pumping Plant"; 1947.	2010	0.5-1
188865	-	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Vernacular Style, "Storage Yard"; 1956.	2010	0.5-1
188866	-	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, "Machine Shop, M&S Machinery"; 1956.	2010	0.5-1
188867	-	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story building, "Commercial Suites, Magna Mechanical Specialties"; 1956.	2010	0.5-1
189988	-	Historic Built Environment	Electrical transmission tower, "Hinson-Pico-Tidelands 66kV M2-T4 Transmission Tower"; 1927.	2011	0.25-0.50
190277	-	Historic Built Environment	Engineering structure, "SCE Tower #M2-T2"; 1927.	2013	0-0.25
190588	-	Historic Built Environment	Industrial buildings, "Port of Long Beach Smokehouses"; 1929, 1952.	2012	0.5-1

Primary (P-19)	Trinomial No.	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance from PA
192233	-	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Modern style, "Tambuli Super Market"; 1951.	2014	0.5 -1
192309	-	Historic Built Environment	Engineering structure-transmission line, "SCE's Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220 kV Transmission Lines"; 1927-1928.	2016	0-0.25

RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

P-19-187683: This building is currently called Building 47. Originally called Building 5002, it was first recorded in April 1993 by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments. Manley recommended this building as not eligible for NR, CR, or local designation (6Z).

P-19-187684: This building is currently called Buildings 46(1) and 46(2). Originally called Building 5004, it was first recorded in April 1993 by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments. Manley recommended this building as not eligible for NR, CR, or local designation (6Z).

P-19-187691: This building is currently called "Building 39: Child Lane." Originally called Building 204: "Child Care Center," it was first recorded in April 1993 by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments. Manley recommended this building as not eligible for NR, CR, or local designation (6Z).

RESOURCES ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA

P-19-192309: This resource is the Southern California Edison Company's Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines located immediately west of Terminal Freeway/ California State Route 103. The historic linear built environment resource runs parallel to the Project Area approximately 270 feet to the west. The resource was recorded and evaluated in 2016 by Audry Williams (SCE Archaeologist and Historic-Era Electrical Infrastructure Specialist). Williams detailed that the transmission towers include 290' tall multiple-circuit lattice steel towers that hold six 60kV circuits each, 310' tall double-circuit lattice steel towers that can hold two 2200kV circuits, and approximately 94' tall 12-14-circuit tower constructed on three legs with two 55' bridges or a single 6-circuit tower constructed on two legs with a 55' bridge.

Williams evaluated the Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines and recommended it eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHP under Criteria A/1 and C/3. This resource is documented in the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) with a status code of 2S2 (individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 Process. Listed in the CR). As of 2019, the section of P-19-192309 which is adjacent to the

Project area appears extant with no notable changes from its initial recoding in 2016. Cogstone concurs with Williams recommendation of eligibility.

The transmission lines are located approximately 270 feet west of the Project area (see Figure 11). Due to the distance between this resource and the Project area, the Project will not impact P-19-192309. In addition, the viewshed and setting of P-19-192309 has already been altered due to previous development in the vicinity. As such, the Project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of this historic resource.

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the SCCIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in October 2019 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project Area (Table 5). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History section.

Table 5. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	The earliest topographic map for the Project Area (PA) is the 1896 Downey topographic map and does not show any development in this area, but roads, trains, building structures, and a bridge are present in the vicinity. Between 1896-1922 there are no changes in development. The 1923 Wilmington Quad map shows no development within the PA, with additional development south of the PA. The 1942 Downey 15' Quad map shows no development within the PA but it does show further development in the surrounding area, as well as Hwy 101, which is the present day Pacific Coast Highway. The 1943 Downey shows roads developed within the PA. The 1964 Long Beach 7.5' Quad shows building structures within the PA. Between 1964-1981, topo maps show no more changes in development.

Source	Results
Historic U.S. Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	The earliest historic aerial dates to 1952 and shows building structures and roads developed within the PA. Between the 1952 and 1963 aerial, changes are shown within the PA. The 1972 aerial shows more structures developed within the PA. Between 1972-2002, the aerials show more trees within the PA, but no changes in building development. In 2003, the aerial shows buildings at the north end of the PA have been demolished. The 2004 aerial shows the demolished area developed into a parking lot. The 2014 aerial shows demolished buildings located on the southwest end of PA. The 2016 aerial shows new building structures at southwest end within the PA and demolished building structures to the southeast within the PA.
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2014)	Negative
California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI; 1976-2014)	Positive; Property #084659 (Building #5001) Cabrillo Housing, 6Y; Property #113922 (Building #202) Long Beach Naval, 6Y; Property #113924 (Building #204) Long Beach Naval, 6Y; Property #113921 (Building #201) Long Beach Naval, 6Y; Property # 084662 (Building #5004) Cabrillo Housing, 6Y; Property #084661 (Building #5002) Cabrillo Housing, 6Y
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2014)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to 2014)	Negative
Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory (2016)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive: see Table 6
Historical Society Consultations	Three attempts were made to contact the Historical Society of Long Beach and Long Beach Heritage; one by mail and two by email. No response was received by either organization.

Table 6. BLM Land Patents

Name	Year	Aliquots T: 4S R13W S27 & S34	Authority
Jose Aquina, Andres Dominguez, Esteban Dominguez, Feliciana Dominguez, Jose Dominguez, Madalina Dominguez, Manuel Dominguez, Maria Dominguez, Maria Jesus Dominguez, Pedro Dominguez	1851	Total acres: 43131.59	Spanish Mexican Grant
Juan Temple	1851	Total acres: 29304.32	Spanish Mexican Grant

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Cogstone submitted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 29, 2019. The NAHC responded on December 11, 2019 with a negative SLF search (Appendix C). The NAHC recommended that five representatives from

local Native American tribal organizations be contacted for further information regarding the Project vicinity. The City of Long Beach is conducting consultations to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill 52.

PALEONTOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY

METHODS

For paleontological resources, the purpose of the survey is to confirm that field observations conform to the geological maps of the Project Area. Sediments were assessed for their potential to contain fossils. Additionally, if there are known paleontological resources the survey will verify the exact location of those resources, the condition or integrity of each resource, and the proximity of the resource to the Project Area.

For archaeological resources, the purpose of the survey is to verify the exact location of each identified resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity, if any. The surveyor searched for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics).

RESULTS

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist, Sandy Duarte, surveyed the Project Area on December 18, 2019. Due to the heavily developed Project Area, the pedestrian survey consisted of 10-meter wide transects. Smaller 1-meter wide transects were utilized in the western portion of Project Area along the boundary area. Ground visibility within the Project Area was generally poor (less than 3 percent) due to hardscaping and/or landscaping (Figure 9). Where not landscaped, much of the area was covered in dry grass, weeds, eucalyptus trees, stone oak trees, citrus trees, cedar trees, and olive trees (Figure 10). No paleontological or archaeological resources were observed within the Project Area during the survey.

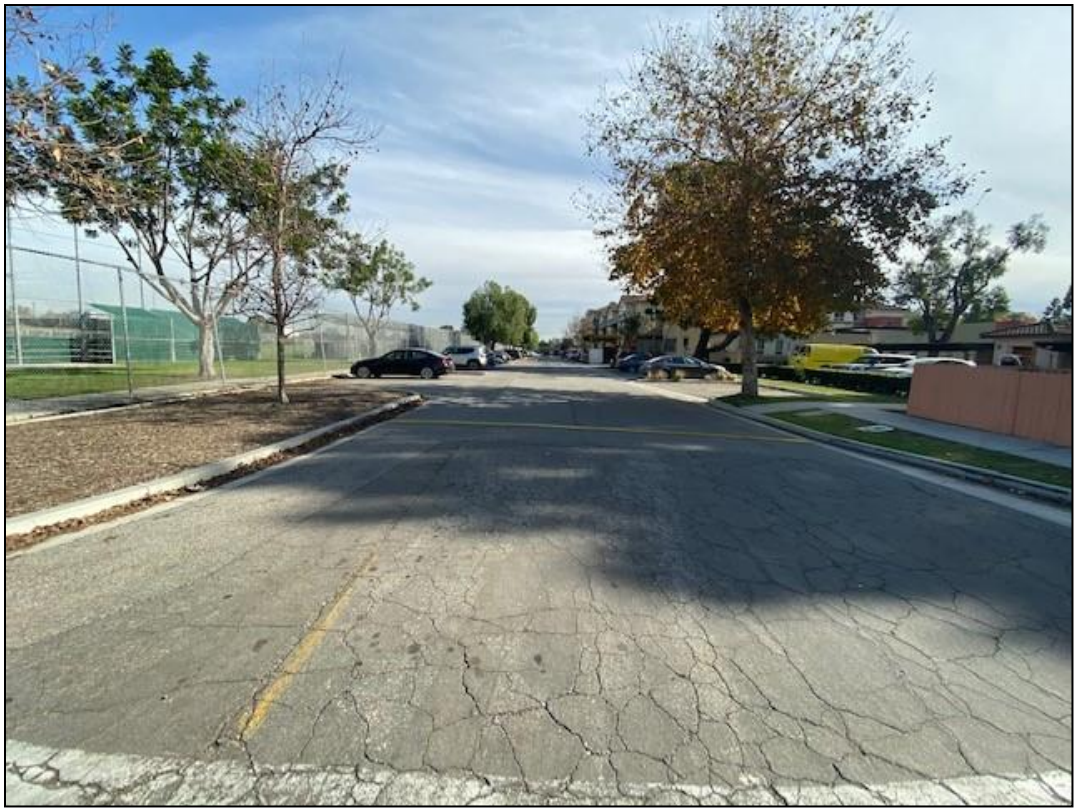

Figure 9. Project Area West Willard Street, view east



Figure 10. Project Area west boundary, view north

HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT SURVEY

On December 18 and 19, 2019, Cogstone Architectural Historian Shannon Lopez surveyed the Project Area. Ms. Lopez photo documented a total of 42 historic-aged buildings and structures (Figure 11). All historic-aged buildings and structures observed within the Project Area have undergone some degree of renovation or alterations within (approximately) the last 20 years. Two historic-aged buildings, Building 7 (1-2) and Building 27, were least affected by recent renovation. The exterior of these buildings retain the majority of their original architectural features typical of Contemporary Style. All other historic-aged buildings exhibit significant alterations to their original architectural forms.

Two of the historic-aged buildings located within the Project Area, Building 39 (P-19-187691: Building 204) and Building 46(1), 46(2), and 47 (a single structure made up of P-19-187683: Building 5002 and P-19-187684: Building 5004), were previously recorded and evaluated by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments in 1993. Neither of these buildings were recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Updated descriptions of these buildings are provided.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

There are two Historic Contexts and associated periods of significance within the Project Area:

- "Military Development": 1940-1946
- "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997

The Historic Context of the historic-aged buildings (with the exception of Buildings 46(1-2) and 47 and Building 39) within the Project Area is "Residential: Military Housing": 1965-1997. The justification for these dates begins with the estimated year of construction and ends with the official closure of Cabrillo Housing and transfer to the Century Housing Corporation. By 1960, 1,983 Navy housing units within Long Beach (including Cabrillo Housing) were deemed substandard; nearly all of them were scheduled for demolition in 1965 per the Landham Act. Congress then approved the construction of 1,500 new replacement units. This Historic Context applies to all historic-aged buildings (including carports) within the Project Area built sometime between 1965 and 1968 as part of the Congress approved reconstruction plan.

The Historic Context for Buildings (1-2) and 47 is "Military Development": 1940-1946. This historic context was assigned by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments when he documented and evaluated the building for eligibility in 1993. According to Manning, this building was constructed in 1943 as part of the U.S. Navy activities in the City of Long Beach during the

United States' involvement in World War II. This building provided support to families residing in the Cabrillo Housing project and included a maintenance shop and a public works shop.

The Historic Context for Building 39 is "Military Development": 1940-1946. This historic context was assigned by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments when he documented and evaluated the building for eligibility in 1993. This building was constructed in 1942 as a nursery dedicated to the care of children of military families, including children who lost their fathers during the bombing of Pearl Harbor the year prior. This nursery continued to support the families of Navy personnel throughout World War II.



Figure 11. Historic-aged buildings within Century Villages at Cabrillo

NEWLY RECORDED BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

BUILDING 5

Construction History: The exact date of Building 5's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 5 was originally constructed in a functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but was renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figure 12). All windows and doors appear to be replacements and were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovations.

Description: Building 5 is located near the southeast intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street. Its footprint is irregular in shape, 1-2 stories high, and consists of four large identical rectangular buildings connected by rectangular flat roofed single-story units. The entirety of Building 5's exterior was altered from its original, functionalist Shoebox Style to a Contemporary Style with Spanish Revival elements. The rooftops are flat with the exception of two terra cotta hipped roof caps atop two of the second story level units and a lean-to hipped roof atop a single story unit at the building's east façade. The terra cotta roof caps were added c. 2002-2003. Stucco molding is located at the eave level of the second story rectangular buildings and the single-story connecting unit. The metal gutters and downspouts are relatively new and are located primarily at the east and west façades.

The windows are all aluminum framed replacements and are either single-fixed-paned or sliding-two-panes. The exterior of the building is clad in stucco, which was added as part of the building's renovation. Decorative stucco bands that wrap directly under the windowsills are present in discontinuous areas on the first and second floor levels of all façades.

The main entrances to the apartment units are set behind recessed arched alcoves in the single story units. It is unknown if the two-paneled wood pedestrian doors are original to the building, although due to the significant alterations to the building's exterior and interior as part of the c. 2002-2003 renovations it is reasonable to assume they are not.



Figure 12. Building 5, north elevation

BUILDING 6

Construction History: The exact date of Building 6's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 6 was originally constructed in a functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figure 13). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, and were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovations.

Description: Building 6 is located near the southeast intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street. Like Building 5 and many of the recently renovated buildings within the Villages at Cabrillo, Building 6's architectural aesthetic is contemporary with elements of Spanish Revivalism. Building 6's footprint is irregular in shape, is one to two-stories high, and consists of two rectangular buildings connected by a square flat-roofed single-story unit. At the north and south elevations are single story rectangular units with lean-to hipped roofs covered in American-Spanish tile. The rooftops are flat with the exception of two decorative terra cotta hipped roof caps atop a section of the two second-story level units. The hipped roof caps were added c. 2002-2003. Stucco molding is located at the eave level of the second story rectangular buildings and the single-story connecting unit. The metal gutters and downspouts are relatively new and are located primarily at the north and south façades.

All windows are aluminum framed replacements and are either single-fixed-paned or sliding-two-panes. The exterior of the building is clad in stucco, which was added as part of the building's renovation. Decorative stucco bands that wrap directly under the windowsills are present in discontinuous areas on the first and second floor levels of all façades.

The main entrances to the apartment units are set behind an arched arcade found at the west façade of the single story unit. It is not known if the two-paneled wood pedestrian doors are original to the building, although due to the significant alterations to the building's exterior and interior as part of the c. 2002-2003 renovations it is reasonable to assume they are not.



Figure 13. Building 6, north and west elevation

BUILDING 7

Construction History: The exact date of Building 7's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Upon inspection, alterations to Building 7 appear minimal with the exception of the building's recently repainted exterior. This building retains most of its original architectural design.

Description: Building 7 is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street. It is built in a Contemporary Style (Figures 14-17). Despite a lack of documentation, upon visual inspection it appears this building has undergone minimal alterations. The building's footprint has an E-like shape, is single storied, consists of both a flat and low-pitched gabled roof, and has wide overhanging eaves with exposed roof beams. The

exterior of the building is clad in stucco and painted, which was possibly added as part of building alteration in the late 1990s or c. 2002.

The fenestration pattern of the building is symmetrical and appears unaltered. There are large windows present in the gabled ends of the building's east and west elevations. Main pedestrian doors at the front of the building (east elevation) are flush with a two-paned sidelight and a two-paned glass transom window. Pedestrian doors at the rear of the building (west elevation) are two-paned sliding doors flanked by a one-over-one window wall. At this same elevation, matching sets of three-paned rectangular windows span from the gabled ends of the building down to the ground level. The majority of windows are two-paned horizontal sliding windows, which, upon visual inspection, may be original to the building.



Figure 14. Building 7, east elevation (north end)



Figure 15. Building 7, east elevation (south end)



Figure 16. Building 7, west elevation (rear of building, north end)



Figure 17. Building 7, west elevation (rear of building, center section)

BUILDING 8

Construction History: The exact date of Building 8's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 8 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but was renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figure 18). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovations.

Description: Building 8 is located northeast of the intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street. Building 8's footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, and architectural style (Spanish Revival elements) are *nearly* identical to Building 5. Two key differences between Building 5 and Building 8 are the difference in the building's orientation (Building 5's

main entrance faces north and Building 8's main entrance faces south) and the building's exterior color scheme.



Figure 18. Building 8, north elevation

BUILDING 9

Construction History: The exact date of Building 9's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 9 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figure 19). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovations.

Description: Building 9 is located northeast of the intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street. Building 9 is identical to Building 8 in its footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style, and design (Spanish Revival elements).



Figure 19. Building 9, east and north elevation

BUILDING 10

Construction History: The exact date of Building 10's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 10 was originally constructed in a functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but was renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figure 20). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovations.

Description: Building 10 is located adjacent to San Gabriel Avenue. Building 10 is identical to Building 6 in its footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style, and design (Spanish Revival elements).



Figure 20. Building 10, west and south elevation

BUILDING 11

Construction History: The exact date of Building 11's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. After consulting historic aerials, it is likely the original architectural style of this building was Contemporary Style (see Building 7); however, the building was renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figures 21-23). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovations.

Description: Building 11 is located northwest of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue. Based on the 1971 historic aerial, the architectural design and footprint of Building 11 was originally identical to Building 7. While Building 7 remains largely unaltered, Building 11 has undergone significant alterations. Additions to the building's exterior façades have notably altered Building 11's footprint with façade extensions and the addition of an arcade on the west elevation. The original flat and gabled rooflines remain; however, two pyramid hipped roofs have been added, flanking the center section of the building. Both the gabled and pyramid hipped roofs are covered with American-Spanish terracotta tile and have wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. Stucco molding wraps along the eaves of the flat rooflines.

The fenestration pattern appears largely unaltered, although all of the building's aluminum-framed windows appear to be replacements. Due to renovations, the façades of units with flat

roofs have been built outwards approximately 1.5 feet; therefore, each window appears recessed underneath an arched alcove.

Two pyramid hipped roof topped porch additions are present on the east façade, which were added c. 2003. These large covered porches are located over the main entrance to the building at the north and south elevations of the building's center unit and are supported by one stucco covered pillar and two pilasters. Like the rest of the building, they are clad in stucco with a molded stucco band wrapping around the majority of the building set approximately three feet above ground level.

At the center of the west façade is a covered arcade added in c. 2003. The overhang is either wood or faux wood with exposed rafters and covered with corrugated metal sheeting. Stucco clad square columns and rectangular pilasters are fixed to the building's exterior and support the overhang.



Figure 21. Building 11, east elevation



Figure 22. Building 11, south and west elevation



Figure 23. Building 11, west elevation

BUILDING 12

Construction History: The exact date of Building 12's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 12 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figure 24). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovations.

Description: Building 12 is located north of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue. It is identical to Buildings 8 and 9 in its footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style, and design (Spanish Revival elements).



Figure 24. Building 12, north and east elevation

BUILDINGS 13(1), 13(2), 13(3), AND 13(4)

Construction History: The exact date of Buildings 13(1-4)'s construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Buildings 13(1-4) were originally constructed in a functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but were renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibit elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, and asymmetrical façade (Figure 25). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovations.

Description: Buildings 13(1-4) are located northeast of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue. They are all *nearly* identical to each other in footprint (rectangular/shoebox), layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, and architectural style (Spanish Revival elements). Circa 2003, these buildings were significantly altered from their original Shoebox architectural style to a contemporary style with Spanish Revival elements. The footprint of each building is rectangular. The roofs of these buildings are flat with the exception of a pyramid hipped roof addition at the southwest corner of Building 13(1) and the northwest corner of Building 13(4). The pyramid hipped roofs are covered in American-Spanish terra cotta tiles. A partial lean-to roof overhang is present at the west side of the north elevation of all buildings at the first story level. Each overhang is covered in terra cotta tile, supported by two stucco clad pillars, and shelter the main pedestrian entrances.

At certain corners of Buildings 13(1-4) are sections which have been built out to extend the façade from the original wall by approximately 1.5 feet. These building extensions give the associated windows and doors a recessed appearance. Decorative stucco bands that wrap directly under the windowsills are present in discontinuous areas on the first and second floor levels of all façades.



Figure 25. Building 13(1-4), north and east elevations

BUILDINGS 14 (1), 14(2), 14(3), AND 14(4)

Construction History: The exact date of Buildings 14(1- 4)'s construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the buildings were constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Buildings 14(1- 4) were originally constructed in a functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but were renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibit elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figure 26). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation.

Description: Buildings 14(1-4) are located northeast of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue. Buildings 14(1-4) are *nearly* identical to Buildings 13(1-4) in footprint (rectangular/shoebox), layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, and architectural style (Spanish Revival elements). The most notable difference between the two sets of buildings is that Buildings 14(1-4) are the mirror opposite of Buildings 13(1-4). For example:

Buildings 13(1 and 4) and Buildings 14(1 and 4) all have pyramid hipped roofs; however, this feature is located on Building 13(1)'s southwest corner but Building 14(1)'s southeast corner, and Building 13(4)'s northwest corner but Building 14(4)'s northeast corner; the lean-to porches/overhangs covering the main pedestrian entrances at Building 13(1-4)'s northwest elevations are located at Building 14(1-4)'s northeast elevation.



Figure 26. Buildings 14 (1-4), west and north elevation

BUILDING 15

Construction History: The exact date of Building 15's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 15 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation.

Description: Building 15 is located facing West Williams Street in the northeast area of the Villages at Cabrillo. It is identical to Building 5 in footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style, and design (Spanish Revival elements).

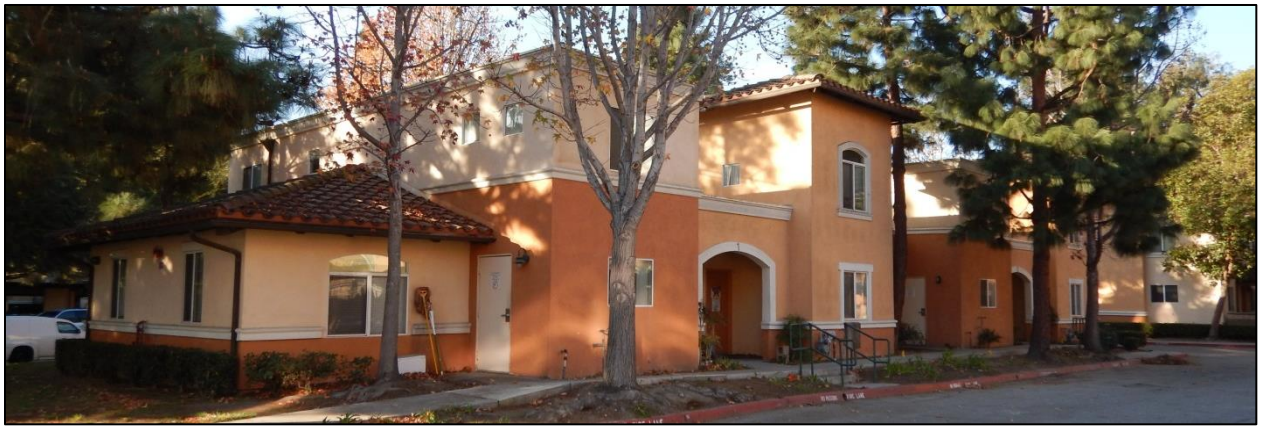

Figure 27. Building 15, north and east elevations

BUILDING 25

Construction History: The exact date of construction of Building 25 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 25 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figure 28). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation.

Description: Building 25 is located southeast of the intersection of Willard Street and San Gabriel Avenue. It is identical to Buildings 5 and 15 in its footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style, and design (Spanish Revival elements).



Figure 28. Building 25, north elevation

BUILDING 27

Construction History: The exact date of Building 27's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Upon inspection, alterations to Building 27 appear minimal with the exception of the building's recently repainted exterior and (possibly) aluminum framed sliding window and door replacements at the north, east, and south elevations. This building retains most of its original architectural design.

Description: Building 27 is located southeast of the intersection of Willard Street and San Gabriel River Road. It is similar in design to Building 7, but Building 27 is designed in Contemporary style (Figures 29-31). Upon visual inspection it appears this building has undergone minimal alterations. The building's footprint is somewhat rectangular, is single storied, consists of both flat and low-pitched gabled roofs, and wide overhanging eaves with exposed roof beams. The exterior of the building is clad in stucco and painted, which was possibly added as part of building alterations in the late 1990s or c. 2002. The low-pitched gabled roof is flanked on both the east and west sides by flat-roofed attached units.

The main pedestrian entrances to the building are on the north façade. Both the west and east wings of the building are identical in its fenestration pattern with a two-paneled wood door in the center flanked on each side by two-paned sliding windows. Just above these entrances are wooden roof overhangs with exposed rafters. A large four-paned gable window is at the north elevation of the building's main body. Two paneled pedestrian wood doors with a two-paned sidelight and a two-paned transom window are present at the west and east corners.

Identical two-paned sliding glass doors are located on the west and east elevations of the building's center unit at the rear of the building (oriented south). Both doors are flanked by a large one-over-one window wall. A gable-to-ground level rectangular window with two matching sets of three-paned windows is present at the south elevation of the building's center unit is.



Figure 29. Building 27, south and east elevation



Figure 30. Building 27, north elevation



Figure 31. Building 27, north elevation

BUILDING 28

*Construction History***:** The exact date of Building 28's construction unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. After consulting historic aerials, it is likely the original architectural style of this building was Contemporary Style (see Building 7); however, Building 28 was renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, gabled with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figure 32). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation.

Description: Building 28 is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Williams Street and River Avenue. Based on a 1971 historic aerial, the original footprint and layout of Building 28 was identical to the current Building 7 and was likely constructed in the Contemporary Style. Circa 2003, Building 28 underwent significant alterations including changes to its footprint, materials, and architectural style (now Spanish Revival elements). The building has an E-like shape and consists of both gabled, flat, and pyramid hipped roof lines; the gabled and pyramid hipped roofs are covered in American-Spanish terra cotta tile. Wrapping around the eave level of all flat roof sections of the building is stucco molding.

The main pedestrian entrances of the building are located on the west elevation. A large porch projects directly from the middle of the west elevation; it consists of a pyramid hipped roof covered by American-Spanish terra cotta tile and supported by four stucco clad posts and lintels added c. 2003. Molded stucco bands are present three feet above ground level, which wrap around all four support posts. The main entrance consists of two matching side-by-side single pane glass doors with crash bars.

The fenestration pattern of Building 28 is symmetrical. All windows observed are single-pane and appear to be replacements. Sections which have been built out to extend the façade from the original wall by approximately 1.5 feet are present at various locations on the building. These building extensions give the associated windows and doors a recessed appearance. Like the porch addition at the west elevation, molded stucco bands wrapping around the near entirety of the building are present three feet above ground level.

Another large pyramid hipped porch addition, which matches the hipped porch addition located at the center of the west elevation, is present at the northern half of the east elevation. Also, matching porch overhangs, each supported by two stucco-clad pillars, are present at the northern and southern halves of the building's east elevation.



Figure 32. Building 28, west elevation

BUILDING 29

Construction History: The exact date of Building 29's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 29 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade (Figure 33). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovations.

Description: Building 29 is located near the southeast corner of the intersection of Williams Street and River Avenue. It is identical to Buildings 5, 15, and 25 in its footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style, and design (Spanish Revival elements).



Figure 33. Building 29, north and east elevation

BUILDINGS 30(1), 30(2), 30(3), AND 30(4)

Construction History: The exact date of Buildings 30(1-4)'s construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the buildings were constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Buildings 30(1-4) were originally constructed in a Functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibit elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, and asymmetrical façade (Figure 34). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation.

Description: Buildings 30(1-4) are located south of Williams Street. They are *nearly* identical to Buildings 13(1-4) and 14(1-4) in footprint (rectangular/shoebox), layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style, and design (Spanish Revival elements). Like Buildings 13(1 and 4), a large pyramid hipped roof covered with American-Spanish tiles is present at the southwest corner of Building 30(1) and the northwest corner of Building 30(4). The most notable difference of Buildings 30(1-4) from Buildings 13(1-4) and 14(1-4) are the placement and orientation of the main pedestrian entrance porch overhang. Each of these identical hipped lean-to overhangs are located at the western half of each building's south elevation.



Figure 34. Buildings 30(1-4), west elevation

Buildings 31(1), 31(2), 31(3), and 31(4):

Construction History: The exact date of Buildings 31(1-4)'s construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the buildings were constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Buildings 31(1- 4) were originally constructed in a Functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibit elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, and asymmetrical façades (Figure 35). All windows and doors appear to be replacements, which were likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation.

Description: Buildings 31(1-4) are located south of Williams Street. They are identical to Buildings 30(1-4) in the footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style and design (Spanish Revival elements). The most notable difference between the two sets of buildings is the painted exterior color scheme.



Figure 35. Buildings 31(1-4), west elevation

BUILDING 32

Construction History: The exact date of Building 32's construction is unknown; however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. After consulting historic aerials, it is likely that Contemporary Style was the original architectural style of the building (see Building 7); however, Building 32 was renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, gabled with American Spanish tile, and hipped-pyramid with American Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, and an asymmetrical façade (Figures 36-37). All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

Description: Building 32 is located south of Williams Street near the southeast border of the Villages at Cabrillo. Based on a 1971 historic aerial, the architectural design and footprint of Building 32 was originally identical to Building 7. While Building 7 remains largely unaltered, Building 32 has undergone major alterations in c. 2003. It is very likely the original architectural style of Building 32 was Contemporary Style; however, major architectural alterations to Building 32's exterior has removed much of the original Contemporary Style features and replaced them with Spanish Revival elements.

The building's footprint has a number 3-like shape, is single-storied, consists of both pyramid-hipped, flat, and low-pitched gabled roofs, and wide overhanging eaves with exposed roof beams. The flat and gabled rooflines are original to the building; however, two pyramid hipped roofs have been added and flank the center section of the building. Both the gabled and pyramid hipped roofs are covered with American-Spanish terracotta tile and have wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. Stucco molding wraps along the eaves of the flat rooflines.

Two pyramid hipped roof topped porch additions added in c. 2003 are present at the west façade. These large covered porches are located over the main entrance to the building on the north and south elevations of the building's center unit and are supported by one pillar and two pilasters. Like the rest of the building, they are clad in stucco with a molded stucco band wrapping around the majority of the building, which is set approximately three feet above ground level.

The majority of the building's exterior has been altered c. 2003 to be built outward to extend the façade from the original wall by approximately 1.5 feet. These building extensions give the associated windows and doors a recessed appearance. The fenestration pattern of this building is notably altered. At the west elevation, the Contemporary Style windows have been removed and the area has been covered by stucco. The original main pedestrian doors at the west elevation (flush doors with two-paned sidelights and a two-paned glass transom window) have been removed and replaced with either two paneled doors, sliding windows, or slatted vents.

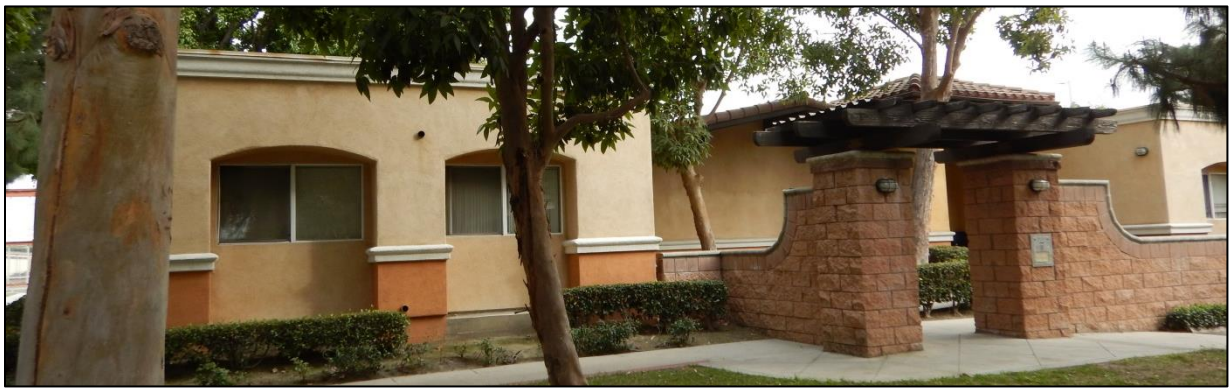

Figure 36. Building 32, west elevation



Figure 37. Building 32, east elevation

CARPORT A

Construction History: According to historic aerials, Carport A appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c. 1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport A was Utilitarian in style (Figure 38). The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated and the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain; however, they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior was added between the west and east carports and provided shelter to various mailboxes therein.

Description: Carport A is located immediately north of Building 5 and west of Building 6. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials. There are three distinct sections to Carport A: two identical carport overhangs and one pyramidal hipped roof shelter. The shelter roof is covered in American-Spanish terra cotta tile, clad in stucco, with two pedestrian openings. Inside the shelter are multiple postboxes. Flanking the west and east sides of the shelter are the matching carport shelters. The roofs are flat, with exposed rafters, and wide over hanging beams. The overhangs are supported by matching stucco clad rectangular pillars. The original molded concrete of the carport remains, however, the original white paint was replaced with a terra cotta color. At the west elevation of the west overhang and the east side of the east elevation are raised planters comprised of the carport's molded concrete.



Figure 38. Carport A, north elevation

CARPORT B

Construction History: According to historic aerials, Carport B appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c. 1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport B was

Utilitarian in style (Figure 39). The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated. The roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain; however, they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior was added between the west and east carports and provided shelter to various mailbox units therein.

Description: Carport B is located between Buildings 7(1-2) and 10 and south of Buildings 8 and 9. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials. It is *nearly* identical to Carport A in its footprint, materials, and design. The key differences between the two are the additional length of Carport B's east wing. The west wing of Carport B is two rows of pillars long while the east wing is three rows of pillars long (18 additional feet). In addition, the pyramid hipped roof shelter located between the west and east wings has molded stucco bands wrapping the exterior of the shelter's support pillars three feet above ground level.



Figure 39. Carport B, south elevation

CARPORT C

Construction History: According to historic aerials, Carport C appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c. 1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport C was Utilitarian in style (Figure 40). The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated. The roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain; however, they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior was added between the west and east carports and provided shelter to various mailbox units therein.

Description: Carport C is located directly east of Building 11 and south of Building 12. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials. It is *nearly* identical to Carport A in its footprint, material, and design. The key differences between the two are the difference in length between the west and the east wing. The carport's west wing is one row of support pillars long (approximately 27 feet) and the east wing is two rows of pillars long (approximately 54 feet). In addition, the pyramid hipped roof shelter located between the west and east wings has molded stucco bands wrapping the exterior of the shelter's support pillars three feet above ground level.



Figure 40. Carport C, south elevation

CARPORT D

Construction History: According to historic aerials, Carport D appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c. 1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport D was Utilitarian in style (Figure 41). The side walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated. The roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain; however, they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars.

Description: Carport D is located directly south of Buildings 13(1-4). It is significantly altered from its original design and materials. It is rectangular in footprint, with a flat roof, over hanging eaves, and exposed rafters. The roof is comprised of wood beams with metal gutters running down the length of the west elevation and downspouts running down to ground level at the south elevation. There is one row of rectangular pillars supporting the roof dividing four parking stalls two-by-two. Access to and from the parking stalls is located at the west elevation. The pillars are clad in stucco. At the north and south elevation is the original molded concrete walls. Connected to the north elevation is an approximately six-foot enclosure constructed identically to

the molded concrete walls of the carport. This enclosure has no roof and double metal doors at the west side. This enclosure is utilized to house large garbage bins.



Figure 41. Carport D, north and east elevation

CARPORT E

Construction History: According to historic aerials, Carport E appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c. 1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport E was Utilitarian in style (Figure 42). The side walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated. The roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain; however, they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars.

Description: Carport E is located directly south of Buildings 14(1-4). It is significantly altered from its original design and materials. It is *nearly* identical in footprint, materials, and design to Carport D. Differences between Carports D and E include: the access to and from the parking stalls is located at the east elevation; and the metal gutters running down the length of the east elevation and downspouts running down to ground level at the north elevation.



Figure 42. Carport E, north and east elevation

CARPORT F

Construction History: According to historic aerials, Carport F appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c. 1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport F was originally Utilitarian in style. The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002, the carport was renovated. The roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain; however, they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior was added to the east of the carport.

Description: Carport F is located immediately north of Building 15. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials. The long rectangular roof is flat, with exposed rafters, and wide over hanging beams. The overhangs are supported by five rows of matching stucco clad rectangular pillars. The original molded concrete of the carport remains; however, the original white paint was replaced with a terra cotta color. To the east of the carport is a structure with a square footprint, a pyramidal hipped roof, and wide overhanging eaves. The shelter roof is covered in American-Spanish terra cotta tile, clad in stucco, with two pedestrian openings. Connecting the structure and carport is a molded concrete wall at the north elevation and a large swinging metal access door at the south elevation. This area is used to store industrial-sized trash bins.

The historic age of this structure was not confirmed until after the survey conducted on December 18-19, 2019, therefore, Carport F was not photographed.

CARPORT G

Construction History: According to historic aerials, Carport G appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c. 1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport G was Utilitarian in style (Figure 43). The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated. The roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain; however, they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior was added between the west and east carports.

Description: Carport G is located north of Building 25 and south of Willard Street. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials. Carport G is identical in size, shape, design, and materials to Carport C. One key difference between both carports is the buildings' orientation. Carport G is oriented to face north towards Willard Street.

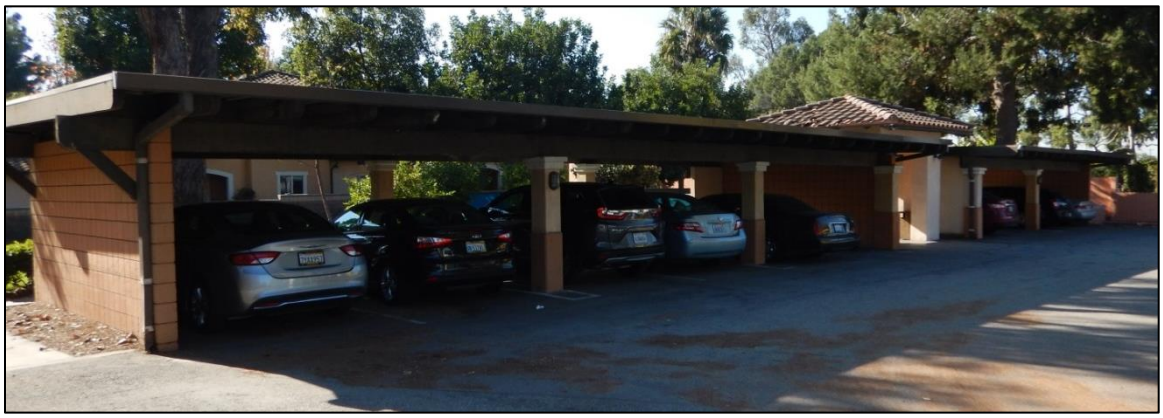

Figure 43. Carport G, north elevation

CARPORT H

Construction History: According to historic aerials, Carport H appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c. 1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport H was Utilitarian in style (Figure 44). The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated. The roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain; however, they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A

freestanding pyramid hipped structure with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior was added between the west and east carports.

Description: Carport H is located east of Building 28, north of Building 29, and west of Buildings 30(1-4). It is significantly altered from its original design and materials. Carport H is identical in footprint, shape, size, orientation, materials, and design as Carport A.



Figure 44. Carport H, north elevation

CARPORT I

Construction History: According to historic aerials, Carport I appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c. 1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport I was Utilitarian in style (Figure 45). The side walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated. The roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain; however, they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars.

Description: Carport I is located west of Buildings 30(1-4), north of Buildings 31(1-4), and west of Building 32. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials. The long rectangular roof is flat with exposed rafters and wide over hanging beams. The overhangs are supported by four rows of matching stucco clad rectangular pillars. Dividing the middle of the carport is a molded concrete wall with white stucco clad pilaster at the ends. The original molded concrete of the carport remains, however, the original white paint was replaced with a terra cotta color. To the west of the carport is a structure with a square footprint, a pyramidal

hipped roof, and wide overhanging eaves. The shelter roof is covered in American-Spanish terra cotta tile, clad in stucco, with two pedestrian openings.



Figure 45. Carport I, north elevation

CARPORT J

Construction History: According to historic aerials, Carport J appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c. 1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport J was Utilitarian in style (Figure 46). The side walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated. The roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain; however, they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars.

Description: Carport J is located north of Carport I and south of Williams Street. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials. Carport J is identical in footprint, shape, size, orientation, materials, and design as Carports D and E.



Figure 46. Carport J, south and west elevation

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILDINGS

BUILDING 39

This building was originally called "Building 204, Child Care Center" (P-19-187691; Manley 1993a). It was evaluated by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments in April 1993. According to Manley, this building is located on the site of a nursery constructed in 1942 by Long Beach civic groups as a nursery school (Manley 1993a). The nursery was constructed to care for children of military families, many of whom had lost their fathers as a result of the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. However, Manley wrote that while Navy records state the present building was constructed in 1942, he believed the building either underwent extensive remodels or is a complete replacement. Manley concluded the building did not retain sufficient historical or architectural qualities to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register.

On December 18 and 19, 2019 Cogstone's Architectural Historian Shannon Lopez visited Century Villages at Cabrillo as part of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment of the property. Ms. Lopez photo documented Building 39. The following includes the description of Building 39 as recorded by Ms. Lopez at the time of her visit.

2019 Description: Building 39 is located directly west of Merrimac Avenue. Building 39 is a Ranch Style building, constructed in a U-shape, with a low-pitched intersecting hipped roof (Figures 47-48). Due to limitation of sources it is not known if the fenestration pattern of this building is original; it is evident upon visual inspection the windows themselves are all replacements. The majority of replacement windows are large four-by-four pane sliding windows with false muntins. The main pedestrian entrance is located at the southeast elevation and consists of a glass door with crash bar, flanked on both sides by single-paned rectangular sidelights, and a three paned transom window overhead. Upon visual inspection of the age and style of materials this feature is not original to the building and was likely installed either c. 2003 or c. 2015.

A porch extension projects from the main entrance at the southwest elevation, which was added c. 2003. It consists of a low-pitched gabled roof covered in composition shingles and supported by two stucco-clad pillars. The top and the lower third of the pillars have decorative molded stucco bands. Flanking the sides of the porch extension are flat roof overhangs supported by stucco-clad pillars matching those of the porch extension. The overhang consists of a plank roof with exposed rafters. The northwest elevation of the building was not documented due to access limitations.



Figure 47. Building 39, southeast elevation



Figure 48. Building 39, southwest and southeast elevation

BUILDING 46(1), 46(2), AND 47

William R. Manley of Broken Fragments recorded these buildings in 1993. What is now referred to as Building 47 was originally called Building 5002, "Tenant Activities Building" (P-19-187683; Manley 1993b). Current Buildings 46(1-2) were originally called Building 5004, "Public Works Shop" (P-19-187684). This structure was constructed in 1943 as the result of the U.S. Navy's activities in the Long Beach area during World War II. Manley concluded the building did not retain sufficient historical or architectural qualities to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register.

On December 18 and 19, 2019, Cogstone's Architectural Historian Shannon Lopez visited Century Villages at Cabrillo as part of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment of the property. Ms. Lopez photo documented Buildings 46(1-2) and 47. The following includes the description of Buildings 46(1-2) and 47 as recorded by Ms. Lopez at the time of her visit (Figures 49-51).

2019 Description: Building 46(1-2) and Building 47 run parallel to the west side of River Avenue. There is limited documentation regarding Building 46(1-2) and 47. According to the earliest known historic aerial of Cabrillo Housing (dated 1944) the footprint of the building as it appears today is mostly unaltered with the exception of a small addition to the south elevation. The building is a long, irregular shaped structure, single-story, with a combination of low gabled and flat roof. There are five distinct segments to the building: the first (and smallest) section is located at the northern end of the building and serves as the current Main Administrative Office. It is a rectangular unit with a flat roof, wide overhanging eaves, with the main entrance oriented to the north. The exterior is clad in stucco panels. The main pedestrian door is glass with an aluminum frame, with an arched overhang projecting just above the main door. There are four small square windows running east of the main door. Two small square windows that match those on the north elevation are present on the east elevation of this section of the building.

The second section of this building is connected to the south elevation of the Main Administration Office. This section is rectangular, with a flat roof oriented north-south; it is utilized for the U.S. VETS Career Center. The exterior consists of both vertical and horizontal clapboard; the lower third of the exterior is covered in horizontal board and the upper two-thirds in vertical boards. Fenestration at the west and east elevations consist of one-over-one possibly fixed windows. The primary entrance to this section of building is located at the south elevation and is composed of double glass doors flanked to the east by one-over-one sidelights with a three pane transom window overhead.

The Social Hall is directly connected to the west elevation of the U.S. VETS Career Center and is a large rectangular building with a low-pitched gabled roof and wide eave overhang. The north, west, and south façade are covered in a board-and-batten cladding. At the north and south ends of the west elevation are large square windows. There are two matching primary entrances to the Social Hall located at the west elevation. The double doors are glass and flanked on both sides by one-over-one window walls with a three-pane transom window. Hanging over the main entrance is a large overhang supported by wire cables.

An open-aired covered space (atrium) is connected to the south façades of the U.S. VETS Career Center and Social Hall. The atrium's roof is flat with a square opening in the center to allow in light. The west and east sides of the atrium are open for pedestrian traffic.

The U.S. VETS South Administrative Conference Room and VA Primary Care Outpatient Clinic (PCOC) is located south of the atrium. This L-shaped section of the building has a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves. The exterior consists of both vertical and horizontal clapboard; the lower third of the exterior is covered in horizontal board and the upper two-thirds in vertical boards. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical. The window styles are a mixture of one-over-

one single hung windows, two-paned sliding windows, and three-paned sliding windows. Pedestrian doors are glass with aluminum frames and crash bars.



Figure 49. Building 46(1), 46(2), and 47, north and west elevations (north end)



Figure 50. Building 46(1), 46(2), and 47, west elevation (center)



Figure 51. Building 46(1), 46(2), and 47, west elevation (south end)

PALEONTOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

A multilevel ranking system was developed by professional resource managers within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as a practical tool to assess the sensitivity of sediments for fossils. The Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) system (BLM 2016; Appendix D) has a multi-level scale based on demonstrated yield of fossils. The PFYC system provides additional guidance regarding assessment and management for different fossil yield rankings.

Fossil resources occur in geologic units (e.g., formations or members). The probability for finding significant fossils in a Project Area can be broadly predicted from previous records of fossils recovered from the geologic units present in and/or adjacent to the study area. The geological setting and the number of known fossil localities help determine the paleontological sensitivity according to PFYC criteria

All alluvial deposits may increase or decrease in fossiliferous potential depending on how coarse the sediments are. Sediments that are close to their basement rock source are typically coarse; those farther from the basement rock source are finer. The chance of fossils being preserved greatly increases once the average size of the sediment particles is reduced to 5 mm or less in diameter. Moreover, fossil preservation also greatly increases with rapid burial in flood-plains, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc. Remains left on the ground surface become weathered by the sun or consumed by scavengers and bacterial activity, usually within 20 years or less. So the sands, silts, and clays of flood-plains, rivers, lakes, and oceans are the most likely sediments to contain fossils.

Using the PFYC system, geologic units are classified according to the relative abundance of vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils and their sensitivity to adverse impacts within the known extent of the geological unit. Although significant localities may occasionally occur in a geologic unit, a few widely scattered important fossils or localities do not necessarily indicate a higher PFYC value; instead, the relative abundance of localities is intended to be the major determinant for the value assignment.

The Project is mapped entirely as middle to late Pleistocene older alluvium. A records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within a 10-mile radius were a minimum of five feet deep in deposits mapped as Pleistocene at the surface. Sediments with a Holocene component such as those of the study area produced fossils starting at 24 feet deep. As such the project sediments less than 20 feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) due to the lack of fossils in these deposits. Sediments more than 20 feet below

the modern surface are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area (Table 7).

Table 7. Paleontological Sensitivity Rankings

Rock Unit	PFYC rankings				
	5 very high	**4 high**	**3 moderate**	**2 low**	**1 very low**
older alluvium, middle to late Pleistocene			more than 20 feet deep	less than 20 feet deep	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey and the cultural records search, the Project Area has low sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. Analysis of these data sources and historical United States Geological Survey (USGS) aerial photographs indicates that the Project Area also has low sensitivity for buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits. In addition, the archaeological sensitivity is considered low due to previous grading and excavation within the Project Area.

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

BUILDING 5

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 5 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 5 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 5 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 5 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 5 still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 5 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a

whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 6

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 6 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 6 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 6 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 6 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 6 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 6 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 7

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 7 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 7 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 7 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 7 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 7 maintains its Integrity of *Location*, overall *Design*, *Materials*, and *Workmanship*. Major renovations to the surrounding area have resulted in the loss of the building's Integrity of *Setting*, *Feeling*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 8

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 8 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 8 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 8 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 8 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 8 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 8 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 9

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 9 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 9 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 9 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 9 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 9 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 9 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 10

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 10 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 10 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and,

therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 10 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 10 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 10 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 10 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 11

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 11 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 11 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 11 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 11 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 11 still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 11and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 12

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 12 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 12 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 12 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 12 has not yielded, nor has the potential to

yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 12 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 12 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 13(1), 13(2), 13(3), AND 13(4)

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Buildings 13(1-4) are not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Buildings 13(1-4) are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Buildings 13(1-4) do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Buildings 13(1-4) have not yielded, nor have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Buildings 13(1-4) still retain their integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Buildings 13(1-4) and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, these structures no longer retain their integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), AND 14(4)

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Buildings 14 (1-4) are not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Buildings 14(1-4) are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Buildings 14(1-4) do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Buildings 14(1-4) have not yielded, nor have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Buildings 14 (1-4) still retain their integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Buildings 14(1-4) and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, these structures no longer retain their integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 15

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 15 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 15 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 15 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 15 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 15 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 15 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 25

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 25 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 25 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 25 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 25 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 25 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 25 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as

a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 27

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 27 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 27 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 27 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 27 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 27 maintains its Integrity of *Location*, overall *Design*, *Materials*, and *Workmanship*. Major renovations to the surrounding area have resulted in the loss of the building's Integrity of *Setting*, *Feeling*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 28

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 28 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 28 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 28 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 28 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 28 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 28 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 29

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 29 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 29 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 29 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 29 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 29 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 29 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 30(1), 30(2), 30(3), AND 30(4)

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Buildings 30(1-4) are not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Buildings 30(1-4) are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Buildings 30(1-4) do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Buildings 30(1-4) have not yielded, nor have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Buildings 30(1-4) retain their integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Buildings 30 (1-4) and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, these structures no longer retains their integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials, Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

BUILDING 31(1), 31(2), 31(3), AND 31(4)

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Buildings 31(1-4) are not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Buildings

31(1-4) are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Buildings 31(1-4) do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Buildings 31(1-4) have not yielded, nor have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Buildings 31(1-4) retain their integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Buildings 31(1-4) and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, these structures no longer retains their integrity of *Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship,* and *Association*.

BUILDING 32

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Building 32 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Building 32 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Building 32 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Building 32 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Building 32 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 32 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

CARPORT A

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Carport A is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Carport A is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Carport A does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or

represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Carport A has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Carport A still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport A and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

CARPORT B

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Carport B is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Carport B is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Carport B does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Carport B has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Carport B still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport B and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

CARPORT C

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Carport C is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Carport C is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Carport C does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Carport C has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Carport C still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport C and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

CARPORT D

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Carport D is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Carport D is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Carport D does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Carport D has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Carport D still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport D and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

CARPORT E

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Carport E is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Carport E is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Carport E does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Carport E has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Carport E still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport E and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a

whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

CARPORT F

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Carport F is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Carport F is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Carport F does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Carport F has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Carport F still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport F and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

CARPORT G

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Carport G is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Carport G is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Carport G does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Carport G has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Carport G still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport G and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

CARPORT H

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Carport H is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Carport H is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Carport H does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Carport H has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Carport H still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport H and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*

CARPORT I

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Carport I is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Carport I is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Carport I does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Carport I has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Carport I still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport I and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

CARPORT J

Historic Context*: "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997*

Carport J is not 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 and,

therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 1/A**. Carport J is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 2/B**. Carport J does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 3/C**. Carport J has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under **Criterion 4/D**.

Carport J still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport J and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGY

The Project Area is mapped entirely as entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium (unit 2). The record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project or immediate vicinity; however, localities are known from the same sediments as found within the study area near to the Project.

The paleontological records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within a 10-mile radius were a minimum of five feet deep in deposits mapped as Pleistocene at the surface. Sediments with a Holocene component such as those of the study area produced fossils starting at 24 feet deep near to the Project Area. As such, the late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium sediments less than 20 feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) due to the lack of fossils in these deposits. More than 20 feet below the modern surface these sediments are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area.

Based on fossils found in similar sediments nearby, no paleontological monitoring is currently recommended for the mass excavations. Drilling or pile driving activities regardless of depth, have a low potential to produce fossils meeting significance criteria because any fossils brought up by the auger during drilling will not have information about formation, depth or context. The only instance in which such fossils will meet significance criteria is if the fossil is a species new to the region.

If unanticipated fossil discoveries are made, all work must halt within 50 feet until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 50 foot radius.

ARCHAEOLOGY

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified within the Project Area during the intensive pedestrian survey or during any previous investigations. In addition, the CHRIS and SLF searches conducted in support of the Project indicate that no archaeological or tribal resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area. These negative findings along with a review of historic USDA aerial photographs indicate that the potential for subsurface prehistoric or historic resource deposits is low. In addition, the archaeological sensitivity is considered low due to previous grading and excavation within the Project Area. No further cultural resources work is recommended for the Project.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Three previously documented built environment resources were located within the Project Area. A total of 42 historic-aged buildings were thoroughly documented during Cogstone's 2019 built environment survey and Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms were prepared or updated for each historic building. Due to a lack of significance and substantial architectural alterations, none of the 42 historic-aged buildings and structures within the Project Area are recommended eligible for listing at the local, state, or national level.

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2017a Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed MUST Facility Project, Cogstone Project # 3993, in the City of Long Beach, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California, project area. On file with Cogstone, Orange, CA.
2017b Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed 2300 Redondo Ave Project, Cogstone Project # 4139, in the City of Long Beach, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California, project area. On file with Cogstone, Orange, CA.
2019 Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed Century Villages at Cabrillo Project, Cogstone Project # 4791, in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, project area. See Appendix B.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

MOLLY VALASIK
Principal Investigator for Archaeology

EDUCATION

2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

EXPERIENCE

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with 10 years of experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA and regularly prepares cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. Ms. Valasik has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development, and federal sectors. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the standards outlined in Attachment 1 to Caltrans Section 106 Programmatic Agreement with the FHWA; and Chapter 2 on cultural resources, of the Caltrans Standard Environmental Reference (SER). She is accepted as a principal investigator for prehistoric archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Interstate 605/Katella Avenue Interchange Improvements Project, Caltrans District 12, Orange County, CA. For this project on behalf of OCTA and Caltrans an ASR, Extended Phase I (XPI), Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER), and HPSR technical reports were prepared for Section 106 of the NHPA compliance. Managed record search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American consultations, pedestrian archaeological and architectural surveys, subsurface testing, as well as coordination and approval by District 12 of an APE map. Authored ASR, XPI, and HPSR. Sub to Michael Baker/PMC. Principal Investigator. 2017-2018

Los Angeles Sanitation District On-Call, Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW), Los Angeles, CA. Cogstone provided cultural support services to district staff as needed for various wastewater and solid waste projects. Services delivered include archaeological, historical, and paleontological record searches, Sacred Lands searches, Native American consultation, surveys in accordance with California BLM Guidelines for a Cultural Resources Inventory, and technical reports. The tasks at hand throughout this on-call contract were all in compliance with the cultural requirements for a State Revolving Fund loan. This contract had a total of 10 task orders. Sub to Michael Baker International. Principal Archaeologist. 2014-2017

Agora Town Center Mixed-Use EIR, Laguna Niguel, Orange County, CA. Conducted due diligence review of the previous environmental document. Prepared updated cultural and paleontological sections, including updated records search. The project also involved preparation of a new Tribal cultural resources section; and assisting the City of Laguna Niguel with combined SB 18/AB52 consultation and outreach. Sub to PlaceWorks. Principal Investigator. 2016

I-5 Jeffrey Open Space Trail (JOST) Segments 1 & 2, Caltrans District 12, Irvine, Orange County, CA. For the construction of a recreational trail and bridge, coordinated record search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation; preparation of Area of Potential Effects (APE) maps for archaeological and architectural resources with RBF and Caltrans; intensive pedestrian survey and mapping; preparation of ASR, HPSR, PIR technical reports on behalf of the City of Irvine in compliance with CEQA. Sub to Michael Baker. Task Manager/ Principal Archaeologist. 2015-2016

Lyon Subdivision EIR, Coto de Caza, Orange County, CA. Conducted a cultural resources technical study to support preparation of an EIR on behalf of the developer for the proposed subdivision of an existing large estate for development of 28 new residential lots on approximately 50-57 acres of land. The existing land is predominantly a citrus orchard. Services included records search, Sacred Lands search, Native American consultation, GIS mapping, and intensive-level pedestrian survey with negative results. The lead agency for the Project is the City of Coto de Caza. Sub to CAA Planning. Principal Investigator. 2015

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KIM SCOTT
Principal Investigator for Paleontology

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

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

SELECTED PROJECTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coto de Caza EIR Subdivision, Coto de Caza, Orange County, CA. The project proposes the subdivision of an existing large estate for development of 28 new residential lots on approximately 50-57 acres of land. Proposed residential lots will be a minimum of one acre in size. Prepared a Paleontological Assessment Report. Contracted to Bill Lyon. Co-Principal Paleontologist/Report Co-author. 2015.

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

DESIREÉ RENEÉ MARTINEZ
Task Manager for Archaeology

EDUCATION

1999 M.A., Anthropology (Archaeology), Harvard University, Cambridge
1995 B.A., Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Martinez is a qualified archaeologist with 22 years of experience in archaeological fieldwork, research, and curation. She has expertise in the planning, implementation, and completion of all phases of archaeological work and has participated in archaeological investigations as a crew member, tribal monitor, and principal researcher. She meets national standards in archaeology set by the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, and the standards outlined in Attachment 1 to Caltrans Section 106 Programmatic Agreement with the FHWA. Her experience also includes compliance with CEQA, NEPA, NAGPRA, SB 18 and other cultural resource laws. In addition, Ms. Martinez has vast experience in lab analysis and museum collections management. Ms. Martinez also has extensive experience consulting with Native American leaders and community members in a variety of contexts.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Hope Street Bridge Housing Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. The purpose of the study was to determine the potential effects to paleontological resources for a proposed temporary emergency homeless shelter. Cogstone conducted a record search, consulted additional records from available databases and print sources, and prepared a paleontological assessment. *This project was a task order from an on-call contract with Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering.* Sub to ICF. Principal Paleontologist/Report Co-Author. 2018

Long Beach Municipal Urban Stormwater Treatment (MUST) Project, Los Angeles County. Prepared an assessment for an 8 mile segment of the Los Angeles River. The project is intended to improve the water quality of existing urban runoff to the Los Angeles River, and ultimately to the Long Beach Harbor. Sub to Michael Baker International. Principal Paleontologist. 2017

Los Angeles Sanitation District On-Call, Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW), Los Angeles, CA. Cogstone provided cultural support services to district staff as needed for various wastewater and solid waste projects. Services delivered include archaeological, historical, and paleontological record searches, Sacred Lands searches, Native American consultation, surveys in accordance with California BLM Guidelines for a Cultural Resources Inventory, and technical reports. The tasks at hand throughout this on-call contract were all in compliance with the cultural requirements for a State Revolving Fund loan. This contract had a total of 10 task orders. Sub to Michael Baker International. Principal Paleontologist. 2014-2017

Irvine General Plan Update - Phase II, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Irvine to support the Phase II update of the City's General Plan. A general analysis of impacts of future projects within the City of Irvine that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to Placeworks. Principal Investigator Paleontology. 2018-2019

Brea 265 Specific Plan, City of Brea, Orange County, CA. The objective of this study was to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the proposed Specific Plan. This study provided environmental documentation as required by CEQA. A Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program and full-time monitoring was recommended for deposits with a PFYC ranking of 3 or greater. Sub to Placeworks. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2018-2019

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SHANNON LOPEZ
Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

2018 M.A., History (with an emphasis in architecture), California State University, Fullerton
2012 B.A., History, Minor in Asian-Pacific Studies, California State University, Dominguez Hills

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Lopez is a qualified historian and she meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications for Standards* for history. Ms. Lopez is experienced in architectural history research and surveys along with photo documentation and recording of built environment resources for local and federal projects. Additionally, she is an approved Reader at the Huntington Library by the Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Irvine General Plan Update, Phase II, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Irvine to support the Phase II update of the City's General Plan. A general analysis of impacts of future projects within the City of Irvine that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to Placeworks. Architectural Historian. 2018-2019

2525 N. Main, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA. The project proposed demolition of existing building and the construction of a five-story multi-family residential apartment complex. Cogstone conducted a cultural and historic resources records search, a field visit to known historic homes and Santiago Park, evaluation of the historic resources, and produced a built environment report. Conducted research, evaluation and co-author. Architectural Historian. 2018

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway) Crack Propagation Reassessment, City of Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County, CA. On behalf of METRO, Cogstone was approved to reassess the exterior façade of the old Porsche building located on Wilshire Boulevard. The purpose of this reassessment was to document and compare the cracks of the current building during construction of the underground subway with those recorded in a pre-construction survey. Architectural Monitor & Author. 2018

Desert Sage Wellness Center, City of Hemet, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone completed a National Register of Historic Places eligibility re-evaluation for a proposed historical ranching line camp on behalf of the California Area Office Indian Health Service. This study was performed pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Services included an archaeological and architectural pedestrian survey, records search, update to DPR forms, public outreach, additional research, and reported updates to SHPO. Architectural Historian. 2018

3800 W. 6th Street Mixed-Used Development, Koreatown, Los Angeles County, CA. The project proposed to construct a 21-story mixed-use development with two levels of underground parking. Cogstone conducted a paleontological and cultural resources assessment. Tasks included records search, built environment survey, resource recording and technical report. Conducted built environment survey, recoded building, and conducted view shed impact analysis. Architectural Historian. 2018

Accelerated Charter Elementary School, Los Angeles Unified School District, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. The project involved the construction of a new facility on a 2.3-acre site in South Central Los Angeles. Cogstone conducted paleontological and cultural resources monitoring. Five new archaeological sites were defined and updated one building record. Updated building DPR. Sub to Gafon. Assistant Architectural Historian. 2017

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SANDY DUARTE
Archaeologist

EDUCATION

2002 B.A., Cultural Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duarte is an archaeologist and cross-trained in paleontology with over 15 years of experience in paleontological and archaeological monitoring, surveying, and excavation in southern California. Duarte has experience with Native American consultation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and under Senate Bill 18 for the protection and management of cultural resources. Beginning in 2003, Duarte worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the Biology, Timber, and Geology Department as an archaeologist, including serving as a trained wild-land firefighter to preserve archaeological sites forest fires. Additional skills include paleontological identification, fossil preparation, artifact identification and preparation, and final report preparation.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Parkside Estates, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, CA. The project consisted of an approximately 50-acre development. Services included monitoring during all excavations, identifying and collecting cultural artifacts, and Native American coordination with Juaneño and Gabrielino groups. LSA Associates. March 2016-September 2019

State Route 74 Improvements, Caltrans District 12, Orange County, CA. This project consisted of the widening of SR-74 and adding a shoulder lane. Duties included monitoring the installation of ESA fencing along culturally sensitive areas along SR-74 and widening of shoulder lane. LSA Associates. Archaeological Monitor. April-June 2018

Perris Gateway Commerce Center, City of Perris, San Bernardino County, CA. The proposed project included the demolition of existing uses at the project site and the construction and operation of a 380,000 square-foot high-cube warehouse to be constructed on 21.63 acres, 0.27 acres of which will be provided for purposes of street dedication, and the remainder of the site to be developed with 205,000 square feet of landscaping, 225 passenger vehicle parking stalls, 98 trailer parking stalls, and two detention basins. Conducted monitoring during all ground disturbing activities. Archaeological Monitor. March 2018

La Pata Avenue 1.8-mile Gap Closure and Camino del Rio Extension, Orange County Public Works, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA. This project was a massive undertaking of 14.8 million cubic yards of earth material being removed. Duties included identifying and collecting groundstone artifacts in alluvium and identifying and collecting fossils in bedrock. Ms. Duarte also prepared numerous pinniped fossils specimens with zip scribes. LSA Associates. Lead Archaeological Monitor. March 2014 - March 2017

Planning Area 40 East/East Rough Grading and Pipeline Trenching, Cities of Lake Forest and Irvine, Orange County, CA. LSA conducted paleontological resources monitoring for the rough grading of PA 40 East/East for the development of a new residential community. Ms. Duarte served as paleontological and archeological monitor during all earth-disturbing activities on site. LSA Associates. January-April 2016

On-Call Environmental Mitigation Program, OCTA, Orange County, CA. This project consisted of 6 open space properties and 11 restoration project areas selected for mitigation of impacts from the Measure M2 freeway program. Prior to any work taking place, each area had to have an environmental assessment to determine the presence of both historic and prehistoric resources. Duties included leading transects using ArcGIS on a smartphone and assisting in identifying and recording artifacts. LSA Associates. Lead Archaeological Monitor. March-June 2014

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

LOGAN FREEBERG
GIS Supervisor

EDUCATION

2018 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
2003 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Freeberg has over 15 years of professional experience in cultural resource management, and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources associated with land development projects in the private and public sectors. He has conducted all phases of archaeological work, including fieldwork, laboratory analysis, research, and reporting. Mr. Freeberg also has a strong grounding in conventional field and laboratory methods and is skilled in the use of ArcGIS.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Laguna Creek Trail and Bruceville Road Project, Caltrans District 3, City of Elk Grove, Sacramento County, CA. The City of Elk Grove, in cooperation with Caltrans, proposed multiple trail extensions and gap closures in effort to provide connecting links that would ultimately provide trail users with access to a vast system of trails, with connections to parks, schools, community centers, commercial retail and office areas, and transit facilities. Cogstone conducted pedestrian surveys, records search, and prepared an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR). GIS Technician. Sub to Helix Environmental. 2019

Roosevelt Park Regional Stormwater Capture Project, unincorporated area of Florence-Firestone, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted cultural and paleontological monitoring during all ground disturbing activities in native sediments. This project includes the construction of three diversion structures and pipelines. Sub to Environmental Advisors. GIS Technician. 2019

Goddard School Project, City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone produced a paleontological resources mitigation and monitoring program for a proposed 59,129 square foot development would consist of a one-story, 10,587-square foot pre-school/daycare with nine classrooms, fenced play yards and play structures, and a parking lot with 40 stalls. Cogstone put forward mitigation measures that included monitoring for all ground-breaking activities, paleontological resource awareness training for construction personnel, and the completion of a final mitigation report. GIS Technician. 2019

Euclid Fueling Station Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA. This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources during construction activities for a proposed 7-eleven gas station and convenience store. The proposed project entailed the construction of the convenience store, associated parking, gas station, and underground fuel storage tank. Planned vertical impacts include approximately three to four feet of fill removal over at least some of the site, a trench approximately eight feet deep for utilities, and approximately 12 feet for the new fuel storage tanks. Sub to Sagecrest Environmental. GIS Technician. 2019

Fresno West Area Specific Plan, City of Fresno, Fresno County, CA. The objective of this study was to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Fresno's West Area Specific Plan.. The purpose of the West Area Specific Plan is to implement and refine the City's vision for the West Area in order to guide future growth and development in the most northwest area of the City. Cogstone's services included record searches, mapping, and extensive background research. Sub to De Novo Planning. GIS Technician. 2019

Laguna Beach Fire Department Fire Breaks, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, CA. This project included the areas adjacent to homes and businesses requiring vegetation removals to create new fire breaks. conducted a pedestrian survey of the natural landscape and slopes located along the eastern and western sides of the SR-133 highway, south of El Toro Road to Pacific Coast Highway. Archaeological Monitor. 2019

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

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

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

17 December 2019

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

Attn: Logan Freeberg, GIS Technician

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed Century Villages at Cabrillo Project, Cogstone Project # 4791, in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Logan:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Century Villages at Cabrillo Project, Cogstone Project # 4791, in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Long Beach USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 3 December 2019. We do not have any fossil vertebrate localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have localities nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that occur at depth in the proposed project area.

Surficial deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived either from the Dominguez Channel that flows just to the west or, more likely, from the Los Angeles River that flows just to the east of the proposed project area. These sedimentary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they are underlain at relatively shallow depth by older Quaternary deposits. Older Quaternary deposits, probably referable to the Palos Verdes Sand, are exposed in the slightly more elevated terrain just to the west of the proposed project area. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from these older Quaternary deposits probably is LACM 1163, west-southwest of the proposed project area west of the Dominguez Channel along Anaheim Street near the intersection with Henry Ford Avenue, that produced a specimen of fossil bison, *Bison*, at a depth

of only five feet below the surface. Also from these older Quaternary deposits, northwest of the proposed project area across the Dominguez Channel at the intersection of Sepulveda Boulevard and Alameda Street, our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 1165 produced a specimen of fossil bison, *Bison*, at unrecorded depth. Other nearby vertebrate fossil localities from these deposits include LACM 1144 and 3550, east-southeast of the proposed project area east of the Los Angeles River near the intersections of Loma Vista Drive with Crystal Court and 12th Street with Pine Avenue respectively, that produced fossil specimens of sea lion, *Zalophus*, camel, *Camelops*, and bison, *Bison*, from a depth of less than 48 feet below the surface.

Very shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary deposits exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, perhaps as shallow as five feet, may well uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Sediment samples from the proposed project area should also be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential of the site. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

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

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX C. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Century Villages at Cabrillo 4791

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: Long Beach 7.5'

Township: 4S **Range:** 13W **Section(s):** 27, 34

Company/Firm/Agency: Cogstone Resource Management

Street Address: 1518 W. Taft Ave.

City: Orange **Zip:** 92865

Phone: 714-974-8300

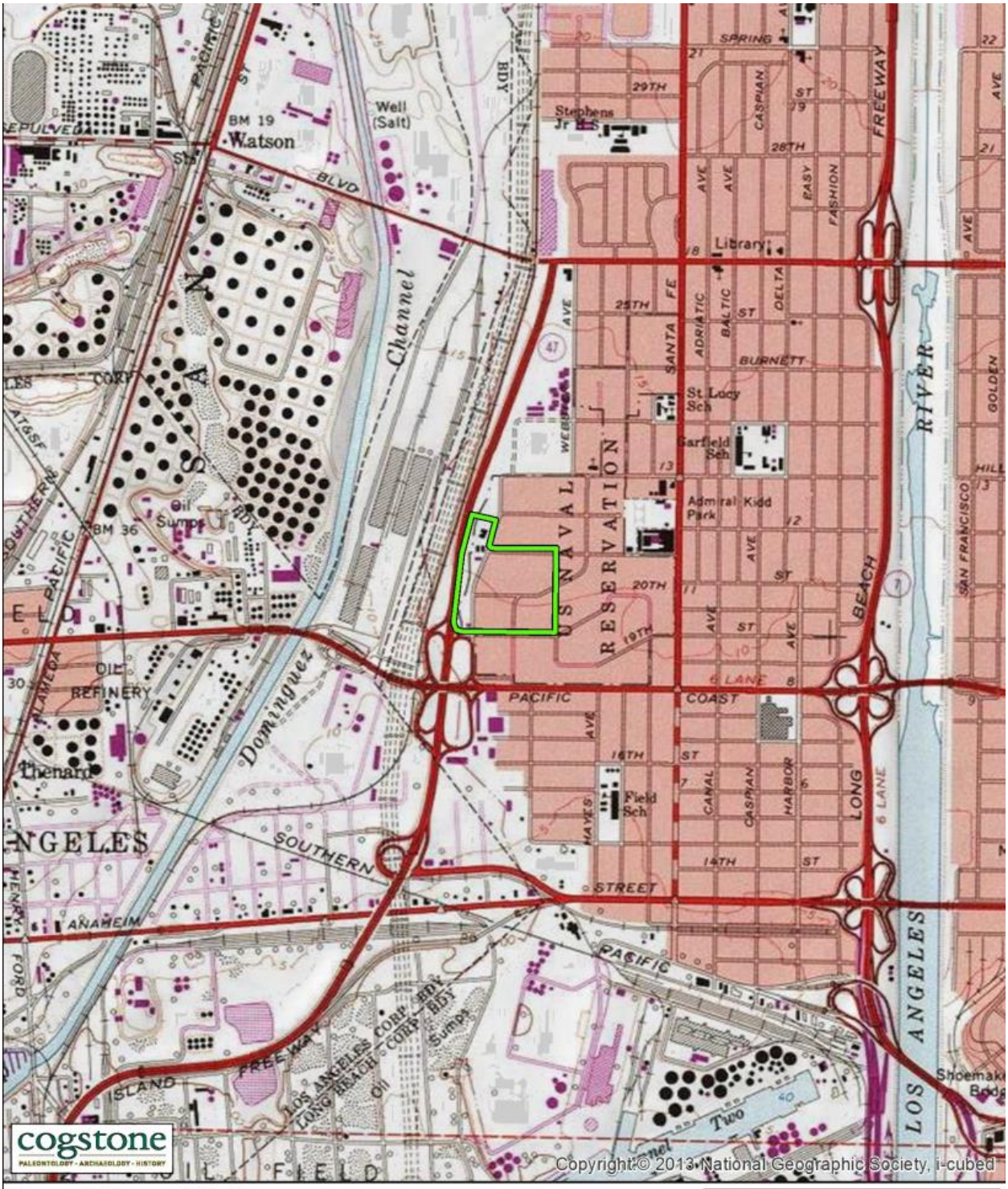
Fax: 714-974-8303

Email: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

Project Description:

The Project involves the demolition of 215 dwelling units, 20,000 square feet of administrative and supportive services, and 10,000 square feet of amenities. It will develop 750 dwelling units, 48,000 square feet of administrative and supportive services, 77,000 square feet of amenities and educational uses, and 17,000 square feet of commercial/retail uses. The project also involves the demolition of 155 parking stalls and the existing parking stalls to remain, will result in 825 parking stalls. The master plan includes a central transit center, as well as dedicated bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

The Project area was developed in the 1950's as the Savannah Cabrillo Naval Housing Complex, which was left vacant when the Navy left Long Beach in 1991. Since then, the area has been developed into affordable housing for the United States Veterans, which opened in August 2000. The Project area is a mix of new development and original buildings constructed in the 1950's. Approximately 29 historic buildings are present within the project.


Century Villages at Cabrillo
City of Long Beach
Los Angeles County, CA
Project Area
USGS Quads
USGS 7.5' Quads:
LONG BEACH
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
N
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
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Dominguez
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Thenard
NGELES
SOUTHERN
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ANAHEIM
PACIFIC
COAST
FREEWAY
ISLAND
Two
Library
Stephens Jr HS
St Lucy Sch
Garfield Sch
Admiral Kidd Park
Field Sch
U S NAVAL RESERVATION
LONG BEACH
LOS ANGELES
RIVER
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BM 19
BM 36

STATE OF CALIFORNIA GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor

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

December 11, 2019

Cogstone Resource Management

VIA Email to: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

RE: Century Villages at Cabrillo 4791 Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
12/11/2019

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Century Villages at Cabrillo 4791 Project, Los Angeles County.

PROJ-2019-006269 12/11/2019 08:41 AM 1 of 1

APPENDIX D. PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING CRITERIA

PFYC Description Summary (BLM 2016)	PFYC Rank
Very Low. The occurrence of significant fossils is non-existent or extremely rare. Includes igneous (excluding air-fall and reworked volcanic ash units), metamorphic, or Precambrian rocks. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is usually unnecessary except in very rare or isolated circumstances that result in the unanticipated presence of fossils.	1
Low. Sedimentary geologic units that are unlikely to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils. Includes rock units less than 10,000 years old and sediments with significant physical and chemical changes (e.g., diagenetic alteration) which decrease the potential for fossil preservation. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is not likely to be necessary.	2
Moderate. Units are known to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered and/or of low abundance. Common invertebrate or plant fossils may be found and opportunities may exist for casual collecting. Paleontological mitigation strategies will be based on the nature of the proposed activity. Management considerations cover a broad range of options that may include record searches, pre-disturbance surveys, monitoring, mitigation, or avoidance. Surface-disturbing activities may require assessment by a qualified paleontologist to determine whether significant paleontological resources occur in the area of a proposed action, and whether the action could affect the paleontological resources.	3
High. Geologic units containing a high occurrence of significant fossils. Fossils must be abundant per locality. Vertebrates or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils are known to occur and have been documented but may vary in occurrence and predictability. Mitigation plans must consider the nature of the proposed disturbance, such as removal or penetration of protective surface alluvium or soils, potential for future accelerated erosion, or increased ease of access that could result in looting. Detailed field assessment is normally required and on-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during land disturbing activities. In some cases avoidance of known paleontological resources may be necessary.	4
Very High. Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce vertebrate or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate fossils are known or can reasonably be expected to occur in the impacted area. Paleontological resources are highly susceptible to adverse impacts from surface disturbing activities. Paleontological mitigation may be necessary before or during surface disturbing activities. The area should be assessed prior to land tenure adjustments. Pre-work surveys are usually needed and on-site monitoring may be necessary during land use activities. Avoidance or resource preservation through controlled access, designation of areas of avoidance, or special management designations should be considered.	5
Unknown. An assignment of "Unknown" may indicate the unit or area is poorly studied and field studies are needed to verify the presence or absence of paleontological resources. The unit may exhibit features or preservational conditions that suggest significant fossils could be present, but little information about the actual unit or area is known. Literature searches or consultation with professional colleagues may allow an unknown unit to be provisionally assigned to another Class, but the geological unit should be formally assigned to a Class after adequate survey and research is performed to make an informed determination.	U
Water or Ice. Typically used only for areas which have been covered thus preventing an examination of the underlying geology.	W, I

APPENDIX E. DPR 523 SERIES FORMS

State of California — The Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI #
PRIMARY RECORD	Trinomial
	NRHP Status Code
Other Listings	
Review Code	Reviewer Date

 *__Resource Name or #:__ Century Villages at Cabrillo

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**

a. County: Los Angeles

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Long Beach **Date:** **T** 4S; **R** 13W; **¼ of** **¼ of Sec** 27, 34**; S.B.B.M.**

, **c. Address:** 2001 River Avenue **City:** Long Beach **Zip:** 90810

d. UTM: Zone: 11S**; mE/** **mN**

e. Other Locational Data: **Elevation:** 13 feet asl

P3a. Description: The subject property consists of a large multi-family residential complex, only portions of which are here described and recorded in detail. The federal government first leased the property in 1935 and subsequently utilized it as affordable housing for naval families. In 1997, under the McKinney Act, the US Department of Defense conveyed the 26-acre property to the Century Housing Corporation for the benefit of the homeless. The rehabilitated naval housing building at the "Villages at Cabrillo" currently provides transitional housing and support services to homeless veterans and the homeless population of Long Beach.

At present, 42 buildings within the boundaries of Century Villages at Cabrillo are considered historic in age. Two buildings currently known as Buildings 39 and Building 46(1-2) and 47 were previously recorded by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments in April 1993. All historic aged buildings were affected by some degree of modern renovations within the last 20 years (see Continuation Sheet for more information).

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Properties, HP4. Ancillary Buildings, HP15. Educational Building

P4. Resources Present: ☒Building ☒Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other



P5b. Description of Photo:
Northwest main entrance of Villages at Cabrillo, December 2019.

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

P7. Owner and Address:
Century Villages at Cabrillo; 2001 River Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90810

P8. Recorded by:
Shannon Lopez; Cogstone Resource Management, Inc; 1518 W Taft Ave, Orange, CA 92865

P9. Date Recorded:
December 18-19, 2019

P10. Survey Type: Built Environment Survey

P11. Report Citation:
Lopez, Shannon, Sandy Duarte, Kim Scott, and Holly Duke
2020 Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Century Villages at Cabrillo, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 *__Resource Name or #:__ Building 5 (2280 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 5
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Harbor Interfaith Services and Multi-Family Residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 5 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 5 was originally constructed in a functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but was renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme Residential:** Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

Building 5 is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 5 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 5 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 5 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

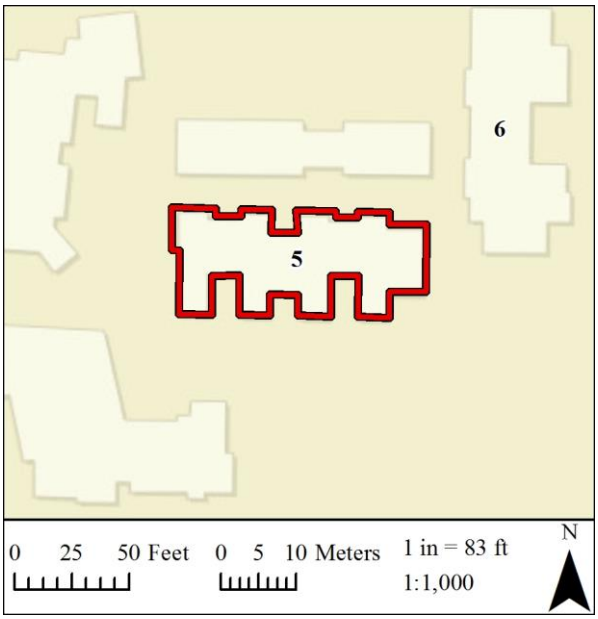
Building 5 still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 5 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property

***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Required information

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 6
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Harbor Interfaith Services, Multi-Family Residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 6 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 6 was originally constructed in a functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not Known **b. Builder:** Not Known
***B10. Significance: Theme Residential:** Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1971-1997 **Property Type** Multi-family residence **Applicable Criteria** None

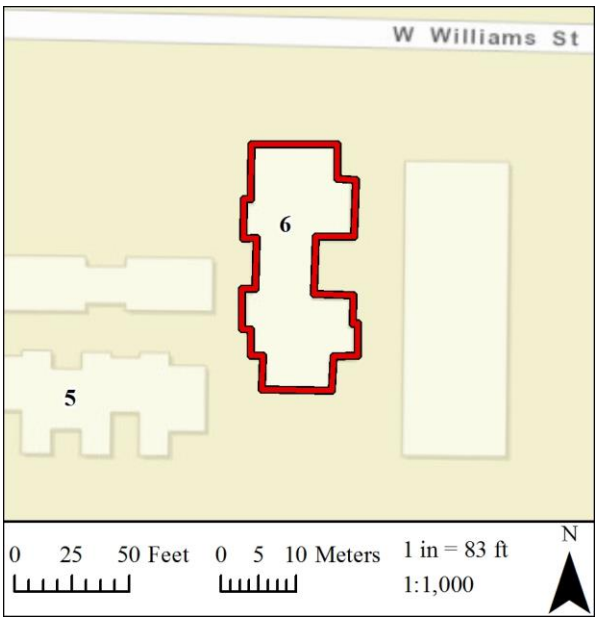
Building 6 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 6 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 6 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 6 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 6 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 6 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** December 27, 2019



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BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 7(1) and 7(2) (2291 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 7
B3. **Original Use:** Not known **B4. Present Use:** CVC After School Program and CVC Teen Center
***B5.Architectural Style:** Contemporary Style
***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 7 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Upon inspection, alterations to Building 7 appear minimal with the exception of the building's recently repainted exterior.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10.Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Community Center/Social Hall **Applicable Criteria** None

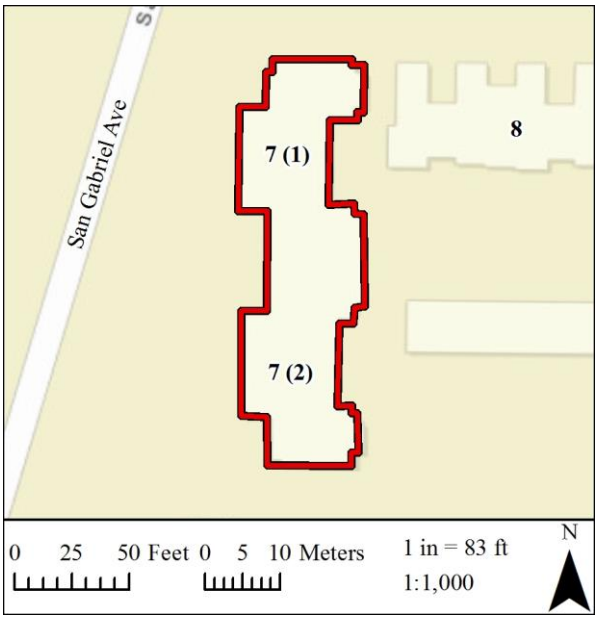
Building 7 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 7 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 7 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 7 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 7 maintains its Integrity of *Location*, overall *Design*, *Materials*, and *Workmanship*. Major renovations to the surrounding area have resulted in the loss of the building's Integrity of *Setting*, *Feeling*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP13. Community Center/Social Hall
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 8 (2281 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 8
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-Family Residence, U.S. VETS Women's Advance
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern with "Spanish Revival" elements
***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 8 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 8 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

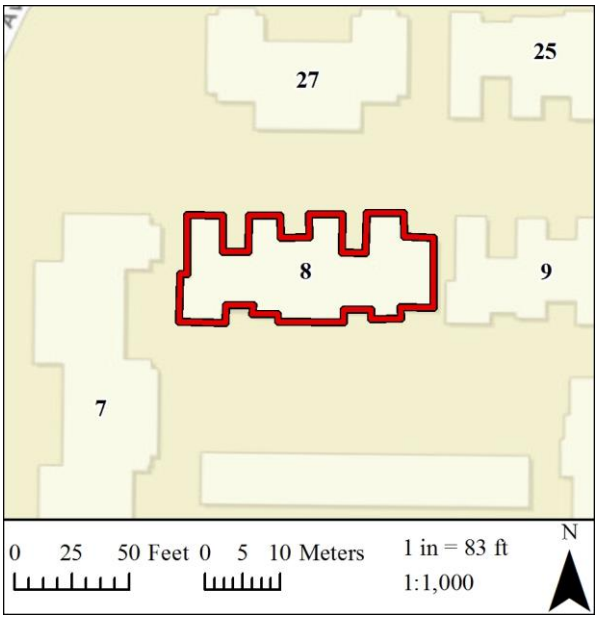
Building 8 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 8 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 8 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 8 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 8 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 8 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 9 (2261 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 9
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-Family Residence, U.S. VETS Women's Advance
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern with "Spanish Revival" elements
***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 9 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 9 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA

Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

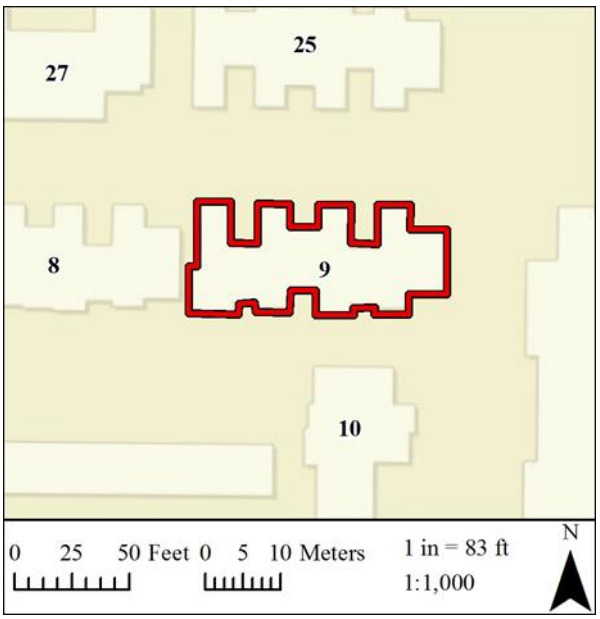
Building 9 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 9 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 9 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 9 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 9 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 9 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 10 (2241 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 10
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-Family Residence, Hacienda of Hope
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary Style with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 10 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 10 was originally constructed in a functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but was renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1993 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

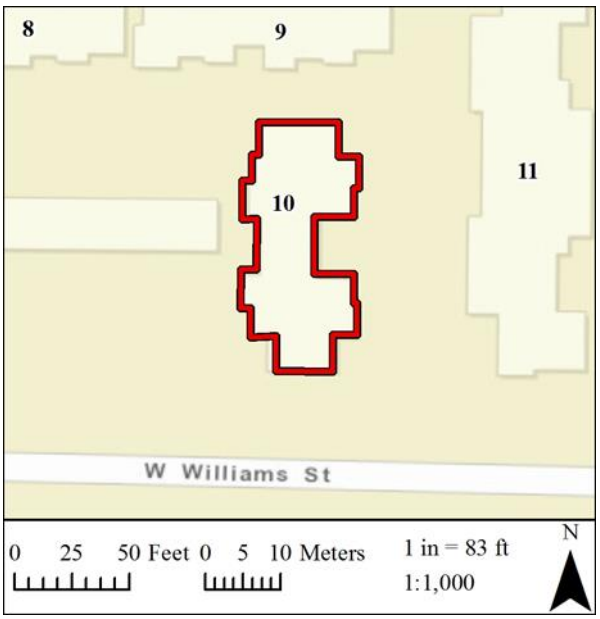
Building 10 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 10 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 10 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 10 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 10 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 10 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 11 (2221 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 11
B3. Original Use: Not known **B4. Present Use:** Community Center/Social Hall: U.S. VETS SILS Program (SILS)
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary Style with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 11 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. After consulting historic aerials, it is likely the original architectural style of this building was Contemporary Style (See Building 7), however, the building was renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme** Residential: Military Housing **Area** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Community Center/Social Hall **Applicable Criteria** None

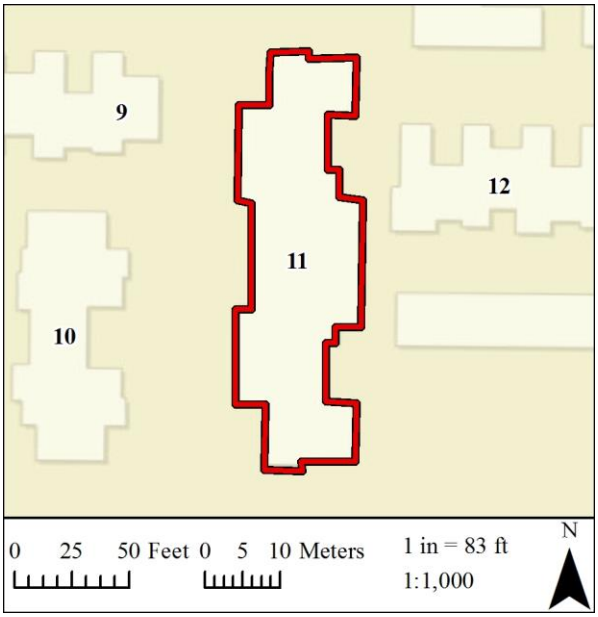
Building 11 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 11 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 11 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 11 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 11 still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 11and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP13. Community Center/Social Hall
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 12 (2201 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 12 (Savannah Housing)
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-Family Residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6.Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 12 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 12 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance: c. 1965-1997 **Property Type:** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria:** None

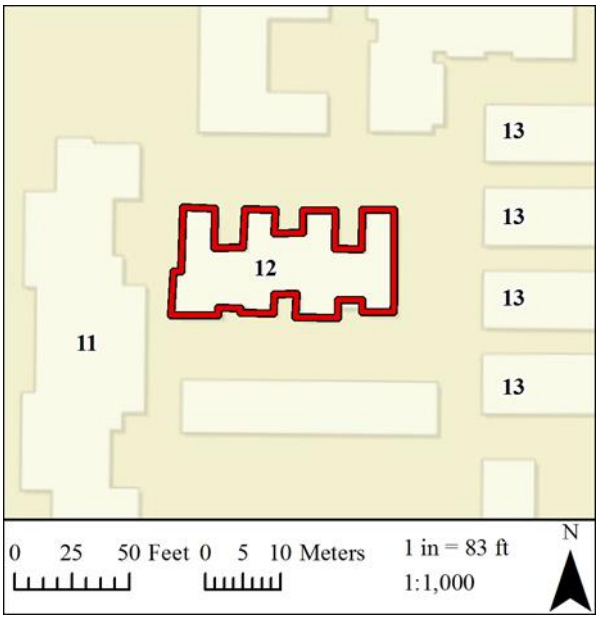
Building 12 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 12 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 12 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 12 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 12 retains its integrity of Location. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 12 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 13(1-4) (2181 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 13(1), 13(2), 13(3), and 13(4), (Savannah Housing)
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-Family Residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Buildings 13(1-4) is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Buildings 13(1-4) were originally constructed in a functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but were renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibit elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, and asymmetrical façade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

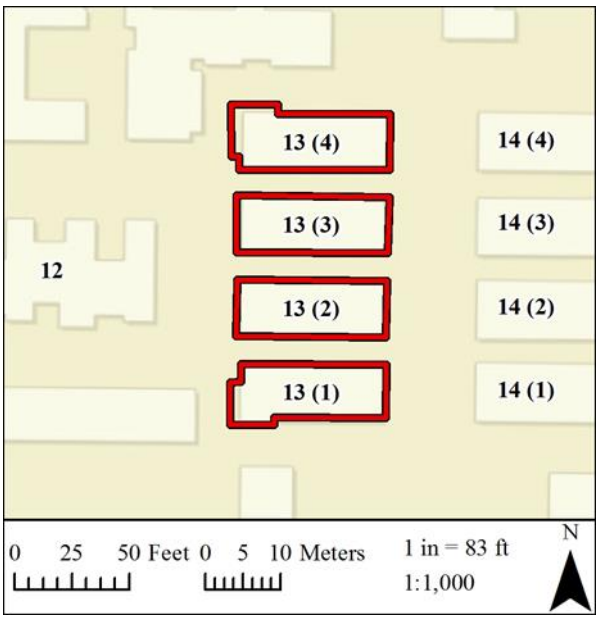
Buildings 13(1-4) are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Buildings 13(1-4) are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Buildings 13(1-4) do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Buildings 13(1-4) have not yielded, nor have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Buildings 13(1-4) still retain their integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations Buildings 13(1-4) and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, these structures no longer retain their integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 14(1-4) (2161 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), and 14(4); (Savannah Housing)
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-family residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Buildings 14(1- 4) is not known, however, historic aerials show the buildings were constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Buildings 14(1- 4) were originally constructed in a functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but were renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibit elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA

Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

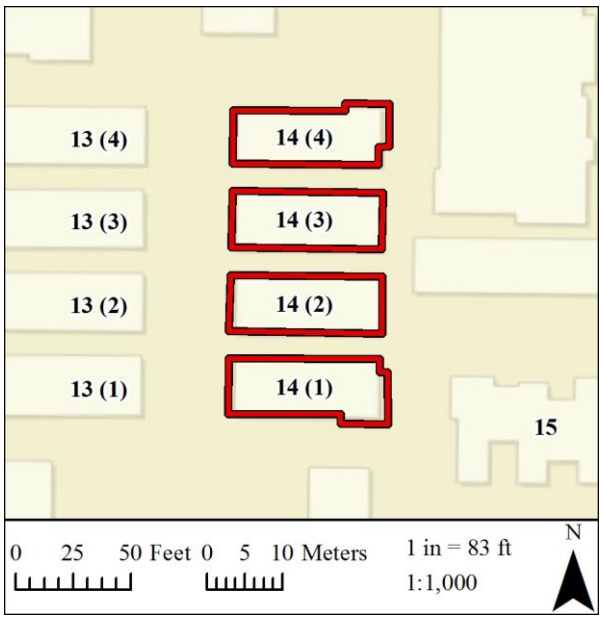
Buildings 14 (1-4) are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Buildings 14(1-4) are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Buildings 14(1-4) do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Buildings 14(1-4) have not yielded, nor have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Buildings 14 (1-4) still retain their integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Buildings 14(1-4) and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, these structures no longer retain their integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/27/2019



(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 15 (2121 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2.Common Name:** Building 15 (Savannah Housing)
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-family residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 15 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 15 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

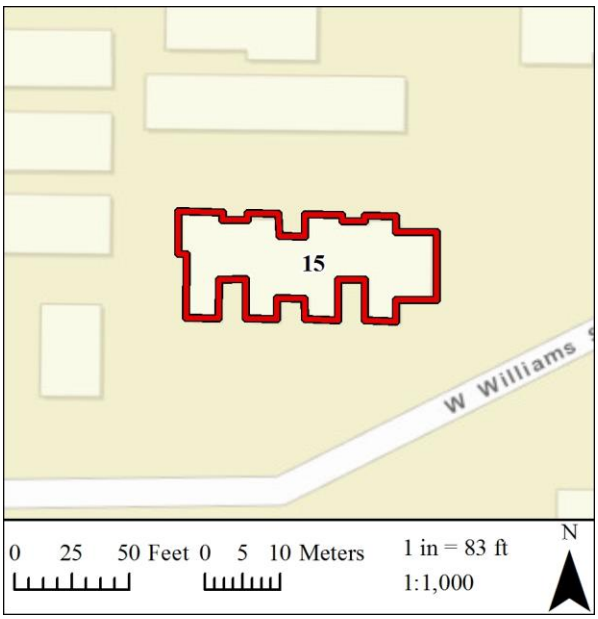
Building 15 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 15 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 15 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 15 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 15 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 15 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/27/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 *__Resource Name or #:__ Building 25 (2240 W. Willard St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 25
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-Family Residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 25 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 25 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

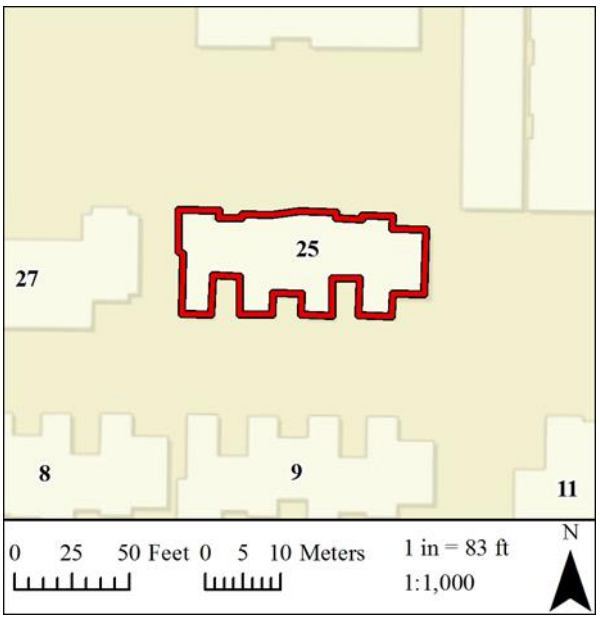
Building 25 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 25 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 25 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 25 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 25 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 25 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 *__Resource Name or #:__ Building 27 (2250 W. Willard St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 27
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence & Community Center/Social Hall
B4. Present Use: Multi-family residence & Community Center/Social Hall
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary Style

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 27 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Upon inspection, alterations to Building 27 appear minimal with the exception of the building's recently repainted exterior and (possibly) aluminum framed sliding window and door replacements at the north, east, and south elevations.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1993 **Property Type** Multi-family residence & Community Center/Social Hall
Applicable Criteria None

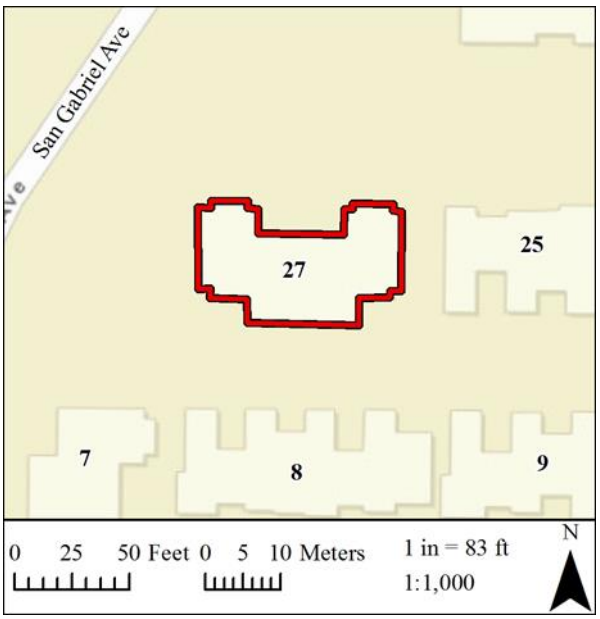
Building 27 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 27 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 27 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 27 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 7 maintains its Integrity of *Location*, overall *Design*, *Materials*, and *Workmanship*. Major renovations to the surrounding area have resulted in the loss of the building's Integrity of *Setting*, *Feeling*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property, HP13. Community Center/Social Hall
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



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 *Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 28 (2090 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** "Veterans Village Recovery Center"
B3. Original Use: Not known **B4. Present Use:** Veterans Village Recovery Center
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary Style with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 28 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. After consulting historic aerials, it is likely the original architectural style of this building was Contemporary Style (see Building 7), however, Building 28 was renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, gabled (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

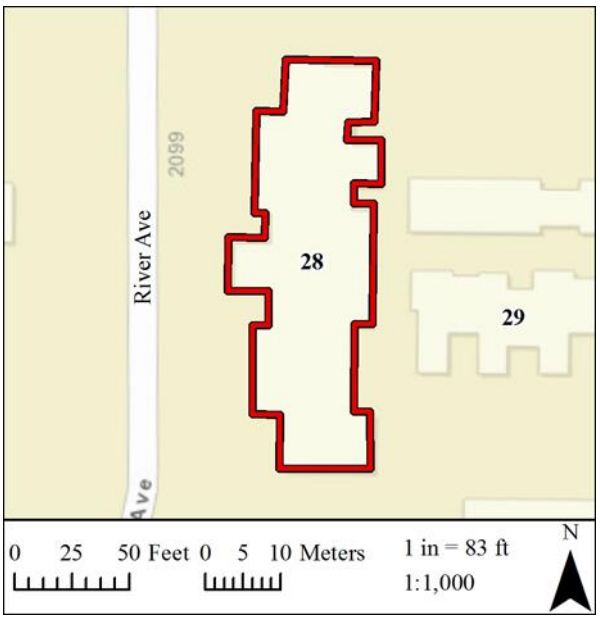
Building 28 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 28 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 28 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 28 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 28 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations Building 28 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/27/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #:** Building 29 (2061 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 29 and "U.S. VETS Veterans In Progress Program (VIP)"
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-family residence and Community Center/Social Hall
***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Building 29 is not known, however, historic aerials show the building was constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Building 29 was originally constructed in a Functionalist style but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibits elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, asymmetrical façade, and arched door arcade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA

Period of Significance c. 1965-1993 **Property Type** Multi-family residence and Community Center/Social Hall
Applicable Criteria None

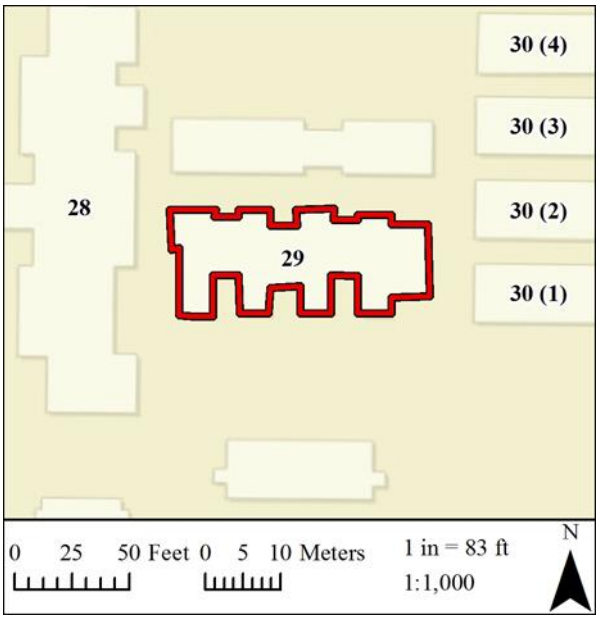
Building 29 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Building 29 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Building 29 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Building 29 has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 29 retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Building 29 and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property, HP13. Community Center/Social Hall
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/27/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 *__Resource Name or #:__ Building 30 (1-4) (2140 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** Building 30(1), 30(2), 30(3), and 30(4)
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-Family Residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary style with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Buildings 30(1-4) is not known, however, historic aerials show the buildings were constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Buildings 30(1-4) were originally constructed in a Functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibit elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, and asymmetrical façade. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

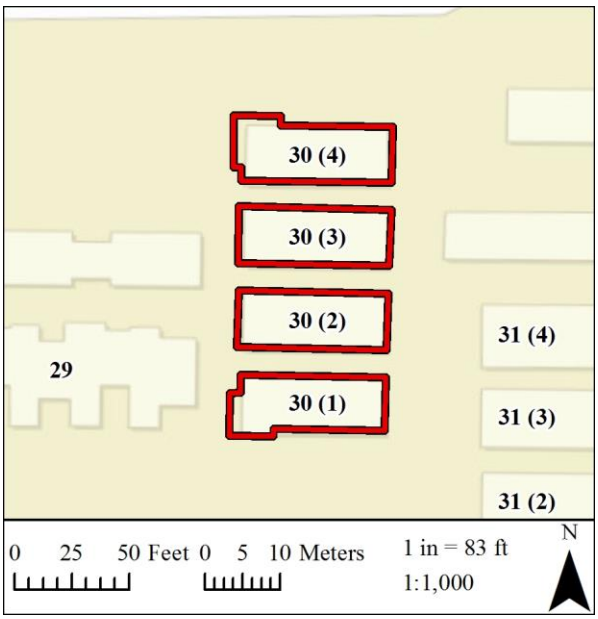
Buildings 30(1-4) are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Buildings 30(1-4) are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Buildings 30(1-4) do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Buildings 30(1-4) have not yielded, nor have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Building 30(1-4) retain their integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Buildings 30 (1-4) and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, these structures no longer retains their integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/27/2019



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 *Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 *__Resource Name or #:__ Building 31 (1-4) (2140 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** CVC Veteran Housing
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-Family Residence and veteran housing
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary style with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Buildings 31(1-4) is not known, however, historic aerials show the buildings were constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Buildings 31(1- 4) were originally constructed in a Functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibit elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, and asymmetrical façades. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1993 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

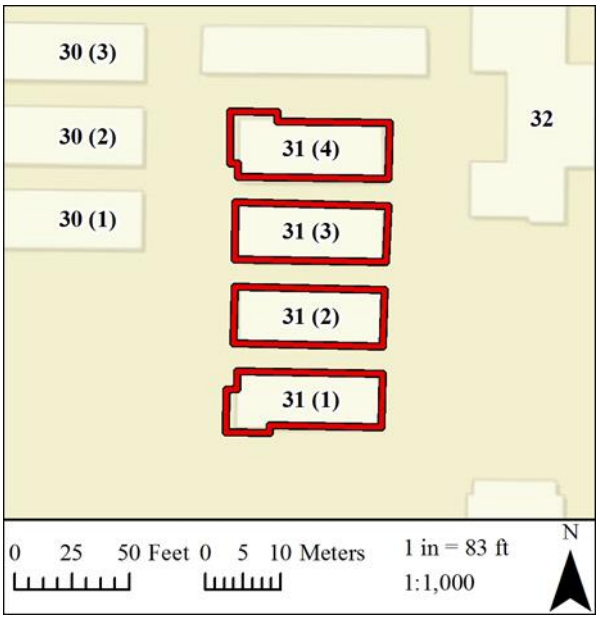
Buildings 31(1-4) are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Buildings 31(1-4) are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Buildings 31(1-4) do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Buildings 31(1-4) have not yielded, nor have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Buildings 31(1-4) retain their integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Buildings 31(1-4) and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, these structures no longer retains their integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/27/2019



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 ***Required information**

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 *__Resource Name or #:__ Building 32 (2100 W. Williams St.) ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Not known **B2. Common Name:** CVC Veteran Housing
B3. Original Use: Multi-family residence **B4. Present Use:** Multi-Family Residence and veteran housing
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary style with "Spanish Revival" elements

***B6. Construction History:** The exact date of construction of Buildings 31(1-4) is not known, however, historic aerials show the buildings were constructed sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Buildings 31(1- 4) were originally constructed in a Functionalist style known as "Shoebox Style," but renovated c. 2003 and currently exhibit elements of Spanish Revival style: flat, hipped (with American Spanish tile), and hipped-pyramid (with American Spanish tile) roof, stucco exterior, rounded window arches, and asymmetrical façades. All windows and doors appear to be replacements (likely replaced in c. 2003 during building-wide renovation).

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

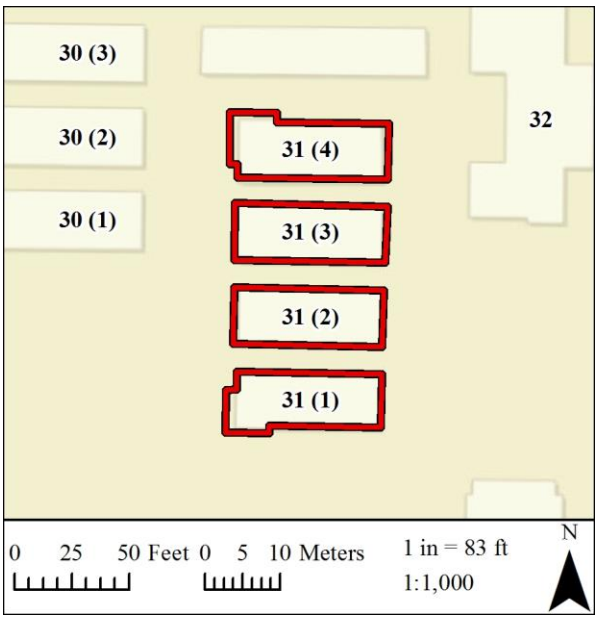
B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1993 **Property Type** Multi-Family Residence **Applicable Criteria** None

Buildings 31(1-4) are not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Buildings 31(1-4) are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Buildings 31(1-4) do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Buildings 31(1-4) have not yielded, nor have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Buildings 31(1-4) retain their integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Buildings 31(1-4) and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, these structures no longer retains their integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP3. Multiple Family Property
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/27/2019



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*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

 *__Resource Name or #:__ Carport A ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: None **B2. Common Name:** Carport
B3. Original Use: Carport **B4. Present Use:** Carport
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Revival style elements

***B6. Construction History:** According to historic aerials, Carport A appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c.1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of the Carport A was Utilitarian in style. The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated; the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain, however they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure (with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior) was added between the west and east carports and provided shelter to various mailboxes therein.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1971-1997 **Property Type** Ancillary building **Applicable Criteria** None

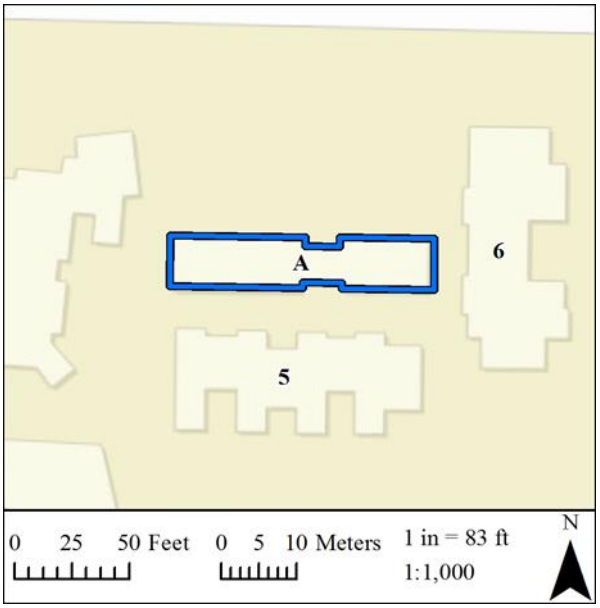
Carport A is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Carport A is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Carport A does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Carport A has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Carport A still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport A and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 1/2/2020



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 ***Required information**

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None **B2. Common Name:** Carport
B3. Original Use: Carport **B4. Present Use:** Carport
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Revival style elements

***B6. Construction History:** According to historic aerials, Carport B appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c.1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of the Carport B was Utilitarian in style. The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated; the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain, however they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure (with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior) was added between the west and east carports and provided shelter to various mailbox units therein.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Ancillary Building **Applicable Criteria** None

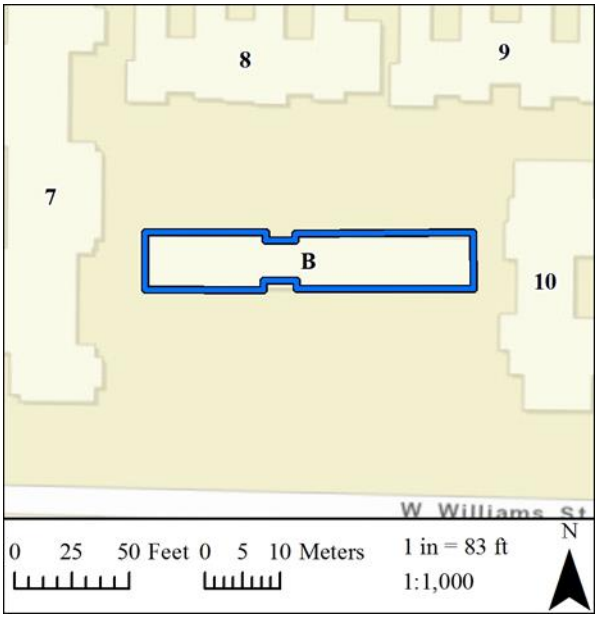
Carport B is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Carport B is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Carport B does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Carport B has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Carport B still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport B and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 1/2/2020



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BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None **B2. Common Name:** Carport
B3. Original Use: Carport **B4. Present Use:** Carport
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary Style: Spanish Revival elements

***B6. Construction History:** According to historic aerials, Carport C appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c.1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of the Carport C was Utilitarian in style. The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated; the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain, however they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure (with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior) was added between the west and east carports and provided shelter to various mailbox units therein.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Ancillary Building **Applicable Criteria** None

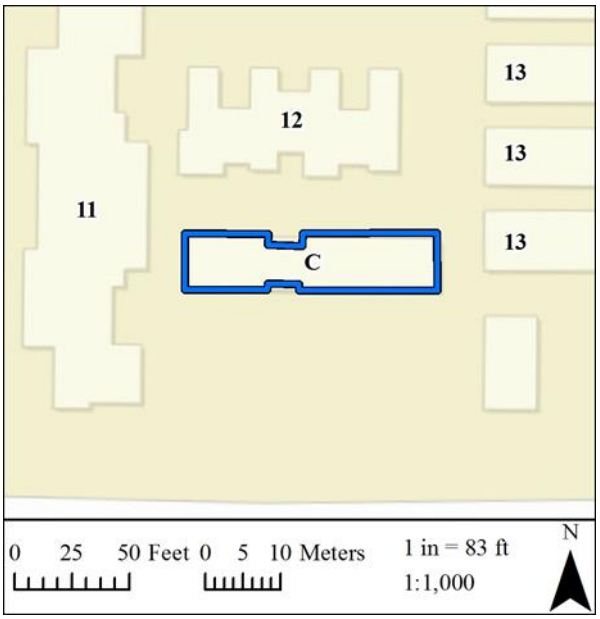
Carport C is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Carport C is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Carport C does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Carport C has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Carport C still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport C and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 1/15/2020



(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None **B2. Common Name:** Carport
B3. Original Use: Carport **B4. Present Use:** Carport
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary Style: Spanish Revival elements

***B6. Construction History:** According to historic aerials, Carport H appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c.1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport D was Utilitarian in style. The side walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated; the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain, however they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1993 **Property Type** Ancillary Building **Applicable Criteria** None

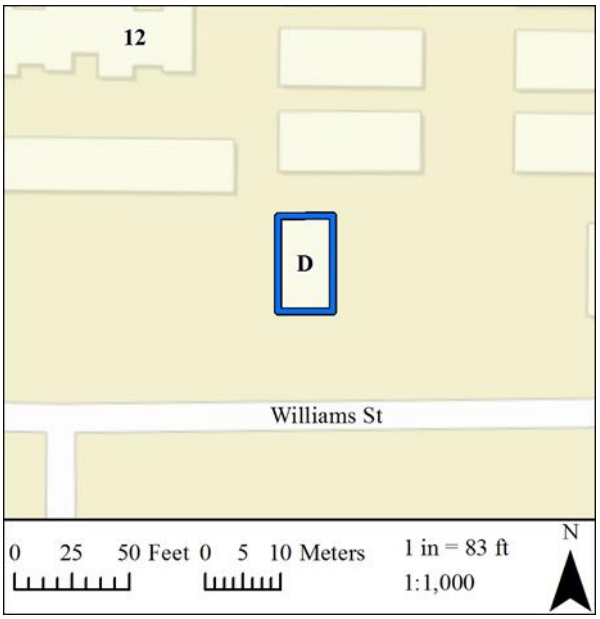
Carport D is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Carport D is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Carport D does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Carport D has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Carport D still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport D and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 1/2/2020



(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None **B2. Common Name:** Carport
B3. Original Use: Carport **B4. Present Use:** Carport
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary Style: Spanish Revival elements

***B6. Construction History:** According to historic aerials, Carport E appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c.1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport E was Utilitarian in style. The side walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated; the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain, however they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Ancillary Building **Applicable Criteria** None

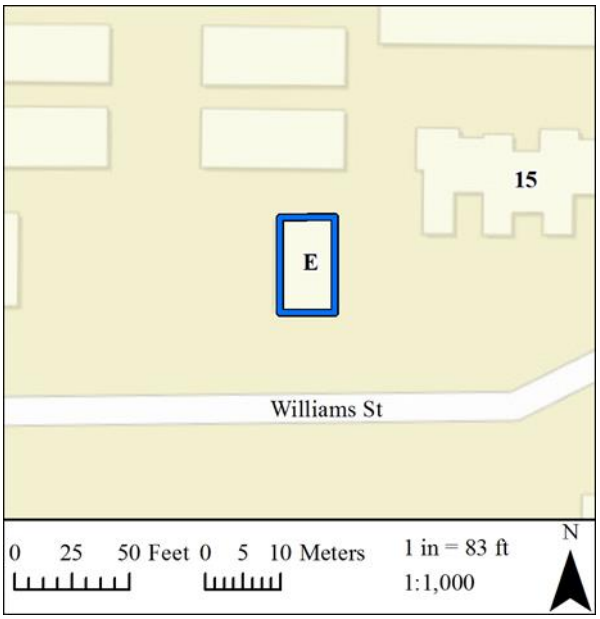
Carport E is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Carport E is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Carport E does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Carport E has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Carport E still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport E and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 1/2/2020



(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None **B2. Common Name:** Carport
B3. Original Use: Carport **B4. Present Use:** Carport
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Revival elements

***B6. Construction History:** According to historic aerials, Carport F appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c.1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of the Carport F was Utilitarian in style. The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated; the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain, however they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure (with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior) was added to the east of the carport.

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

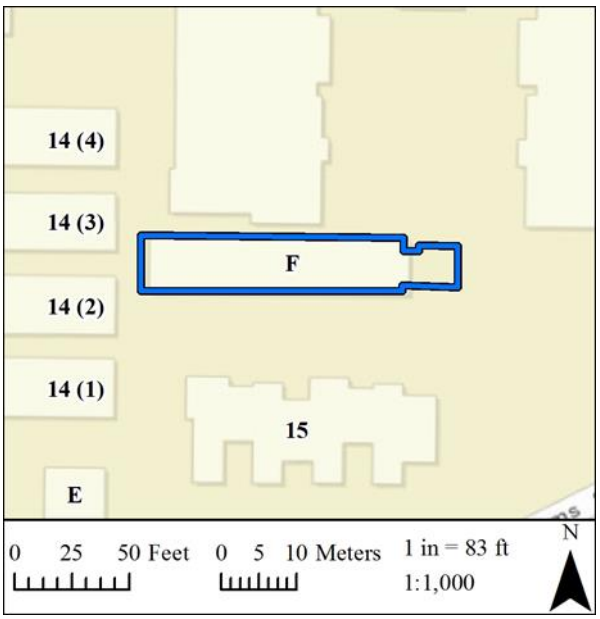
B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1993 **Property Type** Ancillary Building **Applicable Criteria** None

Carport F is not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Carport F is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Carport F does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Carport F has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Carport F still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport F and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 12/23/2019



(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None **B2. Common Name:** Carport
B3. Original Use: Carport **B4. Present Use:** Carport
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Revival style

***B6. Construction History:** According to historic aerials, Carport G appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c.1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of the Carport G was Utilitarian in style. The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated; the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain, however they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure (with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior) was added between the west and east carports.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1993 **Property Type** Ancillary Building **Applicable Criteria** None

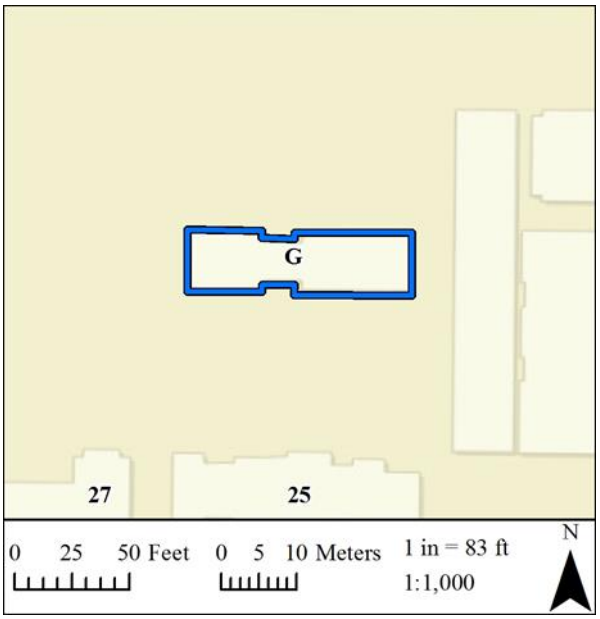
Carport G is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Carport G is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Carport G does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Carport G has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Carport G still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport G and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 1/2/2020



(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None **B2. Common Name:** Carport
B3. Original Use: Carport **B4. Present Use:** Carport
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Revival elements

***B6. Construction History:** According to historic aerials, Carport H appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c.1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport H was Utilitarian in style. The dividing and end walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated; the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain, however they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars. A freestanding pyramid hipped structure (with American Spanish tile and stucco clad exterior) was added between the west and east carports.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1997 **Property Type** Ancillary Building **Applicable Criteria** None

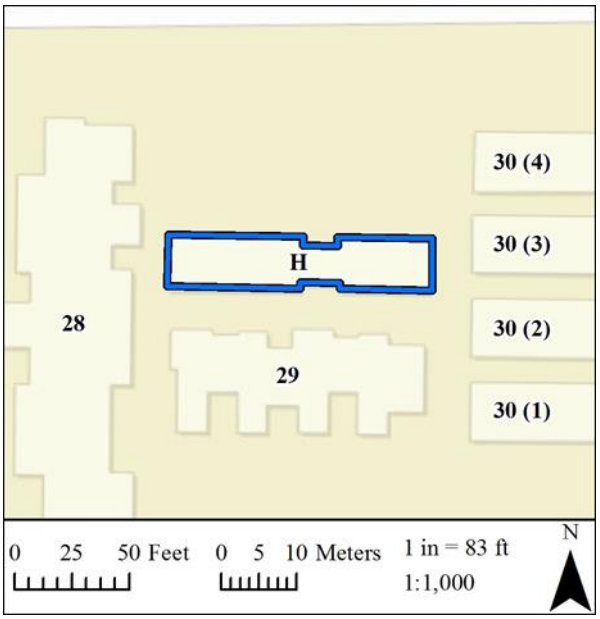
Carport H is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Carport H is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Carport H does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Carport H has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Carport H still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport H and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 1/2/2020



(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None **B2. Common Name:** Carport
B3. Original Use: Carport **B4. Present Use:** Carport
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary Style: Spanish Revival elements

***B6. Construction History:** According to historic aerials, Carport I appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c.1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport I was Utilitarian in style. The side walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated; the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain, however they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area**: Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1993 **Property Type** Ancillary Building **Applicable Criteria** None

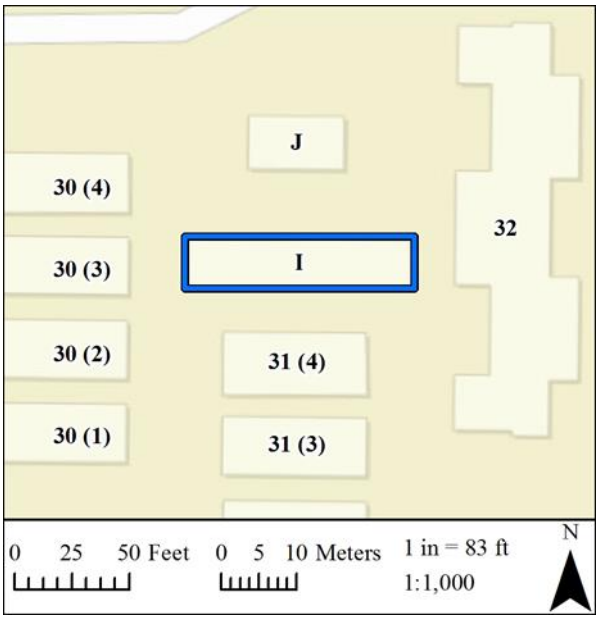
Carport I is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Carport I is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Carport I does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Carport I has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Carport I still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport I and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 1/2/2020



(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None **B2. Common Name:** Carport
B3. Original Use: Carport **B4. Present Use:** Carport
***B5. Architectural Style:** Contemporary Style: Spanish Revival elements

***B6. Construction History:** According to historic aerials, Carport J appears sometime after 1963 and before 1971. Date of construction is likely c.1965 during the Navy's demolition of substandard structures and construction of 1,500 new housing units. The original design of Carport J was Utilitarian in style. The side walls consist of molded concrete with the appearance of uniformed square tiles. The flat wood plank roof was supported in equally spaced intervals by steel poles. In circa 2002 the carport was renovated; the roof material was completely replaced, the white molded concrete walls remain, however they were repainted an orange/terra-cotta color, and the steel support poles are encased in rectangular stucco pillars.

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

B9a. Architect: Not known **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential: Military Housing **Area:** Long Beach, CA
Period of Significance c. 1965-1993 **Property Type** Ancillary Building **Applicable Criteria** None

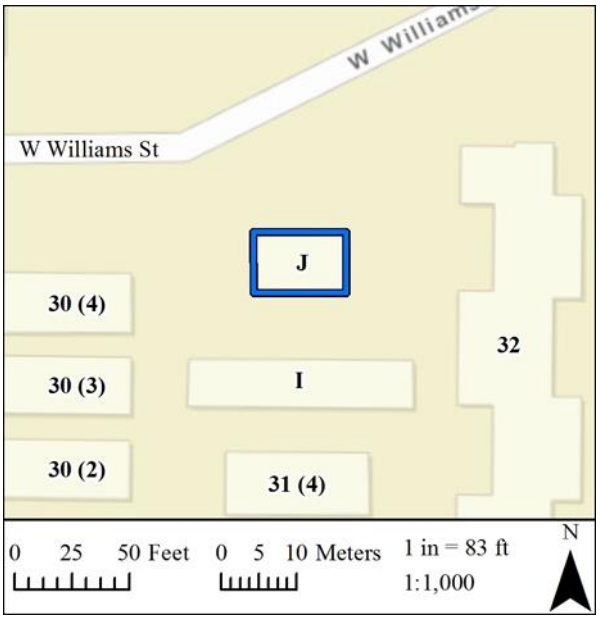
Carport J is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A. Carport J is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B. Carport J does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C. Carport J has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.

Carport J still retains its integrity of *Location*. Due to both recent and major renovations to Carport J and the surrounding area, in addition to changes in use of the Villages at Cabrillo as a whole, this structure no longer retains its integrity of *Design*, *Setting*, *Materials*, *Feeling*, *Workmanship*, and *Association*.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP4. Ancillary building
***B12. References:** (see Continuation Sheet, pg. 39)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** 1/2/2020



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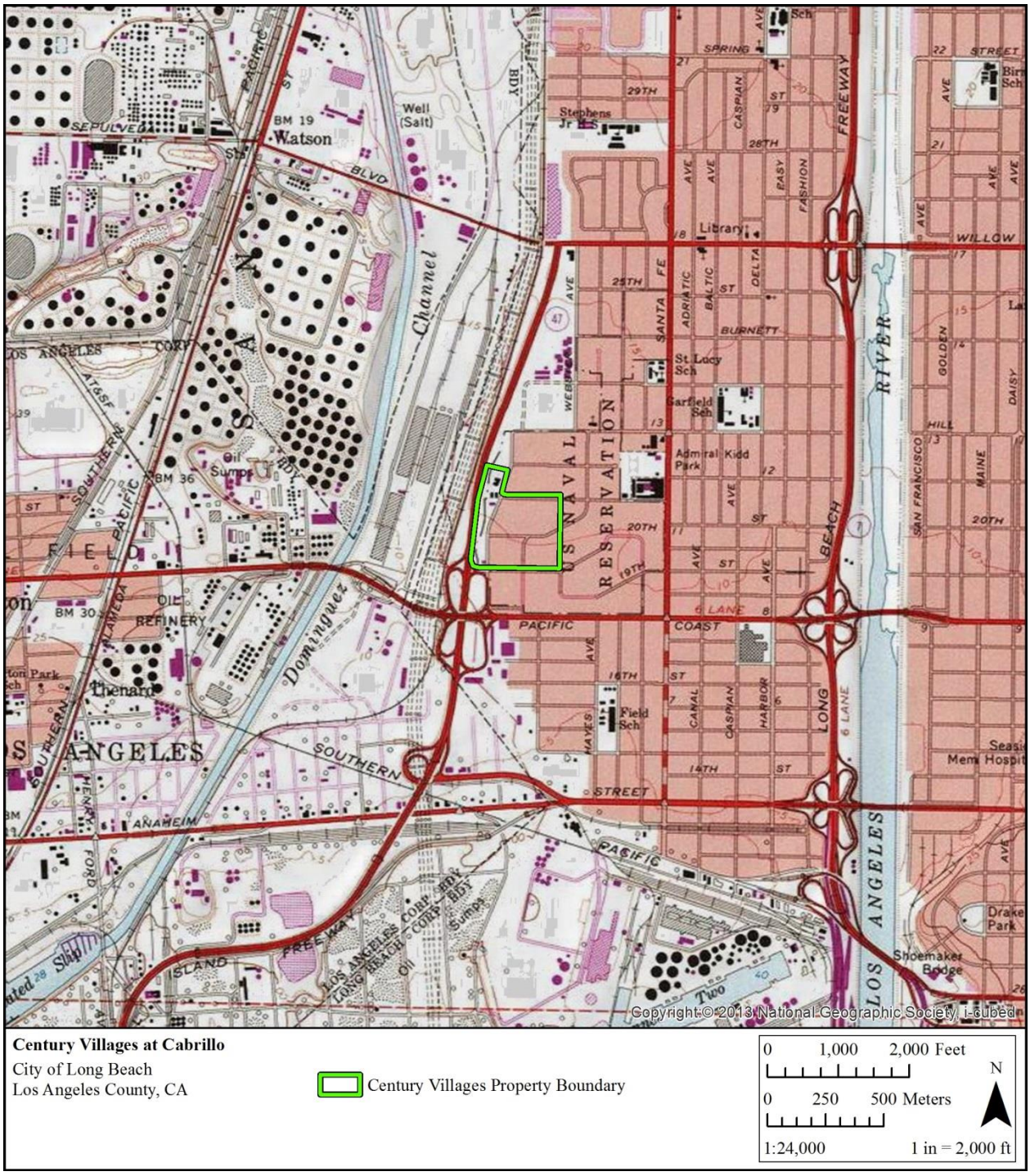
State of California — The Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI#
LOCATION MAP	Trinomial

Page 30 **of** 70 ***Resource Name or #** Century Villages at Cabrillo

***Map Name:** Long Beach ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1981





Century Villages at Cabrillo
City of Long Beach
Los Angeles County, CA

Historic Aged Building
Carport
Century Villages Property Boundary

0 100 200 Feet
0 25 50 Meters
N
1:2,500 1 in = 208 ft

***Drawn By:** Logan Freeberg

***Date of Map:** 1/15/2020

P3a. Description Cont.

Newly Recorded Buildings and Structures

Building 5: Building 5 is located near the southeast intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street. Its footprint is irregular in shape, 1-2 stories high, and consists of four large identical rectangular buildings connected by rectangular flat roofed single-story units. The entirety of Building 5's exterior was altered from its original, functionalist Shoebox Style to a Contemporary Style with Spanish Revival elements. The rooftops are flat with the exception of two terra cotta hipped roof caps atop two of the second story level units and a lean-to hipped roof atop a single story unit at the building's east façade (the terra cotta roof caps were added c. 2002-3). At the eave level of the second story rectangular buildings and the single story connecting unit is stucco molding. The metal gutters and downspouts are relatively new and are located primarily at the east and west façades.

All windows are aluminum framed replacements and are either single-fixed-paned or sliding-two-panes. The exterior of the building is clad in stucco (added as part of building renovation). At intermittent areas on the first and second floor levels (on all façades) are decorative stucco bands that wrap directly under the windowsills.

The main entrances to the apartment units are set behind recessed arched alcoves in the single story units. It's not known if the two paneled wood pedestrian doors are original to the building, although due to the significant alterations to the building's exterior and interior as part of the c. 2002-3 renovations it is reasonable to assume they are not.

Building 6: Building 6 is located near the southeast intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street. Like Building 5 and many of the recently renovated buildings within the Villages at Cabrillo, Building 6's architectural aesthetic is contemporary with elements of Spanish Revivalism. Building 6's footprint is irregular in shape, 1-2 stories high, and consists of two rectangular buildings connected by a square flat roofed single story unit. At the north and south elevations are single story rectangular units with lean-to hipped roofs covered in American-Spanish tile. The rooftops are flat with the exception of two decorative terra cotta hipped roof caps atop a section of the two second-story level units (the hipped roof caps were added c. 2002-3). At the eave level of the second story rectangular buildings and the single story connecting unit is stucco molding. The metal gutters and downspouts are relatively new and are located primarily at the north and south façades.

All windows are aluminum framed replacements and are either single-fixed-paned or sliding-two-panes. The exterior of the building is clad in stucco (added as part of building renovation). At intermittent areas on the first and second floor levels (on all façades) are decorative stucco bands that wrap directly under the windowsills.
The main entrances to the apartment units are set behind an arched arcade found at the west façade of the single story unit. It is not known if the two paneled wood pedestrian doors are original to the building, although due to the significant alterations to the building's exterior and interior as part of the c. 2002-3 renovations it is reasonable to assume they are not.

Building 7: Building 7 is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street. It is built in a Contemporary Style. Despite a lack of documentation, upon visual inspection it appears this building has undergone minimal alterations. The building's footprint has an E-like shape, is single storied, consists of both a flat and low-pitched gabled roof, and wide overhanging eaves (with exposed roof beams). The exterior of the building is clad in stucco and painted (possibly added as part of building alteration in the late 1990s or c. 2002).

The fenestration pattern of the building is symmetrical and appears unaltered. There are large windows present in the gabled ends of the building's east and west elevations. Main pedestrian doors at the front of the building (east elevation) are flush with a two-paned sidelight and a two-paned glass transom window. Pedestrian doors at the rear of the building (west elevation) are two-paned sliding doors flanked by a one-over-one window wall. At this same elevation, spanning from the gabled ends of the building down to the ground level are matching sets of three-paned rectangular windows. The majority of windows are two-paned horizontal sliding windows, which, upon visual inspection, may be original to the building.

Building 8: Building 8 is located northeast of the intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street. The building's footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, and architectural style (Spanish Revival elements) of Building 8 is *nearly* identical to Building 5. Two key dissimilarities between Building 5 and Building 8 is the difference in building orientation (Building 5's main entrance faces north and Building 8's main entrance faces south) and exterior color scheme.

Building 9: Building 9 is located northeast of the intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street. Building 9 is identical to Building 8 in its footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style and design (Spanish Revival elements).

Building 10: Building 10 is located adjacent to San Gabriel Avenue. Building 10 is identical to Building 6 in its footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style and design (Spanish Revival elements).

Building 11: Building 11 is located northwest of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue. Per a 1971 historic aerial, the architectural design and footprint of Building 11 was originally identical to Building 7. While Building 7 remains largely unaltered, Building 11 has undergone significant alterations. Additions to the building's exterior façades have notably altered Building 11's footprint (façade extensions and the addition of an arcade on the west elevation). The original flat and gabled rooflines remain, however two pyramid hipped roofs have been added, flanking the center section of the building. Both the gabled and pyramid hipped roofs are covered with American-Spanish terracotta tile and have wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. Stucco molding wraps along the eaves of the flat rooflines.

The fenestration pattern appears largely unaltered, although all of the building's aluminum framed windows appear to be replacements. Due to renovations, the façades of units with flat roofs have been built outwards approximately 1.5 ft., therefore, each window appears recessed underneath an arched alcove.

At the east façade are two pyramid hipped roof topped porch additions, which were added c. 2003. These large covered porches are located over the main entrance to the building (the north and south elevations of the building's center unit) and supported by one stucco covered pillar and two pilasters. Like the rest of the building, they are clad in stucco with a molded stucco band wrapping around the majority of the building (set approximately 3 feet above ground level).

At the center of the west façade is a covered arcade (added c. 2003). The overhang is either wood or faux wood with exposed rafters and covered with corrugated metal sheeting. Stucco clad square columns and rectangular pilasters (fixed to the building's exterior) support the overhang.

Building 12: Building 12 is located north of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue. It is identical to Buildings 8 and 9 in its footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style and design (Spanish Revival elements).

Building 13(1), 13(2), 13(3), and 13(4): Buildings 13(1-4) are located northeast of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue. They are all nearly identical to each other in footprint (rectangular/shoebox), layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, and architectural style (Spanish Revival elements). Circa 2003, these buildings were significantly altered from their original Shoebox architectural style to a contemporary style with Spanish Revival elements. The footprint of each building is rectangular. The roofs of these buildings are flat with the exception of a pyramid hipped roof addition at the southwest corner of Building 13(1) and the northwest corner of Building 13(4). The pyramid hipped roofs are covered in American-Spanish terra cotta tiles. A partial lean-to roof overhang is present at west side of the north elevation of all buildings at the first story level. Each overhang is covered in terra cotta tile, supported by two stucco clad pillars, and shelter the main pedestrian entrances.

At certain corners of Buildings 13(1-4) are sections which have been built out to extend the façade from the original wall by approximately 1.5 ft. These building extensions give the associated windows and doors a recessed appearance. At intermittent sections along each building (on all façades) immediately beneath the first and second floor widows are molded stucco bands.

Buildings 14 (1), 14(2), 14(3), and 14(4): Buildings 14(1-4) are located northeast of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue. Buildings 14(1-4) are *nearly* identical to Buildings 13(1), 13(2), 13(3), and 13(4) in footprint (rectangular/shoebox), layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, and architectural style (Spanish Revival elements). The most notable difference between the two sets of buildings is that Buildings 14(1-4) are the mirror opposite of Buildings 13(1-4). For example: Buildings 13(1 and 4) and Buildings 14(1 and 4) all have pyramid hipped roofs, however, this feature is located on Building 13(1)'s southwest corner but Building 14(1)'s southeast corner, and Building 13(4)'s northwest corner but Building 14(4)'s northeast corner; the lean-to porches/overhangs covering the main pedestrian entrances at Building 13(1-4)'s northwest elevations are located at Building 14(1-4)'s northeast elevation.

Building 15: Building 15 is located facing West Williams Street in the northeast area of the Villages at Cabrillo. It is identical to Building 5 in footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style and design (Spanish Revival elements).

Building 25: Building 25 is located southeast of the intersection of Willard Street and San Gabriel Avenue. It is identical to Buildings 5 and 15 in its footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style and design (Spanish Revival elements).

Building 27: Building 27 is located southeast of the intersection of Willard Street and San Gabriel River Road. It is similar in design to Building 7, but Building 27 is designed in Contemporary style. Upon visual inspection it appears this building has undergone minimal alterations. The building's footprint is somewhat rectangular, is single storied, consists of both flat and low-pitched gabled roofs, and wide overhanging eaves (with exposed roof beams). The exterior of the building is clad in stucco and painted (possibly added as part of building alteration in the late 1990s or c. 2002). The low-pitched gabled roof is flanked on both the east and west sides by flat roofed (attached) units.

At the main entrance (north façade) are the main pedestrian entrances to the building. Both the west and wings of the building are identical in its fenestration pattern with a two paneled wood door in the center flanked on each side by two-paned sliding windows. Just above these entrances are wooden roof overhangs with exposed rafters. At the north elevation of the building's main body is a large four-paned gable window. At the west and east corners are two paneled pedestrian wood doors with a two-paned sidelight and a two-paned transom window.

At the rear of the building (oriented south) there are identical two-paned sliding glass doors on the west and east elevations of the building's center unit. Both doors are flanked by a large one-over-one window wall. At the south elevation of the building's center unit is a gable-to-ground level rectangular window (two matching sets of three-paned windows).

Building 28: Building 28 is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Williams Street and River Avenue. Per a 1971 historic aerial, the original footprint and layout of Building 28 was identical to the current Building 7, and likely designed in the Contemporary Style. Circa 2003, Building 28 underwent significant alterations including changes to its footprint, materials, and architectural style (now Spanish Revival elements). The building has an E-like shape and consists of both gabled, flat, and pyramid hipped roof lines (the gabled and pyramid hipped roofs are covered in American-Spanish terra cotta tile). Wrapping around the eave level of all flat roof sections of the building is stucco molding.

The main pedestrian entrances of the building are located at the west elevation. Projecting directly from the middle of the west elevation is a large porch consisting of a pyramid hipped roof covered by American-Spanish terra cotta tile and supported by four stucco clad posts and lintels (added c. 2003). Three feet above ground level are molded stucco bands wrapping around all four support posts. The main entrance consists of two matching side-by-side single pane glass doors with crash bars.

The fenestration pattern of Building 28 is symmetrical. All windows observed are single-pane and appear to be replacements. At various areas of the building are sections which have been built out to extend the façade from the original wall by approximately 1.5 ft. These building extensions give the associated windows and doors a recessed appearance. Like the porch addition at the west elevation, three feet above ground level are molded stucco bands wrapping around the near entirety of the building.

At the northern half of the east elevation is another large pyramid hipped porch addition (matching the hipped porch addition located at the center of the west elevation). Also, at the northern and southern halves of the building's east elevation are matching porch overhangs, each supported by two stucco-clad pillars.

Building 29: Building 29 is located near the southeast corner of the intersection of Williams Street and River Avenue. It is identical to Buildings 5, 15, and 25 in its footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style and design (Spanish Revival elements).

Buildings 30(1), 30(2), 30(3), and 30(4): Buildings 30(1-4) are located south of Williams Street. They are *nearly* identical to Buildings 13(1-4) and 14(1-4) in footprint (rectangular/shoebox), layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style and design (Spanish Revival elements). Like Buildings 13(1 and 4), a large pyramid hipped roof covered with American-Spanish tiles is present at the southwest corner of Building 30(1) and the northwest corner of Building 30(4). The most notable difference of Buildings 30(1-4) from Buildings 13 and 14 are the placement and orientation of the main pedestrian entrance porch overhang. Each of these identical hipped lean-to overhangs are located at the western half of each building's south elevation.

Buildings 31(1), 31(2), 31(3), and 31(4): Buildings 31(1-4) are located south of Williams Street. They are identical to Buildings 30(1), 30(2), 30(3), and 30(4) in the footprint, layout, materials, fenestration pattern, building orientation, architectural style and design (Spanish Revival elements). The most notable difference between the two sets of buildings is the painted exterior color scheme.

Building 32: Building 32 is located south of Williams Street near the southeast border of Villages at Cabrillo. Per a 1971 historic aerial, the architectural design and footprint of Building 32 was originally identical to Building 7. While Building 7 remains largely unaltered, Building 32 has undergone major alterations (c. 2003). It is highly likely the original architectural style of Building 32 was Contemporary Style, however, major architectural alterations to Building 32's exterior has removed much of the original Contemporary Style features and replaced them with Spanish Revival elements.

The building's footprint has a number 3-like shape, is single storied, consists of both pyramid hipped, flat, and low-pitched gabled roofs, and wide overhanging eaves (with exposed roof beams). The flat and gabled rooflines are original to the building, however, two pyramid hipped roofs have been added, flanking the center section of the building. Both the gabled and pyramid hipped roofs are covered with American-Spanish terracotta tile and have wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. Stucco molding wraps along the eaves of the flat rooflines.

At the west façade are two pyramid hipped roof topped porch additions (added c. 2003). These large covered porches are located over the main entrance to the building (the north and south elevations of the building's center unit) and supported by one pillar and two pilasters. Like the rest of the building, they are clad in stucco with a molded stucco band wrapping around the majority of the building (set approximately 3 feet above ground level).

The majority of the building's exterior has been built outward to extend the façade from the original wall by approximately 1.5 ft. (alteration c. 2003). These building extensions give the associated windows and doors a recessed appearance. The fenestration pattern of this building is notably altered. At the west elevation, the Contemporary Style windows have been removed and the area covered by stucco. The original main pedestrian doors at the west elevation (flush doors with two-paned sidelights and a two-paned glass transom window) are gone and replaced with either two paneled doors, sliding windows, or slatted vents.

Carport A: Carport A is located immediately north of Building 5 and west of Building 6. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials (see affiliated BSO for more information). There are three distinct sections to Carport A: two identical carport overhangs and one pyramidal hipped roof shelter. The shelter roof is covered in American-Spanish terra cotta tile, clad in stucco, with two pedestrian openings. Inside the shelter are multiple postboxes. Flanking the west and eat sides of the shelter are the matching carport shelters. The roofs are flat, with exposed rafters, and wide over hanging beams. The overhangs are supported by matching stucco clad rectangular pillars. The original molded concrete of the carport remains, however, the original white paint was replaced with a terra cotta color. At the west elevation of the west overhang and the east side of the east elevation are raised planters comprised of the carport's molded concrete.

Carport B: Carport B is located between Buildings 7(1-2) and 10 and south of Buildings 8 and 9. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials (see affiliated BSO for more information). It is nearly identical to Carport A in its footprint, materials, and design. The key differences between the two are the additional length of Carport B's east wing. The west wing of Carport B is two rows of pillars long while the east wing is three rows of pillars long (18 additional feet). In addition, the pyramid hipped roof shelter located between the west and east wings has molded stucco bands wrapping the exterior of the shelter's support pillars three feet above ground level.

Carport C: Carport C is located directly east of Building 11 and south of Building 12. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials (see affiliated BSO for more information). It is nearly identical to Carport A in its footprint, material, and design. The key differences between the two are the difference in length between the west and the east wing. The carport's west wing is one row of support pillars long (approx. 27 feet) and the east wing is two rows of pillars long (approx. 54 feet). In addition, the pyramid hipped roof shelter located between the west and east wings has molded stucco bands wrapping the exterior of the shelter's support pillars three feet above ground level.

Carport D: Carport D is located directly south of Buildings 13(1-4). It is significantly altered from its original design and materials (see affiliated BSO for more information). It is rectangular in footprint, with a flat roof, over hanging eaves, and exposed rafters. The roof is comprised of wood beams with metal gutters running down the length of the west elevation and downspouts running down to ground level at the south elevation. There is one row of rectangular pillars supporting the roof dividing four parking stalls 2-by-2. Access to and from the parking stalls is located at the west elevation. The pillars are clad in stucco. At the north and south elevation is the original molded concrete walls. Connected to the north elevation is an approximately 6 foot enclosure constructed identically to the molded concrete walls of the carport. This enclosure has no roof and double metal doors at the west side. This enclosure is utilized to house large garbage bins.

Carport E: Carport E is located directly south of Buildings 14(1-4). It is significantly altered from its original design and materials (see affiliated BSO for more information). It is *nearly* identical in footprint, materials, and design to Carport D. Differences between Carports D and E include: 1) Access to and from the parking stalls is located at the east elevation; 2) The metal gutters run down the length of the east elevation and downspouts running down to ground level at the north elevation.

Carport F: Carport F is located immediately north of Building 15. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials (see affiliated BSO for more information). The long rectangular roof is flat, with exposed rafters, and wide over hanging beams. The overhangs are supported by 5 rows of matching stucco clad rectangular pillars. The original molded concrete of the carport remains, however, the original white paint was replaced with a terra cotta color. To the east of the carport is a structure with a square footprint, a pyramidal hipped roof, and wide overhanging

eaves. The shelter roof is covered in American-Spanish terra cotta tile, clad in stucco, with two open pedestrian openings. Connecting the structure and carport is a molded concrete wall at the north elevation and a large swinging metal access door at the south elevation. This area is used to store industrial sized trash bins.

Carport G: Carport G is located north of Building 25 and south of Willard Street. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials (see affiliated BSO for more information). Carport G is identical in size, shape, design, and materials to Carport C. One key difference between both carports is the buildings' orientation. Carport G is oriented to face north towards Willard Street.

Carport H: Carport H is located east of Building 28, north of Building 29, and west of Buildings 30(1-4). It is significantly altered from its original design and materials (see affiliated BSO for more information). Carport H is identical in footprint, shape, size, orientation, materials, and design as Carport A.

Carport I: Carport I is located west of Buildings 30(1-4), north of Buildings 31(1-4), and west of Building 32. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials (see affiliated BSO for more information). The long rectangular roof is flat, with exposed rafters, and wide over hanging beams. The overhangs are supported by four rows of matching stucco clad rectangular pillars. Dividing the middle of the carport is a molded concrete wall with white stucco clad pilaster at the ends. The original molded concrete of the carport remains, however, the original white paint was replaced with a terra cotta color. To the west of the carport is a structure with a square footprint, a pyramidal hipped roof, and wide overhanging eaves. The shelter roof is covered in American-Spanish terra cotta tile, clad in stucco, with two pedestrian openings.

Carport J: Carport J is located north of Carport I and south of Williams Street. It is significantly altered from its original design and materials (see affiliated BSO for more information). Carport J is identical in footprint, shape, size, orientation, materials, and design as Carports D and E.

Previously Recorded Buildings

Building 39: This building was originally called "Building 204, Child Care Center" (P-19-187691). It was evaluated by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments in April 1993. Per Manley's DPR, this building is located on the site of a nursery constructed in 1942 by Long Beach civic groups as a nursery school. The nursery was constructed to care for children of military families, many of whom had lost their fathers as a result of the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. However, Manley wrote, while Navy records state the present building was constructed in 1942, he believed the building either underwent extensive remodels or is a complete replacement. Manley concluded the building did not retain sufficient historical or architectural qualities to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register.

On December 18th and 19th, 2019, Cogstone Resource Management's Architectural Historian Shannon Lopez visited Century Villages at Cabrillo as part of a Cultural and Paleontological Resource assessment of the property. Ms. Lopez photo documented Building 39. The following includes the description of Building 39 as recorded by Ms. Lopez at the time of her visit.

Building 39 is located directly west of Merrimac Avenue. Building 39 is a Ranch Style building, constructed in a U-shape, with a low-pitched intersecting hipped roof. Due to limitation of sources it is not known if the fenestration pattern of this building is original; it is evident upon visual inspection the windows themselves are all replacements. The majority of replacement windows are large 4-by-4 pane sliding windows with false muntins. The main pedestrian entrance is located at the southeast elevation and consists of a glass door with crash bar, flanked on both sides by single-paned rectangular sidelights, and a three paned transom window overhead. Upon visual inspection of the age and style of materials this feature is not original to the building and was likely installed either c. 2003 or c. 2015.

At the southwest elevation is a porch extension projecting from the main entrance, added c. 2003. It consists of a low-pitched gabled roof covered in composition shingles and supported by two stucco-clad pillars. The top of the

pillars and the lower 1/3rd of the pillars are decorative molded stucco bands. Flanking the sides of the porch extension are flat roof overhangs supported by stucco-clad pillars matching those of the porch extension. The overhang consists of a plank roof with exposed rafters.

The northwest elevation of the building was not documented due to access limitation.

Building 46(1), 46(2), and 47: William R. Manley of Broken Fragments recorded these buildings in 1993. What is now referred to as Building 47 was originally called Building 5002, "Tenant Activities Building" (P-19-187683). Current Buildings 46(1-2) were originally called Building 5004, "Public Works Shop" (P-19-187684). This structure was constructed in 1943 as the result of the U.S. Navy's activities in the Long Beach area during World War II. Manley concluded the building did not retain sufficient historical or architectural qualities to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register.

On December 18th and 19th, 2019, Cogstone Resource Management's Architectural Historian Shannon Lopez visited Century Villages at Cabrillo as part of a Cultural and Paleontological Resource assessment of the property. Ms. Lopez photo documented Buildings 46(1-2) and 47. The following includes the description of Buildings 46(1-2) and 47 as recorded by Ms. Lopez at the time of her visit.

This building runs parallel with the west side of River Avenue. There is limited documentation regarding Building 46(1-2) and 47. According to the earliest known historic aerial of Cabrillo Housing (dated 1944) the footprint of the building at it appears today appears mostly unaltered with the exception of a small addition to the south elevation. The building is a long, irregular shaped structure, single-story, with a combination of low gabled and flat roof. There are five distinct segments to the building: the first (and smallest) building section is located at the northern end of the building and serves as the current Main Administrative Office. It is a rectangular unit with a flat roof, wide overhanging eaves, with the main entrance oriented to the north. The exterior is clad in stucco panels. The main pedestrian door is glass with an aluminum frame; an arched overhang projects just above the main door. There are four small square windows running east of the main door. At the east elevation of this section of the building are two small square windows that match those on the north elevation.

The second section of this building is connected to the south elevation of the Main Administration Office. This section is rectangular, with a flat roof, and runs north/south; it is utilized for the U.S. VETS Career Center. The exterior consists of both vertical and horizontal clapboard; the lower third of the exterior is covered in horizontal board and the upper 2/3rds in vertical boards. Fenestration at the west and east elevations consist of one-over-one (possibly fixed) windows. The primary entrance to this section of building is located at the south elevation and is composed of double glass doors flanked to the east by one-over-one sidelights with a three pane transom window overhead.

Directly connected to the west elevation of the U.S. VETS Career Center is the Social Hall. The Social Hall is a large rectangular building with a low-pitched gabled roof and wide eave overhang. The north, west, and south façade are covered in a board-and-batten cladding. At the north and south ends of the west elevation are large square windows. There are two matching primary entrances to the Social Hall located at the west elevation. The double doors are glass and flanked on both sides by one-over-one window walls with a three-pane transom window. Hanging over the main entrance is a large overhang supported by wire cables.

Connected to the south façades of the U.S. VETS Career Center and Social Hall is an open-aired covered space (atrium). The atrium's roof is flat with a square opening in the center to allow in light. The west and east sides of the atrium are open for pedestrian traffic.

South of the atrium is the U.S. VETS South Administrative Conference Room and VA Primary Care Outpatient Clinic (PCOC). This L-shaped section of the building has a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves. The exterior consists of both vertical and horizontal clapboard; the lower third of the exterior is covered in horizontal board and the upper 2/3rds in vertical boards. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical. The window styles are a mixture of one-over-one single hung windows, two-paned sliding windows, and three-paned sliding windows. Pedestrian doors are glass with aluminum frames and crash bars.

B10. Significance Cont.

There are two historic contexts and associated periods of significance within the Project Area:

- "Military Development": 1940-1946
- "Residential: Military Housing": c. 1965-1997

The historic context of historic-aged buildings (with the exception of Buildings 46(1-2) and 47 & Building 39) within the Project Area is "Residential: Military Housing": 1965-1997. The justification for these dates begins with the estimated year of construction and ends with the official closure of Cabrillo Housing and transfer to the Century Housing Corporation. By 1960, 1,983 Navy housing units within Long Beach (including Cabrillo Housing) were deemed substandard and nearly all of them were scheduled for demolition in 1965 per the Landham Act; Congress then approved the construction of 1,500 new replacement units. This historic context applies to all historic-aged buildings (including carports) within the Project Area built sometime between 1965 and 1968 as part of the Congress approved reconstruction plan.

The Historic Context for Buildings (1-2) and 47 is "Military Development": 1940-1946. This historic context was assigned by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments when he documented and evaluated the building for eligibility in 1993. According to Manning, this building was constructed in 1943 as part of the U.S. Navy activities in the city of Long Beach during U.S. involvement in World War II. This building provided support to families residing in the Cabrillo Housing project and included a maintenance shop and a public works shop.

The Historic Context for Building 39 is "Military Development": 1940-1946. This historic context was assigned by William R. Manley of Broken Fragments when he documented and evaluated the building for eligibility in 1993. This building was constructed in 1942 as a nursery dedicated to the care of children of military families, including children who lost their fathers during the bombing of Pearl Harbor the year prior. This nursery continued to support the families of Navy personnel throughout WWII.

***B12. References:**

FrameFinder
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Building 5



South Elevation



North Elevation

Building 6



North and West Elevation



South and East Elevation

Building 7



East Elevation (North End)



East Elevation (Center Section)



East Elevation (South End)

Building 7 cont…



West Elevation (North End)



West Elevation (Center Section)



West Elevation (South End)

Building 8



North Elevation



South Elevation

Building 9



East and North Elevation



South Elevation

Building 10



East and North Elevation



West and South Elevation

Building 11



East Elevation



South and West Elevation



West Elevation

Building 12



North and East Elevation



West and South Elevation

Buildings 13(1), 13(2), 13(3), and 13(4)



North and East Elevation



South and East Elevation

Buildings 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), and 14(4)



West and North Elevation



North and West Elevation

Building 15



North and East Elevation



South Elevation

Building 25



North Elevation



South Elevation

Building 27



South and East Elevation



North Elevation



North Elevation

Building 28



West Elevation



West Elevation, Main Entrance



South and East Elevation

Building 29

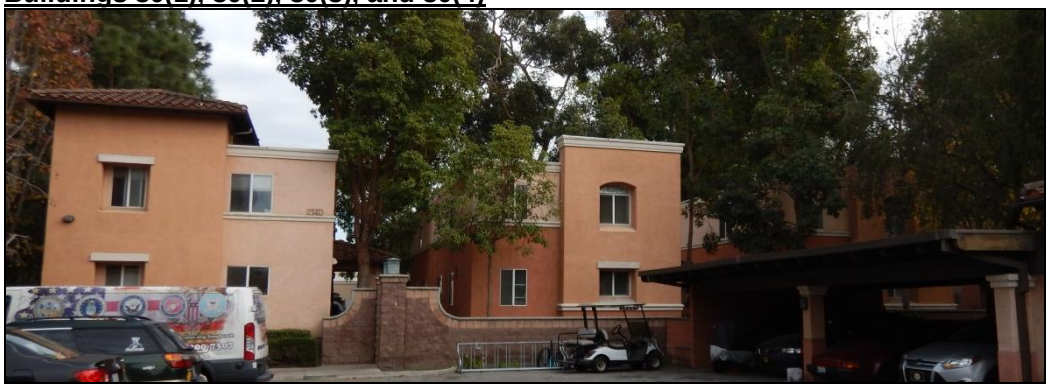


West and South Elevation



North and East Elevation

Buildings 30(1), 30(2), 30(3), and 30(4)



West Elevation



South Elevation



West and South Elevation

Building 32



West Elevation



East Elevation

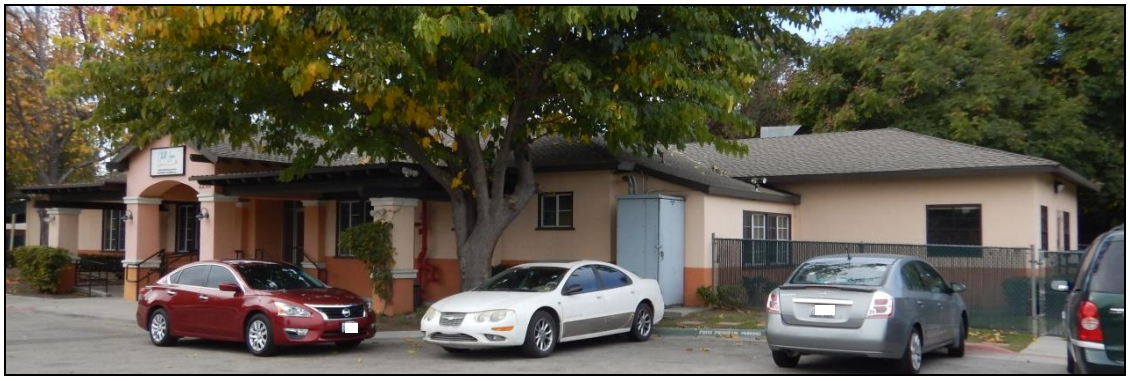


North and West Elevation

Buildings 39



Southeast Elevation

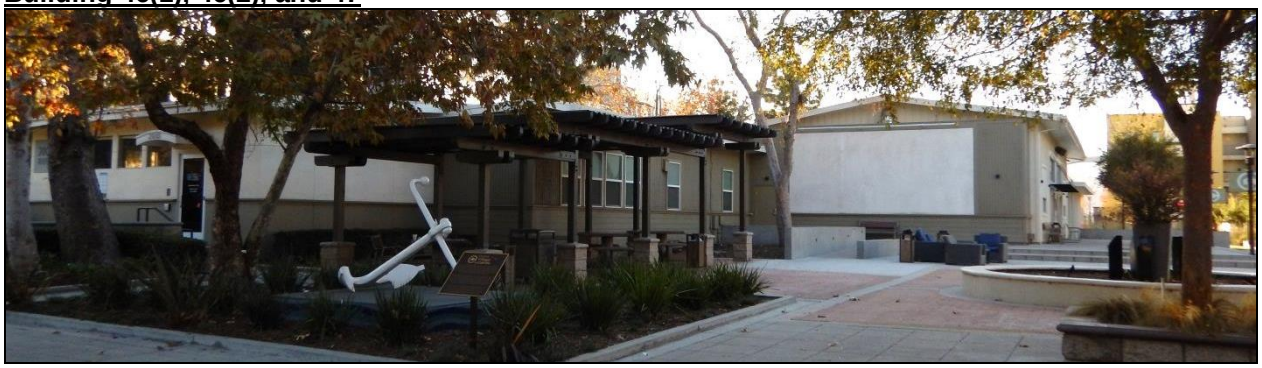


Southeast and Northeast Elevation



Southwest and Southeast Elevation

Building 46(1), 46(2), and 47



North and West Elevation (North End)



West Elevation (Center)



West Elevation (South End)

Building 46(1), 46(2), and 47 cont…



East and North Elevation (North End)



East Elevation (Center)



East Elevation (South End)

Carport A



North Elevation

Carport B



South Elevation



North Elevation

Carport C

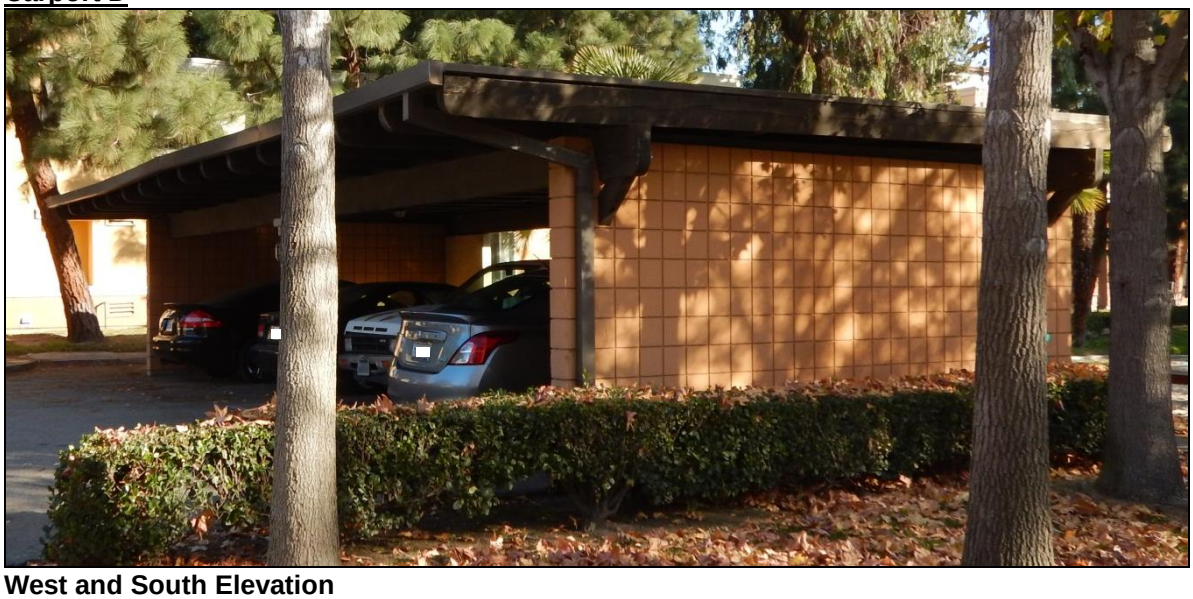


South Elevation



North Elevation

Carport D



West and South Elevation



North and East Elevation

Carport E

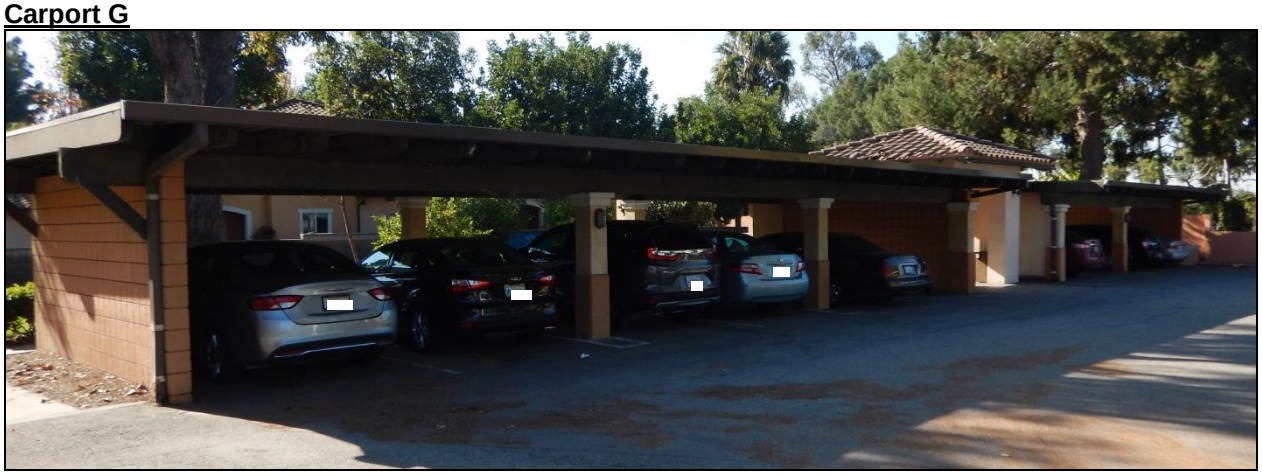


West and South Elevation



North and East Elevation

Carport G



North Elevation



South Elevation

Carport H



North Elevation



North Elevation

Carport I



North Elevation



North Elevation

Carport J



South and West Elevation



North Elevation

Original vs. renovated architectural designs and materials





(Top) Typical Original Carport Configuration, 2015; (Bottom) Typical Carport Configuration, Post Renovations; 2019

(Top) Courtesy of Century Villages at Cabrillo





(Top) Typical Original Housing Unit Configuration, 2015; (Bottom) Typical Housing Configuration, Post Renovations, 2019.

(Top) Courtesy of Century Villages at Cabrillo





(Top) Original Housing Configuration, 1966; (Bottom) Building 7, East Elevation, 2019
(Top) Courtesy of Century Villages at Cabrillo