Appendix H

Cultural Resources Assessment

Intex Corporate Office and Fulfillment Center Project

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

prepared for

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Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Long Beach (City) to conduct a cultural resources study for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Intex Corporate Office and Fulfillment Center Project (Project), located in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. The EIR includes the construction and operation of a new 60-foot-tall, 517,437-square foot warehouse/distribution center with accessory offices that would encompass 26.34 net acres of vacant land, located north of Carson Street, south of West Via Plata Street, west of Via Alcalde Avenue, and east of Via Oro Avenue, in the City of Long Beach.

The new facilities would include a new warehouse and distribution center, 542 parking stalls, and 174 loading/trailer parking spaces that would allow goods to be imported via the nearby Ports of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach, sorted, and stored on-site, and would then be distributed nationally from the project location.

This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, a sacred lands file search, AB 52 administrative assistance, a pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this technical report according to the Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) guidelines set by the California Office of Historic Preservation and in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Long Beach is the lead agency under CEQA.

There are no previously recorded historic resources or historic built environment resources located within the project site. Therefore, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** under CEQA.

The pedestrian survey did not identify archaeological resources within the project site. Rincon's Archaeologist observed heavy disturbance throughout the project site from recent radio controlled aviation activities, homeless dumping activities, a single two (2) track dirt road, and tree and gardening refuse dumping. Historical aerial imagery indicates that the project site has been undeveloped since at least 1930 and the current observed disturbances has been constant for at least the past 30 years.

Although no archaeological resources were identified during the current study and despite the heavy disturbances observed throughout the project site, historic aerial imagery from 1953 through 2020 depicted the project site as undeveloped/vacant land and has remained the same, with no changes in topography that contains no new built environments. Historic topographic maps from 1896 through 2020 indicate the project site as undeveloped land, with the Los Angeles River located approximately 0.25-mile east of the project site and Compton Creek located approximately 0.50-mile northwest of the project site. These permanent water sources increase the likelihood of subsurface archaeological resources within the project site.

To mitigate potential impacts to subsurface discoveries during construction, Rincon recommends a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program training, prior to the start of any ground disturbing activities, and conducting periodic Archaeological Spot Checks for the presence or absence of prehistoric and historic resources, starting at depths of 3-feet and below. Additionally, Rincon recommends a standard unanticipated discovery measure to address potential finds during construction activities. Finally, the *Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources* section below summarizes regulations regarding the identification of human remains to which the proposed project would be required by law to adhere. With adherence to the measures and regulations listed below,

Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated*** under CEQA.

Periodic Archaeological Spot Checks

Rincon recommends periodic Archaeological Spot Checks beginning at depths of three (3) feet and below, by a qualified archaeologist, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards to determine if construction excavations have exposed or have a high probability of exposing archaeological resources. After the initial Archaeological Spot Check, further periodic checks shall be conducted at the discretion of the qualified archaeologist. If the qualified archaeologist determines that construction excavations have exposed or have a high probability of exposing archaeological artifacts, construction monitoring for archaeological resources shall be required.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the resource. If the resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to be prehistoric, then a Native American representative shall also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the resource. If the qualified archaeologist and/or Native American representative determines it to be appropriate, archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility shall be completed. If the resource proves to be eligible for the CRHR and significant impacts to the resource cannot be avoided via project redesign, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery plan tailored to the physical nature and characteristics of the resource, per the requirements of California Code of Regulations (CCR) Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). The data recovery plan shall identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any significant impacts to cultural resources related to the resource. Pursuant to the data recovery plan, the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative, as appropriate, shall recover and document the scientifically consequential information that justifies the resource's significance. The City shall review and approve the treatment plan and archaeological testing as appropriate, and the resulting documentation shall be submitted to the regional repository of the California Historical Resources Information System, per CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C).

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site and make recommendations to the landowner within 48 hours of being granted access. With adherence to existing regulations regarding the treatment of human remains, Rincon recommends a finding of less than significant impact to human remains under CEQA.

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Long Beach (City) to conduct a cultural resources study for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Intex Southbay Logistic Center Project (Project), located in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. The EIR analyzes the proposed project, which would involve construction of a new 60-foot-tall, 517,437-square foot combination warehouse and distribution center with accessory offices. The currently undeveloped project site encompasses six lots on 26.47 gross acres (26.34 net acres), located north of Carson Street, south of West Via Plata Street, west of Via Alcalde Avenue, and east of Via Oro Avenue, in the City of Long Beach.

The new facilities would be developed with 542 parking stalls and 174 loading/trailer parking spaces, all in an open surface parking field. Goods would be imported via the nearby Port of Los Angeles and Port of Long Beach, sorted, and stored on-site, and then distributed nationally from the project site. Access to the project site would be via two driveways located along Via Oro Avenue and one driveway located on Carson Street.

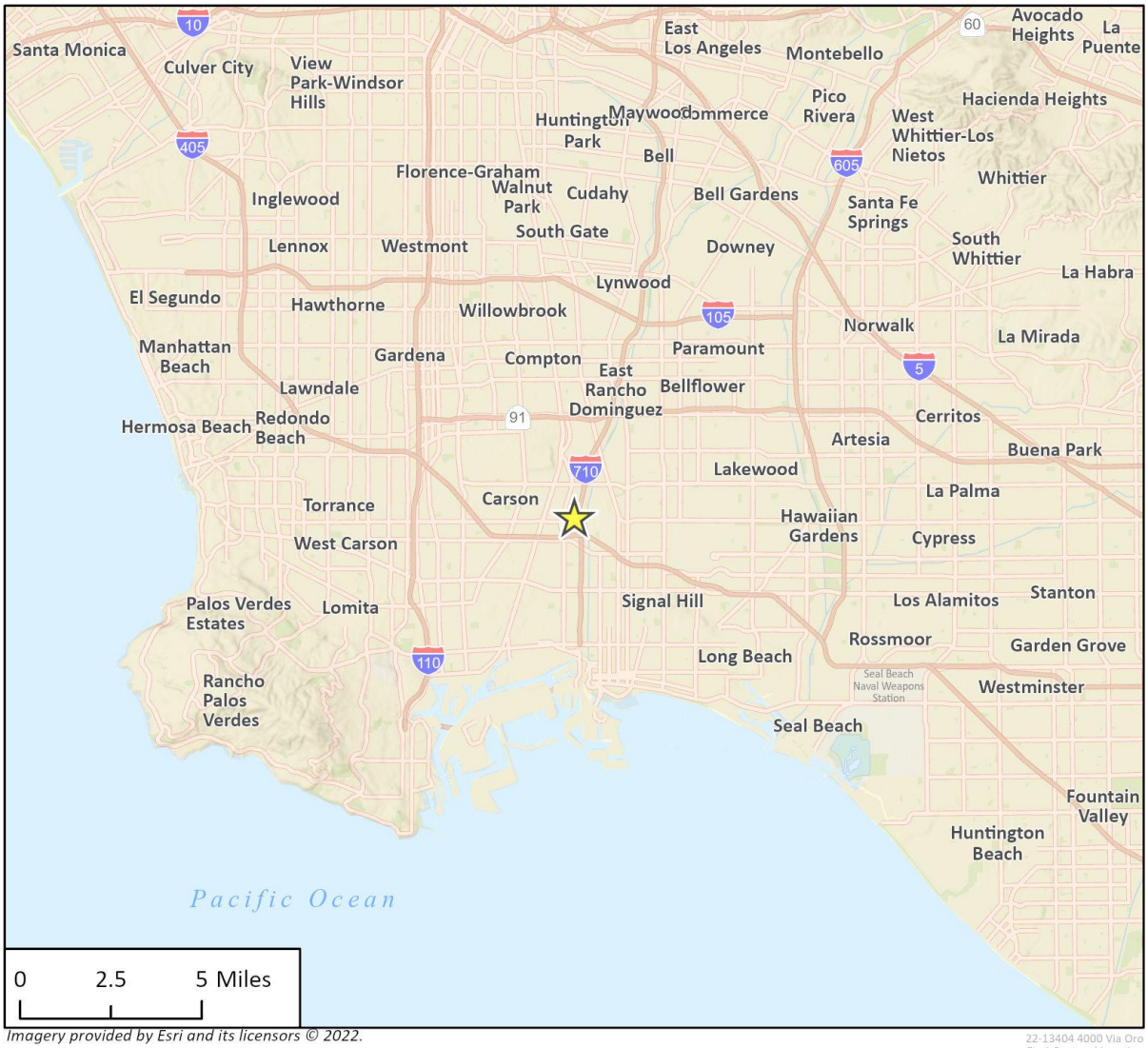
This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, a Sacred Lands File search, a pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this technical report according to the Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) guidelines set by the California Office of Historic Preservation and in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Long Beach is the lead agency under CEQA.

1.1 Project Description and Location

The proposed project includes the construction of a new 60-foot-tall, 517,437-square foot combination warehouse and distribution center with accessory offices. Currently, the undeveloped project site encompasses six lots on 26.47 gross acres (26.34 net acres). Goods would be imported via the nearby Port of Los Angeles and Port of Long Beach, sorted, and stored on-site, and then redistributed nationally from the project site.

The 26.47-acre (26.34 net-acres) project site is located on a vacant property directly across Via Oro Avenue from the current Intex Recreation Corporation building at 4001 Via Oro Avenue in the City of Long Beach. The parcels on which the project site is located have Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) of 7310-015-034 and 7310-015-019. APN 7310-015-034 has a main address of 4000 Via Oro Avenue and secondary addresses of 4036 Via Oro Avenue, 4001 Via Alcalde Avenue, 4053 Via Alcalde Avenue, and 4059 Via Alcalde Avenue; and APN 7310-015-019 has an address of 4048 Via Oro Avenue. Figure 1 shows the location of the project in the region. The site is bounded by West Carson Street to the south, West Via Plata Street to the north, Via Oro Avenue to the west, and Via Alcalde Avenue to the east, as shown in Figure 2. The project site encompasses portions of Sections 10, 11, 13, and 14 of Township 4 South, Range 11 West on the *Long Beach*, *California,* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 3). The project site is regionally accessible from the Long Beach Freeway (Interstate 710, or I-710) and the San Diego Freeway (Interstate 405, or I-405).

Figure 1 Regional Location



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22-13404 4000 Via Oro
Fig 1 Regional Location

Project Location

N

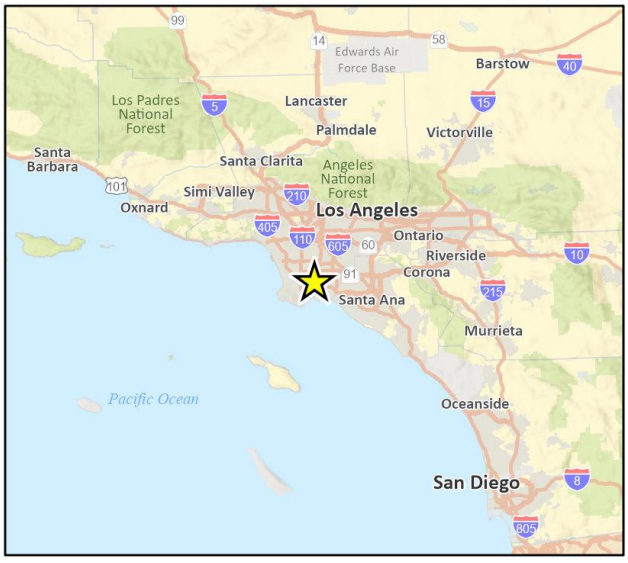
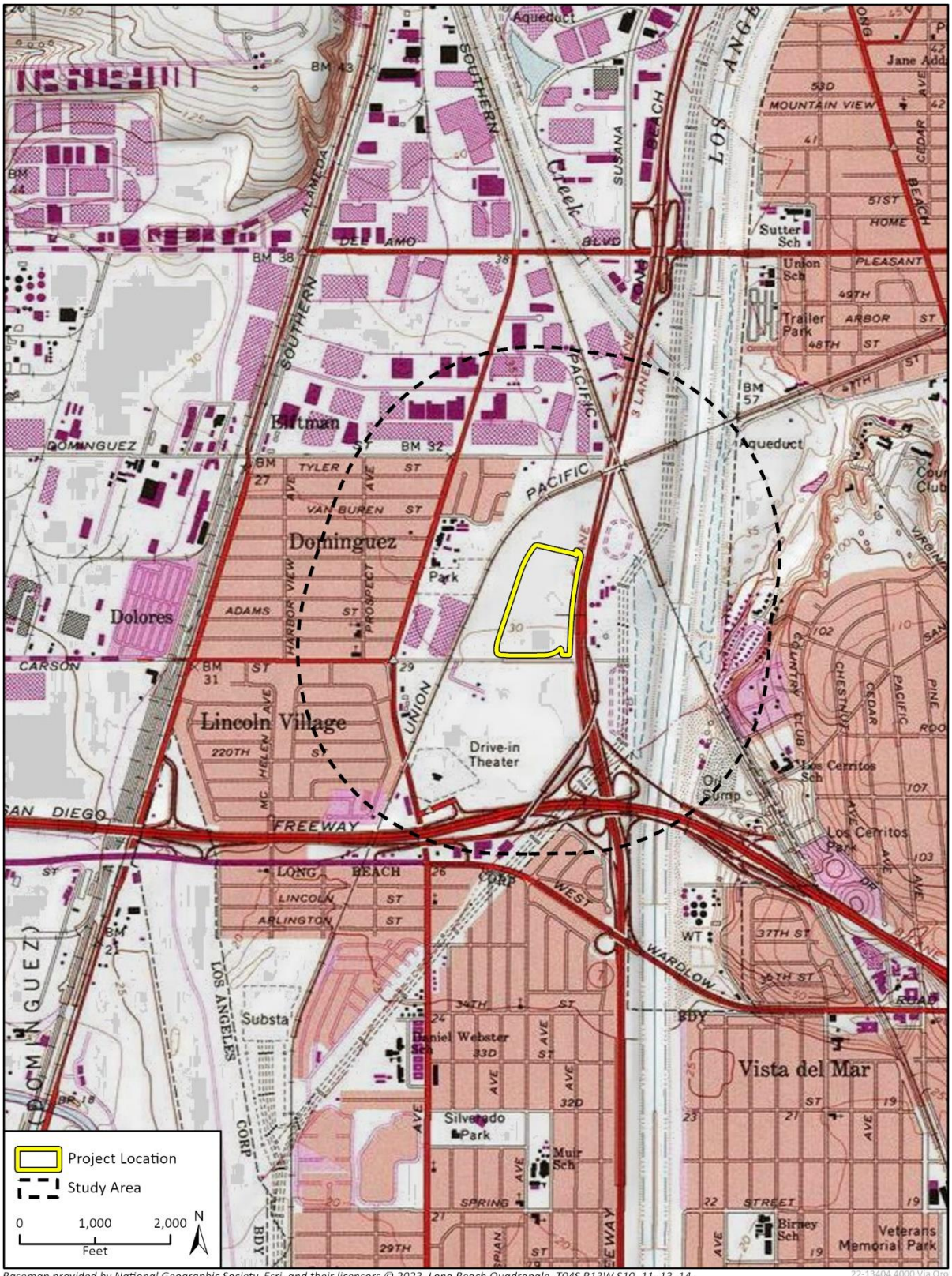


Figure 2 Project Site Location

Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2022.

22-13404 4000 Via Oro
Fig 2 Project Location

Figure 3 Project Topographic Map



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri, and their licensors © 2023. Long Beach Quadrangle. T04S R13W S10, 11, 13, 14.
The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

22-13404 4000 Via Oro
CRFig 2 Project Site Topo

1.2 Regulatory Setting

1.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1 requires lead agencies determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical or unique archaeological resources. As defined in PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states resources meeting the above criteria are presumed to be historically or cultural significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR and are, therefore, historical resources under CEQA. Historical resources may include eligible built environment resources and archaeological resources of the precontact or historic periods.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.I) provides further guidance on the consideration of archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical resource, it may meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" as identified in PRC Section 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria: 1) it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; 2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or 3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical or unique archaeological resource, the impacts of a project on those resources will be less than significant and need not be considered further (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 also provides guidance for addressing the potential presence of human remains, including those discovered during the implementation of a project.

According to CEQA, an impact that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A]).

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

The requirements for mitigation measures under CEQA are outlined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(a)(1). In addition to being fully enforceable, mitigation measures must be completed within

a defined time period and be roughly proportional to the impacts of the project. Generally, a project which is found to comply with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (the Standards) is considered to be mitigated below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 [b][1]). For historical resources of an archaeological nature, lead agencies should also seek to avoid damaging effects where feasible. Preservation in place is the preferred manner to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites; however, data recovery through excavation may be the only option in certain instances (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][3]).

1.2.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established in 1992 and codified by PRC §§5024.1 and Title 14 Section 4852. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(b)). Unlike the NRHP however, the CRHR does not have a defined age threshold for eligibility; rather, a resource may be eligible for the CRHR if it can be demonstrated sufficient time has passed to understand its historical or architectural significance (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006). Further, resources may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR even if they do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 2011). Generally, the California Office of Historic Preservation recommends resources over 45 years of age be recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 1995:2).

Properties are eligible for listing in the CRHR if they meet one of more of the following criteria:

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

Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past

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

Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

1.2.3 California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014

As of July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, "tribal cultural resources". AB 52 establishes, "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" (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states the CEQA lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) define tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and that meets at least one of the following criteria:

1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process with California Native American tribes that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to "begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project." California Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

1.2.4 California Health and Safety Code §7050.5

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the Coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined if the remains are subject to the Coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours of this identification.

1.2.5 California Public Resources Code §5097.98

Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code §7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant or "MLD") it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

1.2.6 California Senate Bill 18 of 2004

California Government Code Section 65352.3 (adopted pursuant to the requirements of Senate Bill [SB] 18) requires local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with tribal organizations prior to making a decision to adopt or amend a general or specific plan. The tribal organizations eligible to consult have traditional lands in a local government's jurisdiction, and are identified, upon request, by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). As noted in the California Office of Planning and Research's Tribal Consultation Guidelines (2005); "The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places." SB 18 refers to PRC Section 5097.9 and 5097.995 to define cultural places as:

- Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC Section 5097.9), or
- Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (PRC Section 5097.995).

1.3 Local Regulations

1.3.1 City of Long Beach General Plan

Part Two: Historic Preservation Part Program Vision, Goals, Polices, and Implementation Measures (City of Long Beach General Plan: 2010).

Goal 1 Maintain and support a comprehensive, citywide historic preservation program to identify and protect Long Beach's historic, cultural, and archaeological resources.

Polices:

P.1.1 The City shall comply with City, State, and Federal historic preservation regulations to ensure adequate protection of the City's cultural, historic, and archaeological resources.

P.1.2 The City shall maintain its status as a Certified Local Government (CLG) and ensure that CLG requirements are implemented as the key components of the City's historic preservation program.

P.1.3 The City shall allocate sufficient resources to implement the historic preservation program.

P.1.4. The City shall use public input to help shape the historic preservation program.

P.1.5 The City shall use and encourage the public to use technical assistance available through the State Office of Historic Preservation, National Park Service, the California Preservation Foundation, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation to help guide and fund Long Beach's Historic Preservation Program.

P.1.6 The City shall pursue grant funding available through the CLG program, the State Office of Historic Preservation, and other funding sources to maintain and expand the historic preservation program in Long Beach.

P.1.7 The City shall continue to provide training for Cultural Heritage Commissioners and City staff implementing the historic preservation program on topics including the Secretary of the Interior Standards, the State Historic Building Code, environmental review for historic resources, tax credits and incentives for historic preservation, and other preservation issues.

P.1.8 The City shall evaluate the effectiveness of the Historic Preservation Program and make policy and program changes as necessary.

Implementation Measures:

I.M.1.1 The City will continue to monitor historic preservation regulations from federal and state codes and, as changes occur, incorporate the new standards into the City's Municipal Code, and into its planning and development review activities. With assistance from the Legal

Department, the Development Services Department will periodically recommend updates to the provisions of the Municipal Code to ensure consistency with federal and state codes.

I.M.1.2 Alterations to historic properties will be reviewed according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

I.M.1.3 The City will review and amend as needed the Cultural Heritage Commission Ordinance and other provisions of the Municipal Code to ensure that City policies continue to reflect standard preservation practices and allow for the successful realization of the historic preservation program outlined in this document.

I.M.1.4 The City will continue to support the historic preservation program using City staff and consultants with historic preservation expertise.

I.M.1.5 The City will continue to fulfill the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) requirements for Certified Local Governments to maintain Long Beach's Certified Local Government status. Requirements include ongoing training of Cultural Heritage Commissioners and City staff, conducting Commission meetings in an open public forum, updating the historic resources inventory and completing an annual report to OHP on the City's progress in meeting the goals of the historic preservation program.

I.M.1.6 The City will maintain contact with the State Office of Historic Preservation and seek to develop preservation partnerships with other agencies, groups, and foundations at the national, state and local levels.

I.M.1.7 The City will apply for and encourage other constituencies in Long Beach to apply for grants available through the State Office of Historic Preservation and other funding sources to maintain and expand the historic preservation program in Long Beach.

I.M.1.8 The Cultural Heritage Commission will provide an annual report to the Planning Commission evaluating the effectiveness of the City's historic preservation policies and program. Recommendations for amendments to the Historic Preservation Element or program will be made as needed by the Cultural Heritage Commission to the Planning Commission, and by the Planning Commission to the City Council.

Goal 2 Protect historic resources from demolition and inappropriate alterations through the use of the City's regulatory framework, technical assistance, and incentives.

Policies:

P.2.1 The City shall discourage the demolition and inappropriate alteration of historic buildings.

P.2.2 The City shall encourage and allow for adaptive reuse of historic buildings.

P.2.3 The City shall continue to use the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as guidelines for appropriate rehabilitation projects, adaptive reuse, or additions to historic structures.

P.2.4 The City shall ensure compliance of all historic preservation, redevelopment, and new construction projects with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

P.2.5 The City shall enforce historic preservation codes and regulations.

P.2.6 The City shall implement and promote incentives for historic preservation.

P.2.7 The City shall encourage and support public, quasi-public, and private entities in local preservation efforts, including the designation of historic resources and the preservation of designated resources.

Implementation Measures:

I.M.2.1 The City will continue to discourage the demolition or inappropriate alteration of historic resources through the implementation of the provisions of the City Charter and Municipal Code pertaining to the City's Historic Preservation Program and Cultural Heritage Commission.

I.M.2.2 The City will ensure compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and will continue to consult with the appropriate organizations and individuals to minimize potential impacts to historic, cultural, and archaeological resources.

I.M.2.3 The City will follow design guidelines for historic districts based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

I.M.2.4 The City will use the administrative citation program for code enforcement citywide, including for properties in historic districts, in order to ensure better and timelier compliance with City regulations for the upkeep of historic buildings and sites.

I.M.2.5 The City will reestablish the Mills Act program for owners of designated historic properties and will implement a program to inspect and monitor existing Mills Act properties and to review new applications to ensure that proposed projects meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

I.M.2.6 The City will accept preservation easements on historic buildings as a financial incentive for rehabilitation projects.

I.M.2.7 The City will promote the Federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit program, and will encourage the use of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program in conjunction with the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive program (also known as the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit) for the rehabilitation and reuse of historic properties.

Goal 3 Maintain and expand the inventory of historic resources in Long Beach.

Policies:

P.3.1 The City shall conduct and update historic resource surveys on an ongoing basis and, in compliance with CLG requirements, shall ensure that survey results are integrated into the statewide comprehensive historic preservation planning process.

P.3.2 The City shall utilize the citywide historic context statement (The City of Long Beach Historic Context Statement, 2009) as the framework for historic preservation in Long Beach, and as a tool for evaluating individual resources and districts in Long Beach.

P.3.3 The City shall conduct historic resources surveys pursuant to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and the California Office of Historic Preservation's Instruction for Recording Historical Resources, in compliance with CLG requirements.

P.3.4 As a part of any action taken by the City, the City shall make available to the public the results of historic resources surveys, information on designated landmarks and districts in

Long Beach, and properties identified as potentially significant, including those identified through CEQA or Section 106 analysis.

P.3.5 The City shall work to better integrate information about historic resources and potential historic resources with other property databases maintained by the City's Geographic Information Systems unit.

Implementation Measures:

I.M.3.1 The City will establish a work program for updating the historic resources survey.

I.M.3.2 The City will allocate resources on an annual or semi-annual basis as feasible to update the historic resources survey.

I.M.3.3 The City will prioritize unsurveyed areas and will consider updating existing surveys with the intention of creating a citywide historic resources survey.

I.M.3.4 The City will update the citywide historic context statement as needed.

I.M.3.5 Development Services Department staff will provide general assistance and cooperation to facilitate the survey of historic resources and update of the historic context statement in compliance with state and federal requirements.

I.M.3.6 The City will maintain public records on historic resources surveys, designated landmarks and districts in Long Beach, potential historic resources, and the actions of the City and City Commissions pertaining to historic resources, in compliance with CLG requirements.

I.M.3.7 To streamline plan and permit processing, the Development Services Department will continue to work with the Technology Services Department to upgrade information systems in an effort to improve public accessibility to historic resources data, and to fully integrate historic resources records with property databases available to Development Services Center staff.

Goal 4 Increase public awareness and appreciation of the City's history and historic, cultural, and archaeological resources.

Policies:

P.4.1 The City shall participate in efforts to increase public awareness, appreciation and stewardship of the important historic and cultural resources which set Long Beach apart and make it a unique community.

P.4.2 The City shall explore public/private partnerships in its preservation program efforts, including partnerships with businesses, neighborhood groups, and education interests.

P.4.3 The City shall solicit and encourage public comment and participation in preservation decision-making.

P.4.4 The City shall encourage the inclusion of historic preservation-related topics in the teaching of local history at Long Beach schools.

P.4.5 The City shall encourage the continued development of local history collections; publications on the architectural, social and cultural history of the community; the donation of historic memorabilia and artifacts to the Historical Society and Long Beach Public Libraries; and other actions which further constituents' understanding and appreciation of the history and cultural resources of Long Beach.

P.4.6 The City shall encourage the installation of appropriate plaques and public art related to historic buildings, landmarks, districts, and sites in the community.

P.4.7 The City shall ensure that historic preservation planning is inclusive of the unique histories and diverse neighborhoods found throughout Long Beach.

Implementation Measures:

I.M.4.1 The Development Services Department, Cultural Heritage Commission, and other City agencies will work with individuals and organizations in the community to promote and encourage the preservation of cultural and historic resources in Long Beach.

I.M.4.2 The Development Services Department and Cultural Heritage Commission will act as conduits to provide information to the public on Long Beach's historic and cultural resources and preservation program in order to promote appreciation, maintenance, rehabilitation and preservation of the City historic resources. Information will be available at the Development Services Center, through the Neighborhood Resources Center, at other cultural and educational institutions, at City libraries, and on the City's website.

I.M.4.3 The Planning Bureau, Cultural Heritage Commission, and Historic Preservation Officer will work with community partners to periodically conduct workshops for owners of historic properties, real estate agents and others describing the benefits and responsibilities of owning an historic property, and the incentives and technical assistance available for historic property rehabilitation work.

I.M.4.4 The City will use its regularly noticed meetings of the Cultural Heritage Commission to take public comment and consider public input before decisions are made. Meeting agendas, staff reports, and minutes will continue to be available on the City's website.

I.M.4.5 The City will cooperate with local school efforts to incorporate historic preservation material into the curriculum.

I.M.4.6 The City will work with residents, scholars and others to increase public awareness of and accessibility to resources such as maps, books, newspapers, periodicals, documentaries, photographs, and other research materials relevant to historic preservation and cultural resources.

I.M.4.7 The City will work with historic district representatives to explore ways to increase homeowners' awareness that they have or are buying a home in a designated historic district and what benefits and responsibilities this entails.

I.M.4.8 The City will work with owners of historic landmarks, historic district representatives and operators of historic sites to allow the installation of appropriate markers to call attention to the significance of historic resources.

I.M.4.9 The City will consider partnerships with local preservation organizations, the Long Beach Public Library, and the Long Beach Area Convention & Visitors Bureau to create programs and activities to encourage and promote historic preservation and cultural tourism.

GOAL 5 Integrate historic preservation policies into City's community development, economic development, and sustainable-city strategies.

Policies:

P.5.1 The City of Long Beach shall use the City Charter, General Plan, and Municipal Code to integrate historic preservation policies into the City's community development, economic development, and sustainable-city strategies.

P.5.2 The City shall consider historic preservation as a basis for neighborhood improvement and community development.

P.5.3 The City shall consider historic preservation goals and policies when making community and economic development decisions and determining sustainable-city strategies.

P.5.4 The City shall consult the State Office of Historic Preservation's Main Street Principles when undertaking the rehabilitation and/or redevelopment of historic commercial corridors.

P.5.5 Prior to any City-owned property with historic designation potential being sold, traded, altered, or demolished, the City shall evaluate its potential to serve as a catalyst for neighborhood economic development or to otherwise fulfill a community development role.

P.5.6 The City shall encourage creative and adaptive reuse of historic buildings as a sustainable practice, as well as an opportunity to further cultural tourism, and the economic or community development objectives of the surrounding community.

P.5.7 The City shall promote historic preservation as a sustainable land use practice.

Implementation Measures:

I.M.5.1 The City will continue to use the General Plan (especially this Historic Preservation Element), City Charter, and Municipal Code to integrate historic preservation goals and policies into the City's community development, economic development, and sustainable-city strategies.

I.M.5.2 The City will ensure that design review procedures are coordinated between all relevant City departments and Commissions in order to effectively protect historic properties and architectural features that have historic significance.

I.M.5.3 The City will identify projects which could use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, HUD grants, the Home Improvement and Commercial Improvement Rebate Programs, the Low-income Homeowner Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program and the Neighborhood Partners Program for rehabilitation of historic properties.

I.M.5.4 The City will amend the Municipal Code to ensure that prior to any City or Redevelopment Agency-owned property with historic designation potential being sold, traded, altered, or demolished, the City will evaluate the potential of such property to serve as a catalyst for neighborhood economic development or otherwise fulfill a community development role.

I.M.5.5 The City will encourage historic preservation through adopted provisions for reduced parking and adaptive reuse of historically significant properties, and will uphold such provisions in future updates to the Municipal Code.

I.M.5.6 The City will develop sustainable guidelines for historic buildings, based on adopted green building standards and water-saving requirements in the Municipal Code, and will continue to consider sustainability issues in future updates to the Municipal Code.

I.M.5.7 As a sustainable practice, the City will encourage repair rather than replacement of historic materials in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

I.M.5.8 As a sustainable practice, the City will encourage salvaging architectural features for reuse prior to the demolition or rehabilitation of a building.

I.M.5.9 To facilitate the reuse of salvaged architectural features the City will seek to create a non-profit architectural storage and sales facility.

I.M.5.10 The City will encourage the use of compatible sustainable energy systems in historic buildings and water-saving landscapes on historic sites.

I.M.5.11 The City will encourage developers of historic properties to apply for LEED certification consistent with guidelines for historic properties.

1.4 Personnel

Rincon Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager, Chris Purtell, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) provided management oversight for this cultural resources assessment. Mr. Purtell meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology and serves as the principal investigator for archaeological resources (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). Mr. Purtell conducted the field survey. Rincon Cultural Resources Principal, Chris Duran, MA, RPA, reviewed this report for quality control.

2 Natural and Cultural Setting

2.1 Environmental Setting

The project site lies in an urban area on essentially flat lying ground, within the Dominquez Gap, at an elevation of approximately 30-feet above sea level (U.S. Geological Survey Datum). The Dominquez Gap is a low lying area on the Los Angeles County Coastal Plain, bordered by Dominguez Hills to the north and Signal Hills to the south, through which the Los Angeles River flows (LeRoy Crandall and Associates 1988).

The project site consists of artificial fill that extends to a depth of approximately 2.5-feet below existing grade. Native soils, existing below 2.5-feet are comprised of Holocene age alluvium deposits that reach depths of approximately 150-feet below existing grade, which overlies early Pleistocene age deposits of the San Pedro Formation. Native soils are comprised of poorly graded sand, silty sand, and sandy silty deposits, with some layers comprised of clay silt and silty clays (LeRoy Crandall and Associates 1988).

2.2 Prehistoric Setting

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

2.2.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest recorded on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than subsequent horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-

year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

2.2.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns." The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or "cached." They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975). Cogged stones have been collected in Riverside County and their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961).

Mortuary practices observed at Milling Stone Horizon sites include extended and loosely flexed burials. Flexed burials oriented north were common in Orange and San Diego counties, with reburials common in Los Angeles County (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

2.2.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

The Middle Archaic began with substantial climate change to much warmer, drier conditions. Tulare Lake shrank and eventually disappeared sometime around 5,500 BC (Blunt et al. 2015) during this time span. Fans and floodplains stabilized after an initial period of deposition in 5,550 BC Archaeological deposits dating to the Middle Archaic are rare in the Central Valley proper due to these geomorphic changes. What is available of the Middle Archaic record has revealed a pattern of organized subsistence strategies and increased residential stability. The archetypal pattern of the

Middle Archaic has been identified as the Windmiller Pattern. This pattern is represented by extended burials oriented to the west and a sophisticated material culture (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Middle Archaic sites are relatively common in the foothills surrounding the Central Valley and show relatively little change from the Lower Archaic (McGuire 1995).

During this time, the mortar and pestle become more widespread suggesting a shift toward more intensive subsistence practices. Fishing technologies, such as bone gorges, hooks, and spears, also appear during the Middle Archaic suggesting a new focus on fishing. Several other technologies also become apparent during this time. Baked-clay impressions of twined basketry, simple pottery, and other baked clay objects have been found at several sites. Personal adornment items additionally became more frequent. Exchange with outside groups is evidenced by the presence of obsidian, shell beads and ornaments (Rosenthal et al. 2007; Moratto 1984). Trade seemed to be focused on utilitarian items such as obsidian or finished obsidian tools from at least five separate sources (Moratto 1984).

2.2.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). The modern Cahuilla groups in Riverside County are generally considered by archaeologists to be Descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations.

2.3 Ethnographic Overview

Gabrielino – Tongva

The project site lies in the traditional territory of the Tongva/Gabrieleño. The name "Gabrieleño" denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission. It includes people from the Gabrieleño area proper, as well as other social groups nearby (Kroeber 1925, Plate 57, Bean and Smith 1978: 538). The term Gabrieleño was imposed upon the Tribe by Spanish Missionaries. Thus, descendants have chosen to use their original name, Tongva (Welch 2006). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants. Archaeological evidence points to the Tongva arriving in the Los Angeles Basin sometime around 500 BC, and the Tongva note their presence in the area going back thousands of years (Villa 2017). Today, the Tongva people are active in protecting their Tribal cultural resources in the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: present-day San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina.

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2001). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Tataviam to the northwest. Yet, it is considerably different from the Chumash people living to the northwest and the Diegueño people (including the Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) to the south.

The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast. A total tribal population is estimated to have been at least 5,000 in 1770 (Bean and Smith 1978: 540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number closer to 10,000 (O'Neil 2002). Political organization followed a patrilocal and patrilineal pattern. Typically, the oldest son would lead a family. Chieftainship was also passed down patrilineally. A Chari, or chief of a village or political grouping, was separate from religious leadership (King 2011).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and taught people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925: 637–638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups as Christian missions were being built. Elements of Chinigchinich beliefs suggest it was a syncretic mixture of Christianity and native religious practices (McCawley 1996: 143–144).

Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles, thatched with tule and sheltered up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probable communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996: 27).

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the Tribe exploited the mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, including riparian and estuarine areas, as well as open and rocky coastal ecological niches. Like most Native Californians, acorns were the staple food. By the time of the early Intermediate Period, acorn processing was an established industry. Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, insects, and large and small mammals were also consumed (Kroeber 1925: 631–632, Bean and Smith 1978: 546, McCawley 1996: 119–123, 128–131).

The Tongva used a wide variety of tools and implements to gather food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, digging sticks, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. The Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a ti'at) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (McCawley 1996: 117–127). Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Kroeber 1925: 629, McCawley 1996: 129–138).

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated. Inhumation was more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation was more predominate on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942, McCawley 1996: 157). At the behest of the Spanish

missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the Post-Contact Period (McCawley 1996: 157).Historical Overview

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three timespans: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

2.3.1 History

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below. The subject property is located in Long Beach, and a brief history of the city is included below.

Spanish Period (1769-1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 led the first European expedition to observe what was known by the Spanish as Alta (upper) California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). The Spanish crown laid claim to Alta California based on the surveys conducted by Cabríllo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

By the 18th century, Spain developed a three-pronged approach to secure its hold on the territory and counter against other foreign explorers. The Spanish established military forts known as presidios, as well as missions and pueblos (towns) throughout Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspár de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California in 1769. Franciscan Father Junípero Serra also founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá that same year, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823. (Graffy 2010).

The mission and presidio relied on Chumash labor; and eventually, the majority of the native population lived at the mission complex (Cole 1999). Construction of missions and associated presidios was a major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns; just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles).

Spain began making land grants in 1784, typically to retiring soldiers, although the grantees were only permitted to inhabit and work the land. The land titles technically remained property of the Spanish king (Livingston 1914).

Mexican Period (1822-1848)

Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico) won independence from Spain in

1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. Commonly, former soldiers and well-connected Mexican families were the recipients of these land grants, which now included the title to the land (Graffy 2010).

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

American Period (1848-Present)

The United States went to war with Mexico in 1846. During the first year of the war, John C. Fremont traveled from Monterey to Los Angeles with reinforcements for Commodore Stockton, and evaded Californian soldiers in Santa Barbara's Gaviota Pass by taking the route over the San Marcos grade instead (Kyle 2002). The war ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as US territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The discovery of gold in the northern part of the state led to the Gold Rush beginning in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom.

A severe drought in the 1860s decimated cattle herds and drastically affected rancheros' source of income. In addition, property boundaries that were loosely established during the Mexican era led to disputes with new incoming settlers, problems with squatters, and lawsuits. Rancheros often were encumbered by debt and the cost of legal fees to defend their property. As a result, much of the rancho lands were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

City of Long Beach

Secularization enacted by the Mexican government in the 1830s shut down the mission system and freed up former mission lands for private land grants, including several in the Mission San Gabriel Arcangel area. In 1834, Governor Figueroa granted to Manuel Nieto de Cota and the Nieto family the 27,054-acre Rancho Los Cerritos that encompassed the City of Long Beach (Chambers Group 2020). Not much changed for the residents around the rancho grounds until 1882, when William Willmore acquired the Rancho Los Cerritos property from the Nieto family (Spitzzeri 2016 and City of Long Beach 2022).

The City of Long Beach was originally named “Willmore City” after William Willmore until 1887, when the Long Beach Land and Water Company acquired the property from Willmore and began referring to the area as “Long Beach.” The City of Long Beach was incorporated in 1887 and remained relatively remote and sparsely populated until after 1902 when the “Road to Long Beach” from Los Angeles was completed (City of Long Beach 2022) . The years between 1902 and 1911 saw continuous growth and expansion throughout the city, especially when the Port of Long Beach became operational in 1911 (Spitzzeri 2016 and City of Long Beach 2022).

It was the discovery of oil in Long Beach and Signal Hill in 1921 that triggered a rapid expansion to include a million-dollar-per-month construction boom in downtown Long Beach. The 1921 expansion established the City of Long Beach as a popular seaside resort and port town that attracted large crowds of visitors from all over the region and the world. However, in 1933, the economic boom collapsed, when a 6.4-magnitude earthquake hit the downtown area, taking 120 lives and costing an estimated $50 million dollars in damage. The oil industry dominated the Long Beach area for years, as oil production is still evident in many parts of the city.

Diversification of the city’s economy began just prior to World War II, with the construction of the U.S. Naval Shipyard and the Douglas Aircraft Company plant in 1941. A housing boom soon followed as there was an urgent need for housing to house the workers and serviceman working at these facilities (Herman 2012).

Long Beach’s prosperity continued after the war in new suburban neighborhoods, shopping centers and commerce. In one east Long Beach neighborhood, civic leaders provided a site for a new state college. However, these new suburbs, along with the sinking of the harbor as oil was pumped out from under it, led to a decline of the central business district and the older neighborhoods. Since the 1970s, redevelopment has begun downtown; the college has become California State University, Long Beach (CSULB); and a continuously expanding commercial base and the people it attracts have become integrated into the social and economic institutions that continue to drive the growth of the Long Beach Metro Area (CSULB 2022) .

3 Background and Archival Research

This section presents the methods for each task completed during the preparation of this assessment.

3.1 Archival Research

Rincon completed additional background and archival research in support of this study in November and December 2022. A variety of primary and secondary source materials were consulted. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. The following sources were utilized to develop an understanding of the project site and its context:

- Historical aerial photographs accessed via NETR Online
- Historical USGS topographic maps

3.2 California Historical Resources Information System

On December 8, 2022, Rincon received the records search results from the California Historical Resources Information System at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton for the proposed Project (Appendix A).

The SCCIC is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for the county in which the project falls. The records search helps to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it (Figure 3). Rincon also reviewed the National Registry of Historical Places (NRHP), the California Registry of Historic Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Built Environment Resources Directory, as well as its predecessor the California State Historic Property Data File. Additionally, Rincon reviewed the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. Results of the records search can be found in Appendix A of this cultural resources technical report.

3.3 Native American SLF Search/Outreach

Rincon contacted the NAHC on November 16, 2022, to request a search of the Sacred Land File (SLF) search and a contact list of Native American tribes culturally affiliated with the project vicinity. The SLF results can be found in Appendix B.

As part of the Native American outreach, Rincon provided administrative assistance to the City of Long Beach in conducting Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultations, pursuant to Public Resources 21080.3.1. AB 52. On January 11, 2023, the City sent AB 52 Notification letters via certified mail to eleven (11) California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area:

- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
- Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes
- Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

The City received two requests for consultation for the proposed project: one from the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council and one from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. The City met with the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council on January 31, 2023 and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation on February 2, 2023. Consultation concluded with both tribes on February 16, 2023 with agreements on proposed mitigation measures.

3.4 Previous Cultural Resources Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 13 previously conducted cultural resources studies performed within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site and three studies (LA-00359, LA-02802, and LA-02970) that intersect the current project site (Table 1 and Appendix A). These three studies, and the other 10 that do not intersect the project site, are described in further detail below.

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to the Project
LA-00359	Stickel, Gary E. and Jerry B. Howard	1976	Final Report of a Cultural Resource Survey in Long Beach, California.	**Within**
LA-02882	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernadino Counties, California.	**Within**
LA-02970	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	1992	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report.	**Within**
LA-03102	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	1994	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report.	Outside
LA-04512	Eggers, A.V.	1977	Cultural Resources Inventory of the City of Carson, California.	Outside
LA-05399	Storey, Noelle	N.A.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:01-la-405-kp41.27/1.29-07-173-4g4101, Raising the Profile Connector From Southbound Interstate 405 to Southbound Interstate 710.	Outside
LA-05404	Sylvia, Barbara	2000	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-405-s/b at N/b710-07-174-4g4101.	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to the Project
LA-07907	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2006	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed Royal Street Communications LLC, Wireless Telecommunications Site La0541a (SCE Wireless) Located at 1435 West Wardlow Road, Long Beach, California 90810.	Outside
LA-07950	Harper, Caprice D.	2006	Archaeological Survey Report for the Interstate 105 (i-105) Dewatering Wells Beneficial Re-use of Groundwater Project, in the Cities of Paramount, Compton, Long Beach, and Carson, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-07971	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Josh Smallwood	2006	Seismic Retrofit of the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) Bridge Over Santa Fe Avenue (state Bridge No. 53c0458), on the Boundary Between the Cities of Long Beach and Carson, Los Angeles County.	Outside
LA-10567	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, Laura Hensley Shaker, and Casey Tibbitt	2005	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties – West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor- South Bay Water Recycling Project Proposed Project Laterals	Outside
LA-11150	Maxwell, Pamela	2003	West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor/ South Bay Water Recycling Project	Outside
LA-11993	O'Neill, Laura	2012	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange	Outside

Source: SCCIC Information Center 2022

3.5 Studies Intersecting the Current Project Site

LA-00359

Stickel and Howard prepared study LA-00359 in support of the proposed new construction of three tracts of land for unidentified commercial use, located in the City of Long Beach, California. The three tracts are identified as Area A, located in the Dominguez Hills on a 166-acres of land, situated adjacent to Wilmington Avenue to the south and Victoria Street to the north. Area B is a 69-acre parcel of land, located at the intersection of Alameda Street and Del Amo Boulevard. Project C (Union Pacific Railroad) consists of a 113-acres of land that is bound by the Long Beach Freeway to the east, the San Diego Freeway to the south, and Santa Fe Avenue to the west. The cultural resource survey included record searches at the UCLA Archaeological Survey Records Center at the University of California, Los Angeles; California State University, Long Beach, as well as archival research. Additionally, a pedestrian field survey was conducted for all three tracts. The results of these efforts found no direct or indirect impacts to cultural resources for any of the three tracts and recommended that any information on cultural resources derived as a consequence of project implementation be communicated to a qualified archaeologist for their evaluation (Stickel and Howard 1976).

LA-02882

McKenna et al., prepared study LA-02882, in support of the proposed 128.45-mile Cajon Pipeline Corridor Project, located within the jurisdictions of Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County, and on property managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The study was conducted to satisfy both the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) and the California Environmental Quality Act. The study included archaeological record searches at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA); the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum; and the U.S. Forest Service's Field Office in San Bernardino, California. An archaeological field survey was conducted on approximately 80 linear miles within San Bernadino County. The results of the study found no archaeological resources within the Long Beach study area (including the project site) and concluded that no further studies of the Long Beach area were necessary at this time (McKenna et al. 1993).

LA-02970

The City of Adelanto and the Bureau of Land Management's San Bernadino Field Office prepared study LA-02970, in support of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report for Cajon Pipeline Company's proposal to build a 142-mile long pipeline west of Barstow to the Los Angeles crude oil terminals in Carson and Long Beach, California. The EIS/EIR and study were conducted to satisfy the granting of right-of-way (ROW) to the Cajon Pipeline Company by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act 1920 as amended (30 U.S.C. 185). This study relied solely on McKenna et al., 1993 study that included archaeological record searches at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA); the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum; and the U.S. Forest Service's Field Office in San Bernardino, California. An archaeological field survey was conducted on approximately 80 linear miles within San Bernadino County. The study prepared by the City of Adelanto and the Bureau of Land Management concurred with McKenna's et al. findings that no archaeological resources exist within the Long Beach study area (including the project site) and concluded that no further studies of the Long Beach area were necessary at this time (City of Adelanto and BLM 1993).

3.6 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC records search results identified two (2) historic resources (P-19-187942: Bridge and P-19-18924: SCE Tower) located within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site but no previously recorded cultural resources located within the project site. Table 2 below summarizes the resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the current project site.

Table 2 Previously Recorded Resources within a 0.5-mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to the Project
P-19-187942	N.A.	Historic Structure	Bridge	Smallwood, J. (2016)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-189246	N.A.	Historic Structure	SCE Tower	Johnson, Brent, D. (2007)	Unknown	Outside

Source: SCCIC 2022

3.7 Native American Heritage Commission

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 11, 2022, to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the Project. The NAHC emailed a response on December 9, 2022, stating that the SLF search was returned with "negative" results. The response from the NAHC also included a contact list of eleven local Native American groups and individuals that may have knowledge of tribal heritage resources within the Project. The SLF results can be found in Appendix B.

3.8 AB 52 Administrative Assistance

Rincon provided administrative assistance to the City of Long Beach in conducting AB 52 consultations pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1. AB 52. on January 11, 2023, the City sent Tribal notification letters via certified mail to eleven California Native American Tribes that have requested to be included on the lead agencies tribal notification list. The City received two requests for consultation for the proposed project: one from the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council and one from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. The City met with the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council on January 31, 2023 and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation on February 2, 2023. Consultation concluded with both tribes on February 16, 2023 with agreements on proposed mitigation measures.

3.9 Historical Imagery Review

Rincon completed a review of historical topographic maps and aerial imagery to ascertain the developmental history of the project site. Historic aerial photographs from 1953 to 2020 depict the project site as undeveloped/vacant land that has remained the same, with no changes in topography and no new built environments (NETR Online 2022, USGS 2020).

Historic topographic maps from 1896 through 2020 indicate the project site as undeveloped land, with the Los Angeles River located approximately 0.25-mile east of the project site and Compton Creek located approximately 0.50-mile northwest of the project site (NETR Online 2022, USGS 1896). Permanent water sources increase the likelihood of subsurface archaeological resources within the project site.

4 Field Survey

4.1 Methods

Rincon's Archaeologist Chris Purtell conducted a pedestrian survey on the 26.34-acre project site, using transects spaced 15 meters apart. The archaeologist examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), 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., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were visually inspected. The field survey was documented using field notes and digital photographs. Copies of both are maintained at Rincon's Los Angeles office.

4.2 Results

The project site survey consisted of three components, a strip of land east of Via Alcalde Avenue and adjacent to the 710 Freeway, an elevated berm that surrounds the perimeter of a vacant/undeveloped lot on all four sides, and the vacant lot itself.

The project site east of Via Alcalde Avenue is a strip of land from the street curb east to a chain link fence that separates the area from the 710 Freeway in a north/south direction from Carson Street to West Via Plata Street. The strip measures approximately 1,392-feet north/south by 35-feet east/west and can be characterized as highly disturbed, consisting of non-native plants and shrubs, exhibits a homeless encampment, and contains moderate levels of modern trash and construction materials dumping, in which no open spaces were observed.

The elevated berm that surrounds the vacant lot extends from the street curb to a chain link fence that surrounds the vacant lot on all four sides. The berm is elevated above the street and is approximately 1 to 7 feet in height, and can be characterized as a manicured grass lawn that receives regular maintenance. Non-native trees are placed approximately 20-feet part and are planted adjacent to the fence line that separates the berm from the vacant lot. There is a landscaping feature with signage that consists of non-native plants and trees that is located at the corner of West Carson Street and Via Oro Avenue. The berm exhibits sparse quantities of modern trash to include plastic and paper wrappers, food containers, and clear and amber glass bottle fragments, especially along Via Alcalde Avenue where recreational vehicles and cars associated with homeless people are parked. No open spaces were observed.

The vacant lot consists of a north gate (chain link) located on West Via Plata Street and a south gate (chain link) located on West Carson Street, with a two track dirt and gravel road that extends through the center of the lot so it can be accessed by both the north and south gates. The lot measures approximately 1,442-feet north/south by 846-feet east/west. The soil consists of a moist light tan/brown color sediment with a loamy/silty texture that exhibits a soft to medium ground packed density. Ground visibility was good to excellent, ranging from 80 to 100 percent. Vegetation consists of low lying (1-3 inches in height) ruderal plant species and wild grasses.

The ground surface of the lot appears to be highly disturbed, exhibiting shallow plowing/disking in both north/south and east/west directions. The northern portion of the lot contains large quantities

of tree branches, mulch, and gardening refuse that is dumped and scattered around the area. The south portion of the lot and north of the south gate shows signage and ground-surface activities associated with radio controlled aviation activities. Sparse quantities of modern trash including plastic and paper food containers, clear and amber glass bottle fragments, car and truck tires, concrete and furniture fragments, and golf balls were observed throughout the vacant lot area, especially along Via Alcalde Avenue where recreational vehicles and cars associated with homeless people are parked.

Aerial review indicates that the project site has undergone various types of modern disturbances including the construction of the berm, landscaping, chain link fence, vegetation dumping, and plowing/disking for at least the past 30 years (NETR 2020). Photograph 1 through Photograph 12 depict project site conditions during the current survey effort.

Photograph 1 Strip of Land East of Via Alcalde Avenue, view towards the North

Photograph 2 Strip of Land Homeless Encampment, Closeup

Photograph 3 Berm along West Via Plata Street, view towards West

Photograph 4 Two-Track Dirt Road, view towards the South

Photograph 5 Landscaping Signage, view towards the North

Photograph 6 Project Site Overview, view towards the North

Photograph 7 Project Site Overview, view towards the South

Photograph 8 Project Site Overview, view towards the East

Photograph 9 Project Site Overview, view towards the West

Photograph 10 Radio Controlled Aviation Site, view towards the North

Photograph 11 Trash along East Fence Line, view towards the West

Photograph 12 **Trash Pile, Closeup**

5 Recommendations

No historic resources were identified within the project site. There are two (2) historic-period structures (P-19-187942: Bridge and P-19-18924: SCE Tower) located within 0.5 mile of the project site. Neither of these resources will be impacted or altered by the proposed project. Based on the findings of the current investigation, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** under CEQA.

The pedestrian survey failed to identify archaeological resources within the project site. The archaeologist observed heavy disturbance throughout the project site from various types of modern disturbances including an existing berm and chain link fence, modern landscaping, the dumping of landscape vegetation, and the plowing/disking of the vacant lot. Historical aerial imagery indicates that this disturbance has been constant for at least the past 30 years.

Although no archaeological resources were identified during the current study and despite the heavy disturbances observed throughout the project site, historic aerial imagery from 1953 through 2020 depicts the project site as undeveloped/vacant land that has remained the same, with no changes in topography and no new built environments. Historic topographic maps from 1896 through 2020 indicate the project site as undeveloped land, with the Los Angeles River located approximately 0.25-mile east of the project site and Compton Creek located approximately 0.50-mile northwest of the project site. These permanent water sources increase the likelihood of subsurface archaeological resources within the project site, as prehistoric communities would have utilized these water sources for their livelihood. Therefore, the project site is considered sensitive for buried archaeological resources.

To reduce potential impacts to subsurface discoveries during construction, Rincon recommends a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program training prior to the start of any ground disturbing activities, and conducting periodic Archaeological Spot Checks for the presence or absence of prehistoric and historic resources, starting at depths of 3-feet and below. Additionally, Rincon recommends a standard unanticipated discovery measure to address potential finds during construction activities. Finally, Section 5.3 below summarizes regulations regarding the identification of human remains to which the proposed project would be required by law to adhere. With adherence to the measures and regulations listed below, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated*** under CEQA.

5.1 Periodic Archaeological Spot Checks

Rincon recommends periodic archaeological spot checks beginning at depths of three (3) feet and below by a qualified archaeologist, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards, to determine if construction excavations have exposed or have a high probability of exposing archaeological resources. After the initial Archaeological Spot Check, further periodic checks will be conducted at the discretion of the qualified archaeologist. If the qualified archaeologist determines that construction excavations have exposed or have a high probability of exposing archaeological artifacts, construction monitoring for archaeological resources will be required.

5.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt, and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the resource. If the resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to be prehistoric, then a Native American representative shall also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the resource. If the qualified archaeologist and/or Native American representative determines it to be appropriate, archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility shall be completed. If the resource proves to be eligible for the CRHR and significant impacts to the resource cannot be avoided via project redesign, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery plan tailored to the physical nature and characteristics of the resource, per the requirements of CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). The data recovery plan shall identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any significant impacts to cultural resources related to the resource. Pursuant to the data recovery plan, the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative, as appropriate, shall recover and document the scientifically consequential information that justifies the newly discovered resource's significance. The City shall review and approve the treatment plan and archaeological testing as appropriate, and the resulting documentation shall be submitted to the regional repository of the California Historical Resources Information System, per CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C).

5.3 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site and make recommendations to the landowner within 48 hours of being granted access. With adherence to existing regulations regarding the treatment of human remains, Rincon recommends a finding of less than significant impact to human remains under CEQA.

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Appendix A

Records Search Summary

Report List

Via Oro

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00359		1976	Stickel, Gary E. and Jerry B. Howard	Final Report of a Cultural Resource Survey in Long Beach, California	Environmental Research Archaeologists	
LA-02882		1993	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pieline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernadino Counties, California	Mc Kenna et al.	19-000967, 19-001046
LA-02970		1992	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report	City of Adelanto, and Bureau of Land Management	19-000059, 19-000060, 19-000067, 19-000077, 19-000194, 19-000213, 19-000216, 19-000248, 19-000441, 19-000444, 19-000823, 19-000903, 19-000925, 19-000926, 19-000927, 19-000962, 19-001015, 19-001046, 19-001134, 19-001354, 19-001595, 56-000027, 56-000062, 56-000141, 56-000240, 56-000241, 56-000644, 56-000842, 56-000916, 56-000917
LA-03102		1994	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Greenwood and Associates	19-000693, 19-000696
LA-04512		1977	Eggers, A.V.	Cultural Resources Inventory of the City of Carson, California		19-000088, 19-000098, 19-000099, 19-000106, 19-000794, 19-000795
LA-05399			Storey, Noelle	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:01-la-405-kp41.27/1.29-07-173-4g4101, Raising the Profile Connector From Southbound Interstate 405 to Southbound Interstate 710	Caltrans District 7	
LA-05404		2000	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-405-s/b at N/b710-07-174-4g4101	Caltrans District 7	
LA-07907		2006	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed Royal Street Communications Llc, Wireless Telecommunications Site La0541a (sce Wireless) Located at 1435 West Wardlow Road, Long Beach, California 90810	Cellular, Archaeological Resource, Evaluations	
LA-07950		2006	Harper, Caprice D.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Interstate 105 (i-105) Dewatering Wells Beneficial Re-use of Groundwater Project, in the Cities of Paramount, Compton, Long Beach, and Carson, Los Angeles County, California	BonTerra Consulting	

Report List

Via Oro

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-07971		2006	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Josh Smallwood	Seismic Retrofit of the Union Pacific Railroad (uprr) Bridge Over Santa Fe Avenue (state Bridge No. 53c0458), on the Boundary Between the Cities of Long Beach and Carson, Los Angeles County	CRM Tech	19-187942
LA-10567		2005	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, Laura Hensley Shaker, and Casey Tibbitt	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties - West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor- South Bay Water Recycling Project Proposed Project Laterals	CRM Tech	
LA-11150		2003	Maxwell, Pamela	West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor/ South Bay Water Recycling Project	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	19-000094, 19-000098, 19-000103, 19-000140, 19-000276, 19-000277, 19-000278, 19-000279, 19-000280, 19-000281, 19-000282, 19-000389, 19-000390, 19-000709, 19-000794, 19-000822, 19-000844, 19-000845, 19-000847, 19-000848, 19-000999, 19-001735
LA-11993		2012	O'Neill, Laura	Findning of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange	Galvin Preservation Associates	

Resource List

Via Oro

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-187942		Resource Name - Bridge #53C0458	Structure	Historic	HP19; HP37	2006 (J. Smallwood, CRM Tech)	LA-07971
P-19-189246		Resource Name - Light Hipe Long Beach Tower #M5/T2; Other - Sylvar - SCE Tower LA2887C	Structure	Historic	HP11	2007 (Brent D. Johnson, Paratus, Inc.)	LA-09214

Appendix B

Native American Sacred Lands File Search

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
12/9/2022

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

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capisttrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson
31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (562) 879 - 2884
hllucero105@gmail.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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 Intex Southbay Logistic Center Project, Los Angeles County.

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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 Intex Southbay Logistic Center Project, Los Angeles County.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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NAHC.ca.gov

December 9, 2022

Christopher Purtell
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: cpurtell@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Intex Southbay Logistic Center Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Purtell:

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 me. 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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment