

APPENDIX C – Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report



Washington Middle School Transformation Project Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



April 16, 2024
9620 Chesapeake Drive, Suite 201
San Diego, CA 92123
(21436)

Dana Grudem
Senior Program Manager - Facilities
Long Beach Unified School District
Facilities Development and Planning Branch
2425 Webster Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90810

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report for the Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Chambers Group provides the following Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report to the Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD) for the Washington Middle School Transformation Project (Project; Proposed Project) in the City of Long Beach in Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). This assessment includes the results of a cultural resources records search and literature review of the Project site and surrounding half-mile radius (study area) and a Cultural Resources Phase I Pedestrian Survey (Survey). These tasks were conducted to determine the presence of and potential for prehistoric and/or historic cultural resources within the Project site and to assess the potential for impacts to those resources from Project activities in compliance with applicable County, State, and federal codes, regulations, and statutes.

The Cultural Resources Survey, as conducted, was negative and no evidence of new or previously documented cultural resources was observed in the Project site.

Proposed Project Site Location and Description

The proposed Washington Middle School Transformation Project includes the demolition of one relocatable building and five buildings including Administration Building A, Classroom (Science/Shop) Building B, Auditorium Building C, Gymnasium Building D, and Cafeteria Building E. Also to be constructed are three new permanent buildings: a two- to three-story, 102,000 sq. ft. classroom/administration/cafeeteria building, a partial two-story 34,000 square foot gymnasium/locker room/classroom/library building, and a one-story, 14,000 square foot auditorium. New site improvements include a student drop-off, semi-subterranean parking structure, artificial turf soccer field, synthetic track, basketball courts, pickleball court, lunch shelter, planting, irrigation, and outdoor learning environments. LBUSD is the lead agency for the Proposed Project. Please reference the associated Environmental Document prepared for the Project for further Project description details.

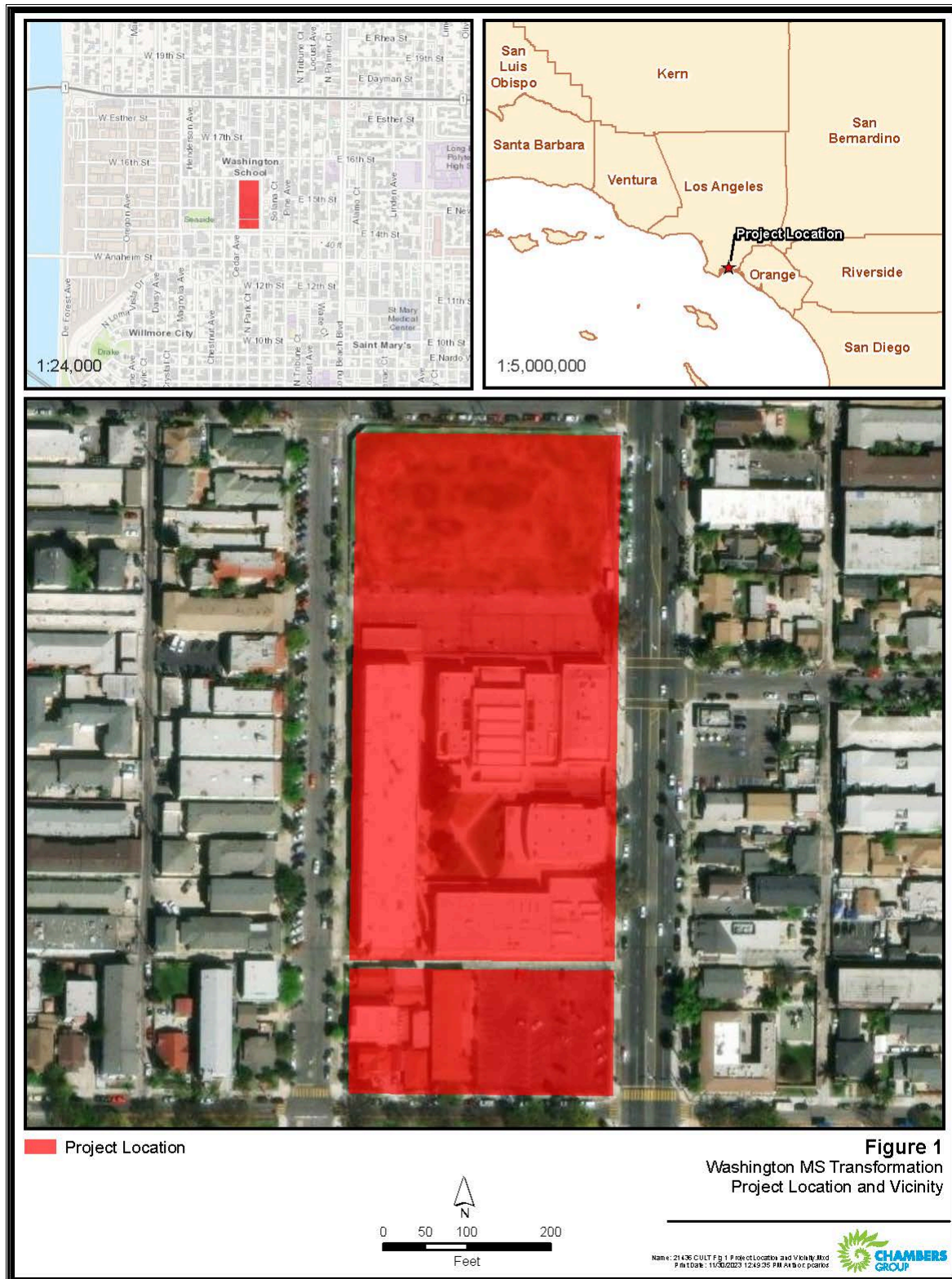
Washington Middle School is located at 1450 Cedar Avenue, Long Beach, California, and is situated in a residential area surrounded by housing on all sides of the property (Figure 1). The School was originally built in 1935-1936 and accommodates middle school students from grades 6 to 8. The site is approximately five acres in size and encompasses five permanent buildings and one relocatable/portable building. The five permanent buildings are approximately 116,000 sq. ft. in size and include three two-story buildings and two single-story buildings. The relocatable/portable building adds an additional 1,450 sq. ft. to the site. Current student enrollment is approximately 983 students. The projected student enrollment is approximately 1,100. The campus is undergoing modernization to implement the master plan to replace aging buildings with new ones and modernize buildings when feasible. The Proposed Project site is found on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Long Beach*, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, in Township 4 South, Range 13 West (USGS 2021) and within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 7269-003-900 and 7269-004-902.



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Regulatory Framework

Work for this Project was conducted in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The regulatory framework as it pertains to cultural resources under CEQA has been detailed below.

Under the provisions of CEQA, including the CEQA Statutes (Public Resources Code [PRC] §§ 21083.2 and 21084.1), the CEQA Guidelines (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 15064.5), and PRC § 5024.1 (Title 14 CCR § 4850 et seq.), properties expected to be directly or indirectly affected by a proposed project must be evaluated for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility (PRC § 5024.1).

The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from material impairment and substantial adverse change. The term *historical resources* include a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; a resource included in a local register of historical resources; and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (CCR § 15064.5[a]). The criteria for listing properties in the CRHR were expressly developed in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1995:2) regards "any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old" as meriting recordation and evaluation.

California Register of Historical Resources

A cultural resource is considered "historically significant" under CEQA if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR was designed to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify existing cultural resources within the state and to indicate which of those resources should be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The following criteria have been established for the CRHR. A resource is considered significant if it:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be able to convey the reasons for their significance. Such integrity is evaluated regarding the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a historical resource but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A *unique archaeological resource* is defined as follows:

- An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
 - Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
 - Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
 - Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing in the CRHR nor qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA PRC § 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, “A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects” (PRC § 21083.2[h]).

Impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from a proposed project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource, which contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted in 2015 and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category: tribal cultural resources (TCR). AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC § 21084.2). AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. AB 52 requires that lead agencies “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed in the jurisdiction of the lead agency. It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC § 21084.3). PRC § 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) define TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” which meet either of the following criteria:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k)
- 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 § 5024.1 (in applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe)

Environmental Setting

The Project site is located in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, within the western inland portion of the actively subsiding Los Angeles Basin. This basin is bound by the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, and the Palos Verdes Hills to the south (Yerkes et al. 1965). Geologic units underlying the project are Holocene and late Pleistocene-age deposits (Saucedo et al. 2016). Soils of the Project site are mapped predominately as Urban Land, from the Windfetch-Typic Haploxerolls complex, encompassing approximately 95 percent of the area; the upper-most northwestern corner has been mapped as Urban Land, derived from the Metz-Pico complex. Both soil types are well-drained and conform to 0-2 percent slopes (UC Davis SoilWeb 2023).

The Project site is situated atop a geologic formation of Pleistocene to Holocene-age structures comprised largely of marine and non-marine (continental) sedimentary rocks, older alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; this includes both unconsolidated and semi-consolidated units (Jennings 2010; California Department of Conservation 2022). In southern California, the middle Pleistocene is generally associated with a pre-human presence, although recent research suggests early human exploration of North America earlier in the Late Pleistocene than previously documented. Fossil specimens are also associated with the Pleistocene epoch, particularly in areas where deposits are referred to as “older Alluvium.” The Holocene is the most recent geologic period and one that is directly associated with human activity. The Holocene is also generally associated with “younger Alluvium,” which tends not to be fossil-bearing, except in instances where fossils have been redeposited.



Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Overview

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (Moratto 1984; Jones and Klar 2007). A prehistoric chronology was devised 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 (Wallace 1955, 1978). 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). 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).

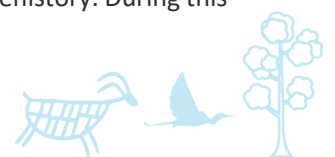
It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000- and 6,000-years BP, a predominantly hunting and gathering economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. The most heavily exploited species were likely those species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts in California, unlike other regions of the continent. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and vegetal foods were likely exploited. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests small groups practiced high residential mobility during this period (Wallace 1978).

The three major periods of prehistory for the greater Los Angeles Basin region have been refined by recent research using radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites in coastal southern California (Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994):

- Millingstone Period (6,000–1,000 B.C., or about 8,000–3,000 years ago)
- Intermediate Period (1,000 B.C.–A.D. 650, or 3,000–1,350 years ago)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 650–about A.D. 1800, or 1,350–200 years ago)

Around 6,000 years BP, a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on vegetal resources occurred. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter (Wallace 1978). This period, known to archaeologists as the Millingstone Period, was a long period of time characterized by small, mobile groups that likely relied on a seasonal round of settlements that included both inland and coastal residential bases. Seeds from sage and grasses, rather than acorns, provided calories and carbohydrates. Faunal remains from sites dating to this period indicate similar animals were hunted. Inland Millingstone sites are characterized by numerous manos, metates, and hammerstones. Shell middens are common at coastal Millingstone sites. Coarse-grained lithic materials, such as quartzite and rhyolite, are more common than fine-grained materials in flaked stone tools from this time. Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 6,000 years BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites post-dating roughly 3,000 years BP, archaeological evidence indicates the reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued but was more specialized and locally adapted to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Chipped-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. The exact time of their entry into the region is not known; however, they were present in southern California during the final phase of prehistory. During this



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



period, population densities were higher than before; and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). During the Intermediate Period, mortars and pestles appeared, indicating the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn – a high-calorie, storable food source – probably facilitated greater sedentism and increased social organization. Large projectile points from archaeological sites of this period indicate that the bow and arrow, a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period, had not yet been introduced; and hunting was likely accomplished using the *atlatl* (spear thrower) instead. Settlement patterns during this time are not well understood. The semi-sedentary settlement pattern characteristic of the Late Prehistoric Period may have begun during the Intermediate Period, although territoriality may not yet have developed because of lower population densities. Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The Late Prehistoric Period is better understood than earlier periods largely through ethnographic analogy made possible by ethnographic and anthropological research of the descendants of these groups in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Ethnographic Overview

The Proposed Project is located within an area of the City of Long Beach identified as part of Gabrielino traditional territory. In addition, the Juaneño or Acjachemen suggest that the areas immediately east and south of the Proposed Project are part of their traditional territory.

Gabrielino

The Gabrielino (sometimes spelled Gabrieliño, Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño), are Cupan speakers. The Cupan languages are part of the Takic family, which is part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. Their tribal territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers, all of the Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina. Villages or triblets were politically autonomous and made up of different lineages. Each lineage had its own leader and would seasonally leave the village to collect resource items (Bean and Smith 1978). Tribal boundaries were not fixed and overlapped with neighboring people, including Chumash (Barbareño, Ventureño, Purisimeño, Obispeño, Ineseño, Cruzeño, Emigdiano, and the Cuyama Chumash), Fernandeseño Tataviam, Serrano, Cahuilla, Acjachemen (Juaneño), and Luiseño cultural groups. These overlaps historically have been a source of confusion, contest, conflict, and opportunity, which has persisted to this day.

During the Spanish missionization period, people from the greater area would have been incorporated into the San Gabriel mission. Whether they were Serrano, Cahuilla, Fernandeseño Tataviam, Chumash or local Gabrielino, all would have been identified as Gabrielino, or as belonging to Mission San Gabriel. Indeed, even Fernandeseño people have been collectively grouped within Gabrielino ethnographic treatments. Today, Fernandeseño Tataviam, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kihz Nation, and the Gabrielino-Tongva Indian Tribe identify as individual groups.

Juaneño/Acjachemen

The Juaneño, or Acjachemen, are members of the Takic-speaking group that includes Gabrielino, Luiseño, Cupan, and Cahuilla, among others, and are named after the Spanish mission at San Juan Capistrano (Bean and Shippek 1978). The degree to which the Acjachemen are related to their Gabrielino neighbors to the north, or to their Luiseño neighbors to the south and east is debated. Bean and Shippek (1978) essentially subsume the Juaneño within the greater Luiseño discussion, while others (e.g., Kroeber 1925, Harrington, n.d, cited in Koerper and Mason 2004) suggest affinity with the Gabrielino. Nevertheless, Juaneño or Acjachemen territory generally ranged between Las Flores creek in the south, to Aliso Creek in the north, and from the coast, across the Santa Ana Mountains, to Temescal Valley in the east.

The Acjachemen practiced a semi-sedentary hunting and gathering subsistence strategy, with a focus on well-watered drainage systems that allowed seasonally available resources (Koerper and Mason 2004). One of the most important



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



food resources for the group were hard seeds. Availability of seed as a staple may have been a determinant as to when the group moved or split apart into smaller units in other parts of the territory (Koerper and Mason 2004). Additionally, acorns were gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorns were ground into flour using mortars and pestles. Protein was supplemented through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with the bow and arrow, or trapped. Shellfish were collected and eaten, and the shell was then used to make hooks for fishing, beads, and other ornaments (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Accurate population figures remain elusive; however, villages may have contained up to 300 people at certain times of the year. These tended to be located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. The San Juan Basin was densely populated, and villages were closely spaced because of the year-round availability of fresh water in San Juan Creek. Each village was typically located in the center of an established area from which resources for the group were gathered, usually within a day's journey. Subsequently, small groups would leave the village for a short time to hunt fish or gather plant materials (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Historic Overview

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1540–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848– present). Briefly, and in very general terms, the Spanish Period encompassed the earliest historic-period explorations of the West, followed by colonization, missionization and proselytization across the western frontier later during their occupation. The Spanish Period witnessed the establishment of pueblos such as Los Angeles and Monterey and a line of missions and presidios with attendant satellite communities, minor prospecting, and a foundational economic structure based on nascent ranchos and cattle herds, and a ship-based trade and exchange system. The Mexican Period initiated with a continuation of the same Spanish structures; however, commensurate with the political changes that led to the establishment of the Mexican state the missions and presidios were secularized, the lands parceled into ranchos, and Indian laborers released from Church lands only to be conscripted into the ranchos. Increased global trade introduced both foreign and American actors into the Mexican economic and political spheres, and both coincidentally and purposefully, smoothing the transition to the American Period. The American Period was ushered in, following the conclusion of the Mexican-American War of 1846, with a momentous influx of people seeking fortune in the Sierra foothills where gold was “discovered” in 1848. By the early 1850s people from all over the globe had made their way to California. Expansive industries were required to supply the early mining operations, such as forestry products and food networks. Grains, poultry, cattle, and water systems, which were initiated in the early Mexican Period, were intensified into a broad system of ranches and supply networks. Additionally, this period witnessed the development and expansion of port cities to supply hard goods and clothes, animals, and people that migrated and transported along improved trail and road networks throughout the interior regions of the state. California cycled through boom and bust for several decades until World War I when the Department of the Navy began porting warships along the west coast. Subsequently, California has grown, and contracted, predominantly around military policy along the west coast, and the Pacific Ocean. Following the industrial expansion related to World War II and the Cold War, technology and systems associated have come to the fore as economic drivers.

City of Long Beach

The chronology of school construction in LBUSD mirrors the growth and development of the City of Long Beach. The first school in Long Beach, located near Willow Street and Santa Fe Avenue, was founded in 1879 by the eleven families who constituted the American Colony. A year later, William E. Willmore established his town site the “American Colony” or “Willmore City.” In 1885, the Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD) was established. The first Board of Trustees was elected and consisted of John W. Bixby, A.M. Hough, and Frank C. Butler. The same year, the first school in the newly formed LBUSD was established by Mrs. John Bixby and Belle Lowe (PCR 2015).

The present City of Long Beach is located on a portion of the 300,000 acres of land granted to Manuel Nieto by the Spanish colonial government in 1784. This property would subsequently be divided into five smaller land grants, including Rancho Los Alamitos and Rancho Cerritos, on which Long Beach would later be established. Rancho Los



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Alamitos was purchased in 1840 by real estate speculator and cattleman Abel Stearns, who was in the process of amassing one of the largest landholdings in southern California, known collectively as Stearn's Ranchos. Rancho Cerritos was purchased in 1843 by Los Angeles merchant John Temple. The two ranchos owned by Stearns and Temple would later be sold to Jotham Bixby (PCR 2015).

The town site was purchased in 1884 by the Long Beach Land and Water Company, which began making significant improvements, including the construction of a wharf and hotel, and connecting the town to the Southern Pacific Railroad's Wilmington branch line. With the elements for growth now in place, the expansion was vast, especially after the opening of a Pacific Electric line to the city in 1902. Long Beach, which in the early 1900s had become one of the region's seaside resort locations, was incorporated as a city in 1908. The discovery of oil in 1921 and the construction of a modern harbor between 1925 and 1930 sparked a boom in the building industry in Long Beach, including associated residential, commercial, and industrial development. The demand for housing and the availability of capital resulted in the redevelopment of part of the downtown shoreline with apartment hotels (PCR 2015).

The stock market crash in 1929 and the 1933 earthquake had a damaging impact on the built environment, both financial and physical. In 1935, thanks to funding from the federal Works Progress Administration, parks and transportation facilities, and civic and recreational buildings in the city were reconstructed. In addition, the Federal Art Project subsidized art, literature, music, and drama and engaged public artists, producing a legacy of public art in Long Beach. By 1940, the local economy was sufficiently reinvigorated by the oil and air transportation industries. After 1941, the wartime defense industry served to fully restore it, unlike many southern California communities, which only truly rebounded in the postwar period. When residential and commercial construction resumed after the war, outlying areas of Long Beach experienced rapid growth during the latter part of the 1940s and through the 1950s to accommodate the increasing population and resulting generation of baby boomers (PCR 2015).

Brown vs. Board of Education was a landmark Supreme Court decision in 1954 in which the Court declared state laws establishing separate schools for white and black students unconstitutional. This ruling paved the way for social integration and was a major victory of the Civil Rights Movement, which peaked during the 1960s. The Brown vs. Board of Education decision, in combination with post-war economic prosperity and the "baby boom," had a profound effect on school modernization programs throughout California and in Long Beach (PCR 2015).

In the post-World War II period in America, the Moderne style of architecture became the predominant pattern applied to buildings of every type. During the 1950s and 1960s, distinct and identifiable stylistic variants of Modernism evolved. The aesthetic closest to the 1920s origins of Modernism in Europe was dubbed the International Style and was identified by its rectilinear form, flat roofs, open floor plans, use of steel and glass, and lack of applied ornamentation. Local variants of Modern design, while based upon International Style tenets, were generally less formal in their expression of Modernist tenets with results that vary widely in terms of materials, form, and spatial arrangements. The features of the Post-World War II Modern style are one-story; flat or shed-roofed, often with cantilevered overhangs, stucco or brick exterior, modular planning, classrooms with glass walls on one side, and clerestory windows on the opposite side, incorporation of outdoor classrooms, and exterior corridors with roofs supported by pipe columns (PCR 2015).

As a result of the Long Beach earthquake of 1933, standards for school construction were upgraded. Older schools had been constructed of unreinforced masonry and, therefore, suffered the worst damage. Shortly after the earthquake, the Field Act was passed by the California legislature to regulate school construction. A major impetus for change in public safety policy was the fact that 70 schools were destroyed and 120 were damaged, leading to the passage of important legislation and improved design and construction practices for schools. The Field Act required earthquake-resistant design and construction for all public schools, kindergarten through community college. On August 29, 1933, Long Beach citizens approved a \$4,930,000 bond measure for the rebuilding of schools. Applications for approximately thirty-five schools were filed with the Works Progress Administration (WPA)/Public Works Administration (PWA); federal grants up to thirty percent of labor and material costs were obtained. To minimize costs, building materials were salvaged from damaged schools, some schools were rehabilitated, and new schools were constructed with basic



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



amenities without cafeterias, libraries, auditoriums, swimming pools, or gymnasiums. Four years after the earthquake, school construction totaling \$3,281,000 was completed or under contract (PCR 2015).

In Long Beach, most damaged schools were replaced by concrete and steel WPA/PWA-style buildings between 1935 and 1936. The new building code rejected the use of lime mortar and required a structure to be able to withstand 100% lateral force in its fire walls, friezes, and cornices. Reinforced concrete was the most suitable material to meet these structural requirements. Most schools reconstructed in the wake of the earthquake exhibited the mix of classicism, Art Deco, and streamlining referred to as “WPA/PWA Moderne” (PCR 2015).

Earthquake reconstruction efforts for existing buildings encompassed foundation reinforcement, major structural reinforcement and architectural modification, replacement of plaster elements with more modern materials, removal or abrasion of exterior brick or masonry surfaces and application of gunite, and other tasks. The 1930s also witnessed the application of a variety of modern innovations to school plants, reflecting educational reforms of the time and encompassing advances in ventilation, illumination, hygiene, sanitation, school furnishings and landscaping. A new interest, grounded in California’s mild climate, was also prevalent, in one-story schools, more easily opened to the outdoors and on the provision of loggias and arcades for circulation (PCR 2015).

Washington Middle School was originally constructed in 1921, and was located at 8th and American; however, after the earthquake of 1933, and due to the irreparable damage, the school was rebuilt and relocated to 14th Street and Cedar Avenue between 1935-1936 (PCR 2015). Prior to its 1921 construction, the school was named American Avenue School and was also situated 8th Street and American Avenue (Long Beach Boulevard). The American Avenue School burned down on December 30, 1918, and a new school was designed by W. Horace Austin and John C. Austin; construction was completed in 1921. The school was designed in three sections for kindergarten, grammar, and high school, so if one building was demolished the other building could operate independently. On May 6, 1921, the Board of Education designated the American Avenue School as a junior high school and renamed it George Washington Middle School. In February 1926, a 3,000-square-foot shop building was designed by W. Horace Austin and John C. Austin. After the Long Beach earthquake, the school was completely destroyed. The campus was relocated to 14th Street and Cedar Avenue. In 1935, a campus of four buildings was designed by W. Horace Austin around an inner court named “Washington Square” (PCR 2015).

Methods of Review

Chambers Group requested a records search from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton on August 17, 2023. A half-mile study area was requested to provide additional context to the Project site and surrounding area and more information on which to base this review. Resources consulted during the records search conducted by the SCCIC included the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, local registries of historic properties, and a review of available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as well as historic photographs, maps, and aerial imagery. The task also included a search for potential prehistoric and/or historic burials (human remains) evident in previous site records and/or historical maps. In addition, Chambers Group submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Land Files (SLF) for the Project site and surrounding vicinity. Results of the NAHC SLF records search are detailed below and included in Attachment 2. The results of the SCCIC records search are also detailed below and included in confidential Attachment 3.

Additionally, on August 17, 2023, Chambers Group requested a paleontological records search from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). This information was requested with the intent to provide further context related to the paleontological setting of the area based on known fossil locations identified within the Project site and surrounding study area. The paleontological records provide insight into which associated geological formations are more likely to contain fossils as well as the associated depths and placement of the documented fossil localities relative to the geological formations mapped in the area. The results of the NHMLA records search are detailed below.



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



In addition to the records search review, Chambers Group archaeologists completed background research to determine if any additional historic properties, landmarks, bridges, or other potentially significant or listed properties are located within the Project site or half-mile study area. This background research included but was not limited to, the NRHP, California State Historic Property Data Files, California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historic aerial imagery accessed via NETR Online, Historic U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) State and Local Bridge Surveys. Additionally, Chambers Group archaeologists reviewed the City of Long Beach Historical Landmarks inventory, local historical newspaper clippings via Newspapers.com, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.com, and the California Digital Newspaper Collection.

Project Personnel

Chambers Group Cultural Resources Department Lead Lucas Tutschulte managed the Project tasks related to cultural resources. Chambers Group cultural resources specialists Richard Shultz, MA, RPA, and Kellie Kandybowicz conducted background research and coauthored the report. Ms. Kandybowicz also conducted the survey. Additionally, Mr. Shultz served as Principal Investigator for cultural resources and performed quality control for the report.

Cultural Resources Reports within the Study Area

The results of the records search request were received on September 12, 2023. The CHRIS records search indicates that 18 previous cultural resource investigations have been recorded within a half-mile radius of the Project site. Of these, one investigation includes the Proposed Project site and is bolded and italicized below. The details pertaining to the investigations are listed below in Table 1 and in confidential Attachment 3.

Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Study Title	Included Project site?
LA-00503	Dixon, Keith A.	1974	Archaeological Resources and Policy Recommendations of Long Beach	No
LA-02399	Winman, Lois J. and E. Gary Stickel	1978	Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey	No
LA-02665	Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper	1985	Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	No
LA-03102	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	1994	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	No
LA-03508	Van Wormer, Stephen R.	1985	Historical Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	No



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Study Title	Included Project site?
LA-07984	Michalsky, Jay and Deborah McLean	2005	Cultural Resource Assessment Seaside Park, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	No
LA-08475	Bonner, Wayne H.	2004	Cultural Resources Survey and Direct Ape and Indirect Ape Historic Architectural Assessments for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La60xc351a (CA Refrigerated Services), 625 West Anaheim Street, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	No
LA-08724	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La2807a (Superfreezers), 625 West Anaheim Street, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	No
LA-08729	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La0668c (first Baptist Church), 1000 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	No
LA-10527	Weinman, Lois J.	1978	Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Regional Cultural History, Los Angeles County, California	No
LA-11029	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2011	Record Search and Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LAC072, Located at 800 West 15th Street, Long Beach, California 90813	No
LA-11123	Supernowicz, Dana	2008	Cultural Resources Study of the American Self Storage Project, AT&T Mobility Site NO. EL0102B, 1917 Long Beach Boulevard, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California 90806	No



Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Study Title	Included Project site?
LA-11827	Ostashay, Jan	2012	HABS-Like Recordation Document, Written Historical and Descriptive Data with Large-Format Photographs, Theodore Roosevelt Elementary School	No
LA-11950	Bonner, Wayne	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02244A (LA244 Medical Clinic), 306 East Pacific Coast Highway, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	No
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	No
LA-12228	Bonner, Wayne, Williams, Sarah, and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02671A [LA243 Anaheim & Daisy (Fish Market)], 625 West Anaheim Street, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	No
LA-12808	Chasteen, Carrie, Clark, Tiffany, Hanes, Richard, and Mirro, Michael	2014	Cultural Resources Study of the Wilmington Oil and Gas Field, Los Angeles County, California in Support of Analysis of Oil and Gas Well Stimulation Treatments in California Environmental Impact Report	Yes
LA-13071	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02244A (LA244 Medical Clinic), 306 East Pacific Coast Highway, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	No

Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

The CHRIS records search also identified 43 previously recorded cultural resources located within a half-mile radius of the Proposed Project site. None of these resources were mapped within the Proposed Project site. The results are summarized below in Table 2 and are also illustrated in confidential Attachment 3.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a Half-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Recorded by and Year Recorded	Resource Description	Within Project site?
P-19-000693	CA-LAN-000693	Site	1974 (DIXON)	Knoll Park	No
P-19-000694	CA-LAN-000694	Site	1974 (Dixon)		No
P-19-000695	CA-LAN-000695	Site	1974 (Dixon)		No
P-19-004978	CA-LAN-004978H	Site	2020 (Jilian Hahnlen, BFSA)	Vistas del Puerto Temp-1	No
P-19-150346	-	Building	1996 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	1027 Chestnut St	No
P-19-150349	-	Building	1996 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	1202 Magnolia Ave	No
P-19-150351	-	Building	1996 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	803 Cedar Ave	No
P-19-150361	-	Building	1996 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	1916-1918 Magnolia Ave	No
P-19-150362	-	Building	1996 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	1025 Locust Ave	No
P-19-150394	-	Building	1996 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	1602 Pine Ave	No
P-19-187116	-	Building	1996 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187118	-	Building	1996 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187125	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a Half-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Recorded by and Year Recorded	Resource Description	Within Project site?
P-19-187127	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187128	-	Building	1997 (G. Feglemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187131	-	Building	"1996 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning);		No
P-19-187134	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)"	OHP Property Number - 107267	No
P-19-187148	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187165	-	Building	1996 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	OHP Property Number - 029637	No
P-19-187166	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	Kathy Boone Home	No
P-19-187167	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187187	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187189	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187198	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187200	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187206	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	OHP Property Number - 117065	No
P-19-187210	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187216	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	OHP Property Number - 118943	No



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a Half-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Recorded by and Year Recorded	Resource Description	Within Project site?
P-19-187218	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)		No
P-19-187223	-		1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	OHP Property Number - 114740	No
P-19-187236	-	Building	1997	OHP Property Number - 029810	No
P-19-187239	-	Building	1999 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	OHP Property Number - 098919	No
P-19-187240	-	Building	1999 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	OHP Property Number - 124579	No
P-19-187287	-	Building	1997 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	OHP Property Number - 122846	No
P-19-187297	-	Building	1999 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	OHP Property Number - 122892	No
P-19-187301	-	Building	1999 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	OHP Property Number - 122847	No
P-19-188906	-	Building	1999 (G. Felgemaker, Long Beach Planning)	1st Baptist Church of Long Beach	No
P-19-189430	-	Building	2007 (K. Crawford)	A-American Self Storage Bldg	No
P-19-190081	-	Building	2008 (Dana E Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)	St. Albert's Medical Clinic, Enterprise Savings and Loan	No
P-19-190716	-	Building	2012 (K. A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	1350 Daisy Ave	No
P-19-190717	-	Building	2004 (Christopher J. Hazel)	551 W Anaheim St	No
P-19-190718	-	Building	2004 (Christopher J. Hetzel)	Home Ice & Cold Storage Co.; California Cold	No



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a Half-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Recorded by and Year Recorded	Resource Description	Within Project site?
				Storage & Distribution Co.	
P-19-192743	CA-LAN-000693	Building	2004 (Christeen Taniguchi, MBA)	1601 San Francisco Ave	No

Background Research Results

LBUSD prepared a districtwide Cultural Resources Assessment to assess all potential cultural resources, both historic and prehistoric, located within all District campuses and facilities. According to the districtwide assessment, Building A and Building B of Washington Middle School (Property #108564) are eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR (PCR 2015).

Washington Middle School is situated on a 5.11-acre parcel bounded by Cedar Avenue to the west, Pacific Avenue to the east, W 15th Street to the north, and W 14th Street to the south. The primary building faces west towards Cedar Avenue. The school buildings are configured in a rectangle around a central courtyard. Designed in the WPA/PWA Moderne style by W. Horace Austin in 1935, the contributing buildings include Building A, the Administration Building, and Building B, the Science and Shop Building (PCR 2015).

Washington Middle School is representative of a WPA/PWA Moderne-style school designed after the 1933 Long Beach earthquake by Horace Austin in 1935. The period of significance is 1935 when the school was constructed. The school was evaluated against the following theme: The Challenging Years Between the Earthquake and World War II (1933-1945). Washington Middle buildings A and B appear eligible under Criterion C of the National Register and Criterion 3 of the California Register. The buildings are distinctive examples of the WPA/PWA Moderne-style designed by prominent architect Horace Austin and retain good integrity. The campus also has important examples of WPA artwork on the exterior, in addition to an elaborate lobby in the main building (Building A). Furthermore, the WPA/PWA Moderne-style architecture is significant to the architectural history of the LBUSD as it was the primary pattern used to rebuild the schools after the 1933 earthquake (PCR 2015).

Credited as being the first major architect with professional credentials to open an office in Long Beach, Horace W. Austin practiced architecture in Long Beach between 1906 and 1942. Over the years he had various partnerships with architects, including John C. Austin, Frederick M. Ashley, and Harvey H. Lochridge. He was elected to the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1920 and was the founding president of the Long Beach Architectural Club in 1923. His major Long Beach projects include City Hall, Press-Telegram Building, Times Building, YMCA, Wise Building, Billings Hotel, Buffum's Department Store, Long Beach Municipal Airport, Hancock Motors, Municipal Auditorium, Auditorium of Long Beach Polytechnic School, reconstruction of Wilson High School and Washington Junior High School, Ambassador Apartments. In 1942, at the age of 61 W. Horace Austin passed away in Long Beach (PCR 2015).

Building A – Administration Building

Two-story; WPA/PWA Moderne-style administration building; rectangular plan and massing; reinforced concrete; flat-roof with parapet and heightened parapet at all three entrances; smooth stucco surfaces; symmetrical; narrow grooves wrap the first and second floor providing horizontal emphasis; groupings of three windows with replacement metal windows with transoms (alteration); three distinctive entrances with Moderne details; central primary entrance has set



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



of wood single-light double doors (alteration) flanked by original single doors, Moderne awning, five rows of original hopper windows divided by fluted columns above the primary entrance doors, low relief profile of George Washington above windows, and two planters on either side of center staircase with eagle reliefs; the secondary entrance south of the primary entrance has double entrance doors (alteration), transom window with protruding metal box (missing four curved metal horizontal bands), sculptural relief surrounding entrance, and multi-light fixed window above doors (alteration); the secondary entrance north of the primary entrance has double entrance doors (alteration), transom window with protruding metal box and two curved metal horizontal bands (missing another two), sculptural relief surrounding entrance, multi-light fixed window above doors (alteration), stairs and streamline railing (PCR 2015).

Elaborate two-story lobby with Philippine mahogany veneer on walls, two Moderne-style chandeliers, tooled ceiling on Kanaec material, teal glazed geometric tiles, and Moderne staircase.

Building B – Shop and Science Building

Building B is comprised of a two-story classroom Science building and one-story shop building.

Building B, Shop Building: One-story shop building: WPA/PWA Moderne-style; rectangular plan and massing; flat-roof with parapet; smooth stucco surfaces; symmetrical; narrow grooves providing horizontal emphasis; multi-light industrial windows; two entrances on north elevation with replacement doors, signs above doors in Moderne-style font – “wood shop” and “print shop,” original transom windows, and low relief sculptural panels above doors; two entrances facing west east towards Pacific Avenue on east elevation with replacement doors, decorative Moderne-style details and low relief sculptural panels above doors (PCR 2015).

Building B, classroom Science building: Two-story Classroom Building: WPA/PWA Moderne-style; rectangular plan and massing; reinforced concrete; flat-roof with parapet and heightened parapet at entrances; smooth stucco surfaces; symmetrical; narrow grooves wrap the first and second-floor providing horizontal emphasis; groupings of three and two windows with replacement metal windows (alteration); “science” sign in Moderne-style font above entrance on north elevation; covered walkway connects the second floor of the south elevation of Building B to east elevation of Building A (PCR 2015).

NAHC SLF Search

Chambers Group submitted a request for a search of the SLF records housed at the California NAHC on August 17, 2023. The results of the search were returned on October 3, 2023, and were **negative**. The NAHC response provided contact information for the nine tribes that may have information on cultural resources on the Project site.

The NAHC provided a list of 12 contacts, representing nine tribal governments, who may have knowledge of cultural resources near the Project Site (Attachment 2). The nine Native American tribal governments identified by the NAHC include the:

- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
- Gabrielino - Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrieleno - Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrielino/ Tongva Nation
- Gabrielino - Tongva Tribe
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Belardes
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - 84A
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

Due to both the negative SLF results and the phase of the Proposed Project, no NAHC scoping notification letters have been sent to the Native American contacts provided by the NAHC with the SLF results.



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



AB 52 Consultation

AB 52 was enacted in 2015 (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), requiring an update to Appendix G (Initial Study Checklist) of the CEQA Guidelines to include questions related to impacts on tribal cultural resources (PRC § 21074), and establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process (PRC § 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2). The bill specifies that any project may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Public Resources Code § 21074 defines TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. As a Lead Agency, LBUSD is required to conduct AB 52 consultation with requesting tribal groups on a government-to-government basis.

PRC § 21074 defines a resource as a TCR if it meets either of the following criteria:

1. sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a tribe that are listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the national or state register of historical resources, or listed in a local register of historic resources; or
2. a resource that the lead agency determines, at its discretion, is a tribal cultural resource

LBUSD is conducting AB 52 tribal consultation as necessary for the Project. If consultation is requested, this report can be supplemented with the results if requested by LBUSD.

Paleontological Resources

On August 20, 2023, Chambers Group received the results of the paleontological records search from the NHMLA. The results show that no fossil localities lie directly within the Project site, however, there are fossil localities documented nearby from the same sedimentary deposit that underlays the Project site, either at the surface or at depth (Bell 2023). The records search covered only the records of the NHMLA. Based on the available information, the paleontological sensitivity could be considered low to moderate in the overall area considering the fossil localities recorded within the study area surrounding the Project site and the existence of similar fossil-bearing geologic units mapped underlying the Project site.

The geology of Long Beach has been mapped by Saucedo et al. (2016) at a scale of 1:100,000, showing old shallow marine deposits on wave-cut surface (Qom) underlying approximately 95 percent of the Project site; the northwestern corner of the Project site is mapped as young alluvium, Unit 2 (Qya2). Qom and Qya2 were deposited during the late to middle Pleistocene (126,000 years ago to 11,700 years ago) and Holocene (11,700 years ago to today) Epochs. Qom deposits are composed of poorly sorted, moderately permeable, reddish-brown, interfingered strandline, beach, estuarine and colluvial deposits composed of siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate. These deposits rest on the now emergent wave cut abrasion platforms preserved by regional uplift. Locally may include older alluvium. Qya2 deposits are composed of poorly consolidated, poorly sorted, permeable flood-plain deposits consisting of soft clay, silt and loose to moderately dense sand and silty sand (Saucedo et al. 2016). Deposits from the Holocene Epoch (less than 11,700 years ago) can contain remains of animals and plants; however, only those from the middle to early Holocene (older than about 5,000 radiocarbon years) are considered scientifically important or significant (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 2010). Holocene-age deposits may overlie older alluvium of Pleistocene age at unknown but potentially shallow depths. Pleistocene-age alluvium is also potentially present at the ground surface elevation. Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits have yielded scientifically important fossils elsewhere in the region, including mammoth, bison, and other large and small mammals, reptiles, and fish at the natural ground surface (Bell 2023).



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Survey Methodology

Chambers Group conducted a field Survey on November 22, 2023. The Survey was conducted by Cultural Resource Specialist Kellie Kandybowicz. LBUSD's Development and Planning Assistant Project Manager Vanessa Ramirez was also present for the site visit. The Survey was performed by conducting a visual inspection of the Proposed Project site as it pertains to the proposed Project design plans. This was done by walking the Project site starting the survey in the grass-covered field, parallel to W 15th Street, from Cedar Avenue to Pacific Avenue. Where soil was present, the area was thoroughly inspected for visible signs of cultural resources. The landscaped areas along the perimeter and in the interior of the school were inspected for evidence of historical resources. Also inspected was the south end of the Proposed Project site where residences and an asphalt-paved parking lot are currently located. The Survey was completed as required, providing a full visual inspection of the existing built environment of the Proposed Project site, and inspection of the conditions present at time of the survey.

Survey Results

The Survey resulted in no new cultural resources observed or recorded within the Proposed Project site. Visibility over the Proposed Project site was largely obscured by the existing built environment and maintained landscaped areas.

The northern end of the Project site presently contains an open field (Photograph 1) and was subject to visual inspection involving east-west transects in 10-meter intervals. Soils consisted of highly compacted medium brown sandy loamy clay. Landscaped areas along the perimeter of the east and west sides of the school, and the open area in the interior of the surrounding buildings, were well-maintained and allowed for minimal ground surface visibility (Photographs 2-4). Unobscured soil visibility within the Project site was approximately 10 percent.

Given the historic age of the original Washington Middle School development, there is potential that cultural resource surface deposits may be present underlying the existing development. Thus, it remains undetermined if cultural resources are present within the Proposed Project site at subsurface depths which may be disturbed by the Proposed Project.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Although background research and Survey has been completed with no new resources identified, as noted above, the soil surface visibility was almost entirely impeded by the existing development. Based on the limited ground surface visibility, the historic nature of the Washington Middle School structures, and the existence of previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the half-mile study area around the Proposed Project site, undocumented resources still have the potential to be discovered in or near the Project site. Due to the demonstrated sensitivity of the area, we recommend the following mitigation measures be implemented.

MM CUL-1 LBUSD shall retain the services of a qualified cultural resources consultant and require that all initial ground disturbing work be monitored by a cultural resources monitor. This includes all initial construction activities that will potentially expose or encounter intact subsurface sediments underlying the Project site. The cultural resources consultant shall provide a Qualified Archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008), and require that all initial ground-disturbing work be monitored by a cultural resources monitor (monitor) proficient in artifact and feature identification in monitoring contexts. The Consultant (Qualified Archaeologist and/or monitor) shall be present at the Project construction phase kickoff meeting.

MM CUL-2 Prior to commencing construction activities and thus prior to any ground disturbance in the Proposed Project site, the Consultant shall conduct initial Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to all construction personnel, including supervisors, present at the outset of the Project construction work phase, for which the lead contractor and all subcontractors shall make their personnel



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



available. This WEAP training will educate construction personnel on how to work with the monitor(s) to identify and minimize impacts to cultural resources and maintain environmental compliance and be performed periodically for new personnel coming on to the Project as needed.

- MM CUL-3** The contractor shall provide the Consultant with a schedule of initial potential ground disturbing activities. A minimum of 48-hours' notice will be provided to the archaeological consultant of commencement of any initial ground disturbing activities that have potential to expose or encounter intact subsurface sediments underlying the Project site. These activities may include grading, trenching, and mass excavation.

As detailed in the schedule provided, a monitor shall be present onsite at the commencement of ground-disturbing activities related to the Project. The Consultant shall observe initial ground disturbing activities and, as they proceed, adjust the monitoring approach as needed to provide adequate observation and oversight. All monitors will have stop-work authority to allow for the recordation and evaluation of finds during construction. The monitor will maintain a daily record of observations as an ongoing reference resource and to provide a resource for final reporting upon completion of the Project.

The Consultant, the lead contractor, and subcontractors shall maintain a line of communication regarding schedule and activity such that the Consultant is aware of all ground-disturbing activities in advance in order to provide appropriate oversight.

- MM CUL-4** In addition to cultural resources monitoring, if formally requested during Native American Consultation under AB 52, a Native American monitor(s) selected by the tribe should be present at the Project kickoff meeting, be provided with a schedule of initial ground-disturbing activities, and be onsite at the commencement of ground-disturbing activities related to the Project, and as the Project proceeds adjusting personnel and schedule as needed to provide sufficient oversight. The Consultant, lead contractor, and all subcontractors shall routinely update the Native American monitor and their scheduling representative(s) regarding scheduling for ground-disturbing activities, and changes to said schedule, such that there is sufficient advance notice that a Native American monitor can be scheduled accordingly.

- MM-CUL-5** If cultural resources are discovered, construction shall be halted within 50 feet of any cultural artifacts or features and within 100 feet of any potential human remains and shall not resume until the Qualified Archaeologist can determine the significance of the find and/or the find has been fully investigated, appropriately documented, and cleared.

- MM CUL-6** At the completion of all ground disturbing activities, the Consultant shall prepare a Cultural Resources Monitoring Report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed, and any and all prehistoric or historic archaeological finds, as well as providing follow-up reports of any finds to the SCCIC, as required.

HUMAN REMAINS – LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

In the event that human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, then the Proposed Project would be subject to California Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5, and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (NPS 1983). If human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner shall be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Medical Examiner-Coroner shall notify the NAHC, which shall notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (NPS 1983).



Washington Middle School Transformation Project
Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report
LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kellie Kandybowicz".

Kellie Kandybowicz
Cultural Resource Specialist
kkandybowicz@chambersgroupinc.com

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard D. Shultz".

Richard D. Shultz
Principal Investigator
rshultz@chambersgroupinc.com

Attachments

- Attachment 1:** Project Survey Photographs
- Attachment 2:** NAHC SLF Records Search Results Letter
- Attachment 3:** CONFIDENTIAL Record Search Results Figure



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



References

Bean, Lowell J., and Florence C. Shipek

- 1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell J., and Charles R. Smith

- 1978 Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bell, Alyssa

- 2023 Paleontological Records Search. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Byrd, Brian F., and L. Mark Raab

- 2007 Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 215-228. Altamira Press, New York.

California Department of Conservation

- 2023 Geologic Map of California. Accessed at <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/gmc/>.

California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

- 1995 Historic Properties Directory. State of California: Sacramento

Erlandson, Jon M.

- 1994 *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. Plenum Press, New York

Harrington, John P.

- n.d. *Gabrielino Vocabulary* (General) Recorded by J. P. Harrington from Jose Maria Zalvideo and Santos Kuhn. Lummis Collection MS 970.69(34). On file at Southwest Library and Museum, Highland Park, Los Angeles.

Jennings, Charles W., Carlos Gutierrez, William Bryant, George Saucedo, and Chris Wills

- 2010 Geologic Map of California. Geologic Data Map GDM-2.2010. California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey.

Jones, Terry L., and Kathryn A. Klar, editors

- 2007 *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.



Koerper Henry C., and Christopher E. Drover

- 1983 Chronology Building for Coastal Orange County: The Case from CA-ORA-119-A. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 19(2):1-34.

Koerper Henry C., and Roger D. Mason

- 2004 The Late Prehistoric Coastal Orange County Hokan Hypothesis: A Commentary. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 24(2):259-288.

Koerper Henry C., Roger D. Mason, and Mark L. Peterson

- 2002 Complexity, Demography, and Change in Late Holocene Orange County. In *Catalysts to Complexity: The Late Holocene on the California Coast*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, pp. 63–81. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Washington, D.C.

Mason, Roger D., and Mark L. Peterson

- 1994 *Newport Coast Archeological Project: Newport Coast Settlement Systems, Analysis and Discussion*, Volume I. Prepared for Coastal Community Builders, Newport Beach. The Keith Companies Archaeological Division, Costa Mesa. On file, Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine.

McCawley, William

- 1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press. The University of Michigan.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, San Diego.

National Park Service (NPS)

- 1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. 48 Federal Register 44716-42.

PCR Services

- 2015 *Cultural Resources Assessment for Long Beach Unified School District*. Prepared by PCR Services for Long Beach Unified School District.

Saucedo, George J., H. Gary Greene, Michael P. Kennedy, and Stephen P. Bezore.

- 2016 Geologic Map of the Long Beach 30' x 60' Quadrangles, California. Map Scale 1:100,000. Version 2.0. California Geological Society.



Washington Middle School Transformation Project

Cultural Resources Survey Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



United States Geological Survey (USGS)

2021 Geologic Map of the *Long Beach* 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, California.

University of California, Davis

2023 SoilWeb. Accessed <https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/>.

Wallace William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams. *Eastern New Mexico Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3):1-14. Portales.

Yerkes, R.F., T.H. McCulloh, J.E. Schoellhamer, and J. G. Vedder.

1965 Geology of the Los Angeles Basin, California; An Introduction. *Geological Professional Survey Paper* 420-A. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.



ATTACHMENT 1: CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS





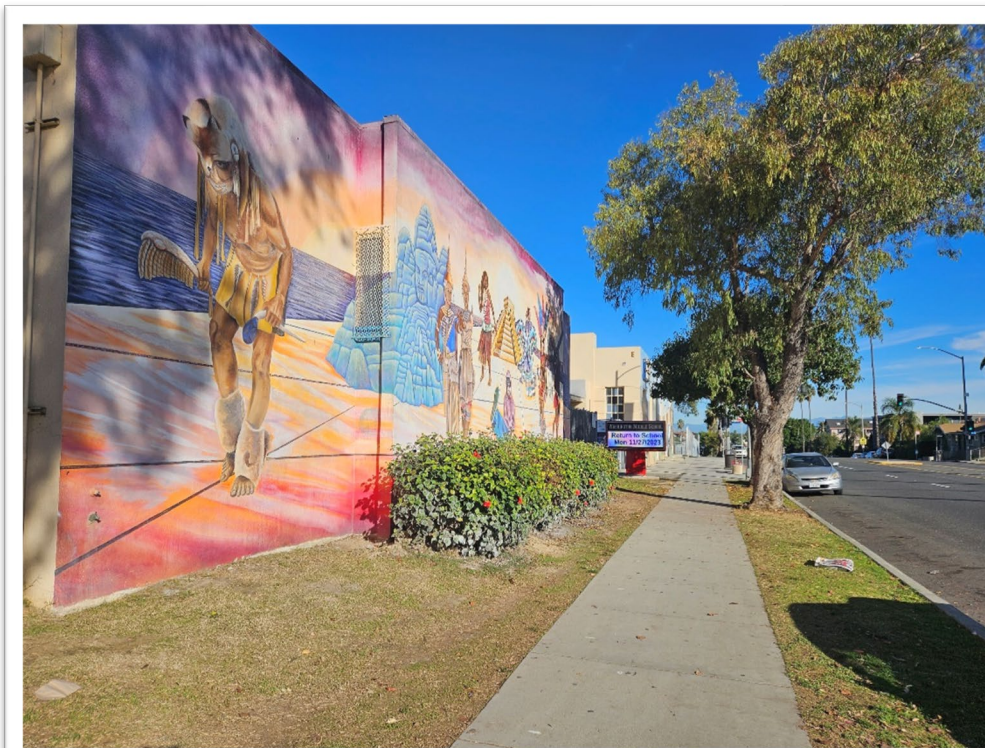
Photograph 1: Overview of field north of main school building. View to the east.



Photograph 2: Overview of interior landscaping. View to the east.



Photograph 3: Overview of exterior landscaping on west side of main school building. View to the south/southeast.



Photograph 4: Overview of exterior landscaping and mural on east side of main school building. View to the north.

ATTACHMENT 2: NAHC SLF RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS LETTER





CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
*Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki*

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseno

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 3, 2023

Kellie Kandybowicz
Chambers Group, Inc.

Via Email to: kkandybowicz@chambersgroupinc.com

Re: LBUUSD Washington Middle School Transformation Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Kandybowicz:

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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
10/3/2023**

Tribal Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Last Updated
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielinoindians.org	Gabrielino	8/18/2023
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielinoindians.org	Gabrielino	8/18/2023
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTtribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrielino	
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	3/28/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	3/16/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	5/30/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522	kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	3/17/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884	jbman.chairwoman@gmail.com	Juaneno	3/28/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	7/14/2023

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 LBUSD Washington Middle School Transformation Project, Los Angeles County.

ATTACHMENT 3: CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

