

## **Appendix C Cultural Resources Technical Report**

---



# Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project

## Cultural Resources Technical Report

*prepared for*

**County of Los Angeles**  
Department of Beaches and Harbors  
13837 Fiji Way  
Marina Del Rey, California 90292

*prepared by*

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**  
250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012

**September 2024**



RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC. SINCE 1994

## Confidentiality

The following document contains sensitive and confidential information concerning archaeological sites. This report should be held confidential and is not for public distribution. Archaeological site locations are exempt from the California Public Records Act, as specified in Government Code 6254.10, and from the Freedom of Information Act (Exemption 3), under the legal authority of both the National Historic Preservation Act (PL 102-574, Section 304[a]) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (PL 96-95, Section 9[a]). Sections of this report contain maps and other sensitive information. Distribution should be restricted appropriately.

Please cite this report as follows:

Ogaz, A. and N. Jordan

*2024 Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project Cultural Resources Technical Report, Los Angeles County, California.* Rincon Consultants Project No. 23-14801. Report on file at the South-Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

# Table of Contents

---

Executive Summary .....	1
1 Introduction .....	3
1.1 Project Background .....	3
1.2 Project Description and Location .....	3
1.3 Area of Potential Effects .....	12
1.4 Personnel .....	18
2 Regulatory Setting .....	19
2.1 Federal .....	19
2.1.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act .....	19
2.1.2 National Register of Historic Places .....	19
2.2 State .....	20
2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act .....	20
2.2.2 California Health and Safety Code .....	22
2.2.3 California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 .....	23
3 Natural and Cultural Setting .....	25
3.1 Natural Setting .....	25
3.2 Cultural Setting .....	25
3.2.1 Indigenous History .....	25
3.2.2 Ethnographic Setting .....	28
3.2.3 Post-Contact Setting .....	31
3.2.4 Spanish Period (1769–1822) .....	31
3.2.5 Mexican Period (1822–1848) .....	32
3.2.6 American Period (1848–Present) .....	32
4 Methods .....	35
4.1 Background and Archival Research .....	35
4.1.1 Archival Research .....	35
4.1.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search .....	35
4.1.3 Native American Outreach/Sacred Lands File Search .....	35
4.1.4 Local Historical Group Outreach .....	36
4.1.5 Geoarchaeological Review .....	36
4.2 Field Survey .....	36
5 Findings .....	37
5.1 Known Cultural Resources Studies .....	37
5.1.1 Study LA-01580 .....	37
5.1.2 Study LA-01624 .....	37
5.1.3 Study LA-01625 .....	37



5.1.4	Study LA-02904 .....	38
5.1.5	Study LA-03099 .....	38
5.1.6	Study LA-04409 .....	38
5.1.7	Study LA-06239 .....	38
5.1.8	Study LA-06240 .....	39
5.1.9	Study LA-10102 .....	39
5.1.10	Study LA-10852 .....	39
5.1.11	Studies LA-12951a and LA-12951b .....	39
5.2	Known Cultural Resources .....	40
5.3	Sacred Lands File Search .....	41
5.4	Native American Outreach.....	41
5.5	Local Historical Group Outreach .....	42
5.6	Aerial Imagery and Historical Topographic Maps Review .....	43
5.7	Geoarchaeological Review .....	45
5.8	Survey Results .....	46
6	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	51
6.1	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act .....	51
6.2	California Environmental Quality Act.....	52
7	References .....	54

## Figures

Figure 1	Project Vicinity .....	5
Figure 2a	Regional Location – Zuma Beach .....	7
Figure 2b	Regional Location - Will Rogers State Beach .....	8
Figure 2c	Regional Location - Dockweiler State Beach .....	9
Figure 2d	Regional Location - Manhattan Beach.....	10
Figure 2e	Regional Location - Redondo Beach .....	11
Figure 3a	Project Location and Area of Potential Effects – Zuma Beach .....	13
Figure 3b	Project Location and Area of Potential Effects – Will Rogers State Beach .....	14
Figure 3c	Project Location and Area of Potential Effects – Dockweiler State Beach .....	15
Figure 3d	Project Location and Area of Potential Effects – Manhattan Beach .....	16
Figure 3e	Project Location and Area of Potential Effects – Redondo Beach.....	17

## Tables

Table 2	Developmental History of the Project Site and Surroundings .....	44
---------	--	----

## Photographs

Photograph 1	Project Area Overview Facing South – Zuma Beach .....	48
Photograph 2	Project Area Overview Facing South-Will Rogers State Beach .....	48
Photograph 3	Project Area Overview Facing Southwest-Dockweiler State Beach.....	49
Photograph 4	Project Area Overview Facing North – Manhattan State Beach.....	49
Photograph 5	Project Area Overview Facing North-Redondo Beach .....	50
Photograph 6	Closeup of Dune Community at Manhattan Beach, Facing Southwest .....	50

## Appendices

Appendix A	California Historic Resources Information System Results
Appendix B	Sacred Lands File Results and Section 106 Native American and Local Interested Party Consultation Documentation

*This page intentionally left blank.*

# Executive Summary

---

The Coastal Frontiers Corporation retained Rincon Consultants Inc. (Rincon) to perform a cultural resources study for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project (project) for the Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors at five locations in Los Angeles County, California. Locations from west to east include Zuma Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, Dockweiler State Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach. For the purposes of this report, the area that encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance at all five beaches is collectively referred to as the project area. The project area consists of a “Representative Fill Area for Single Event” which identifies the typical footprint for a single SCOUP project, while the “Maximum Fill Area for Multiple Events” denotes the area within which multiple SCOUP projects may be implemented over the course of the project. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is contained within the project area.

The project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots adjacent to the project areas by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment, such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 1343 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated for the entire project area. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any sand placement within 5 feet of any standing structures or features within the project area. Cultural resources work performed in support of the project has been completed pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corps of Engineers is the lead federal agency for the purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA and the Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors is the lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

This report includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information System records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center; a search of the Native American Heritage Commission’s Sacred Lands File; Native American outreach; local historical group outreach; a review of historical maps and aerial imagery; background research, including a geoarchaeological review, and an in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information; pedestrian survey; and an archaeological sensitivity analysis.

The results of the California Historical Resources Information System records search and background research did not identify any known cultural resources within the project area and APE. A total of six resources were identified as adjacent to the project area and APE (one at Zuma Beach, four at Dockweiler State Beach, and one at Redondo Beach) during the CHRIS records search and Local Historical Group Outreach with the City of Redondo resulted in the identification of two resources adjacent to the project area and APE at Redondo Beach. While cultural resources are located adjacent to the project area and APE, the project will not impact/affect these resources due to the lack of ground disturbance and no potential for visual impact/effect proposed by the project. The SLF search was positive but did not specify which of the project areas/APEs were positive for sacred sites. Approximately 40 percent of the project area has been previously studied, and approximately 47 percent has been previously surveyed in the last 38 years.

A review of historical topographic maps and aerial images reveals the project area has been used as public beach access areas since at least the early twentieth century. Although the project area is underlain by Miocene marine rocks from the Oligocene to Pliocene epochs (Zuma Beach and the

northern half of Will Rogers State Beach) and Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits from the Pleistocene to Holocene epochs (southern half of Will Rogers State Beach, Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach), the project area has been substantially disturbed as observed through natural marine processes and the historic use as public beach access areas. The aeolian environment in the project area is consistently losing its sand to the ocean, resulting in a receding shoreline.

No cultural resources were identified within the project area or APE during the field survey. Given the level of past disturbance to the project area, APE and vicinity, which has likely resulted in substantial modification of surface sand and subsurface soils, coupled with the findings of this study, the project area and APE are considered to have a low potential to support the presence of intact subsurface archaeological resources.

Based on the information summarized above, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no historic properties affected*** for the undertaking under Section 106 of the NHPA. In the event of a post review discovery during ground disturbance associated with the undertaking, the procedures under 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.13 should be followed by the lead federal agency.

Under CEQA, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** and ***no impact to archaeological resources***. As standard best management practices under CEQA, Rincon has recommended measures in the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery during construction.

# 1 Introduction

---

The Coastal Frontiers Corporation retained Rincon Consultants Inc. (Rincon) to perform a cultural resources study for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project (project) for the Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) at five locations in Los Angeles County, California. This report includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC); a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF); Native American outreach; local historical group outreach; a review of historical maps and aerial imagery; background research, including a geoarchaeological review, and an in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information; pedestrian survey; and an archaeological sensitivity analysis. Cultural resources work performed in support of the project has been completed pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corps of Engineers is the lead federal agency for the purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, and LADBH is the lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

## 1.1 Project Background

LADBH recently completed a *Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors Coastal Resiliency Study* (Study) (Moffatt & Nichol 2023) to determine which beaches were most in need of nourishment, followed by a detailed evaluation of the screened beaches for compatibility with a Sand Compatibility and Opportunist Use Program (SCOUP). Beach nourishment programs that leverage opportunistically available sand sources, such as those generated from upland land development projects, harbor maintenance dredging projects, and flood control maintenance operations, have been used successfully in Southern California for more than 20 years. In 2006, the California Coastal Sediment Management Workgroup formally developed a SCOUP as part of their Coastal Sediment Management Master Plan. The purpose of SCOUP is to streamline environmental compliance and regulatory approval of relatively small beach nourishment projects (typically up to 150,000 cubic yards per year) using opportunistically available sand sources.

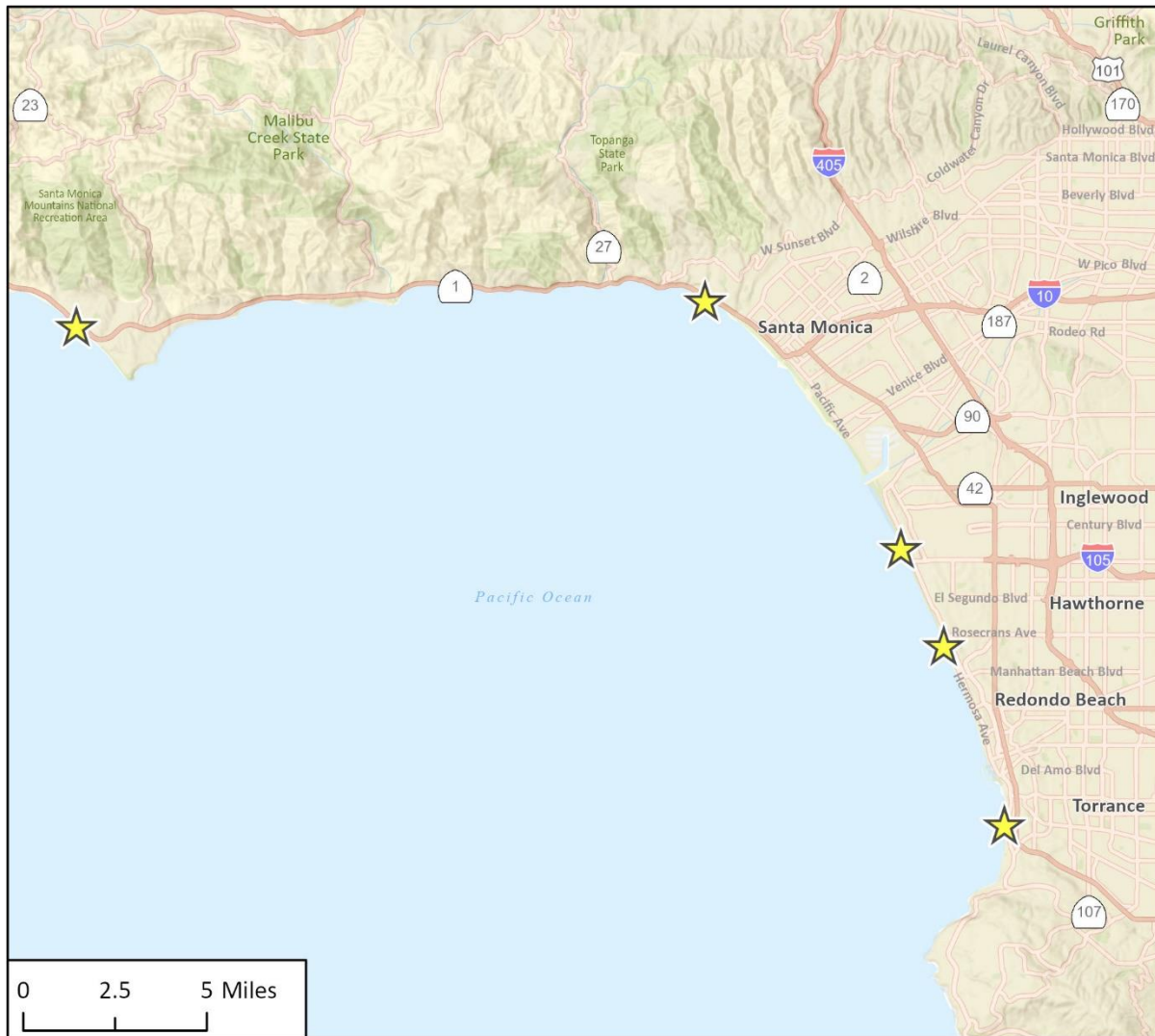
To determine which beaches were most in need of nourishment, a detailed evaluation of the screened sites for compatibility with a SCOUP plan was conducted and presented in a *Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program for Los Angeles County Beaches – Planning Study & Framework Report* (Coastal Frontiers Corporation 2023). A decision matrix was developed using 12 criteria, weighted based on their relative importance, which reflect both the potential benefits of SCOUP activities and the possibility of adverse effects. The 10 most vulnerable sites from the Study were scored, and the top five sites were selected for inclusion in this project. From west to east, the project beaches include Zuma Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, Dockweiler State Beach, Manhattan Beach, and Redondo Beach.

## 1.2 Project Description and Location

The following project description has been adapted from information provided by LADBH. The project is located in unincorporated Los Angeles County at five beaches owned and operated by the LADBH (Figure 1). For the purposes of this report, the area that encompasses the maximum extent

of ground disturbance at all five beaches is collectively referred to as the project area. In the discussion that follows, the “Representative Fill Area for Single Event” identifies the typical footprint for a single SCoup project, while the “Maximum Fill Area for Multiple Events” denotes the area within which multiple SCoup projects may be implemented over the course of the project. This larger area is included to provide flexibility in the individual placement locations such that SCoup projects can be implemented where they are needed most. The project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots adjacent to the project areas by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment, such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 1343 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated for the entire project area. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Construction equipment will not operate within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features within the project area. The project areas per beach location are described further below.

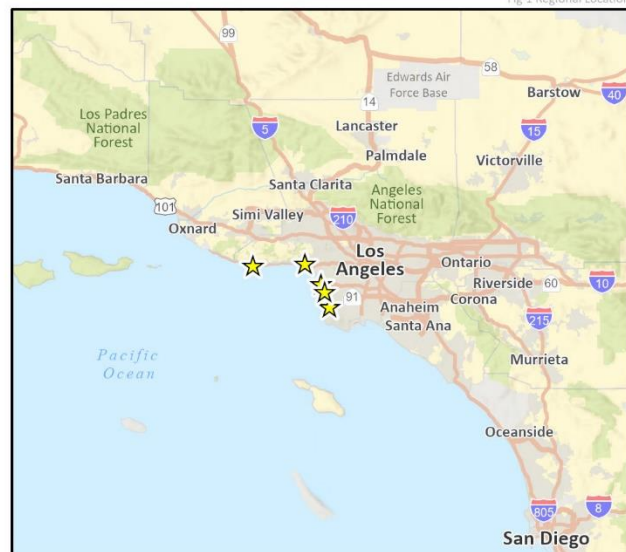
**Figure 1 Project Vicinity**



Imagery provided by Esri and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 BIO BRA  
Fig 1 Regional Location

★ Project Location





## **Zuma Beach**

Zuma Beach is approximately 19 miles west of Santa Monica and approximately 24 miles northwest of Los Angeles International Airport (Figure 2a). The beach is located within the USGS *Point Dume, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, and the Public Land Survey System depicts the beach within Sections 1,2 and 12 of Township 2 South, Range 19 West, San Bernardino Meridian. The temporary disturbance area at Zuma Beach is 162 acres.

## **Will Rogers State Beach**

Will Rogers State Beach is approximately 2 miles north of Santa Monica and approximately 8 miles north of Los Angeles International Airport (Figure 2b). The beach is located within the USGS *Topanga, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, and the Public Land Survey System depicts the beach within Section 34 and 35 of Township 1 South, Range 16 West, and Section 2 of Township 2 South Range 16 West, San Bernardino Meridian. The temporary disturbance area at Will Rogers State beach is 434 acres.

## **Dockweiler State Beach**

Dockweiler State Beach is approximately 6 miles south of Santa Monica and approximately 0.5 miles west of Los Angeles International Airport (Figure 2c). The beach is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Venice, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, and the Public Land Survey System depicts the beach within Sections 3 and 10 of Township 2 South and Township 3 South, Range 15 West, San Bernardino Meridian. The temporary disturbance area at Dockweiler beach is 261 acres.

## **Manhattan Beach**

Manhattan Beach is approximately 10 miles southeast of Santa Monica and approximately 3 miles south of Los Angeles International Airport (Figure 2d). The beach is located within the USGS *Venice, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, and the Public Land Survey System depicts the beach within Sections 23, 24, and 25 of Township 3 South, Range 15 West, San Bernardino Meridian. The temporary disturbance area at Manhattan beach is 290 acres.

## **Redondo Beach**

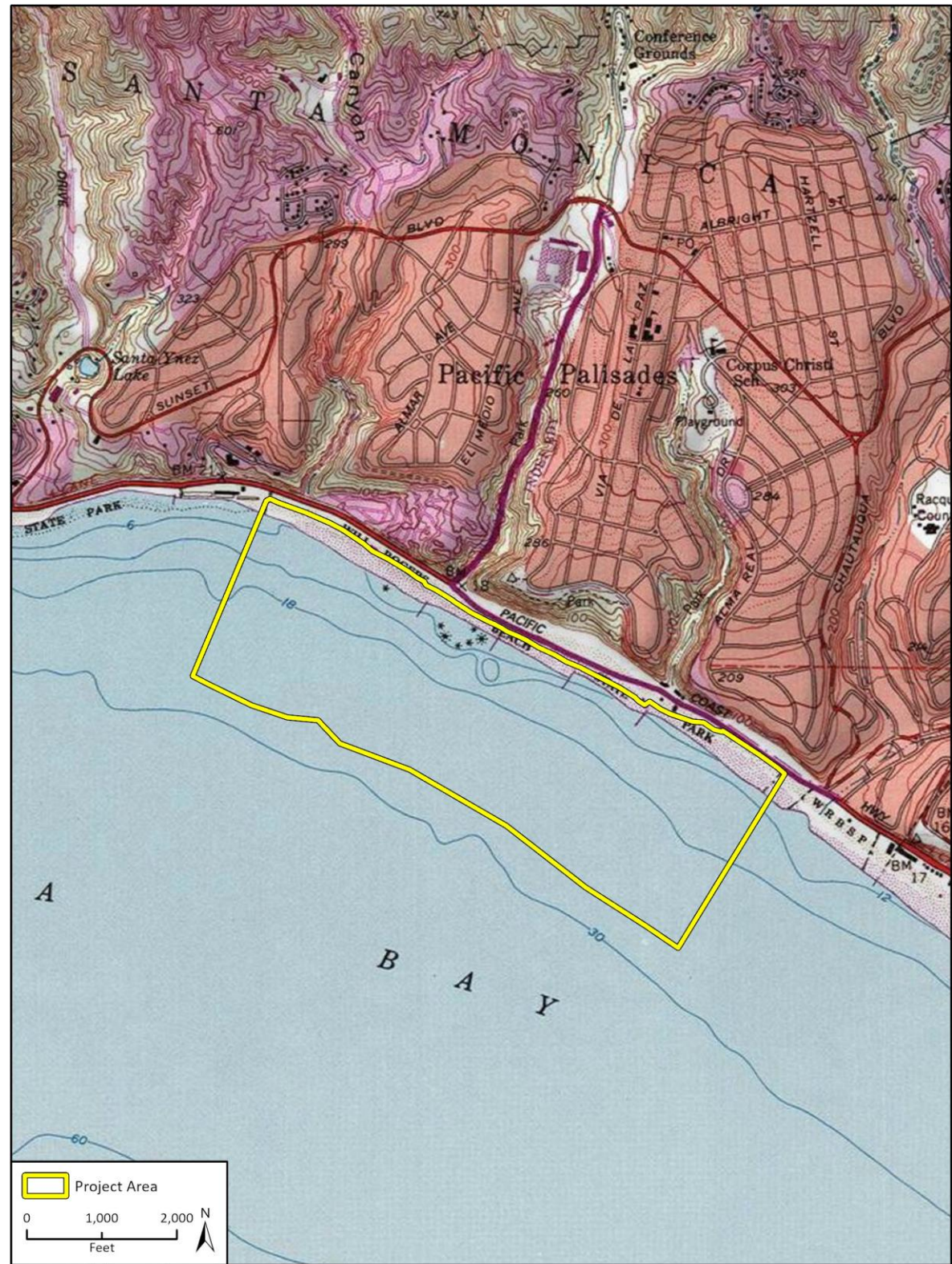
Redondo Beach is approximately 13 miles southeast of Santa Monica and approximately 7 miles south of Los Angeles International Airport (Figure 2e). The beach is located within the USGS *Redondo Beach, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, and the Public Land Survey System depicts the beach within Sections 7, 18 and 19, of Township 4 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Meridian. The temporary disturbance area at Redondo beach is 196 acres.

Figure 2a Regional Location – Zuma Beach





Figure 2b Regional Location - Will Rogers State Beach

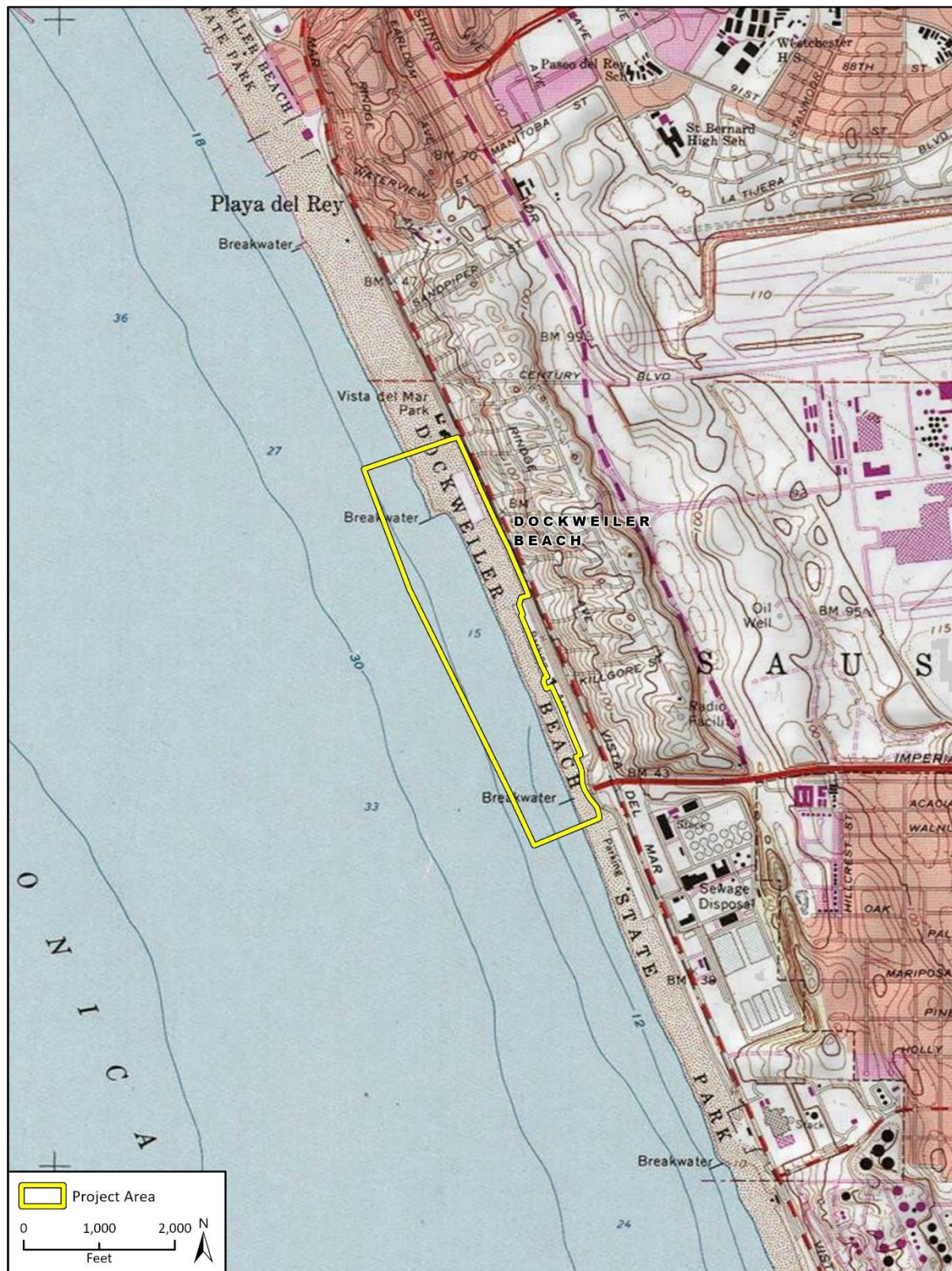


Base map provided by National Geographic Society, Esri, and their licensors © 2025. Topanga Quadrangle. T01S R16W S34-S35; T02S R16W S02. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 1 Project Site Topo\_Will Rogers



Figure 2c Regional Location - Dockweiler State Beach

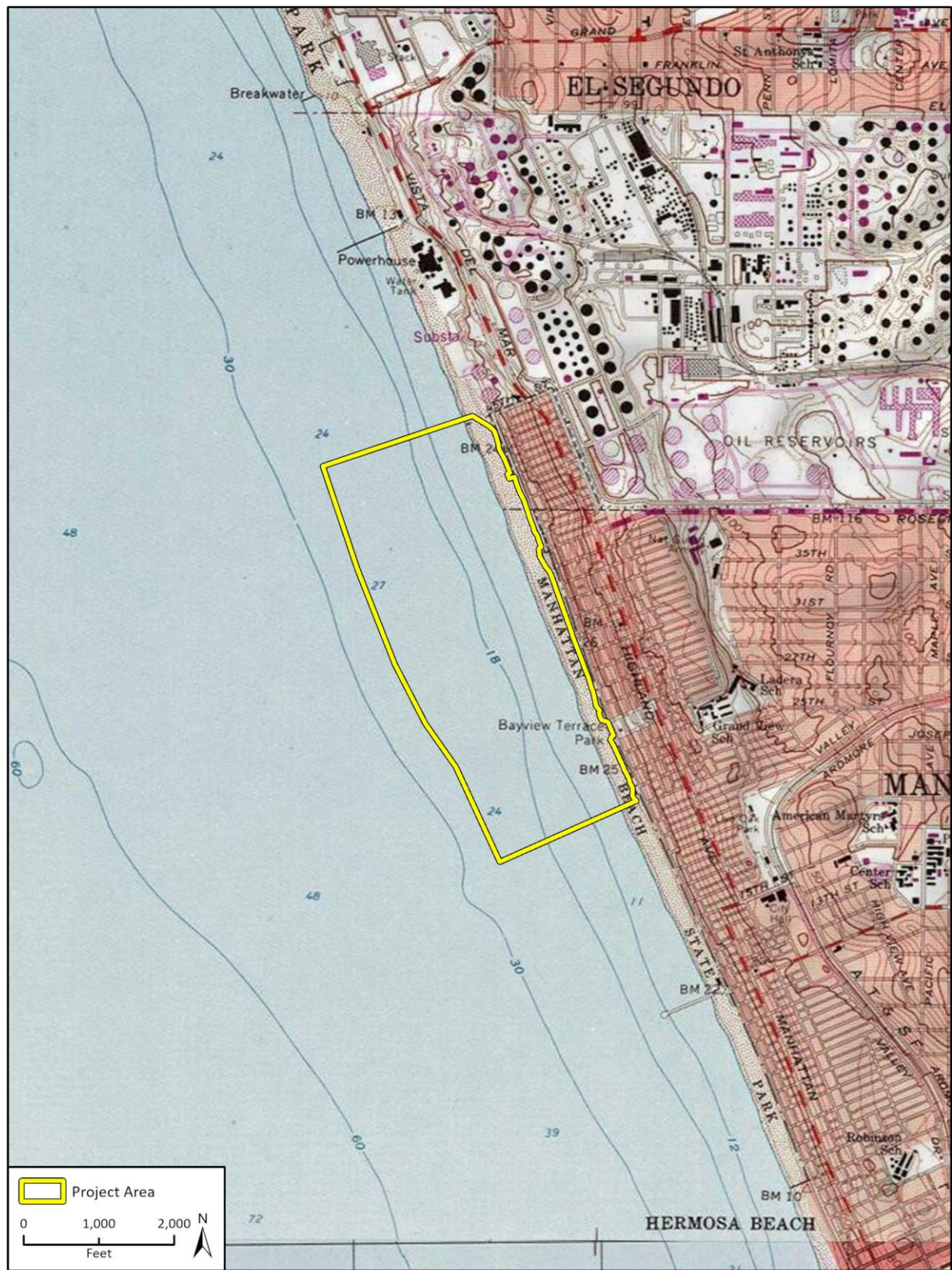


Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri, and their licensors © 2024. Venice Quadrangle. T03S R15W S03 & S10 T03S R15W S14 & S23-S25.  
The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 1 Project Site Topo



Figure 2d Regional Location - Manhattan Beach

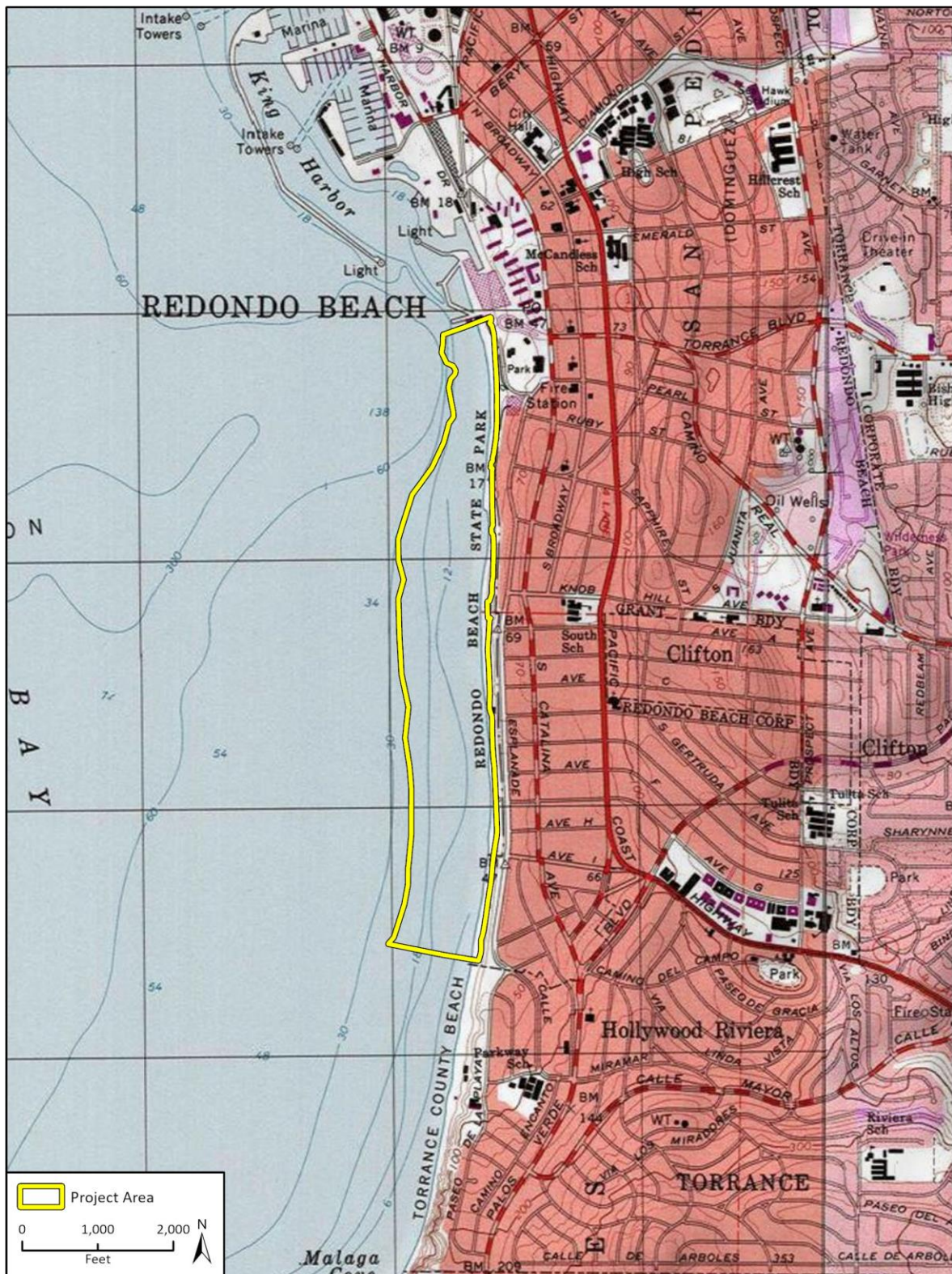


Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri, and their licensors © 2025. Venice Quadrangle. T03S R15W S14 & S23-S25.  
The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or  
features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 1 Project Site Topo\_Manhattan



Figure 2e Regional Location - Redondo Beach



## 1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. Determination of the APE is influenced by the project's setting, the scale and nature of the undertaking, and the different kinds of effects that may result from the undertaking (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.16[d]).

The APE was developed by Rincon in coordination with LADBH to identify resources in the area that have potential for historic significance, that should be evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and that may be directly or indirectly affected by the undertaking, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.16(d).

The project area contains several built environment resources, including boardwalks/walkways, jetties, bonfire pits, volleyball net posts, restrooms, lifeguard buildings, drainage structures, stairwells and guardrails, beach piers and parking lots, which are adjacent to the APE. Because construction equipment will not operate within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features within the project area, the proposed project would not affect the adjacent built environment resources. Therefore, the APE is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact (see Figure 3a through Figure 3e). The APE area at each location is described below.

### **Zuma Beach**

The APE for Zuma Beach is not coterminous with the project area as it omits the following built environment features: jetties and walkways.

### **Will Rogers State Beach**

The APE for Will Rogers State Beach is not coterminous with the project area as it omits the following built environment feature: jetties.

### **Dockweiler State Beach**

The APE for Dockweiler State Beach is not coterminous with the project area as it omits the following built environment features: a paved walkway, lifeguard building, and jetty.

### **Manhattan Beach**

The APE for Manhattan Beach is not coterminous with the project area as it omits the following built environment feature: volleyball net structures.

### **Redondo Beach**

The APE for Redondo Beach is not coterminous with the project area as it omits the following built environment features: restroom structures and jetties.



**Figure 3a Project Location and Area of Potential Effects – Zuma Beach**



Figure 3b Project Location and Area of Potential Effects – Will Rogers State Beach



**Figure 3c Project Location and Area of Potential Effects – Dockweiler State Beach**

Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2025.

23-14801-CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



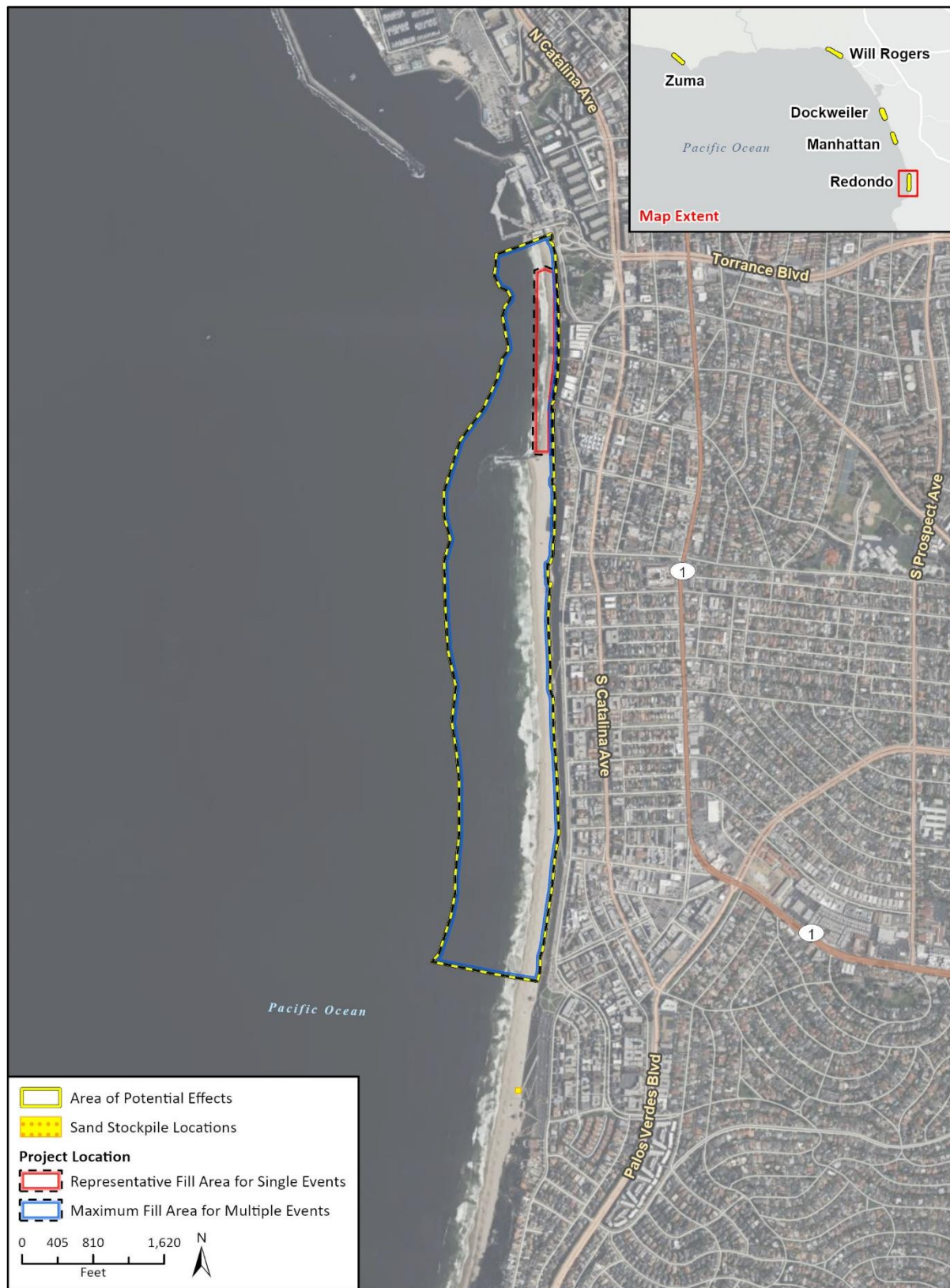
Figure 3d Project Location and Area of Potential Effects – Manhattan Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2025.

23-14801-CA  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 3e Project Location and Area of Potential Effects – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2025.

23-14801-CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

## 1.4 Personnel

Rincon Principal Nichole Jordan MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist and Architectural Historian and Principal Shannon Carmack, BA, provided management oversight for this cultural resources study and reviewed this report for quality control. Archaeologist and Project Manager Andrea Ogaz, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist, is the primary author of this report, completed the cultural resources records searches, Native American and local group outreach, and field surveys. Ms. Jordan and Ms. Ogaz meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 2020). Archaeologist Sage Diehl, BA, assisted with the field surveys. Archaeologist Catherine Johnson, PhD, and Rachel Bilchak, BA, BS, Registered Archaeologist, contributed to the report. Geographic Information Systems Analyst Gina Gerlich prepared the figures found in this report.

## 2 Regulatory Setting

---

This section includes a discussion of the applicable federal, State, local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources that must be followed before and during implementation of the project.

### 2.1 Federal

This project involves the use of funds provided by the federal government. Projects that involve federal funding or permitting (i.e., have a federal nexus) must comply with the provisions of the NHPA, as amended (16 United States Code 470f). The NHPA established a federal program for the preservation of historic properties, including built environment, archaeological, and traditional cultural resources. Towards this end, the NHPA establishes both institutions and defined processes to direct federal agencies and support State and local governments in their historic preservation programs and activities. These institutions and processes include the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officers, the NRHP, and Section 106 review process.

#### 2.1.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 (16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies to account for the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. *Historic properties* are defined as buildings, structures, districts, sites, or objects which are included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Section 106 is implemented through 36 CFR Part 800, which outlines the process for historic preservation review, including participants, identification efforts, and the assessment and resolution of adverse effects. Per 36 CFR 800.16(y), a *federal undertaking* is defined as any project requiring or receiving a federal permit, license, approval, or funding. Federal agencies must take steps to determine if the undertaking would result in an adverse effect to historic properties and take measures to avoid or resolve those effects as feasible.

#### 2.1.2 National Register of Historic Places

Authorized by Section 101 of the NHPA, the NRHP is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP recognizes the quality of significance in American, state, and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Per 36 CFR Part 60.4, a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

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



In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity. The NPS recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several of these seven qualities—if not all—defined in the following manner:

<b>Location:</b>	The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
<b>Design:</b>	The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property
<b>Setting:</b>	The physical environment of a historic property
<b>Materials:</b>	The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property
<b>Workmanship:</b>	The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory
<b>Feeling:</b>	A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
<b>Association:</b>	The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Certain properties are generally considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP, including cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, relocated structures, or commemorative properties. Additionally, a property must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The NPS states that 50 years is the general estimate of the time needed to develop the necessary historical perspective to evaluated significance (NPS 1997: 41). Properties less than 50 years must be determined to have “exceptional importance” to be considered eligible for NRHP listing.

## 2.2 State

### 2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1 requires lead agencies to 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 culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are California Historical Landmarks 770 and above; both 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 15064.5(c) 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* Section 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* Section 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 Section 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 impact 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* (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]).

## California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established in 1992 and codified by PRC Sections 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 (PRC 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 (PRC 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 [OHP] 2011). Furthermore, resources may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR even if they do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility (OHP 2011).



Generally, the OHP recommends resources over 45 years of age be recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility (OHP 1995: 2).

A property is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets one or 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

### **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, as summarized in *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form:

- i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC section 5020.1(k), or
- ii. 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 Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1, 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 project." California Native American Tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

## **2.2.2 California Health and Safety Code**

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 County Coroner 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 NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.

### 2.2.3 California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant [MLD]) that 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.

*This page intentionally left blank.*

## 3 Natural and Cultural Setting

---

This section provides background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the project area. It places the project area in the broader natural environment that has sustained populations throughout history. This section also provides an overview of regional indigenous history, local ethnography, and post-contact history. This background information describes the distribution and type of cultural resources documented near the project area to inform the cultural resources sensitivity assessment.

### 3.1 Natural Setting

The project area lies within the Los Angeles Basin at an approximate elevation of 8 feet above mean sea level. The project area retains much of its natural setting as a marine environment; however it has undergone extensive maintenance and modification due to use as public beaches. Vegetation near the project areas consists of non-native ice plant, grasses, weeds and manicured landscapes and hardscapes.

### 3.2 Cultural Setting

#### 3.2.1 Indigenous History

The project area is located in what is generally described as the Northern Bight archaeological region, one of eight organizational divisions of California designated by Jones and Klar (2007). The California Bight is bounded by the Southern California coastline and encompasses the previously designated Southern Coast archaeological region described by Moratto (1984). The Northern Bight archaeological region primarily includes the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, and portions of Los Angeles, extending from the coastline at Vandenberg Space Force Base inland to the Cuyama River Valley and south to the Santa Monica Mountains and the Los Angeles Basin. Following Glassow et al. (2007), the prehistoric cultural chronology for the Northern Bight is generally divided into six periods: Paleo-Indian (ca. 10,000–7000 before common era [BCE]), Millingstone Horizon (7000–5000 BCE), Early Period (5000 BCE–2000 BCE), Middle Period (2000 BCE–1 common era [CE]), Middle-Late Transition Period (1–1000 CE), and Late Period (1000 CE–Historic Contact). These periods are discussed in further detail below.

#### **Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 10,000–7000 BCE)**

The Paleo-Indian Period describes the earliest evidence of human occupation of the Northern Bight and includes the cultural trends and subsistence strategies of contemporary populations from approximately 10,000 to 7000 BCE (Glassow et al. 2007). Archaeologists largely define the Paleo-Indian Period in North America by projectile points associated with extinct large mammal remains, such as mammoth, bison, and dire wolves in the Southwest and Plains regions (Erlandson et al. 2007, Huckell 1996). These projectile points have been classified as the Clovis style, which exhibit a lanceolate shape with a flute initiated from the base that extends as far as the midline (Justice 2002).

The earliest accepted dates for human occupation in California were recovered from archaeological sites on two of the Northern Channel Islands, located off the southern coast of Santa Barbara

County. Over 90 paleo-coastal sites dating between 13,000 to 8200 years before present (BP) have been documented in the Northern Channel Islands (McLaren et al. 2019). Archaeological deposits from the Daisy Cave site on San Miguel Island establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 BP (Erlandson 1991; Erlandson et al. 2007), and the Arlington Springs Woman (CA-SRI-173) has a calibrated date approximately 11,000 BP derived from the human remains and rodent bones recovered from within the same deposits on Santa Rosa Island (Erlandson et al. 2007; Glassow et al. 2007; Johnson et al. 2002). Shell middens identified on the mainland of California have yielded dates from 8000 to 7000 BCE (Erlandson et al. 2007).

Recent data from paleo-Indian shell middens, bone middens, lithic scatters, and quarry workshops on the Channel Islands indicate that the area supported substantial human populations during later paleo-coastal times (McLaren et al. 2019). Data from the last 20 years also suggests that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting, fishing, and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (Jones and Ferneau 2002; Erlandson et al. 2007). Shellfish are particularly prevalent, suggesting a heavy reliance on this resource, with varying intensities of reliance on fish, marine mammals, seabirds, and waterfowl (McLaren et al. 2019).

Assemblages on the Channel Islands include chipped-stone bifaces, cores and flake tools, ground-stone artifacts, bone gorges, Olivella shell beads, woven sea grass cordage, and red ochre. While no fluted points have been found on the Channel Islands, a few have been found along California's mainland coast (McLaren et al. 2019). One fluted projectile point fragment was recovered from site CA-SBA-1951 on the Santa Barbara Channel coastal plain (Erlandson 1994:44; Erlandson et al. 1987). Archaeological deposits at the Daisy Cave site further yielded an assemblage of "the oldest known fishhooks in the Americas" (Erlandson et al. 2007: 57).

### **Millingstone Horizon (7000–5000 BCE)**

Originally identified in 1929, the Millingstone Horizon, as described by Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968), is characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting plant resources, such as seeds and nuts. This identification was suggested by the appearance and abundance of well-made milling implements (e.g., metates, milling slabs, and hand stones like manos and mullers) in the archaeological record, particularly in areas along the coast of California. Archaeologists generally accept that human occupation of California during the Paleo-Indian period originated from small, dispersed occupations. With milling implements occurring in high frequencies for the first time, archaeologists infer the Millingstone Horizon experienced a significant population increase in the Central Coast region (Glassow et al. 2007). Excavations at the Tank Site (CA-LAN-1) in Topanga Canyon from 1947 to 1948 (Treganza and Bierman 1958), for example, confirmed the presence of over 2000 milling implements that correspond with the Millingstone Horizon.

Flaked stone assemblages, which include crude core and cobble-core tools, flake tools, large side-notched projectile points, and pitted stones (Glassow et al. 2007; Jones et al. 2007), and shell middens in coastal sites suggest that contemporary people in the Northern Bight practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Faunal remains identified at Millingstone Horizon sites point to a broad-spectrum of hunting and gathering of shellfish, fish, birds, and mammals, though large faunal assemblages are uncommon. This mixed food procurement strategy demonstrates adaptation to regional and local environments.

Along the Northern Bight, Millingstone Horizon sites are most common on terraces and knolls, typically set back from the current coastline (Erlandson 1994: 46). However, 40 sites dating to this period have been identified in various settings, including rocky coasts, estuaries, and nearshore interior valleys (Glassow et al. 2007). The larger sites usually contain extensive midden deposits,

possible subterranean house pits, and cemeteries. Most of these sites probably reflect intermittent use over many years of local cultural habitation and resource exploitation.

### **Early Period (5000 BCE–2000 BCE)**

The Early Period of the Northern Bight is marked by a lower frequency of radiocarbon dated archaeological sites and changes in artifact forms. Differences in artifact forms, and particularly in ground stone implements, likely represent changes in subsistence (Glassow et al. 2007). The material culture recovered from Early Period sites within the Northern Bight provides evidence for continued exploitation of inland plant and coastal marine resources and the incorporation of “newly important food resources” found in specific habitats (Glassow et al. 2007: 197). In addition to the use of metates and manos, prehistoric populations began to use mortars and pestles, such as those recovered from the Sweetwater Mesa (CA-LAN-267) and Aerophysics (CA-SBA-53) sites (Glassow et al. 2007).

Artifact assemblages recovered from Early Period sites also include bipointed bone gorges used for fishing, Olivella beads, bone tools, and pendants made from talc schist. The frequency of projectile points in Early Period assemblages also increased, while the style began to change from lanceolate forms to side-notched forms (Glassow et al. 2007). The projectile point trend has become apparent at numerous sites along the Northern Bight coastal regions and a few inland sites (e.g. CA-SBA-210 and CA-SBA-530). In many cases, manifestations of this trend are associated with the establishment of new and larger settlements, such as at the Aerophysics site (Glassow et al. 2007; Jones et al. 2007).

### **Middle Period (2000 BCE–1 CE)**

The remains of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in archaeological deposits along the coastal Northern Bight during the Middle Period, suggesting a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources and the development of socioeconomic and political complexity in prehistoric populations (Glassow et al. 2007). Shell fishhooks were introduced, as opposed to the bone fishhooks found in earlier assemblages, and projectile points changed from side-notched dart points to contracting stem styles.

Flaked stone tools used for hunting and processing—such as large side-notched, stemmed, lanceolate or leaf-shaped projectile points, large knives, edge modified flakes, and drill-like implements—occurred in archaeological deposits in higher frequencies and are more morphologically diversified during the Middle Period. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive became common. Circular fishhooks that date from between 1000 and 500 BCE, compound bone fishhooks that date between CE 300 and 900, notched stone sinkers, and the tule reed or balsa raft, indicative of major developments in maritime technology, became common during this period (Arnold 1995; Glassow et al. 2007; Jones and Klar 2005:466; King 1990:87–88).

Populations continued to follow a seasonal settlement pattern until the end of the Middle Period; large, permanently occupied settlements with formal architecture, particularly in coastal areas, appear to have been the norm by the end of the Middle Period (Glassow et al. 2007). Prehistoric populations began to bury the deceased in formal cemeteries with artifacts that may represent changes in ideology and the development of ritual practices (Glassow et al. 2007).

### **Middle-Late Transition Period (1 CE–1000 CE)**

The Middle-Late Transition Period is marked in the archaeological record by major changes in settlement patterns, diet, and interregional exchange. Contemporary populations of the Northern Bight continued to occupy more permanent settlements with the continued use of formal cemeteries and burial of goods. The manufacture of the plank canoe, or tomol, allowed contemporary populations to catch larger fish that occupied deeper sea waters (Glassow et al. 2007). Following the introduction of the plank canoe, harpoons make a more pronounced appearance as their use increases. The plank canoe also appears to have influenced commerce between the mainland Northern Bight coastal regions and the Channel Islands (Glassow et al. 2007: 204). Evidence at Middle-Late Transition Period sites in the Northern Bight indicate that populations replaced atlatl (dart) technologies with the bow and arrow, which required smaller projectile points.

### **Late Period (1,000 CE–Historic Contact)**

Archaeologists distinguish Late Period sites in the Northern Bight with small, finely worked projectile points and temporally diagnostic shell beads. Although shell beads were typical of coastal sites, trade brought many of these maritime artifacts to inland locations, especially during the latter part of the Late Period. Projectile points diagnostic of both the Middle and Late periods found within the Northern Bight region and down the central and southern coasts of California include large, contracting-stemmed types typical of the Middle Period, as well as small, leaf-shaped Late Period projectile points (Jones and Ferneau 2002: 217). The small, finely worked projectile points typically associated with bow and arrow technology are believed to have been introduced to the area by the Takic migration from the deserts into Southern California.

Other common artifacts identified at Late Period sites in the Northern Bight include bifacial bead drills, bedrock mortars, hopper mortars, lipped and cupped *Olivella* shell beads, and steatite disk beads. The presence of beads and bead drills suggest that low-level bead production was widespread throughout the region (Glassow et al. 2007). Unlike the large Middle Period shell middens, Late Period sites are more frequently single-component deposits with evidence for only one period of occupation or use. There are also more inland sites, with fewer and less visible sites along the Pacific shore during the Late Period.

## **3.2.2 Ethnographic Setting**

The project area lies in the traditional territory of the Chumash and the Tongva/Gabrieño.

The Ventureño Chumash, are a linguistically and culturally distinct Chumash group. The Chumash spoke six closely related Chumashan languages that have been divided into three branches—Northern Chumash (consisting only of Obispeño), Central Chumash (consisting of Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, and Ventureño), and Island Chumash (Golla 2007). The name “Ventureño Chumash” denotes the people who were administered by the Spanish from the Mission San Buenaventura during the historic period. Their territory includes the areas of present-day Malibu (Zuma Beach). Ventureño Chumash extensively occupied interior areas, which had creek corridors that provided intermittent or perennial fresh water sources. A series of trailways into these areas facilitated trade between coastal and other neighboring groups such as the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino (Tongva) to the south (Roman 2017).

Early Spanish accounts from European-Native contact describe the Santa Barbara Channel as heavily populated. Estimates of the Chumash total population range from 8,000 to 10,000 (Kroeber 1925:

551) to 18,000 to 22,000 (Cook and Heizer 1965, Grant 1978a). Santa Cruz Island had at least six villages observed by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 (Johnson 1982). Typical house structures were large (up to 55 feet in diameter) and could accommodate 70 people (Kroeber 1925, Grant 1978b). The village of šukuw, (or shuku), at Rincon Point, was encountered by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. This village had 60 houses and seven canoes, with an estimated population of 300 (Grant 1978b). Western coastal Chumash lived in hemispherical dwellings covered by interwoven grasses, such as tule, carrizo grass, wild alfalfa, and fern (Grant 1978b). Other structures in a village included small sweathouses and a large ceremonial chamber (Kroeber 1925: 557).

Ventureño Chumash groups were socially and religiously multifaceted (Gamble et al. 2001, Arnold and Green 2002). Historic Spanish period accounts suggest the overarching social structure to be patrilineal chiefdoms. These have been separated into three sub-chief categories: “Big Chief,” who lead groups of settlements, “Chief,” who was head of a single village, and “Lesser Chief,” who was subordinate to the others (Gamble et al. 2001). Social or economic status may also have been indicated through mortuary practices, although this is debated by archaeologists. Mourning rituals consisted of burials in cemeteries with grave goods, such as Olivella shell beads, and beads made from other local shells. Other recorded mortuary rituals included burying individuals in the floor of a residence and burning the deceased’s house and possessions (Gamble et al. 2001, Arnold and Green 2002).

Chumash exploited multiple subsistence strategies. The acorn was an especially important resource. It could be gathered, stored, ground into meal, or cooked into paste. Other seeds or fruits like pine nuts and wild cherries would be gathered and processed with a mortar. Hunting and fishing were also an important aspect of Chumash subsistence. Hunters would use a bow and arrow for land mammals like deer, coyote, and fox (Grant 1978b). Sea mammals were hunted with harpoons, while deep-sea fish were caught using nets, hooks, and lines. Shellfish were gathered from beaches using digging sticks, and mussels and abalone were pried from rocks using wood or bone wedges (Johnson 1982). Other subsistence technology included skillet-like flat stones called *comals*, sandstone storage bowls, and wooden plates and bowls. Archaeological evidence suggests the Ventureño Chumash practiced lithic production of tools from quartzite, chalcedony, and chert in separate lithic workspaces near their occupation sites (Roman 2017). Woven baskets were also used for food storage and food preparation. Tightly woven baskets for holding or draining water were made with coiling or twining techniques (Grant 1978b).

The Chumash were heavily affected by the arrival of Europeans. The Spanish missions and later Mexican and American settlers dramatically altered traditional Chumash lifeways. The Chumash population was considerably reduced by the introduction of European diseases. However, many Chumash descendants still inhabit the region (Grant 1978a).

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-colonized inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants. Archaeological evidence points to the Tongva arriving in the Los Angeles Basin sometime around 500 BCE, 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 separated from religious leadership (King 2011).

At the time of Spanish colonization, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich religion, 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-Colonization Period (McCawley 1996: 157).

Today the Gabrieleño/Tongva people continue to inhabit the Los Angeles Basin (Tongvar) and continue to advocate for the preservation and continued practice of their cultural heritage and language. At least five groups tie their ancestral lineage to the Gabrieleño/Tongva people: The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, the Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrieleño/Tongva Nation of the Greater Los Angeles Basin, The Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, and the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council.

### 3.2.3 Post-Contact Setting

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

### 3.2.4 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 Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

By the eighteenth 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 Gaspar 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.

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).

### 3.2.5 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 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.

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.

### 3.2.6 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 United States 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's 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).

#### 3.2.6.1 *Local History*

Los Angeles was founded by a group of settlers from the nearby Mission San Gabriel in 1781 and came under Mexican control in 1821, after Mexico won its independence from Spain. The pueblo of

Los Angeles had a population of 141 people at the time of its first census in 1841 (LA Tourism and Convention Board 2021). In February 1850, just two years after the close of the Mexican-American War, the County of Los Angeles was established as one of California's original 27 counties. The city of Los Angeles was incorporated on April 4, 1850.

While many of the area's large Spanish- and Mexican-era ranchos remained intact after the United States took possession of California, the cattle industry that supported them faced serious obstacles in the years following California's admission to the Union. A severe drought in the 1860s resulted in the decimation of livestock herds, not to mention losses of income and increased debt for landowners. Boundary disputes generated by the influx of new settlers to the region also played a factor in the dissolution of large-scale rancho tracts, many of which had been purchased or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of rancho lands were subdivided into agricultural parcels or town sites in the 1860s and after (Dumke 1944). Even so, many ranchers recovered from the drought, and ranching resumed an important role in the economy of the city and region. Cattle-raising was particularly important in Los Angeles, which was then the state's primary dairy farming center (Rolle 2003). By 1876, Los Angeles County had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944).

Between 1890 and 1900, in spite of the economic decline of the 1890s, Los Angeles's population doubled from 50,000 to over 102,000 (City of Los Angeles 2016). This expansion helped transform downtown Los Angeles into a vibrant central business district. As commercial offices, retailers, and light manufacturing plants increasingly located there, downtown Los Angeles began to grow upward, a trend that was perhaps best represented by the 1904 completion of the 12-story Continental Building. Many city leaders feared the prospective "Manhattanization" of the central business district, fearing a dense and congested cityscape would damage Los Angeles's reputation as a retreat from the apparent social ills that plagued Eastern cities. In 1905, the Los Angeles City Council responded by adopting a building ordinance that capped heights at 150 feet, putting Los Angeles on a path toward dispersed development. The height ordinance remained on the books until 1957 (City of Los Angeles 2016, Hebert 1985).

By the first decade of the twentieth century, local leaders, including the Los Angeles City Council and the Chamber of Commerce, promoted industrial development as a major basis of the city's growth. Early on, homegrown sectors, such as oil, film, and tourism boomed, undergirding a period of rapid population expansion. In turn, the city's well-developed industrial infrastructure and the rapid growth of the Southern California market convinced several of major eastern manufacturers—especially automobile, rubber, and aircraft producers—to build branch factories in and around Los Angeles (Nicolaides 1999, Fogelson 1967). By 1937, the dollar value of Los Angeles's industrial output ranked fifth among United States cities (Verge 1994).

The Great Depression years slowed local industry and subdivision, though Los Angeles fared better than many other United States cities through the 1930s (Fogelson 1967). Even so, as noted above, businesses began leaving downtown for emerging, peripheral neighborhoods—notably the Miracle Mile shopping district. Such new commercial concentrations and corridors could offer space and ample parking in newly developed land outside the Central City, qualities that were emphasized in advertisements. This decline worsened with the ongoing flight out of downtown's historic residential areas by affluent Angelenos. The once-posh Bunker Hill was a particularly glaring example of phenomenon. By the 1930s, many of neighborhood's turn-of-the-century mansions were deteriorating and had been converted to apartments and boardinghouses. City officials weighed razing the neighborhood as a means of containing what they considered to be blighted conditions (City of Los Angeles 2016).

A few years later, in 1941, World War II brought significant economic and population growth to the region. The development of the Los Angeles Basin's industrial base coupled with well-developed maritime facilities at the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach made the region an advantageous site for war production facilities. The city's advantages were buttressed by the recent completion of the Hoover Dam and Colorado River Aqueduct, which contributed to the vast quantities of electricity and power that proved necessary for wartime industrial and population expansion. By the late 1930s, the Los Angeles area was already the national leader in aircraft production, thanks to a flood of foreign defense contracts that arrived with the onset of World War II in Europe (Verge 1994). In addition, the onset of war revived a moribund naval shipbuilding sector. Shipyards at San Pedro Bay were put to use in building an expanded Pacific Fleet. The lure of war production reshaped the city's population and the composition of its industrial workforce. As was the case in many locations outside Los Angeles, a combination of political activism and acute labor shortages allowed African-American and women workers to acquire well-paid factory and shipyard jobs long treated as the exclusive province of white men (Verge 1994).

During the late twentieth century, much of the industrial area east of downtown underwent a major reorganization as the city's Arts District. Through much of the mid-twentieth century, industrial development in Los Angeles had been dominated by auto assemblies, furniture manufacturers, chemical processors, and trucking facilities. Global economic changes sapped the profitability of many stateside industrial outfits and led to a number of factory closures in Los Angeles. Elsewhere in the city, relatively higher-rent areas, such as Venice and Hollywood, saw housing costs soar, forcing out established residents, many of them artists. In the 1970s, artists began renting spaces in the growing number of vacant industrial buildings located east of Main Street. Home to avant-garde movements, including the Young Turks, the art galleries and studio spaces established in the industrial district initially ran afoul of City zoning laws. The local government eventually embraced such arrangements, however, and in the 1980s and 1990s implemented programs that promoted live-work spaces, officially designating the area as the Arts District (City of Los Angeles 2016).

Urban revitalization campaigns were carried out in several sections of the city's historic core in recent years, helping to reverse the mid-twentieth-century flight of middle- and upper-class residents to the suburbs. A number of cultural institutions opened downtown in the first two decades of the twenty-first century, including the Walt Disney Concert Hall and the Broad Museum. Meanwhile, the return of new residents to Central City and the City's adoption of the 1999 Adaptive Reuse Ordinance fueled the continued conversion of vacant industrial buildings into live-work units. Public and private investment helped to make areas such as South Park and the Broadway corridor attractive to commercial and residential developers. Amid these efforts, Los Angeles witnessed urban professionals' eager return to the historic core (City of Los Angeles 2016).

## 4 Methods

---

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

### 4.1 Background and Archival Research

#### 4.1.1 Archival Research

Rincon completed background and archival research in support of this study from May through September of 2024. 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 used to develop an understanding of the project area and its context:

- Historical aerial photographs accessed via Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR) Online
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder
- Historic USGS topographic maps
- Historic Imagery via Google Earth
- Geologic Maps via the USGS National Geologic Map Database
- USGS Mineral Resources Online Spatial Data
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Survey

#### 4.1.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024, Rincon completed California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search results at the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) (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 in the project area and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), 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.

#### 4.1.3 Native American Outreach/Sacred Lands File Search

Rincon contacted the NAHC on August 2, 2024, to request a search of the SLF and a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project vicinity. On September 16, 2024, Rincon sent letters to 23 Native American contacts in the area to request information on potential cultural resources in the project vicinity that may be impacted by project development. Follow up emails

were conducted on September 23, 2024, and September 27, 2024. Appendix B provides documentation of Rincon's outreach effort.

#### 4.1.4 Local Historical Group Outreach

To support compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Rincon initiated local historical group consultation for this project on September 16, 2024. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources in or near the project area, Rincon contacted the Los Angeles Conservancy, the California Preservation Foundation, the City of Manhattan Beach, the City of Malibu, the City of Redondo Beach, the City of Los Angeles, and the South Bay Conservancy to request any information that they may have regarding historic properties in the project area (Appendix B). Follow up emails were conducted on September 23, 2024, and September 27, 2024. Appendix B provides documentation of Rincon's outreach efforts.

#### 4.1.5 Geoarchaeological Review

Rincon conducted a desktop geoarchaeological review to assess the potential for buried archaeological resources to be present in the project area. Sources consulted included CHRIS data, ethnographic data, historical, geologic maps, soil maps and reports, and aerial photographs.

### 4.2 Field Survey

Rincon Archaeologist Andrea Ogaz and Sage Diehl completed an opportunistic survey of Zuma Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, Dockweiler Beach, and Redondo Beach on June 5, 2024. Ms. Ogaz completed an opportunistic survey of Manhattan Beach on July 30, 2024. The opportunistic surveys consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey aimed at documenting the current conditions of the project area, visiting areas of exposed alluvial sediments, and the built environment features present within the project area. For safety reasons, areas submerged under water were not surveyed. Paved areas were photographed for built environment purposes but not surveyed intensively. Additionally, exposed ground surfaces such as dune communities were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), 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 historical debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. Survey accuracy was maintained using a handheld Global Positioning Satellite unit and a georeferenced map of the APE. Site characteristics and survey conditions were documented using field records and a digital camera. Built environment resources in the project area, including buildings, structures and associated golf course and landscape elements were also visually inspected. Copies of the survey notes and digital photographs are maintained at the Rincon Los Angeles office.

## 5 Findings

---

### 5.1 Known Cultural Resources Studies

The CHRIS records search and background research identified 84 cultural resources studies within a 0.50-mile radius from the project area (Appendix A). Of these studies, 11 include a portion of the project area and 18 include areas directly adjacent to the project area. Approximately 40 percent of the project area has been studied and approximately 47 percent has been surveyed in the last 38 years. Known studies that occurred within the project area are discussed in further detail below.

#### 5.1.1 Study LA-01580

Jim Woodward, California State Archaeologist, prepared study LA-01580, *Archaeological Survey Report: Will Rogers State Beach*, in November 1985. The study included a records search and pedestrian survey of 78 acres of Will Rogers State Beach, which did not identify any previously recorded or previously unrecorded cultural resources (Woodward 1985). The pedestrian survey identified a State Historic Landmark brass plaque for the old Port of Los Angeles, which was completely dismantled by 1920 and registered as a State Historic Landmark (#881) in 1975. No cultural resources were identified within the current project area. Study LA-01580 encompasses approximately 52 percent of the current project area at Will Rogers State Beach.

#### 5.1.2 Study LA-01624

Jim Woodward, California State Archaeologist, prepared study LA-01624, *Archaeological Survey of Redondo State Beach, Los Angeles County, California*, in January 1987. The study included a records search, literature search, and pedestrian survey of 26 acres of Redondo State Beach (Woodward 1987a). Three previously recorded prehistoric resources were identified during the records search, including “LA-137” (a dense shell midden with carved stone artifacts) and “LA-127” (a deep shell midden with pottery, bone, shell, asphaltum, groundstone, and lithics), both located 162 meters (0.10 miles) east of the beach on Catalina Avenue, and “LA-344” (a surface scatter of lithics, groundstone, and shell), located approximately 775 meters (0.48 miles) east of Redondo Beach along Camino del Campo. The pedestrian survey did not identify any intact previously unrecorded or previously recorded cultural resources. However, shell midden material was identified at 20 locations along the bluff between the Esplanade and Avenues D to J (Woodward 1987a). The midden material appeared redeposited as fill material and consisted of dark brown loamy soil, marine shell, burned rock, broken rock, and flaked chert. No cultural resources were identified within the current project area. Study LA-01624 encompasses approximately 40 percent of the current project area at Redondo Beach, extending from Redondo Beach Pier in the north to Avenue I in the south.

#### 5.1.3 Study LA-01625

Jim Woodward, California State Archaeologist, prepared study LA-01625, *Archaeological Survey of Manhattan State Beach, Los Angeles, California*, in January 1987. The study included a records search, literature search, and pedestrian survey of 44 acres of Manhattan State Beach, which identified one historic-period cultural resource (Woodward 1987b). This resource consists of the Manhattan Beach Pier, which had previously been recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP;



However, subsequent evaluations rendered the pier not eligible due to alterations and structural integrity. No cultural resources were identified within the current project area. Study LA-01625 encompasses approximately 45 percent of the current project area at Manhattan Beach, extending from 45<sup>th</sup> Street in the north to 1<sup>st</sup> Street in the south.

#### 5.1.4 Study LA-02904

E. Gary Stickel, Consulting Archaeologist with Environmental Research Archaeologists, prepared study LA-02904, *Draft Report: A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Literature Search for the West Basin Water Reclamation Project*, in April 1993. The study included a records search and literature search, which identified three previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 miles. The resources include CA-LAN-181 (a prehistoric campsite), CA-LAN-691 (a shell scatter), and CA-LAN-100 (campsite), which are all located more than 1 mile away from the current project area. No cultural resources were identified within the current project area. Study LA-02904 encompasses approximately 20 percent of the current project area at Manhattan Beach, extending from 45<sup>th</sup> street in the north to 1<sup>st</sup> Street in the south, east of the beach.

#### 5.1.5 Study LA-03099

Robert J. Wlodarski of Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research Team (HEART) prepared study LA-03099, *Results of Archaeological Monitoring for Borings Located Along Morning View Drive, Guernsey Avenue and the Pacific Coast Highway, City of Malibu, California*, in October 1994. The study included archaeological construction monitoring of five borings along Morning View Drive, Guernsey Avenue, and Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) near Zuma Beach in Malibu, California (Wlodarski 1994a). Monitoring was conducted based on previous recommendations for ground disturbing work within the area of previously recorded prehistoric site CA-LAN-335, which was recorded in 1965 within Guernsey Avenue between PCH and Morning View Drive. The results of archaeological monitoring was negative for all five boring locations. No cultural resources were identified within the current project area. Study LA-03099 encompasses less than one percent of the current project area at Zuma Beach.

#### 5.1.6 Study LA-04409

Curt Duke of LSA Associates, Inc. prepared study LA-04409, *Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R121, Located at 1505 ½ Pacific Coast Highway, City of Pacific Palisades, County of Los Angeles, California*, in April 1999. The study included a records search at the SCCIC and a pedestrian field survey (Duke 1999). The records search identified two previously recorded cultural resources within 700 feet, including P-19-150448 and P-19-150449, and no cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian field survey. No additional information regarding the two previously recorded cultural resources is included in study LA-04409, and no cultural resources were identified within the current project area. Study LA-4409 encompasses less than one percent of the current project area at Will Rogers Beach.

#### 5.1.7 Study LA-06239

Alex Wesson, Bryon Bass, and Brian Hatoff of URS Corporation prepared study LA-06239, *El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project: Cultural Resources (Archaeological Resources) Appendix J of Application for Certification*, in December 2000. The study included record searches at the SCCIC, SLF searches and Native American outreach, and pedestrian surveys (Wesson et al. 2000). The

record searches identified no previously recorded cultural resources within and four previously recorded archaeological sites within 0.25 miles. These sites include CA-LAN-47 (a large prehistoric village site including human remains), CA-LAN-1698 (a shell scatter), CA-LAN-2345 (large prehistoric site consisting of lithics, groundstone, shell, fire affected rock, faunal remains, and a possible hearth), and CA-LAN-2386/H (a World War II-era concrete observation bunker). All four previously recorded archaeological sites are located more than 2 miles away from the current project area, and no cultural resources were identified within the current project area as a result of study LA-06239. Study LA-06239 encompasses approximately five percent of the current project area at Dockweiler Beach.

### 5.1.8 Study LA-06240

Meta Bunse and Stephen D. Mikesell of JRP Historical Consulting Services prepared study LA-06240, *El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project: Historic Resources (Built Environment) Appendix K of Application for Certification*, in December 2000. The study included an historical evaluation of the El Segundo Generating Station, which was built by the Southern California Edison Company (SCE) between 1953 and 1965 (Bunse and Mikesell 2000). The historic evaluation determined that the El Segundo Generating Station does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHP under all criteria. At the time of the study, the El Segundo Generating Station was less than 50 years of age and lacked significance and structural integrity. Study LA-06240 also included a supplementary study prepared by Meta Bunse, *Supplementary Historic Research on Kramer Staging Area, El Segundo, Los Angeles County, California*, which confirmed that there are no historic-period buildings or structures within the current project area at the Dockweiler State Beach Parking Area (Bunse 2000). Study LA-06240 encompasses approximately five percent of the current project area at Dockweiler Beach.

### 5.1.9 Study LA-10102

Study LA-10102, *Cultural Resources Study of the Bel-Air Bay Club Project AT&T Wireless Site No. C065 16800 Pacific Coast Highway, Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles County, California*, prepared by an unknown author in 2006, was unavailable for review.

### 5.1.10 Study LA-10852

Patricia Dreizler, Gloria Snyder, Harry Johnson, and Pat Botsai of Thirtieth Street Architects prepared study LA-10852, *Historic Resources Survey – City of Redondo Beach*, in July 1986. The study included a windshield survey and evaluation of historic-period buildings and structures in the City of Redondo Beach (Dreizler et al 1986). The study evaluated 1,400 buildings that were constructed prior to 1946, of which 157 structures were determined to be architecturally significant and eligible for evaluation. Additionally, the study identified eight areas within Redondo Beach that are eligible as historic districts. Although study LA-10852 encompasses approximately 80 percent of the current project area at Redondo Beach, the study focuses on the developed areas east of the beach and the Esplanade. Thus, no cultural resources were identified within the current project area.

### 5.1.11 Studies LA-12951a and LA-12951b

Shannon Loftus of ACE Environmental, LLC prepared study LA-12951, *Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAR504*, and study LA-12951a, *Historic Architectural Resource Inventory and Assessment, AT&T Site LAR504*, in July 2012. Study LA-12951 included a records search at the SCCIC and a field survey of a stretch of the Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) Malibu 17 (Site

LAR504) as well as a 250-foot visual radius and a 0.5-mile records search radius (Loftus 2012a). No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the study area as a result of the records search and three prehistoric lithic scatters (CA-LAN-2815, CA-LAN-2816, and CA-LAN-2143) were identified within 0.25 miles. The field survey identified two 47-foot-tall wooden utility poles located along the southern shoulder of the PCH that were built circa 1949 and proposed for removal/replacement and modification (P-19-140902). No previously recorded or previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified within the current project area.

Study LA-12951a included an assessment and evaluation of the two historic-period wooden utility poles (P-19-140902) that were identified as a result of the field survey (Loftus 2012b). The utility poles were determined typical of telephone poles or utility transmission lines and were recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, or for local listing. Studies LA-12951a and LA-12951b encompass approximately 72 percent of the project area at Zuma Beach.

## 5.2 Known Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search and background research identified 74 cultural resources within a 0.50-mile from the project area. Resources recorded in the search radius are listed in Table 1 (Appendix A). No known cultural resources were identified within the project area. A total of six resources were identified adjacent to the project area during the records and two resources were identified during local historical group outreach. Adjacent resources are discussed in further detail below.

### **P-19-004849**

Resource P-19-101425 consist of a historic-period refuse scatter comprised of comprised of glass beverage bottles dating from the 1940s to mid-1980s. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] The resource was not recommended for evaluation (Ortiz 2014b).

### **P-19-101425**

Resource P-19-101425 consist of a historic-period isolate comprised of one colorless glass milk bottle. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] The resource was not recommended for evaluation (Ortiz 2014c).

### **P-19-101426**

Resource P-19-101426 consist of a historic-period isolate comprised of one colorless bottle base with no makers mark. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] The resource was not recommended for evaluation (Ortiz 2015e).

### **P-19-101427**

Resource P-19-101426 consist of a historic-period isolate comprised of one fragment of faunal bone. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] The resource was not recommended for evaluation (Ortiz 2015f).

### **P-19-190973**

Resource P-19-190973 consists of a historic-period structure comprised of a wooden utility pole at [REDACTED].

Constructed in 1962, the resource was recommended not eligible for the NRHP in 2014 (Crawford 2014.).

### **P-19-177601**

Resource P-19-177601 consists of the historic-period Redondo Beach Public Library, a Spanish Colonial Revival structure built in 1930 (Strojny and Anderson 1980). The library is located within Veterans Park, [REDACTED] and was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP at the local level of significance and listed on the national register in 1981 (Reference Number 81000158).

### **Ainsworth Court Staircase**

As a result of Local Historical Group Outreach, the City of Redondo Beach identified the Ainsworth Court Staircase as an adjacent resource to the Redondo Beach project area. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The City of Redondo Beach identified the resource as “eligible but not registered” (City of Redondo Beach, personal communication 2024). This resource was not identified during the CHRIS records search nor was it listed in the BERD, NRHP or CRHR.

### **Moreton Bay Fig Tree**

As a result of Local Historical Group Outreach, the City of Redondo Beach identified the Moreton Bay Fig Tree as an adjacent resource to the Redondo Beach project area. [REDACTED] the resource consists of a fig tree adjacent to the Redondo Beach Public Library. The City of Redondo Beach identified the resource as “eligible” (City of Redondo Beach, personal communication 2024). This resource was not identified during the CHRIS records search, nor does it appear on the BERD, CRHR, or NRHP. The resource is listed on the City of Redondo Beach’s Historical Resources Register (City of Redondo Beach 2024).

## **5.3 Sacred Lands File Search**

The NAHC responded to Rincon’s SLF request on August 14, 2024, stating that the results of the SLF search were positive, with a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project areas was positive for tribal cultural resources.

## **5.4 Native American Outreach**

As part of informal outreach for future USACE involvement, Rincon sent letters on September 16, 2024, to twenty-three Native American contacts that appear on the NAHC list for Los Angeles County, to request information regarding cultural resources in the project vicinity that may be impacted by the project. Follow up emails were sent on September 23, 2024, and September 27, 2024.

The following bullets summarize responses received from local Native Americans contacted by Rincon:

- On September 16, 2024, Mr. Bobby Ray Esparza of the Cahuilla Band of Indians responded via email stating the Cahuilla Band received the project notification and would like to request all cultural materials with the project for review. Rincon responded on September 20, 2024, thanking the Cahuilla Band of Indians and informing them that the lead federal agency will provide the completed cultural resource document when they engage with the tribe during the permitting stage of the project.
- On September 17, 2024, the Administrative Specialist with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation responded via email requesting the contact information for the lead agency. Rincon responded on September 27, 2024, thanking the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for their inquiry and informed them that we do not have a point of contact for the lead federal agency (USACE) for Section 106 outreach at this time, but their inquiry will be forwarded to the USACE.
- On September 23, 2024, Gabriel Frausto with the Costal Band of the Chumash Nation responded via email expressing concerns with “the amount of impact that will take place at Zuma beach having a potential effect on cultural resources.” Mr. Frausto included that while they “understand that there will not be any excavation or major digging, dredging or removal of materials, however the operation of heavy equipment will create significant ground disturbance and the area is very culturally sensitive.” Mr. Frausto concluded with the recommendation of a Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor present during the Zuma Beach portion of the project. Rincon responded on September 26, 2024, thanking Mr. Frausto for the information and stating this information will be shared with the USACE.
- On September 25, 2024, Vanessa Minott with the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email thanking Rincon for the outreach email and indicated that the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians defers any comments to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians cultural resource department. Rincon responded on September 26, 2024, thanking Mr. Frausto for the information and stating this information will be shared with the USACE.
- On September 29, 2024, Wendy Teeter with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians responded via email thanking Rincon for the outreach email and indicated that the tribe has no concerns with the project.

Appendix B provides documentation of Rincon’s outreach efforts.

## 5.5 Local Historical Group Outreach

The following bullets summarize responses received from local historical groups contacted by Rincon:

- On September 18, 2024, Stacey Kinsella, on behalf of the City of Redondo Beach (City) responded to Rincon via email and stated: “There are no known cultural resources directly within the area identified in Figure 3, Page I-5 for the City of Redondo Beach. There are, however, cultural resources within the vicinity of the identified area and those include the following: 1) The Ainsworth Court Staircase (eligible but not registered) [REDACTED]; 2) The Historic Redondo Beach Library (National Register) in Veteran’s Park; and 3) The Moreton Bay Fig Tree (National Register) [REDACTED]. Rincon responded on September 20, 2024, thanking the City for providing the information and informed the City that the information will be included in the cultural report.

- On September 23, 2024, Camille Elston of the Los Angeles Conservancy responded to Rincon via email stating the outreach letter was reviewed with no comments at this time.
- On September 26, 2024, Alex da Silva of the City of Malibu responded to Rincon via email stating the following: “Thank you for reaching out to the City regarding potential cultural resources within the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. Out of those locations, it is only Zuma Beach that is within Malibu’s city limits; the parcel of which is addressed to 30050 Pacific Coast Highway with the APN of 4469-027-901. The City has approved several projects at this address that have typically concerned road races and the replacement of bathrooms and septic tanks. The most recently approved project, of which needed to address cultural resources in the area, was Coastal Development Permit (CDP) No. 20-045, which involved the restoration of 3 acres of coastal habitat. The agenda report for this project noted in the Archaeological/Cultural Resources section that the project site (Zuma Beach) was evaluated for potential impacts per the City’s Cultural Resources Map and indicated any potential for cultural resources was low, and that due to previous human activity and wave action, there was a low probability of disturbing archaeological resources. I have attached that report. Additionally, another agenda report for CDP No. 14-063, which involved the replacement of the existing onsite wastewater treatment system also noted the low risk of having archaeological resources and the low risk for containing any culture sites. This report nevertheless mentioned a records search, conducted by the Southern Central Coastal Information Center from 2007, had found no documentation of cultural resources within the project area (Zuma Beach). The agenda report is also attached. Due to the results of these previous reports, I do not have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project’s sites within the City of Malibu. Relatedly, whenever the City receives applications for Archaeological Clearances we do send those determinations to the Native American Heritage Commission. I would advise to contact them as well for any knowledge of cultural resources in this area. They can be reached at [naahc@naahc.ca.gov](mailto:naahc@naahc.ca.gov).” Rincon responded on September 26, 2024, thanking the City for providing the information and informed the City that Rincon will review the attachments provided and include the information in the cultural report.

The outreach described above did not result in the identification of cultural resources within the project area. While cultural resources are located adjacent to the project area, the project will not impact these resources. Additional documentation related to this outreach effort is included in Appendix B.

## 5.6 Aerial Imagery and Historical Topographic Maps Review

Rincon consulted historical topographic maps and aerial photographs through several online sources. These include historical topographic maps via USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer (USGS 2024). Historical aerial photographs via NETR Online (2024). Historical aerial photographs via University of California, Santa Barbara, Library Geospatial Collection, FrameFinder (UCSB 2024) were available for 1938. Google Earth satellite imagery of the project area (Google 2024) was also consulted to capture all changes to the landscape that has occurred. Bureau of Land Management General Land Office maps were reviewed but no available information for the project area was found. Summaries of observations from all sources reviewed for all available years are provided in Table 2 below.

**Table 2 Developmental History of the Project Site and Surroundings**

Year	Description	Source
1900; 1903; 1921; 1929; 1932; 1943	Topographic maps from 1900 to 1943 depict the Zuma Beach project area undeveloped land.	Topographic Maps
1947	Aerial imagery from 1947 depicts the Zuma Beach project area as a public beach area, consistent with the current project area conditions.	Aerial Photograph
1903; 1928; 1944; 1947; 1952	Topographic maps from 1903 depict the “Port Los Angeles” within the Will Rogers State Beach project area. By 1928; the port is no longer extant. Topographic maps from 1944 depict four jetties within the project area. Aerial imagery from 1947 confirms the presence of three jetties within the project area, and one falling north of the project area boundary. Aerial imagery from 1952 confirms the presence of eight jetty structures within the project area; consistent with the current conditions of the project area.	Topographic Maps; Aerial Photographs
1896; 1901; 1904; 1923; 1924; 1934; 1938; 1944; 1949; 1950; 1952	Topographic maps from 1896 through 1952 depict the following: the Dockweiler State Beach project area appears as undeveloped land. Aerial photography from 1938 depicts the project area as an active public beach.	Topographic Maps; Aerial Photograph
1963	This aerial photograph for the year listed shows the following: two jetties are visible within the Dockweiler State Beach project area.	Aerial Photograph
1972	This aerial photograph for the year listed shows the following: conditions within the Dockweiler State Beach project area appear consistent with those depicted in the preceding aerial imagery with the addition of a parking lot within the northern portion of the project area.	Aerial Photograph
1980	This aerial photograph for the year listed shows the following: a boardwalk is visible within the project area and conditions within the Dockweiler State Beach project area appear consistent with the current project area.	Aerial Photograph
1896; 1901, 1904; 1924; 1934; 1944; 1949; 1950; 1953; 1963; 1972	Topographic maps from 1896 through 1950 depict the following: the Manhattan Beach project area appears as undeveloped land. Aerial photography from 1953 through 1972 depicts the project area as an active public beach.	Topographic Maps; Aerial Photographs
1953; 1963; 1972; 1980; 2002	Aerial photographs from 1953 through 1985 show the following: the project area appears to be an active beach area. Google Earth imagery for 2002 depicts the Manhattan Beach project area consistent with its current state; with several volleyball nets present within the project area.	Aerial Photographs; Google Earth Imagery
1896;1901; 1904; 1924; 1934; 1944	The topographic map from 1896 depicts the Redondo Beach project area as undeveloped land with one structure depicted within the northern portion of the project area. The structure is no longer visible in 1901 and 1904 topographic maps. The topographic map from 1924 depicts the “Pacific Electric Pier” present within the northern half of the project area. The pier is no longer extant in 1934 and 1944 topographic maps.	Topographic Maps
1952; 1963; 1972; 1980, 1985; 1999	Aerial imagery from 1952 and 1963 confirms the presence of two jetties within the Redondo Beach project area. Aerial imagery from 1972, 1980, and 1985 shows the northernmost jetty as present and extending further west into the ocean and the southernmost jetty no longer extant. Google Earth imagery from 1999 shows the project area in its current state; the northernmost jetty preset with three additional jetties and volleyball nets within the project area.	Aerial Photographs; Google Earth Imagery

Year	Description	Source
Source: Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC Online 2024; University of California, Santa Barbara Various Years.; United States Geological Survey Various Years; Google Various Years		

## 5.7 Geoarchaeological Review

The following section assesses the potential for subsurface archaeological resources to be present within the project area. Sources consulted as part of this assessment include CHRIS data (see summary of results in Section 5), historical topographic maps and aerial photographs, geologic maps and soil survey maps.

### Soil Map Review

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA 2024a), soils within the project area consist of Aaft Beaches complex, comprised predominantly of the Aaft soil series. A horizons<sup>1</sup> or top soil, within an archaeological context, refers to a soil stratigraphy that is capable of supporting the land use by people. Buried soil horizons can be used as a marker to determine the potential for encountering archaeological resources. The number of soils identified, and their soil profile or matrix can provide an understanding for the period of land use and the change in landscape overtime, which can give insight into the potential for subsurface archaeological materials to be present and the integrity of these resources within the context they are found. As indicated by Waters (1992), A horizons form on stable landforms not subject to intensive depositional or erosional processes, whereas B horizons represent the leaching of fine particles from the topsoil into the underlying sedimentary or alluvial parent material (C horizon), creating a distinct horizon. Given that A horizons form on stable landforms, they are the primary horizons wherein archaeological materials would be typically deposited. There are different classes of A horizons, including Ap horizons, which are A horizons that have been disturbed by agricultural activities such as plowing, and Ab horizons, which are A horizons that have been buried by depositional processes. Archaeological resources encountered within Ap horizons represent a disturbed context wherein archaeological materials have been displaced by plowing and discing. Because Ab horizons are buried A horizons, they have the greatest likelihood to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits.

The soil series identified within the Aaft Beaches complex includes the Aaft series (60 percent), and Beaches series (40 percent). The Beaches series does not have any available descriptions, therefore the Aaft series description is provided as follows. The Aaft series includes A horizons that extend from the surface to depths between 5 to 13 inches below ground surface and are found on stabilized dunes and beach areas along the coast (USDA 2024b). This A horizon is characterized as pale brown stratified loamy sandy. The soils present within the project area do not contain subsurface topsoil (Ab horizon), suggesting they would not contain archaeological deposits buried by natural processes.

### Geologic Map Review

A review of the USGS mineral resources (USGS 2024) online spatial data for geology indicates that native soils within the project area are comprised of Miocene marine rocks from the Oligocene to

<sup>1</sup> Horizon: A soil horizon is a layer approximately parallel to the surface of the soil, distinguishable from adjacent layers by a distinctive set of properties produced by the soil-forming processes (Hartemink et al. 2020).



Pliocene epochs (Zuma Beach and the northern half of Will Rogers Beach) and Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits from the Pleistocene to Holocene epochs (southern half of Will Rogers Beach, Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach). Late Pleistocene-era and Holocene-age alluvial formations do have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources as these soils are contemporaneous with the documented period of prehistoric human habitation of the area and have potential to preserve cultural material in context, depending on the area-specific topographical setting. The project area has been substantially disturbed through the course of its use as public beach access areas and through the natural transformation of a marine environment. Therefore, the project area retains much of its natural setting and topography despite heavy disturbance and modification.

### **Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis**

The following section summarizes the results of all background research as they pertain to archaeological resources to assess the archaeological sensitivity and the potential to encounter yet identified or previously unknown intact subsurface prehistoric and/or historic-period archaeological resources that might be affected by the project.

The results of the CHRIS records search and background research did not identify any known cultural resources or within the project area. While cultural resources are located adjacent to the project area, the project will not impact these resources due to the lack of ground disturbance proposed for the project. The SLF search was positive but did not specify which of the project areas was positive for tribal cultural resources. Approximately 40 percent of the project area has been studied and approximately 47 percent has been surveyed in the last 38 years.

A review of historical topographic maps and aerial images reveals the project area has been used as public beach access areas since at least the early twentieth century. Although the project area is underlain by Miocene marine rocks from the Oligocene to Pliocene epochs (Zuma Beach and the northern half of Will Rogers Beach) and Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits from the Pleistocene to Holocene epochs (southern half of Will Rogers Beach, Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach), the project area has been substantially disturbed as observed through natural marine processes and the historic use as public beach access areas. Soils present within the project area do not contain subsurface topsoil (Ab horizon), suggesting they would not contain archaeological deposits buried by natural processes.

No archaeological resources were identified within the project area during the field survey. Given the level of past disturbance to the project area and vicinity, which has likely resulted in substantial modification of subsurface soils, coupled with the findings of this study, the project area is considered to have a low potential to support the presence of intact subsurface archaeological resources within previously undisturbed native soils.

## **5.8 Survey Results**

The following section summarizes the results of all background research and fieldwork as they pertain to archaeological and built environment resources that may qualify as historic properties.

Ground visibility within the archaeological survey areas ranged from poor (0 to 35 percent) to excellent (91 to 100 percent) with approximately 75 percent exposure throughout the project area (Photograph 1 through Photograph 5). Approximately 25 percent of the archaeological survey area consisted of landscaped and hardscaped areas with 0 percent visibility. Soil consisted of light tan

coarse grained sand. Where visible, exposed alluvial sediments within dune communities were examined. Vegetation within the dune communities consisted of ice plant, grasses, and weeds (Photograph 6). The project area has been heavily modified due to their recreational use as public beaches. The project area is routinely maintained therefore the sediments observed on the surface have been heavily disturbed and are subject to the natural modification of marine environments.

**Photograph 1 Project Area Overview Facing South – Zuma Beach**



**Photograph 2 Project Area Overview Facing South-Will Rogers State Beach**



**Photograph 3 Project Area Overview Facing Southwest-Dockweiler State Beach**



**Photograph 4 Project Area Overview Facing North – Manhattan State Beach**





**Photograph 5 Project Area Overview Facing North-Redondo Beach**



**Photograph 6 Closeup of Dune Community at Manhattan Beach, Facing Southwest**



## 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

---

The following sections present our recommended findings under Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA.

For the purposes of this report, the area that encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance at all five beaches is collectively referred to as the project area. The project beaches include Zuma Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, Dockweiler State Beach, Manhattan Beach, and Redondo Beach. The results of the CHRIS records search and background research did not identify any known cultural resources or historic properties within the project area. A total of six resources were identified as adjacent to the project area (four at Dockweiler State Beach, one at Redondo Beach and one at Zuma Beach) during the CHRIS records search and Local Historical Group Outreach with the City of Redondo resulted in the identification of two resources adjacent to the project area at Redondo Beach. The SLF search was positive but did not specify which of the project areas was positive for tribal cultural resources. Approximately 40 percent of the project area has been previously studied and approximately 47 percent has been previously surveyed in the last 38 years.

A review of historical topographic maps and aerial images reveals the project area has been used as public beach access areas since at least the early twentieth century. Although the project area is underlain by Miocene marine rocks from the Oligocene to Pliocene epochs (Zuma Beach and the northern half of Will Rogers Beach) and Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits from the Pleistocene to Holocene epochs (southern half of Will Rogers Beach, Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach), the project area has been substantially disturbed as observed through natural marine processes and the historic use of it as public beach access areas. The aeolian environment in the project area is consistently losing its sand to the ocean, resulting in a receding shoreline.

No cultural resources were identified within the project area during the field survey. While cultural resources are located adjacent to the project area, the project will not impact these resources due to the lack of ground disturbance and lack of visual impact proposed by the project. Given the level of past disturbance to the project area and vicinity, which has likely resulted in substantial modification of subsurface soils, coupled with the findings of this study, the project area is considered to have a low potential to support the presence of intact subsurface archaeological resources within previously undisturbed native soils.

### 6.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

The results of the CHRIS records search, the NAHC SLF search, Native American outreach efforts, background research, and pedestrian survey did not identify any known historic properties within the APE. A total of six resources were identified as adjacent to the APE (four at Dockweiler State Beach, one at Redondo Beach and one at Zuma Beach) during the CHRIS records search and Local Historical Group Outreach, with the City of Redondo consultation resulting in the identification of two resources adjacent to the APE at Redondo Beach. While cultural resources are located adjacent to the APE, the project will not affect these resources due to the lack of ground disturbance and lack of visual effect proposed by the project. Rincon recommends no further cultural resources work for the undertaking based on the previous disturbance within the APE and lack of archaeological

sensitivity. Based on the results of this study, Rincon recommends a finding of **no historic properties affected** under Section 106 of the NHPA for the current undertaking. In the event of a post review discovery during ground disturbance associated with the undertaking, the procedures under 36 CFR Part 800.13 should be followed by the federal lead agency.

Furthermore, in the event that human remains are inadvertently encountered during implementation of the undertaking, they would be treated consistent with State and local regulations, including California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, PRC Section 5097.98, and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5(e).

## 6.2 California Environmental Quality Act

The impact analysis included here is organized based on the cultural resources thresholds included in *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form:

Would the project:

- A. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
- B. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
- C. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Threshold A broadly refers to historical resources. To more clearly differentiate between archaeological and built environment resources, we have chosen to limit analysis under Threshold A to built environment resources. Archaeological resources, including those that may be considered historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 and those that may be considered unique archaeological resources pursuant to Section 21083.2, are considered under Threshold B.

### Historical Built Environment Resources

This study did not identify any built environment resources within the project area. Based on the results of this study, Rincon recommends a finding of **no impact to historical resources**.

### Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources

This study did not identify any archaeological resources or archaeological deposits in the project area and has identified the project area as having low archaeological sensitivity. However, unanticipated discoveries during construction remain a possibility. Rincon presents the following recommended mitigation measure for unanticipated discoveries during construction. With adherence to this measure, Rincon recommends a finding of **no impact to archaeological resources** under CEQA.

#### *Recommended Mitigation*

For the purposes of this report, the area that encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance at all five beaches is collectively referred to as the project area. The project beaches include Zuma Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, Dockweiler State Beach, Manhattan Beach, and Redondo Beach. The following recommended mitigation measures apply to all beaches encompassed within the project area.

## 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 (NPS 2020) 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 the CCR 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 CHRIS, per CCR Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C).

## Human Remains

No human remains are known to be present in the project area. However, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, 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 of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a MLD. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance. With adherence to existing regulations, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less-than-significant impact to human remains*** under CEQA.



## 7 References

---

Arnold, Jeanne E.

- 1995 "Transportation Innovation and Social Complexity among Maritime Hunter-Gatherer Societies." *American Anthropologist* 97(4): 733–747.

Arnold, Jeanne E. and Teresa Green

- 2002 "Mortuary Ambiguity: The Ventureño Chumash Case." *American Antiquity* 67(4): 760–771.

Bancroft, Hubert How

- 1885 *History of California, Volume III: 1825-1840*. San Francisco, California: A.L. Bancroft & Co.

Beal, Edson

- 2013 *National Register Weekly List 08/02/2013*. National Park Service. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith

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

Beaton, John M.

- 1968 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000197*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Bissell, R.

- 1995a *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-000202*. RMW Paleo Associates. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1995b *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-002345*. RMW Paleo Associates. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1995c *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-002386*. RMW Paleo Associates. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1995d *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-100116*. RMW Paleo Associates. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Bleitz, Dana E. and Brad Yocum

- 1991a *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-002383*. California State University Northridge Center for Public Archaeology. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1991b *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-100109*. California State University Northridge Center for Public Archaeology. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Bleitz, Dana E. and Frank B. Bleitz

- 1996 *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-002384*. ECOFACT. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Brunzell, David

- 2015 *California Department of Parks and Recreation Update for P-19-1090098*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Bunse, Meta

- 2000 *Supplementary Historic Research on Kramer Staging Area El Segundo, Los Angeles County, California*. JRP Historical Consulting Services. Report LA-06240 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Bunse, Meta and Stephen D. Mikesell

- 2000 *El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project Historic Resources (Built Environment) Appendix K of Application for Certification*. JRP Historical Consulting Services. Report LA-06240 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

- 2006 "California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register)," *California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #10*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California
- 2011 "California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register)," *California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #6*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California
- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

Carpenter, Joan

- 1970 Letters of Correspondence between Tom King and Paul Long Regarding P-19-000383 sent to William J. Wallace. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California. Chartoff, J.

- 1968 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000344*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Chartoff, J. and Colton

- 1966 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000335*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

City of Los Angeles

- 2016 *Survey of LA-Historic Resources Survey Report: Central City North Community Plan Area*. Prepared by Historic Resources Group. September 2016.

City of Redondo Beach

- 2024 Historical Resources Register. Electronic Document.  
[https://redondo.org/departments/community\\_development/planning/historic\\_preservation\\_programs\\_and\\_commission/landmarks/historical\\_resources\\_register.php](https://redondo.org/departments/community_development/planning/historic_preservation_programs_and_commission/landmarks/historical_resources_register.php).  
Accessed September 2024.

Clement, Dorene

- 1996a *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-150448*. Caltrans Environmental Program. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1996b *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-150449*. Caltrans Environmental Program. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Coastal Frontiers Corporation

- 2023 *Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program for Los Angeles County Beaches – Planning Study & Framework Report*. Submitted to the County of Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors, Los Angeles, California.

Cook, S.F. and Robert F. Heizer

- 1965 “The Quantitative Approach to the Relation Between Population and Settlement Size.” *Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey* 64: 1–97.

Crawford, K.A.

- 2010 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Forms for P-19-188839*. Michael Brandman Associates. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2012 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Forms for P-19-190098*. Crawford Historic Services. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2014 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Forms for P-19-190973*. Crawford Historic Services. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Dallas, S. F.

- 1955 "The Hide and Tallow Trade in Alta California 1822–1848." Ph.D. dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Decker

- 1972 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000513*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Dreizler, Patricia, Gloria Snyder, Harry Johnston, and Pat Botsai

- 1986 *Historic Resources Survey – City of Redondo Beach*. Thirtieth Street Architects. Report LA-10852 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Duke, Curt

- 1999 Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R121, Located at 1505 ½ Pacific Coast Highway, City of Pacific Palisades, County of Los Angeles, California. LSA Associates, Inc. Report LA-04409 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California. Dyan, Sandra
- 1991 *National Register of Historic Places Registration and Application Forms for P-19-177541*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Eberhart, H.

- 1950a *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000134*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1950b *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000219*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1951 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000127*. Los Angeles County Museum. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1952 *University of California Archaeological Survey of Southern California Sheet for P-19-000174*. University of California Los Angeles. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1953a *Archaeological Survey of Southern California Form for P-19-000196*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1953b *University of California Archaeological Survey of Southern California and Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000200*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

- 1953c *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000202*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Erlandson, Jon M.

- 1991 "Early Maritime Adaptations on the Northern Channel Islands in Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California." *Volume 1: Perspectives in California Archaeology*. J. M. Erlandson and R. Colten, eds. Pp. 101-111. Los Angeles, California: Costen Institute of Archaeology Press.
- 1994 *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. New York, New York: Plenum Press.

Erlandson, Jon M., Theodore Cooley, and Richard Carrico

- 1987 "A Fluted Projectile Point Fragment from the Southern California Coast: Chronology and Context at CA-SBA-1951." *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9: 120–128.

Erlandson, Jon M., Torben C. Rick, Terry L. Jones, and Judith F. Porcasi

- 2007 "One If by Land, Two If by Sea: Who Were the First Californians?" in *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, eds. Pp. 53–62. Lanham, Maryland: AltaMira Press.

Fleming, Jean

- 1984 *Great Piers of California*. Santa Barbara: Capra Press.

Fogelson, Robert M.

- [1967] 1993 *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850–1930*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Gamble, Lynn H., Phillip L. Walker, and Glenn S. Russell

- 2001 "An Integrative Approach to Mortuary Analysis: Social and Symbolic Dimensions of Chumash Burial Practices." *American Antiquity* 66(2): 185–212.

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

- 2007 "Prehistory of the Northern California Bight and the Adjacent Transverse Ranges" in *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, eds. Pp. 191–213. Lanham, Maryland: AltaMira Press.

Golla, Victor

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

Google

- 2024 "Google Earth." Desktop application for project area elevation. <https://www.google.com/earth/> (accessed September 2024).

## Grant, Campbell

- 1978a "Chumash: Introduction." In *California*. Volume 8: Handbook of North American Indians, edited by Robert F. Heizer and William C. Sturtevant, pp. 505–508. Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, Washington D.C.
- 1978b "Eastern Coastal Chumash." In *California*. Volume 8: Handbook of North American Indians, edited by Robert F. Heizer and William C. Sturtevant, pp. 505–508. Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, Washington D.C.

## Harrington, John P.

- 1942 "Cultural Element Distributions: XIX Central California Coast." *University of California Anthropological Records* 7(1): 1–46.

## Hebert, Ray

- 1985 "No Tall Buildings: Aesthetics, Not Quakes, Kept Lid On," *Los Angeles Times*. July 8. Accessed online, [http://articles.latimes.com/1985-07-08/local/me-9715\\_1\\_building-height](http://articles.latimes.com/1985-07-08/local/me-9715_1_building-height).

## Huckell, Bruce B.

- 1996 "The Archaic Prehistory of the North American Southwest." *Journal of World Prehistory* 10(3): 305–373.

## Jerabek, Margarita

- 2017 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-192468*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

## Johnson, John R.

- 1982 "An Ethnohistoric Study of the Island Chumash." M.A. Thesis, University of California Santa Barbara.

## Johnson, J.R., T.W. Stafford, Jr., H.O. Ajie, and D.P. Morris

- 2002 "Arlington Springs Revisited in Proceedings of the Fifth California Islands Symposium." D. Browne, K. Mitchell, and H. Chaney, eds. Pp. 541–545. Santa Barbara, California: USDI Minerals Management Service and the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

## Jones, Terry L., and Jennifer A. Ferneau

- 2002 "Deintensification along the Central California Coast" in "Catalysts to Complexity, Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast." *Volume 6: Perspectives in California Archaeology*. Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, eds. Pp. 205–232. Los Angeles, California: Costen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

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

- 2005 "Diffusionism Reconsidered: Linguistic and Archaeological Evidence for Prehistoric Polynesian Contact with Southern California." *American Antiquity*. 70(3):457–484.
- 2007 *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. Berkeley, California: AltaMira Press.

Jones, Terry L., Nathan E. Stevens, Deborah A. Jones, Richard T. Fitzgerald, and Mark G. Hylkema

- 2007 "The Central Coast: A Midlatitude Milieu" in *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, eds. Pp. 125–146. Lanham, Maryland: AltaMira Press.

Justice, Noel D.

- 2002 *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of California and the Great Basin*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press.

King, Chester D.

- 1968 *An Attempt to Revisit LAn-202, November 9, 1968*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1990 "Evolution of Chumash Society: A Comparative Study of Artifacts Used in Social System Maintenance in the Santa Barbara Channel Region Before A.D. 1804" in *The Evolution of North American Indians*. David Hurst Thomas, ed. New York, New York: Garland Publishing.
- 1993 *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-002143*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1998a *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-000335*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1998b *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-002816*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1998c *Isolate Record for P-19-100399*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1998d *Isolate Record for P-19-100400*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1998e *Isolate Record for P-19-100401*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1999a *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-001065*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1999b *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-002814*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1999c *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-002815*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

- 2000a *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-000513*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2000b *Archaeological Site Record for P-19-002813*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2011 "Overview of the History of American Indians in the Santa Monica Mountains." Topanga Anthropological Consultants. Prepared for the National Park Service Pacific West Region. Topanga, California.

Kirk, Robin

- 2008a *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-189240*. Manhattan Beach Cultural Heritage Conservancy. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2008b *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-189242*. Manhattan Beach Cultural Heritage Conservancy. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2008c *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-189245*. Manhattan Beach Cultural Heritage Conservancy. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Kroeber, Alfred J.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78. Originally published 1925, Smithsonian Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Unabridged reprint 1976, Dover Publications, Inc. New York.

Kyle, Douglas E.

- 2002 *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press.

Livingston, M.M.

- 1914 "The Earliest Spanish Land Grants in California." *Annual Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California* 9(3): 195–199.

Loftus, Shannon

- 2010 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-189474*. ACE Environmental, LLC. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2011 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-189813*. ACE Environmental, LLC. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2012a *Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAR504*. ACE Environmental, LLC. Report LA-12951 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.



2012b *Historic Architectural Resource Inventory and Assessment, AT&T Site LAR504.* ACE Environmental, LLC. Report LA-12951a on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

2012c *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-190902.* ACE Environmental, LLC. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Loranger, Joyce

1983 *National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for P-19-177600.* Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Lortie, Marylin Bourne

1995 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-150438.* California Office of Historic Preservation. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Los Angeles Tourism and Convention Board

2021 “Historical Timeline of Los Angeles.” Electronic Document.  
<https://tmd.discoverlosangeles.com/blog/historical-timeline-los-angeles>. Accessed April 9, 2021.

LSA Associates, Inc.

2015 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Forms for P-19-192281.* Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

MacDougall, Bonnie

1996 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-100118.* Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Mayhew, S.

1969 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000383.* Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

McAvoy, Christy J.

1994a *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-175994.* Historic Resources Group. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

1994b *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-176007.* Historic Resources Group. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

McCawley, William

1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles.* Malki Museum/Ballena Press Cooperative Publication, Banning or Novato, California.

McKenna, Jeanette A.

- 1980 *National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for P-19-177601*. City of Redondo Beach Department of Intergovernmental Programs. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2003a *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-192920*. McKenna et al. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2003b *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-192921*. McKenna et al. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2003c *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-192924*. McKenna et al. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2003d *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-193186*. McKenna et al. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

McLaren, Duncan, Daryl Fedje, Quentin Mackie, Loren Davis, Jon Erlandson, Alisha Gauvreau, and Colton Vogelaar

- 2019 “Late Pleistocene Archaeological Discovery Models on the Pacific Coast of North America.” *PaleoAmerica* 6(1): 43–63.

Meighan, C.W. and H. Eberhart

- 1952 *University of California Archaeological Survey of Southern California and Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000199*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Mithun, Marianne

- 2001 *The Languages of Native North America*. Reprinted. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Originally published 1999, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mohr

- 1947a *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000040*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1947b *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-0000174*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Moffatt and Nichol

- 2023 *Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors Coastal Resiliency Study*. Submitted to the County of Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors, Los Angeles, California.

Moratto, Michael

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Orlando, Florida: Academic Press, Inc.

National Park Service (NPS)

- 1997 "National Register Bulletin-How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." Accessed online at [https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15\\_web508.pdf](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf) (accessed July 2024).
- 2020 "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology and Historic Preservation." Department of the Interior. Accessed online at <https://www.nps.gov/articles/sec-standards-prof-quals.htm> (accessed July 2024).

Nelson, N.C.

- n.d.(a) *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000135*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- n.d.(b) *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000137*. California Office of Historic Preservation. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1912 *Description of LAN-137*. California Office of Historic Preservation. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Nicolaides, Becky

- 1999 "'Where the Working Man Is Welcomed: Working-Class Suburbs in Los Angeles, 1900 to 1940,'" *Pacific Historical Review* 68(4): 517–559.

O'Neil, Stephen

- 2002 "The Acjachemen in the Franciscan Mission System: Demographic Collapse and Social Change." Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Ortiz, V.

- 2013a *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-004352*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2013b *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-004353*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2013c *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-004354*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2014a *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-004847*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

- 2014b *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-004849*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2014c *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-101425*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2015a *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-004352*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2015b *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-004353*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2015c *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-004848*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2015d *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-101423*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2015e *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-101426*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2015f *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-101427*. ESA. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- Parker, C., B. Boyer, and J. Johannesmeyer
- 2003 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Forms for P-19-003265*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- Peck, S.L.
- 1953 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000040*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1948 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000196*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1951 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000201*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- Rolle, Andrew
- 2003 *California: A History*. Revised and expanded sixth edition. Harlan Davidson, Inc., Wheeling, Illinois.

Roman, Deborah V.

- 2017 "New AMS Dating Sequences for the Chumash Ventureño Early Period: Revisiting the Question of Antiquity of Ventureño Chumash Inland Occupation." *SCA Proceedings* 31: 181–194.

Rosen, Hector, Dillon, and Beroza

- 1980 *California Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-001065*. University of California, Los Angeles Regional Office. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Ruby, Jay

- 1961 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000040*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Singer, Clay A.

- 1965 *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000335*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1982 *California Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-19-000513*. University of California, Los Angeles Regional Office. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Singer, Clay A. and David L. Morrill

- 2000 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-002829*. C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Stickel, E. Gary

- 1993 *Draft Report: A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Literature Search for the West Basin Water Reclamation Project*. Environmental Research Archaeologists – A Scientific Consortium. Report LA-02904 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Strojny, Bernard M. and Victoria A. Anderson

- 1980 *National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for P-19-177601*. City of Redondo Beach Department of Intergovernmental Programs. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Supernowicz, Dana E.

- 2008 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Series 523 Forms for P-19-189406*. Historic Resource Associates. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Treganza, Adan E. and Agnes Bierman

- 1958 "The Topanga Culture: Final Report on Excavations, 1948." *University of California Anthropological Records* 20(2): 45–86.

Unknown Author

- 1968 *Lan. 174*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 2011 *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Los Angeles County and Maps for P-19-189448*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- 2024a "Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey." <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm> (accessed September 2024).
- 2024b "Natural Resources Conservation Service Official Soil Series Descriptions." [https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD\\_Docs/A/ABAFT.html](https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/A/ABAFT.html) (Accessed September 2024).

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 2024 "Mineral Resources Data." <https://mrdata.usgs.gov/geology/state/sgmc-unit.php?unit=CAMI;0> (accessed September 2024).

University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB)

- 1938 *FrameFinder*. Flight C\_4946, Frame 19. [https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap\\_indexes/FrameFinder/](https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/) (accessed September 2024).

Verge, Arthur C.

- 1994 "The Impact of the Second World War on Los Angeles." *Pacific Historical Review* 63(3): "Fortress California at War: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Diego, 1941-1945" (August 1994), pp. 289–314.

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." *California. Volume 8: Handbook of North American Indians*. Robert F. Heizer, ed. and William C. Sturtevant, general ed. Pp. 25–36. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press.
- 2008 *Grave Goods vs. Midden Artifacts: The Case of Palmer-Redondo*. In: Waugh, Georgie and Mark E. Basgall (eds.): *Avocados to Millingstones: Papers in Honor of D.L. True. Monographs in California and Great Basin Anthropology, No. 5* (December 2008). Pp. 203–206. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.



Warren, Claude N.

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

Waugh, John C.

- 2003 *On the Brink of Civil War: The Compromise of 1850 and How it Changed the Course of American History*. Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources Inc.

Wesson, Alex, Bryon Bass, and Brian Hatoff

- 2000 *El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project Cultural Resources (Archaeological Resources) Appendix J of Application for Certification*. URS Corporation. Report LA-06239 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Wilson, Megan and Lynn Furnis

- 2015 *California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR Forms for P-19-192402*. Cogstone Resource Management. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Wlodarski, Robert J.

- 1994a *Results of Archaeological Monitoring for Borings Located Along Morning View Drive, Guernsey Avenue, and the Pacific Coast Highway, City of Malibu, California*. Historical, Environmental, Archaeological Research Team. Report LA-03099 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1994b *California Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Record for P-19-000335*. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Wlodarski, Robert J. and Dan A. Larson

- 2001 *California Department of Parks and Recreation Addendum Archaeological Site Record for P-19-001065*. Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research Team. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Woodward, Jim

- 1987a *Archaeological Survey of Redondo State Beach, Los Angeles County, California*. California Department of Parks and Recreation. Report LA-01624 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.
- 1987b *Archaeological Survey of Manhattan State Beach, Los Angeles County, California*. California Department of Parks and Recreation. Report LA-01625 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

# **Appendix A**

---

California Historic Resources Information System Results

## Resource List

23-14801

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-000040	CA-LAN-000040	Resource Name - Zuma Creek "C"; Resource Name - LA-15; Resource Name - Dume Point - Upper Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP08; AP15	1947 (MOHR); 1953 (S.L. Peck); 1961 (Jay Ruby)	LA-00084, LA-00460, LA-00549, LA-02636, LA-02786, LA-03504, LA-03553, LA-03583, LA-03587, LA-08556, LA-08568, LA-09685, LA-12069, LA-12326
P-19-000127	CA-LAN-000127	Resource Name - Palmer-Redondo; Other - LA-127	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP03; AP15; AP16	1951 (EBERHART, LACM); 2008 (William J. Wallace, CSUS)	LA-02101, LA-02499, LA-03583, LA-05251, LA-10333, LA-10652, LA-11136
P-19-000134	CA-LAN-000134	Resource Name - Nelson #2; Other - LA-60	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	1912 (NELSON); 1950 (EBERHART); 1961 (Ruby)	LA-01794, LA-02309, LA-03583, LA-04187, LA-07841, LA-11606
P-19-000135	CA-LAN-000135	Resource Name - Nelson's #3	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	(N.C. Nelson)	LA-00827, LA-03583, LA-09274, LA-09905, LA-10564
P-19-000137	CA-LAN-000137	Resource Name - Nelson #5 Refuse Heap	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	(Nelson, N.C.)	LA-02101, LA-02499, LA-03583, LA-05251, LA-10333, LA-11136
P-19-000174	CA-LAN-000174	Resource Name - Zuma Creek "A"; Other - LA-174; Other - Dume Pt. "2 lower site Point Dume; Other - "Milling-stone" site	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP09; AP15	1947 (MOHR); 1952 (Hal Eberhart); 1968	LA-00309, LA-00460, LA-00728, LA-00730, LA-02636, LA-03458, LA-03504, LA-03583, LA-03587, LA-08556, LA-08621, LA-09385, LA-09386, LA-09685, LA-12326
P-19-000196	CA-LAN-000196	Resource Name - Zuma Creek "B"; Other - LA-14	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	1953 (S.L. Peck)	LA-00832, LA-02636, LA-03583, LA-08556, LA-08621, LA-09385, LA-09386, LA-09685, LA-12326

## Resource List

23-14801

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-000197	CA-LAN-000197	Resource Name - Trancas Cemetery; Resource Name - Trancas Canyon Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP08; AP09; AP15; AP16	1968 (John Beaton)	LA-00443, LA-00714, LA-01538, LA-02834, LA-03552, LA-03583, LA-03590, LA-03636, LA-03766, LA-04380, LA-04782, LA-05286, LA-05310, LA-05311, LA-05655, LA-07919, LA-08574, LA-08918, LA-08919, LA-09151, LA-09262, LA-09267, LA-09408, LA-10365, LA-10413, LA-11626, LA-11685, LA-12637, LA-12686
P-19-000199	CA-LAN-000199	Resource Name - Zuma Creek "E"; Other - LA-17	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	1952 (C.W. Meighan and H. Eberhart)	LA-03583, LA-08556, LA-08621, LA-09385, LA-09386, LA-09685, LA-10460, LA-11151, LA-12326
P-19-000200	CA-LAN-000200	Resource Name - Zuma Creek "F"; Other - LA-18	Site	Prehistoric, Unknown	AP02	1953 (Hal Eberhart)	LA-00117, LA-00278, LA-03583, LA-05276, LA-05280, LA-05665, LA-08556, LA-08621, LA-09385, LA-09386, LA-09685, LA-12326
P-19-000201	CA-LAN-000201	Resource Name - Zuma Creek Site "G"; Other - LA-19; Zuma Beach Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP09; AP15	1951 (Peck); 1995 (Chester King)	LA-00117, LA-00278, LA-01538, LA-03234, LA-03583, LA-04779, LA-04798, LA-05276, LA-08556, LA-08621, LA-09385, LA-09386, LA-09685, LA-10460, LA-12193, LA-12326, VN-01359

## Resource List

23-14801

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-000202	CA-LAN-000202	Other - LA-20	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	1953 (EBERHART); 1968 (Tom King); 1995 (R. Raschke); 1995 (R. Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	LA-03583, LA-04910
P-19-000219	CA-LAN-000219	Other - LA-60	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	1950 (EBERHART)	LA-01794, LA-02309, LA-03583, LA-03751, LA-11606
P-19-000335	CA-LAN-000335	Resource Name - Morning View Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15; AP16	1965 (C. Singer); 1966 (Charthoff & Colton); 1994 (Robert Wlodarski, HEART); 1998 (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	LA-01538, LA-01724, LA-02834, LA-03099, LA-03273, LA-03534, LA-03538, LA-03583, LA-03636, LA-04026, LA-04375, LA-04376, LA-05311, LA-08287, LA-08569, LA-08596, LA-08617, LA-08621, LA-08849, LA-08918, LA-08978, LA-09385, LA-09386, LA-09688, LA-10365, LA-10413, LA-10464, LA-10748, LA-11626, LA-12326, LA-12637, LA-12686
P-19-000344	CA-LAN-000344	Resource Name - Hollywood Riviera Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	1968 (J. Chartkoff)	LA-02101, LA-03583, LA-10333, LA-11237
P-19-000383	CA-LAN-000383		Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP09; AP15	1969 (S. Mayhew); 1970 (Joan Carpenter, UCLA)	LA-02101, LA-03583, LA-05251, LA-11715

## Resource List

23-14801

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-000513	CA-LAN-000513		Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1972 (Decker); 1982 (C.A. Singer); 2000 (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	LA-01120, LA- 01194, LA-01470, LA-01678, LA- 02834, LA-02931, LA-03034, LA- 03351, LA-03481, LA-03583, LA- 03636, LA-04026, LA-05311, LA- 05659, LA-08566, LA-08918, LA- 10365, LA-10413, LA-11626, LA- 12637, LA-12686
P-19-001065	CA-LAN-001065	Resource Name - Malibu Bay Company Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1980 (Rosen, Hector, Dillon, & Beroza); 1999 (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants); 2001 (R. Wlodarski, HEART)	LA-00716, LA- 01201, LA-02605, LA-02834, LA- 05286, LA-05305, LA-05310, LA- 05311, LA-05655, LA-06586, LA- 07919, LA-08552, LA-08574, LA- 08598, LA-08616, LA-08622, LA- 08918, LA-09151, LA-09262, LA- 09408, LA-10365, LA-10413, LA- 11626, LA-11685, LA-12686
P-19-002143	CA-LAN-002143	Resource Name - 30411 PCH; Other - 93-184	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	1993 (Chester King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	LA-02885, LA- 02912, LA-08287, LA-08596, LA- 08617, LA-08849, LA-08978, LA- 09688, LA-10464, LA-10748, LA- 12326, LA-13117
P-19-002345	CA-LAN-002345	Resource Name - Los Angeles International Airport Master Plan	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	1995 (Ron Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	LA-04910, LA- 07851, LA-10826, LA-10857, LA- 11560, LA-12500



## Resource List

23-14801

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-002383	CA-LAN-002383	Resource Name - VS-778.6	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1991 (Dana E. Bleitz and Brad Yocum, CSUN Center for Public Archaeology)	LA-03351, LA-08918, LA-10365, LA-10413, LA-11626, LA-12686
P-19-002384	CA-LAN-002384	Resource Name - DEB-51	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1996 (Dana E. Bleitz and Frank B. Bleitz, Ecofact)	LA-03276, LA-12326
P-19-002386	CA-LAN-002386H	Resource Name - CA-LAN-*2H	Site	Historic	AH02; AH15	1995 (Ron Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	LA-04910, LA-07851, LA-11560
P-19-002813	CA-LAN-002813	Resource Name - 29700 Baden Place; Other - 00-15	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2000 (Chester King, Topanga Anthropological Consultatns)	LA-10415
P-19-002814	CA-LAN-002814	Resource Name - 30228 Morning View; Other - 00-14	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	1999 (Chester King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	LA-04780, LA-08558, LA-09530
P-19-002815	CA-LAN-002815	Resource Name - 30420 Morning View; Other - 00-12	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	1999 (Chester King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	LA-05266, LA-05306
P-19-002816	CA-LAN-002816	Resource Name - 30385 Morning View; Other - 00-13	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1998 (Chester King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	
P-19-002829	CA-LAN-002829	Resource Name - Hanie's Headache	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2000 (Clay A. Singer Singer & David L. Morrill, C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc)	LA-05280, LA-06984, LA-06985, LA-08621, LA-09385, LA-09386, LA-10415, LA-11362, LA-12326
P-19-004352		Resource Name - Scattergood-1	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06; AH16	2013 (V. Ortiz, ESA); 2015 (V. Ortiz, ESA)	LA-12500
P-19-004353		Resource Name - Scattergood-2	Site	Historic	AH04	2013 (V. Ortiz, ESA); 2014 (V. Ortiz, ESA)	LA-12500
P-19-004354		Resource Name - Scattergood-3	Site	Historic	AH04	2013 (V. Ortiz, ESA)	LA-12500
P-19-004847		Resource Name - Scattergood-5	Site	Historic	AH04	2014 (V. Ortiz, ESA)	
P-19-004848		Resource Name - Scattergood-6	Site	Historic	AH07	2015 (V. Ortiz, ESA)	
P-19-004849		Resource Name - Scattergood-7	Site	Historic	AH04	2014 (V. Ortiz, ESA)	
P-19-100109		Resource Name - VS-778.5	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1991 (Dana E. Bleitz and Brad Yocum, CSUN)	LA-03351, LA-08566, LA-08918, LA-10365, LA-10413, LA-11626

## Resource List

23-14801

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-100116		Resource Name - Isolate 2	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1995 (R. Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	LA-04910, LA-05561
P-19-100118		Resource Name - Trancas Stein-Brief Property Isolate	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1996 (Bonnie MacDougall, Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc)	LA-01120, LA-08918, LA-10365, LA-10413, LA-11626, LA-12686
P-19-100399		Resource Name - 00-5 30254 Morning View	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1998 (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	
P-19-100400		Resource Name - 00-4 30601 Morning View #2	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1998 (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	LA-08566, LA-10413, LA-12686
P-19-100401		Resource Name - 00-3 30601 Morning View #1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1998 (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	LA-10413, LA-12686
P-19-101423		Resource Name - ISO-1	Other	Historic	AH04	2015 (V. Ortiz, ESA)	
P-19-101425		Resource Name - ISO-4	Other	Historic	AH04	2014 (V. Ortiz, ESA)	
P-19-101426		Resource Name - ISO-5	Other	Historic	AH04	2015 (V. Ortiz, ESA)	
P-19-101427		Resource Name - ISO-6	Site	Historic	AH04	2015 (V. Ortiz, ESA)	
P-19-150448		OHP Property Number - 104852; Resource Name - 15054 Corona Del Mar	Building	Historic	HP02	1996 (D. Clement, Caltrans)	LA-03787
P-19-150449		OHP Property Number - 104855; Resource Name - 15040 Corona Del Mar	Building	Historic	HP02	1996 (D. Clement, Caltrans)	LA-03787
P-19-175994		OHP Property Number - 097977; Resource Name - 14930 Corona Del Mar	Building	Historic	HP02	1994 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	
P-19-176007		OHP Property Number - 097990; Resource Name - 133 Entrada Dr	Building	Historic	HP06	1994 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	
P-19-177541		OHP Property Number - 028219; Resource Name - Diamond Apts	Building	Historic	HP03	1991 (S. Dyan)	
P-19-177600		OHP Property Number - 028278; Resource Name - Woman's Club of Redondo Beach	Building	Historic	HP13; HP38	1983 (J. Loranger)	
P-19-177601		OHP Property Number - 028279; Resource Name - Redondo Beach Public Library	Building	Historic	HP09	1980 (B. Strojny & V. Anderson, City of Redondo Beach Department of Intergovernmental Programs)	
P-19-187260		OHP Property Number - 079867; Resource Name - 225 Ave D	Building	Historic	HP02	2001 (J. McKenna, McKenna et al)	

## Resource List

23-14801

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-188839		OHP Property Number - 183532; Resource Name - M J Bldg; Other - Clearwire CA- LOS2061/CA-5604	Building	Historic	HP06	2010 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	LA-10714, LA-11237
P-19-189406		Resource Name - The Riviera Building	Building	Historic	HP07	2008 (Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)	LA-11023
P-19-189448		OHP Property Number - 176442; Resource Name - Bradbury House	Building	Historic		2011	
P-19-189474		Resource Name - HAW 18	Building	Historic	HP11	2010 (Shannon L Loftus, ACE Environmental)	LA-11237
P-19-189813		Resource Name - Riviera Center	Building	Historic	HP07	2011 (Shannon Loftus, ACE Environmental)	LA-11421
P-19-190568		Resource Name - Case Study House #9	Building	Historic		2013 (Edson Beall, NPS)	
P-19-190571		Resource Name - Case Study House #18	Building	Historic		2013 (Edson Beall, NPS)	
P-19-190902		Resource Name - Utility Poles 287908E and 817630E; Resource Name - AT&T Mobility Site LAR504	Structure	Historic	HP08	2012 (Shannon Loftus, ACE Environmental)	LA-12951
P-19-190973		Resource Name - Utility Pole; Resource Name - T-Mobile West LLC SV00445A/LA445	Structure	Historic	HP11	2014 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	LA-12686
P-19-192281		Other - LSA-SCE1303A-CWA981- S-1; Resource Name - Malibu Feed Bin	Building	Historic	HP06		
P-19-192468		Resource Name - 14999 La Cumbre Dr	Building	Historic	HP02	2017 (Margarita Jerabek, ESA)	
P-19-192920		Resource Name - 615 S. Pacific Coast Highway; OHP Property Number - 133643	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	LA-06989
P-19-192921		Resource Name - 617 S. Pacific Coast Highway; OHP Property Number - 133642	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	LA-06989
P-19-192924		Resource Name - 619 S. Pacific Coast Highway; OHP Property Number - 133641	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	LA-06989

Resource List

23-14801

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-193186		Resource Name - 621 S. Pacific Coast Highway; OHP Property Number - 133640	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	LA-06989

## Resource List

23-14801

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-003265	CA-LAN-003265H	Resource Name - EAFB-3416; Other - CP-5.S4	Site	Historic	AH04	2003 (C. Parker, B. Boyer, J. Johannesmeyer, JT3/CH2M HILL)	
P-19-150438		OHP Property Number - 028151; Resource Name - Manhattan Beach State Pier and Pavilion; CHL - SHL 1018; Voided - 19-177473	Structure	Historic	HP39	1984; 1995 (M. Lortie)	
P-19-189240		OHP Property Number - 171213; Resource Name - Scott House	Building	Historic	HP03	2008 (Robin Kirk, Manhattan Beach Cultural Heritage Conservancy)	
P-19-189242		OHP Property Number - 171215; Resource Name - Mueller House	Building	Historic	HP02	2008 (Robin Kirk, Manhattan Beach Cultural Heritage Conservancy)	
P-19-189245		OHP Property Number - 171214; Resource Name - Bailey House	Building	Historic	HP02	2008 (Robin Kirk, Manhattan Beach Cultural Heritage Conservancy)	
P-19-190098		Resource Name - El Segundo Power Generating Station/Plant; Other - AT&T LAR013/ El Segundo	Building	Historic	HP08	2012 (K. A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services); 2015 (David Brunzell, BCR)	LA-13337
P-19-192402		Resource Name - Standard Oil Spur & El Segundo Line; Other - Pacific Electric Railway / Southern Pacific Railroad / Union Pacific Railroad	Structure	Historic	HP04; HP39	2015 (Megan Wilson, Cogstone)	

## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00081		1975	Rosen, Martin D.	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources for the Areawide Facilities Plan for the Las Virgenes Municipal District, (Malibu Coast, Western Santa Monica Mountains, Southern Simi Hills), Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	19-000018, 19-000019, 19-000028, 19-000029, 19-000031, 19-000032, 19-000093, 19-000129, 19-000133, 19-000187, 19-000189, 19-000190, 19-000195, 19-000215, 19-000246, 19-000265, 19-000266, 19-000268, 19-000269, 19-000314, 19-000331, 19-000352, 19-000450, 19-000505, 19-000506, 19-000517, 19-000707, 56-000008, 56-000012, 56-000123, 56-000176, 56-000177, 56-000180, 56-000181, 56-000267, 56-000270
LA-00125		1975	Leonard, Nelson N. III	Hiperion Plant	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-00206		1976	Hector, Susan M.	Engineer Report for South Bay Cities Main Extension No. 3 Relief Trunk Sewer (#2)	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-00478		1979	Rosen, Martin D.	Assessment of the Archaeological Resources Located at 17340 Sunset Blvd., Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles County, California	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-01118		1974	Ultrasystems	Draft Environmental Impact Report Los Lions Townhouses Pacific Palisades, California	Ultra Systems, Inc.	
LA-01538		1986	Dillon, Brian D.	Malibu Wastewater Facilities Plan: Archaeological Analysis Survey Report		19-000019, 19-000030, 19-000114, 19-000133, 19-000189, 19-000195, 19-000197, 19-000201, 19-000210, 19-000226, 19-000264, 19-000310, 19-000311, 19-000335, 19-000451, 19-000690, 19-001012
LA-01580		1985	Woodward, Jim	Archaeological Survey Report: Will Rogers State Beach	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
LA-01624		1987	Woodward, Jim	Archaeological Survey of Redondo State Beach Los Angeles County, California	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
LA-01794		1989	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Proposed Sunset Pumping Plant and Force Main Project, Pacific Coast Highway, Los Angeles County, California.	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-000134, 19-000219
LA-01982		1976	Leonard, Nelson N. III	Los Angeles International Airport Series Volume 1 Draft Environmental Impact Statement	Los Angeles Department of Airports / FAA	19-001118

## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-02101		1984	Wallace, William J.	Prehistoric Cultural Development in the South Bay District, Los Angeles County, California	University of Southern California	19-000127, 19-000137, 19-000138, 19-000344, 19-000383
LA-02309		1991	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Addendum Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Sunset Pumping Plant and Pressurized Gravity Sewer/Common Force Main Project, Pacific Coast Highway, Los Angeles County, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-000134, 19-000219
LA-02419		1991	Larson, Dan A.	Report of Monitoring, Pacific Coast Highway at Entrada Drive Pacific Palisades, California	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-02499		1991	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Results of a Standard Prehistoric Archaeological Records Check, City of Redondo Beach, Los Angeles County, California - General Plan Eir	McKenna et al.	19-000100, 19-000127, 19-000137, 19-000282, 19-001872
LA-02904		1993	Stickel, Gary E.	Draft Report a Phase I Cultural Resources Literature Search for the West Basin Water Reclamation Project	Environmental Research Archaeologists: A Scientific Consortium	
LA-02999		1992	Simon, Joseph M. and David S. Whitley	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 30534 and 30536 Morning View Drive, Malibu, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	
LA-03099		1994	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Results of Archaeological Monitoring for Borings Located Along Morning View Drive, Guernsey Avenue and the Pacific Coast Highway, City of Malibu, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-000335
LA-03494		1976	Briuer, Frederick L. and John F. Romani	Archaeological Impact Statement Development of the Hyperion Treatment Plant Secondary Treatment Facility W.O. 31225, Located at 12000 Vista Del Mar, Playa Del Rey	Northridge Archaeological Research Center, CSUN	
LA-03552		1968	Toney, James T., John M. Beaton, and John Ewins	Ucas-301 Research Excavation of LAN-197 Trancas Canyon, Los Angeles County	UCAS, Malibu Archaeological Society	19-000197



## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-03583		1974	Bucknam, Bonnie M.	The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: a Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information	Archaeological Research, Inc.	19-000001, 19-000002, 19-000003, 19-000004, 19-000005, 19-000007, 19-000009, 19-000010, 19-000011, 19-000012, 19-000013, 19-000015, 19-000016, 19-000017, 19-000018, 19-000019, 19-000023, 19-000024, 19-000027, 19-000028, 19-000029, 19-000030, 19-000031, 19-000033, 19-000037, 19-000038, 19-000039, 19-000040, 19-000044, 19-000045, 19-000046, 19-000047, 19-000048, 19-000049, 19-000050, 19-000051, 19-000052, 19-000053, 19-000054, 19-000055, 19-000056, 19-000057, 19-000058, 19-000059, 19-000060, 19-000061, 19-000062, 19-000063, 19-000064, 19-000065, 19-000066, 19-000067, 19-000068, 19-000069, 19-000070, 19-000071, 19-000072, 19-000073, 19-000074, 19-000078, 19-000080, 19-000088, 19-000090, 19-000091, 19-000092, 19-000094, 19-000096, 19-000097, 19-000098, 19-000099, 19-000100, 19-000101, 19-000102, 19-000103, 19-000104, 19-000105, 19-000106, 19-000107, 19-000108, 19-000109, 19-000110, 19-000112, 19-000113, 19-000114, 19-000115, 19-000116, 19-000117, 19-000118, 19-000119, 19-000120, 19-000121, 19-000122, 19-000123, 19-000124, 19-000125, 19-000126, 19-000127, 19-000131, 19-000133, 19-000134, 19-000135, 19-000136, 19-000137, 19-000138, 19-000139, 19-000140, 19-000141, 19-000142, 19-000143, 19-000144, 19-000145, 19-000146, 19-000147, 19-000148, 19-000149, 19-000150, 19-000151, 19-000152, 19-000153, 19-000154, 19-000155, 19-000156, 19-000159, 19-000161, 19-000162, 19-000170, 19-000171, 19-000172, 19-000174, 19-000175, 19-000178, 19-000179, 19-000180, 19-000181, 19-000182, 19-000183, 19-000184, 19-000185,

## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						19-000187, 19-000189, 19-000190, 19-000191, 19-000193, 19-000194, 19-000195, 19-000196, 19-000197, 19-000198, 19-000199, 19-000200, 19-000201, 19-000202, 19-000203, 19-000204, 19-000205, 19-000206, 19-000207, 19-000210, 19-000211, 19-000212, 19-000213, 19-000214, 19-000215, 19-000216, 19-000217, 19-000219, 19-000220, 19-000222, 19-000224, 19-000225, 19-000226, 19-000227, 19-000229, 19-000231, 19-000232, 19-000233, 19-000234, 19-000235, 19-000236, 19-000245, 19-000255, 19-000263, 19-000264, 19-000265, 19-000266, 19-000267, 19-000268, 19-000269, 19-000270, 19-000271, 19-000272, 19-000273, 19-000274, 19-000275, 19-000276, 19-000277, 19-000278, 19-000279, 19-000280, 19-000281, 19-000282, 19-000283, 19-000284, 19-000285, 19-000286, 19-000287, 19-000288, 19-000289, 19-000291, 19-000292, 19-000303, 19-000306, 19-000307, 19-000308, 19-000309, 19-000310, 19-000311, 19-000316, 19-000317, 19-000319, 19-000322, 19-000330, 19-000331, 19-000332, 19-000333, 19-000335, 19-000340, 19-000341, 19-000344, 19-000350, 19-000352, 19-000353, 19-000354, 19-000356, 19-000382, 19-000383, 19-000385, 19-000386, 19-000387, 19-000388, 19-000389, 19-000390, 19-000398, 19-000400, 19-000401, 19-000403, 19-000404, 19-000406, 19-000415, 19-000423, 19-000424, 19-000425, 19-000448, 19-000454, 19-000468, 19-000469, 19-000470, 19-000472, 19-000478, 19-000483, 19-000484, 19-000494, 19-000495, 19-000496, 19-000497, 19-000499, 19-000500, 19-000501, 19-000505, 19-000506, 19-000512, 19-000513, 19-000514, 19-000515, 19-000516, 19-000517,

## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						19-000519, 19-000520, 19-000523, 19-000525, 19-000526, 19-000527, 19-000528, 19-167019, 19-179270
LA-03673		1987	Anonymous	Historic Property Survey Report North Outfall Relief Sewer (nors)	Myra L. Frank & Associates	19-150439, 19-150440, 19-150441, 19-150442, 19-150443, 19-150444, 19-150445
LA-03766		1976	Irvine, Kenneth C.	Do Chumash Burials Demonstrate Status Differences Among Children? Medea Creek Cemetery Revisited	unknown	19-000197, 19-000227, 19-000243
LA-03801		1997	Jertberg, Patricia R.	Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Resource Assessment for the Unsurveyed Portion of the Proposed Pacific Coast Highway Bike Pathway Extension, Will Rogers Beach State Park, Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles County, California	Petra Resources Inc.	
LA-03929		1998	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Archaeological Monitoring Report, Marina View Apartment Project, 3300 and 3324 Thetcher Avenue, Marina Del Rey, City of Los Angeles, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	
LA-04026		1988	King, Chester	Archaeological Reconnaissance at 30601 Morning View Drive, Malibu, California	Topanga Anthropological Consultants	19-000335, 19-000513
LA-04034		1998	King, Chester	Report of Initial Archaeological Study at Trancas Canyon Road, Malibu, California	Topanga Anthropological Consultants	
LA-04051		1975	D'Altroy, Terence N.	Evaluation of the Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Hyperion Treatment Plant - Interim Sludge Processing and Disposal System	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-04171		1991	Maxwell, Pamela	Redondo Beach Breakwater Repair: Cultural Resources		
LA-04187		1998	McLean, Deborah K.	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 943-01, 17300 1/2 Pacific Coast Highway, City and County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	19-000134
LA-04409		1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R121, Located at 1505 1/2 Pacific Coast Highway, City of Pacific Palisades, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	

## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-04532		1999	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Study, Analysis of Off Site Alternatives (humbolt Street and Lake Shrine Properties) for the Self Realization Fellowship Revised Master Plan Environmental Impact Report, Arroyo Seco and Topanga Areas, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County,ca	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	
LA-04707		1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 411-16, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-04910	Paleo -	1995	Raschke, Rod	Paleontological and Archaeological Resources Reconnaissance of the Los Angeles International Airport(lax) Property, Los Angeles County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	19-000202, 19-000214, 19-000691, 19-001118, 19-002345, 19-002385, 19-002386, 19-100115, 19-100116
LA-04912		2000	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for 30460 Morning View Drive City of Malibu, County of Los Angeles, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	
LA-04917		2000	King, Chester	Concerning Trancas (tract #32415 and 27273) Geotest Archaeological Monitoring Program	TAC	
LA-04931		2000	King, Chester	Report of Initial Archaeological Study at 29700 Baden Place, Malibu, California	Chester King	
LA-05280		2001	Singer, Clay A.	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment a Residential Property in the City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, Ca for (APN 4469-023-007).	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	19-000200, 19-001121, 19-002829
LA-05306		2001	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for APN#4469-043-015 South of Morning View Dr. and North of Pch City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-002815, 19-100428
LA-05665		2001	Getchel, Barbie Stevenson and John E. Atwood	Archaeological Monitoring in the Western Portion of a Residential Property Located at 29708 Baden Place in the City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Archaeological Sciences Team, CSUF	19-000200
LA-06239		2000	Wesson, Alex, Bryon Bass, and Brian Hatoff	El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project Cultural Resources (archaeological Resources) Appendix J of Application for Certification	URS Corporation	19-186856

## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-06240		2000	Bunse, Meta and Mikesell, Stephen D.	El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project Historic Resources (built Environment) Appendix K of Application for Certification	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
LA-06989		2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	An Evaluation of Residential Structures: 615 Through 621 S. Pacific Coast Highway, Redondo Beach, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	19-192920, 19-192921, 19-192924, 19-193186
LA-07841		2001	Sylvia, Barbara	Project Proposes to Construct Curb Ramps at Various Locations on Pacific Coast Highway From Pier Avenue to Topanga Canyon Boulevard and on Route 27 Mulholland Drive	Caltrans District 7	19-000134, 19-000215
LA-07851		2006	Getchell, Barbie Stevenson and John E. Atwood	Archaeological and Historical Evaluations for the Proposed Airport Surveillance Detection Equipment, Model 3x (asde-3x) to Serve Los Angeles International Airport (lax), Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Archaeological Sciences Team, CSUF	19-000063, 19-000064, 19-000065, 19-000069, 19-000203, 19-000204, 19-000206, 19-002345, 19-002386, 19-186162
LA-08287		2007	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for Proposed Improvements to 30385 Morning View Drive, City of Malibu, County of Los Angeles, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-000335, 19-002143
LA-09274		2008	K. Ross Way	Archaeological Investigation for Proposition O and CIS Projects City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Greenwood and Associates	19-000135
LA-10101		2003	Foster, John M.	Archaeological Monitoring for the Low Flow Diversion Project.	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-10102		2006	Unknown	Cultural Resources Study of the Bel-air Bay Club Project At&t Wireless Site No. C065 16800 Pacific Coast Highway, Pacific Palisades Los Angeles County, California 90272	Historic Resource Associates	
LA-10132		1965	Johnson, Ken	Fun, Frustration and Fulfillment, An Historical Study of the City of Redondo Beach	Unkown	
LA-10333		2009	McKenna, Jeanette M.	A Brief Historic Context Statement Prepared for the General Plan Update: The City of Torrance, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	19-000100, 19-000110, 19-000127, 19-000137, 19-000138, 19-000191, 19-000276, 19-000277, 19-000278, 19-000279, 19-000280, 19-000281, 19-000344, 19-002378

## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-10415		2010	Getchell, Barbie, Orenstein, David, and Atwood, John	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of APN 4469-040-004, A 0.99 Acre Parcel, Located at 29803 Baden Place in the City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, California	PAST, Inc.	19-002813, 19-002829
LA-10652		2008	Wallace, William J., Georgie Waugh, Mark E. Basgall, R.L. Bettinger, M.G. Dekacrt, T.L. Jones, M.A. Giambastiani, S. Griset, H. McCarthy, C.W. Meighan, W.J. Nelson, W.L. Norton, B.A. Ramos, E.W. Ritter, H.L. Crew, D.H. Thomas, C.N. Warren, and G.J. West	Avocados to Millingstones: Papers in Honor of D.L. True - Grave Goods vs. Midden Artifacts: the Case of Palmer-Redondo	Archaeological Research Center	19-000127
LA-10852		1986	Dreizler, Patricia, Gloria Snyder, Harry Johnson, and Pat Botsai	Historic Resources Survey - City of Redondo Beach	Thirtieth Street Architects	
LA-10857		2005	Smith, Brian F.	Final - LAX Master Plan Mitigation Monitoring & Reporting program- Archaeological Treatment Plan	Earth Tech	19-002345
LA-11151		2003	Romani, John and Dan Larson	Results of a Cultural Resource Phase I Assessment and Extended Phase I Shovel Test Program for the Proposed Heart-of-the-Park Shuttle Demonstration Project, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.	Compass Rose	19-000199
LA-11152		2002	Mason, Roger	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Heart-of-the-Park Shuttle Demonstration Project Draft Environmental Assessment/Initial Study	Parsons	
LA-11237		2010	Loftus, Shannon L.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Survey and Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment. NextG Palos Verdes Das Node Site: VZ1018CA-HAW18 Pole#781617E Row Adjacent to 1799 Camino De La Costa Redondo Beach, Los Angeles County, CA	ACE Environmental, LLC	19-000344, 19-188839, 19-189474
LA-11362		2011	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Archaeological Monitoring for 29917 Pacific Coast Highway (The McNelley Property) Encompassing a portion of (CA-LAN-2829) City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-002829

## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11508		2009	Jurich, Denise, Jesse Martinez, and Jennifer Sanka	Final Draft, Archaeological Phase I Inventory Report for the Malibu Middle and High School Campus Improvements Project	PBS&J	
LA-11560		2006	Getchell, Barbie and Atwood, John	Archaeological and Historical Evaluations for the Proposed Airport Surveillance Detection Equipment, Model 3X (ASDE-3X), to serve Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	PAST Inc	19-002345, 19-002386, 19-186162
LA-11561		2005	Barre, Ole	Proposed Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Surface Detection Equipment, Model X (ASDE-3X) to serve Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) Los Angeles, CA -- Case #FAA040625A	SRI International	
LA-11606		2011	Maxon, Patrick	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Sylmar Ground Return Replacement Project, Los Angeles County, California	BonTerra Consulting	19-000134, 19-000219, 19-000220, 19-000475, 19-000490, 19-000643, 19-000666, 19-001125, 19-188218
LA-12500		2013	Vader, Michael	Final Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Scattergood-Olympic Transmission Line Project, Vault Investigations, Los Angeles County, California	ESA	19-002345, 19-004352, 19-004353, 19-004354
LA-12951		2012	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAR504	ACE Environmental, LLC	19-190902
LA-12951A		2012	Loftus, Shannon L.	HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE-INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT AT&T SITE LAR504	ACE ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC	
LA-13024		2013	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02471A (Redondo Beach), 220 South Pacific Coast Highway, Redondo Beach, Los Angeles County, California.	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc	
LA-13117		1994	Romani, John F. and A. George Toren	Archaeological Testing at CA-LAN-2143, 30411 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, California	Owl Clan Consultants	19-002143



## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-01625		1987	Woodward, Jim	Archaeological Survey of Manhattan State Beach, Los Angeles County, California	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
LA-02904		1993	Stickel, Gary E.	Draft Report a Phase I Cultural Resources Literature Search for the West Basin Water Reclamation Project	Environmental Research Archaeologists: A Scientific Consortium	
LA-04190		1998	McLean, Deborah K.	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 859-03, 2616 Manhattan Avenue, City of Manhattan Beach, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-04761		1999	Gray, Deborah	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 859-05, in the County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-04836		2000		Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project	Science Applications International Corporation	
LA-05758		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment At&t Wireless Services Facility No. 05002a Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06239		2000	Wesson, Alex, Bryon Bass, and Brian Hatoff	El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project Cultural Resources (archaeological Resources) Appendix J of Application for Certification	URS Corporation	19-186856
LA-06240		2000	Bunse, Meta and Mikesell, Stephen D.	El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project Historic Resources (built Environment) Appendix K of Application for Certification	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
LA-06242		1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 859-05, in the County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-07716		2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Candidate La70xc314d (el Porto Building) 312 Rosecrans Avenue, Manhattan Beach, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-07722		2005	Maki, Mary K.	Records Search Results for the Chevron El Segundo Refinery, El Segundo, Los Angeles County	Conejo Archaeological Consultants	19-186856

## Report List

23-14801

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-10639		2010	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Mitigative Recordation of Historical Resource LACMTA Bridge over Colorado Boulevard, CHRIS Site No. 19-187944; Caltrans Bridge No. 53C0596 City of Arcadia, Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	19-187944
LA-11055		2009	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resource Assessment Verizon Wireless Services Marine Facility, City of Manhattan Beach, Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-11638		2011	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA74000-A (SCE Top Secret at NRG), 301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-11971		2012	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA74000-B (N.R.G. El Segundo), 301 Vista del Mar Boulevard, El Segundo, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Bradnman Associates	
LA-12078		2012	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility LAR013 (LAR013-01 El Segundo/SCE) CASPR No. 3551278803, 301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, Los Angeles County, California	EAS	19-190078

**Table 1 Cultural Resources Within 0.5-mile**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-000040	CA-LAN-000040	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation site consisting of a shell midden, chert flakes, and groundstone	1947a (Mohr); 1953 (S. Peck); 1961 (J. Ruby)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000127	CA-LAN-000127	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation site consisting of a shell midden, pottery, bone, shell, asphaltum, food remains, lithics, and groundstone	1951 (H. Eberhart); 2008 (W. Wallace)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000134	CA-LAN-000134	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation site consisting of midden material with lithics and groundstone. Site had been destroyed by 1953.	1912 (N. Nelson); 1950a (H. Eberhart);	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000135	CA-LAN-000135	Prehistoric-Period Site	Campsite with shell and refuse	n.d.(a) (N. Nelson)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000137	CA-LAN-000137	Prehistoric-Period Site	Refuse scatter containing shell and lithics	n.d.(b) (N. Nelson)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000174	CA-LAN-000174	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation site consisting of burials and slab and basin metates, manos, crescentic stones, points, blades, cog stones, and a midden	1947b (Mohr); 1952 (H. Eberhart); 1968 (Unknown Author)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000196	CA-LAN-000196	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation debris including metates and manos	1948 (S. Peck); 1953a (H. Eberhart)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000197	CA-LAN-000197	Prehistoric-Period Site	Cemetery and habitation site (Trancas Cemetery) consisting of 96 burials and midden material with lithics, worked bone, groundstone, basketry, shell beads, and ochre. Destroyed by development and parking lot in 1956.	1968 (J. Beaton)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000199	CA-LAN-000199	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation debris including shell midden evidence of fire. Damaged by construction of a paved road.	1952 (C.W. Meighan and H. Eberhart)	Unknown	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-000200	CA-LAN-000200	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation site with groundstone. Supposedly destroyed at an unknown date.	1953b (H. Eberhart)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000201	CA-LAN-000201	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation site consisting of human burials, midden material, groundstone, and shell. Destroyed by construction of roadway.	1951 (S. Peck); 1995 (T. King)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000202	CA-LAN-000202	Prehistoric-Period Site	Possible habitation debris with shell midden. Destroyed at an unknown date.	1953c (H. Eberhart); 1968 (T. King); 1995a (R. Bissell)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000219	CA-LAN-000219	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation site with lithics such as points, scrapers, metates, manos, pestles, and midden	1950b (H. Eberhart)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000335	CA-LAN-000335	Prehistoric-Period Site	Midden site consisting of shell and rock with a lithic scatter and ground stone	1965 (C. Singer); 1966 (Charthoff and Colton); 1994 (R. Wlodarski); 1998a (C. King)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000344	CA-LAN-000344	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation site. Destroyed at an unknown date.	1968 (J. Chartkoff)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000383	CA-LAN-000383	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation site with scattered midden and shell mounds, flakes, a mano, a small bowl, and several cores	1969 (S. Mayhew); 1970 (J. Carpenter)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-000513	CA-LAN-000513	Prehistoric-Period Site	Lithic scatter consisting of basalt, andesite, quartzite, and chalcedony with one mano. Possibly no longer extant.	1972 (Decker); 1982 (C. Singer); 2000a (C. King)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-001065	CA-LAN-001065	Prehistoric-Period Site	Lithic scatter consisting of chert, chalcedony, and quartzite with one sandstone mano and four choppers. Possibly associated with Trancas Cemetery site. Damaged by gas station pad.	1980 (Rosen et al.); 1999a (C. King); 2001 (Wlodarski and Larson)	Unknown	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-002143	CA-LAN-002143	Prehistoric-Period Site	Lithic scatter, shell midden, and stone tools	1993 (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-002345	CA-LAN-002345	Prehistoric-Period Site	Habitation site with stone tools, bones, shell fragments, and thermally affected stones	1995b (R. Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-002383	CA-LAN-002383	Prehistoric-Period Site	Scatter of one core, one core/scrapper, three flakes, one hammerstone, and one Pismo clam shell. Disturbed by disking activity.	1991a (D. Bleitz and B. Yocum, CSUN Center for Public Archaeology)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-002384	CA-LAN-002384	Prehistoric-Period Site	Surface scatter of four flakes, one core fragment, one mano fragment, and one scraper. Disturbed by disking activity.	1996 (D. Bleitz and F. Bleitz, Ecofact)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-002386	CA-LAN-002386H	Historic Structure	World War II era concrete observation bunker with fronting concrete apron	1995c (R. Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-002813	CA-LAN-002813	Prehistoric-Period Site	Andesite scraper planes/choppers and flakes	2000b (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-002814	CA-LAN-002814	Prehistoric-Period Site	Chert knife fragment reworked as a carving tool, chert scrapers, flake fragments, and andesite cobble core tools	1999b (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-002815	CA-LAN-002815	Prehistoric-Period Site	Lithic scatter consisting of five chert and one quartzite flake.	1999c (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-002816	CA-LAN-002816	Prehistoric-Period Site	A flake of an andesite cobble chopper/scrapper plane	1998b (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	Unknown	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-002829	CA-LAN-002829	Prehistoric-Period Site	A concentration of milling implements, cores, and hammers	2000 (C. Singer and David L. Morrill, C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-003265	CA-LAN-003265H	Historic-Period Site	Historic period refuse deposit consisting of over 60 cans and can fragments, two bottles, three drinking glasses, barbed wire, and galvanized hardware cloth.	2003 (C. Parker, B. Boyer, J. Johannesmeyer, JT3/CH2M HILL)	NR Code 7: Not Evaluated	Outside
P-19-004352	--	Historic-Period Site	Historic-period artifacts consisting of a cast iron pipe, three railroad tie fragments, two spikes, five enameled clay pieces of a sewer pipe (Scattergood-1), and one broken ceramic plate (ISO-2).	2013a (V. Ortiz, ESA); 2015a (V. Ortiz, ESA)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-004353	--	Historic-Period Site	Historic-period artifacts consisting of glass bottle fragments (including one 7-Up bottle fragment circa 1955), five mammal bone fragments, a brick embossed "ACME", nails, toy marble, and one shell fragment (Scattergood-2)	2013b (V. Ortiz, ESA); 2015b (V. Ortiz, ESA)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-004354	--	Historic-Period Site	Non-diagnostic bottle fragments, and four bottles with diagnostic markings that date from 1946 to 1950 (Scattergood-3).	2013c (V. Ortiz, ESA)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-004847	--	Historic-Period Isolates	A historic-period trash deposit including two glass bottles (Scattergood-5)	2014a (V. Ortiz, ESA)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-004848	--	Historic-Period Site	A historic-period roadbed following the existing alignment of Vista Del Mar, measuring approximately 200 feet in length (Scattergood-6).	2015c (V. Ortiz, ESA)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-004849	--	Historic-Period Site	Historic-period refuse deposit comprised of glass beverage bottles dating from the 1940s to mid-1980s (Scattergood-7).	2014b (V. Ortiz, ESA)	Unknown	Located approximately 140 feet east of the Dockweiler State Beach project area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-100109	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One grey chert core, possibly associated with CA-LAN-513 (now destroyed).	1991b (D. Bleitz and B. Yocum, CSUN)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-100116	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One large red quartzite flake with cortex measuring 6.6 by 4 by 1.4 centimeters.	1995d (R. Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-100118	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One mano identified below CA-LAN-513.	1996 (B. MacDougall, Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-100399	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Andesite chopper	1998c (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-100400	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Andesite chopper	1998d (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-100401	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Chert knife	1998e (C. King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-101423	--	Historic-Period Isolate	Three fragments of faunal bone from an unidentified mammal (ISO-1)	2015d (V. Ortiz, ESA)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-101425	--	Historic-Period Isolate	One colorless glass milk bottle (ISO-4)	2014c (V. Ortiz, ESA)	Unknown	Located approximately 150 feet east of the Dockweiler State Beach project area



Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-101426	--	Historic-Period Isolate	Colorless glass bottle base (ISO-5)	<i>2015e (V. Ortiz, ESA)</i>	Unknown	Located approximately 150 feet east of the Dockweiler State Beach project area
P-19-101427	--	Historic-Period Isolate	One faunal bone (ISO-6)	<i>2015f (V. Ortiz, ESA)</i>	Unknown	Located approximately 150 feet east of the Dockweiler State Beach project area
P-19-150438	--	Historic Structure	Manhattan Beach Pier	<i>1984 (Fleming); 1995 (M. Lortie)</i>	Listed in the CRHR and California Historical Landmark No. 1018 in 1995.	Outside
P-19-150448	--	Historic-Period Building	Single family residence at 15054 Corona del Mar, Pacific Palisades, with Colonial Revival influence, built between 1929 to 1930	<i>1996a (D. Clement, Caltrans)</i>	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR in 1996 by Caltrans.	Outside
P-19-150449	--	Historic-Period Building	Single family residence at 15040 Corona del Mar, Pacific Palisades, with Italian Villa influence, built between 1929 and 1930.	<i>1996b (D. Clement, Caltrans)</i>	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR in 1996 by Caltrans.	Outside
P-19-175994	--	Historic-Period Building	Single family residence at 14930 Corona del Mar, Pacific Palisades, built in 1932.	<i>1994a (C. McAvoy, HRG)</i>	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR	Outside
P-19-176007	--	Historic-Period Building	Single family residence at 133 Entrada Drive, Santa Monica, built in 1914	<i>1994b (C. McAvoy, HRG)</i>	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-177541	--	Historic Building	Diamond Apartments - Two story Classical Revival building at 321 Diamond Street, Redondo Beach built in 1913.	1991 ( <i>S. Dyan</i> )	Listed on the NRHP in 1992 (Reference Number 92000260)	Outside
P-19-177600	--	Historic Building	The Woman's Club of Redondo Beach - Single-story wood frame building of vernacular bungalow style at 400 South Broadway, Redondo Beach, built in 1922.	1983 ( <i>J. Loranger</i> )	Listed on the NRHP in 1983 (Reference Number 8400900)	Outside
P-19-177601	--	Historic Building	Redondo Beach Public Library – Spanish Colonial Revival building at 309 Esplanade, Redondo Beach, built in 1930	1980 ( <i>B. Strojny and V. Anderson, City of Redondo Beach Department of Intergovernmental Programs</i> )	Listed on the NRHP in 1981 (Reference Number 81000158)	Located approximately 170 feet east of the Redondo Beach project area
P-19-187260	--	Historic-Period Building	Single family residence of Cottage Eclectic style at 225 Avenue D, Redondo Beach, built in 1920	2001 ( <i>J. McKenna, McKenna et al</i> )	Determined a contributor of Clifton-by-the Sea historic district in 1993.	Outside
P-19-188839	--	Historic-Period Building	M.J. Building - Three story Modern style commercial building at 1611 S. Pacific Coast Highway, Redondo Beach, built in 1957.	2010 ( <i>K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates</i> )	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR in 2010.	Outside
P-19-189240	--	Historic-Period Building	Scott House - Rectangular modern style multiple family duplex at 3004 The Strand, Manhattan Beach, built in 1960	2008a ( <i>R. Kirk, Manhattan Beach Cultural Heritage Conservancy</i> )	California Historical Landmark status in 2007. Not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR.	Outside
P-19-189242	--	Historic-Period Building	Queen Anne Victorian single-family residence at 1220 Ardmore, Manhattan Beach, built in 1918.	2008b ( <i>R. Kirk, Manhattan Beach Cultural Heritage Conservancy</i> )	California Historical Landmark status in 2007. Not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR.	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-189245	--	Historic-Period Building	Witches Bungalow - California Bungalow style single family residence at 133 13 <sup>th</sup> Street, Manhattan Beach, built in 1922.	2008c (R. Kirk, <i>Manhattan Beach Cultural Heritage Conservancy</i> )	California Historical Landmark status in 2007. Not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR.	Outside
P-19-189406	--	Historic-Period Building	Mediterranean style, three story commercial building at 1650 S. Coast Pacific Highway, Redondo Beach, built circa 1962.	2008 (Dana E. Supernowicz, <i>Historic Resource Associates</i> )	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP in 2008.	Outside
P-19-189448	--	Historic Building	Bradbury House - Single family residence at 102 Ocean Highway, Los Angeles, built in 1923.	2011 ( <i>Unknown Author</i> )	Listed in the NRHP in 2010 (Reference Number 10000110)	Outside
P-19-189474	--	Historic-Period Structure	SCE-owned wooden utility pole measuring 39 feet tall, located at 1799 Camino del la Costa in Redondo Beach, constructed in 1962.	2010 (Shannon L Loftus, <i>ACE Environmental</i> )	Recommended ineligible for the NRHP in 2010.	Outside
P-19-189813	--	Historic-Period Building	The Riviera Center – Contemporary/International-style four-story commercial building, built circa 1960.	2011 (Shannon Loftus, <i>ACE Environmental</i> )	Recommended ineligible for the NRHP in 2011.	Outside
P-19-190098	--	Historic-Period Structure	37-Acre power generating station located at 301 Vista Del Mar in El Segundo, built circa 1964.	2012 (K. Crawford, <i>Crawford Historic Services</i> ); 2015 (D. Brunzell, <i>BCR</i> )	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR in 2012.	Outside
P-19-190568	--	Historic Building	The Entenza House - Single family residence at 201/205 Chautauqua Blvd (House No. 9), Los Angeles, built circa 1950s	2013 (E. Beall, <i>NPS</i> )	Listed on the NRHP in 2013 (Reference Number 13000513)	Outside
P-19-190571	--	Historic Building	Single family residence at 199 Chautauqua Blvd (House No. 18), Los Angeles, built circa 1950s	2013 (E. Beall, <i>NPS</i> )	Listed on the NRHP in 2013 (Reference Number 13000516)	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-190902	--	Historic-Period Structures	Telephone pole and Utility Poles 47-feet tall, located at 30270 ½ Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, constructed circa 1949.	2012c (Shannon Loftus, ACE Environmental)	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR in 2012.	Outside
P-19-190973	--	Historic-Period Structure	Wooden utility pole located at 40756 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, constructed in 1962	2014 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP in 2014	Located 166 feet east of the project area at Zuma Beach
P-19-192281	--	Historic-Period Building	3931 Topanga Canyon Blvd, Malibu - Two wood frame buildings built circa 1900-1950, that are now joined into one by a pedestrian access at the former location of the driveway.	2015 (LSA Associates, Inc.)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192402	--	Historic-Period Structure	Pacific Electric Railway El Segundo Line that is now part of the Union Pacific Railroad, constructed in 1911.	2015 (M. Wilson and L. Furnis, Cogstone Resource Management)	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP in 2015.	Outside
P-19-192468	--	Historic-Period Building	Spanish Colonial Revival-style, single-family residence at 14999 La Cumbre Drive, Los Angeles, built in 1930.	2017 (M. Jerabek, ESA)	Recommended ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or for local listing in 2017.	Outside
P-19-192920	--	Historic-Period Building	Vernacular Cottage, single family residence located at 615 S. Pacific Coast Highway, Redondo Beach, built in 1911. Added garage in 1921.	2003a (J. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP in 2003.	Outside
P-19-192921	--	Historic-Period Building	Vernacular Cottage, single family residence located at 617 S. Pacific Coast Highway, Redondo Beach, built in 1920.	2003b (J. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP in 2003.	Outside
P-19-192924	--	Historic-Period Building	Vernacular Cottage, single family residence located at 619 S. Pacific Coast Highway, Redondo Beach, built in 1923.	2003c (J. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP in 2003.	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-193186	--	Historic-Period Building	Vernacular Cottage, single family residence, located at 619 S. Pacific Coast Highway, Redondo Beach, built in 1923.	2003 ( <i>J. McKenna, McKenna et al.</i> )	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP in 2003.	Outside

## **Appendix B**

---

Sacred Lands File Results and Section 106 Native American and Local Interested  
Party Consultation Documentation



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 14, 2024

Andrea Ogaz  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.Via Email to: [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com)**Re: 23-14801 SCoup – LADBH Project, Los Angeles County**

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
NomlakiSECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
SerranoCOMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño IndiansEXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok, Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)



**Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project Native American Outreach Tracking Table**

Contact List	Date Letter Sent to Contact	Follow up Contact	Comments/Concerns
<b>Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians</b> Cultural Resource Committee P.O. Box 364 Ojai, California 93024 Phone: (805) 746-6685 Email: CR@bvbmi.com	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed.
<b>Cahuilla Band of Indians</b> Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, California 92539 Phone: (951) 763-5549 Email: <a href="mailto:anthonymad2002@gmail.com">anthonymad2002@gmail.com</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email		Defer to Bobby Ray Esparza correspondence.
<b>Cahuilla Band of Indians</b> BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director 52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, California 92539 Phone (951) 763-5549 Email: <a href="mailto:besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov">besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email		<b>9/16/2024:</b> Mr. Esparza responded requesting all cultural materials associated with the project.
<b>Cahuilla Band of Indians</b> Erica Schenk, Chairperson 52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, California 92539 Phone: (951) 590-0942 Fax: (951) 763-2808 Email: <a href="mailto:chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov">chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email		Defer to Bobby Ray Esparza correspondence.
<b>Chumash Council of Bakersfield</b> Julio Quair, Chairperson 729 Texas Street Bakersfield, California 93307 Phone: (661) 322-0121 Email: <a href="mailto:chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net">chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email		<b>9/16/2024:</b> Email bounced back as undeliverable
<b>Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation</b> Gabe Frausto, Chairman	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email	<b>9/23/2024:</b> Mr. Frausto responded with the following information: “We are concerned with



## Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project Native American Outreach Tracking Table

Contact List	Date Letter Sent to Contact	Follow up Contact	Comments/Concerns
P.O. Box 40653 Santa Barbara, California 93140 Phone: (805) 568-8063 Email: <a href="mailto:fraustogabriel28@gmail.com">fraustogabriel28@gmail.com</a>			the amount of impact that will take place at Zuma beach having a potential effect on cultural resources. We understand that there will not be any excavation or major digging, dredging or removal of materials, however the operation of heavy equipment will create significant ground disturbance and the area is very culturally sensitive. Our recommendation would be to have Tribal Cultural Resource Monitoring during the Zuma Beach portion of the project."
<b>Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians</b> Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager 1019 Second Street San Fernando, California 91340 Phone: (818) 837-0794 Email: <a href="mailto:CRM@tataviam-nsn.us">CRM@tataviam-nsn.us</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	<b>9/17/2024:</b> Read receipt received. No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
<b>Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation</b> Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina, California 91340 Phone: (844) 390-0787 Email: <a href="mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org">admin@gabrielenoindians.org</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email		<b>9/17/2024:</b> <a href="mailto:admin@gabrielinoindians.org">admin@gabrielinoindians.org</a> requested the lead agency contact information.
<b>Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation</b> Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary P.O. Box 393 Covina, California 91340 Phone: (844) 390-0787 Email: <a href="mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org">admin@gabrielenoindians.org</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email		Defer to Andrew Salas correspondence.
<b>Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council</b> Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, California 93094 Phone: (626) 407-8761 Email: <a href="mailto:christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu">christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
<b>Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council</b>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the



## Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project Native American Outreach Tracking Table

Contact List	Date Letter Sent to Contact	Follow up Contact	Comments/Concerns
Robert Dorame, Chairperson P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, California 90707 Phone: (562) 761-6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 Email: gtongva@gmail.com		9/27/2024 - Via Email	response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
<b>Gabrielino/Tongva Nation</b> Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 ½ Judge John Aiso Street #231 Los Angeles, California 90012 Phone: (951) 807-0479 Email: sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
<b>Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe</b> Charles Alvarez, Chairperson 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, California 91307 Phone: (310) 403-6048 Email: <a href="mailto:Chavez1956metro@gmail.com">Chavez1956metro@gmail.com</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
<b>Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe</b> Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, California 90740 Phone: (909) 262-9351 Email: <a href="mailto:tongvatcr@gmail.com">tongvatcr@gmail.com</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
<b>Northern Chumash Tribal Council</b> Violet Walker, Chairperson P.O. Box 6533 Los Osos, California 93412 Phone: (760) 549-3532 Email: <a href="mailto:violetsagewalker@gmail.com">violetsagewalker@gmail.com</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
<b>Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians</b> Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator P.O. Box 391820 Anza, California 92539 Phone: (951) 659-2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email	<b>9/25/2024:</b> Ms. Minott thanked Rincon for reaching out to the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians and indicated that the tribe defers any comments to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians cultural resource department.



## Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project Native American Outreach Tracking Table

Contact List	Date Letter Sent to Contact	Follow up Contact	Comments/Concerns
Email: <a href="mailto:vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov">vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov</a>			
<b>Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians</b> Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman P.O. Box 391820 Anza, California 92539 Phone: (951) 659-2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 Email: <a href="mailto:sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov">sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email	Defer to Vanessa Minott correspondence.
<b>Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians</b> Wendy Teeter, Cultural Resources Archaeologist 100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, California 93460 Phone: (805) 325-8630 Email: <a href="mailto:wteeter@chumash.gov">wteeter@chumash.gov</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	<b>9/16/2024:</b> Read receipt received. <b>9/29/2024:</b> Ms. Teeter responded via email indicating the tribe has no concerns with the project.
<b>Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians</b> Nakia Zavalla, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, California 93460 Email: <a href="mailto:nzavalla@chumash.gov">nzavalla@chumash.gov</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
<b>Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians</b> Sam Cohen, Government & Legal Affairs Director 100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, California 93460 Email: <a href="mailto:scohen@chumash.gov">scohen@chumash.gov</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
<b>Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians</b> Crystal Mendoza, Elders' Council Administrative Assistant 100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, California 93460 Phone: (805) 325-5537 Email: <a href="mailto:cmendoza@chumash.gov">cmendoza@chumash.gov</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	<b>9/16/2024:</b> Read receipt received. No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
<b>Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians</b> Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, California 92581 Phone: (951) 663-6261	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed



## Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project Native American Outreach Tracking Table

Contact List	Date Letter Sent to Contact	Follow up Contact	Comments/Concerns
Fax: (951) 654-4198 Email: <a href="mailto:jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov">jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov</a>			
<b>Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians</b> Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, California 92581 Phone: (951) 663-5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 Email: <a href="mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov">jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov</a>	9/16/2024 – Via Email	9/23/2024 - Via Email 9/27/2024 - Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed
Source: Native American Heritage Commission 2024			



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024  
Project No: 23-14801

Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians  
Cultural Resource Committee  
P.O. Box 364  
Ojai, California 93024  
Via email: CR@bvbmi.com

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Cultural Resource Committee:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "AO", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

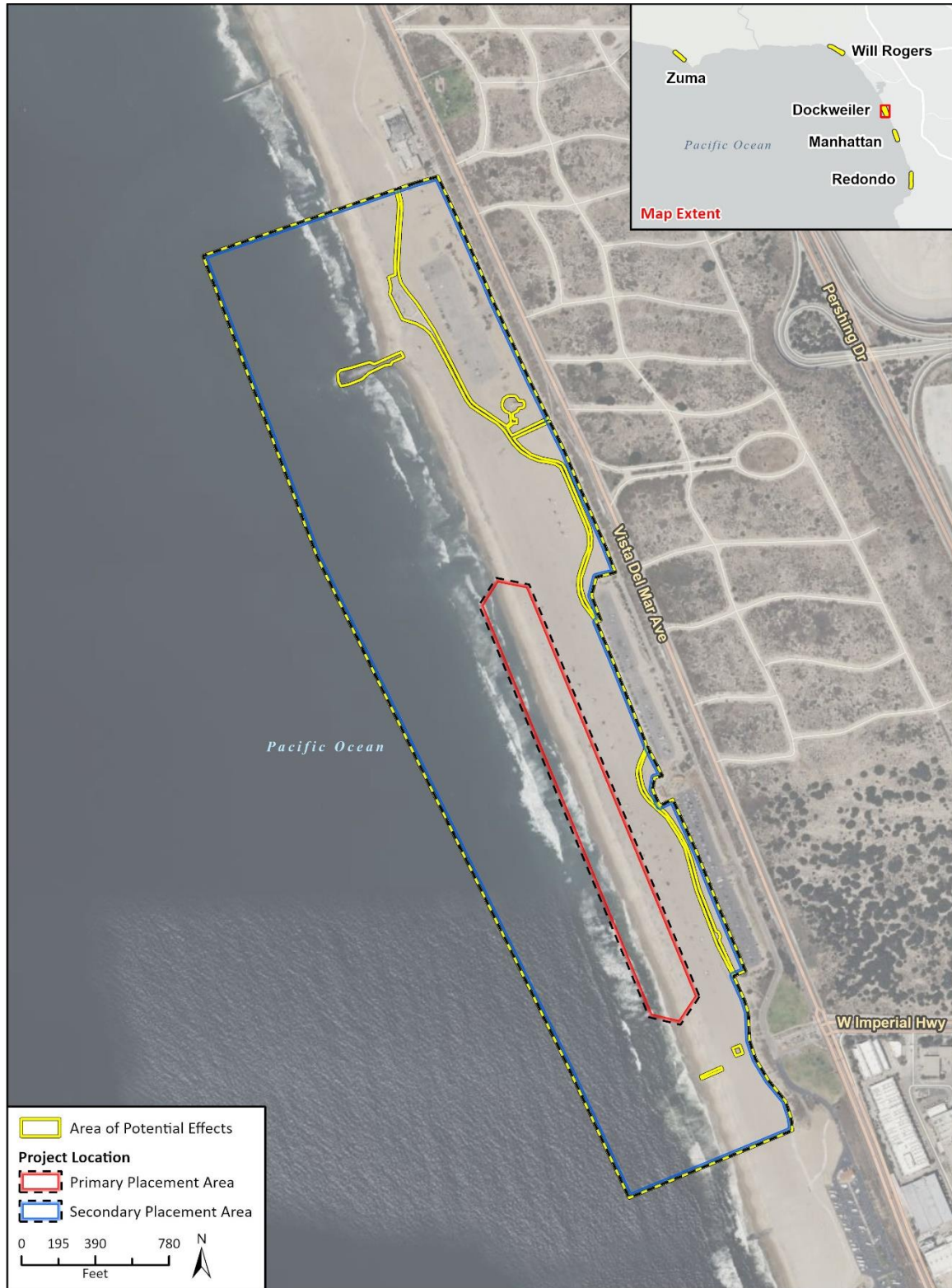


Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

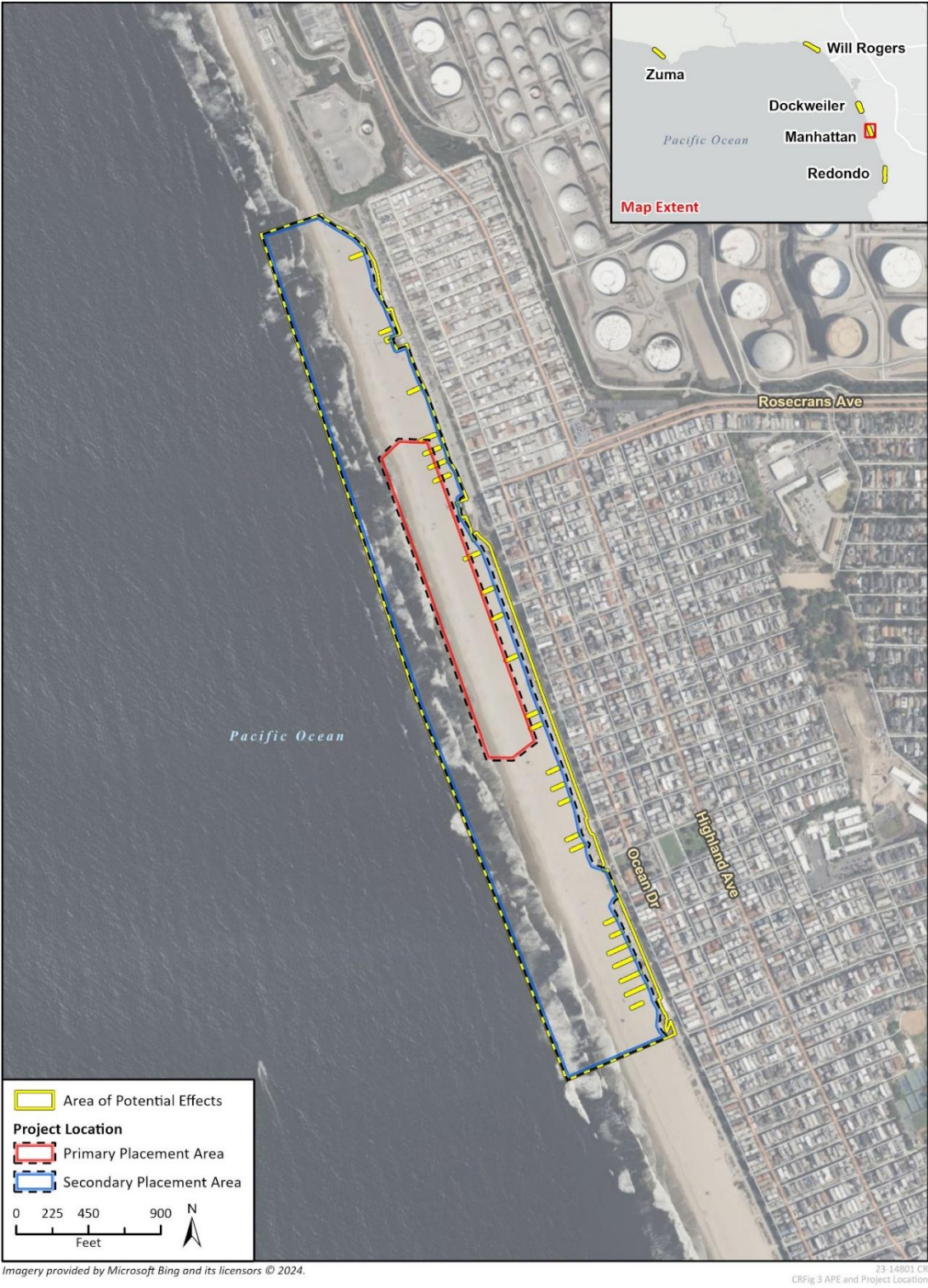




Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**

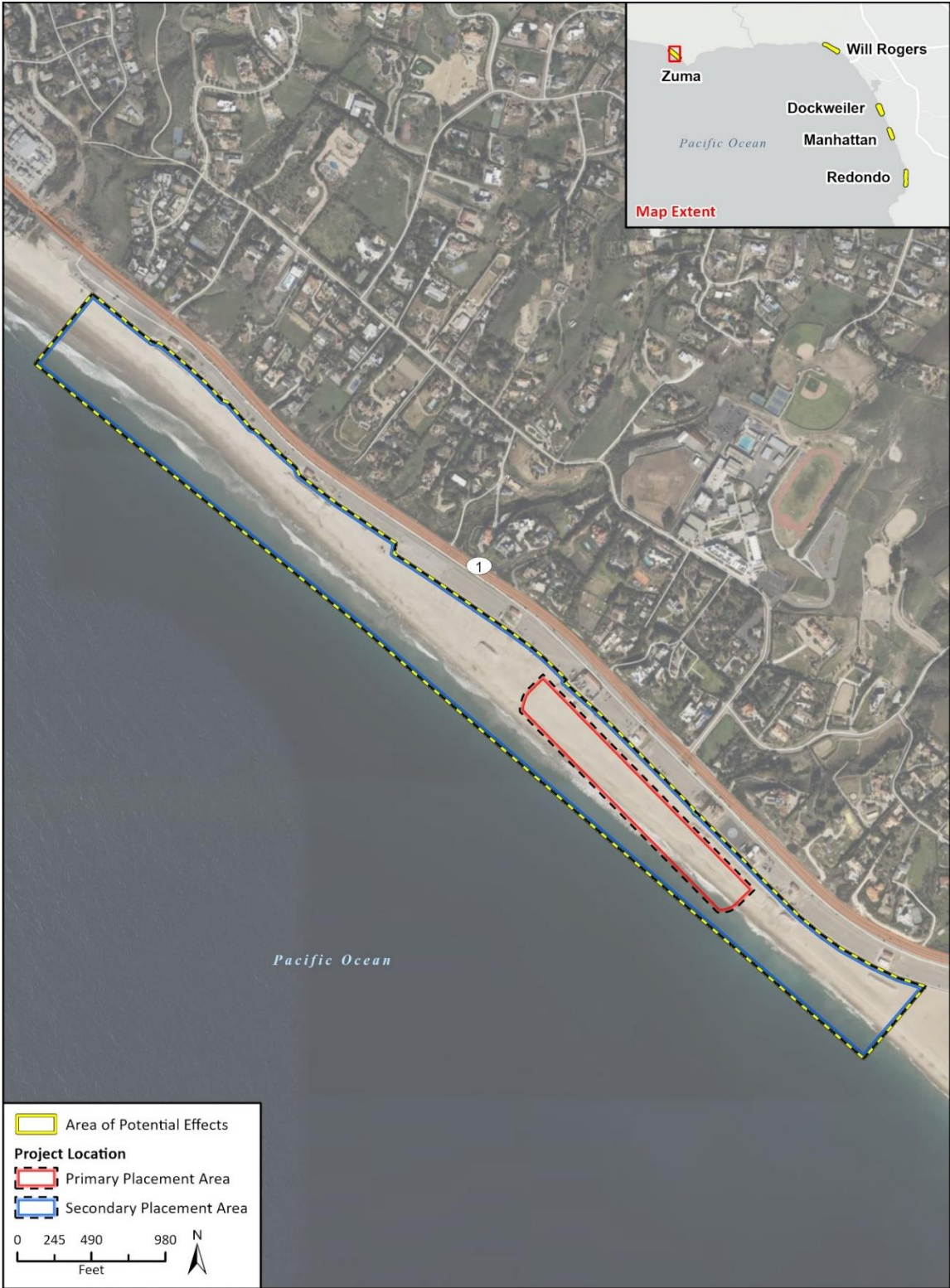


Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director  
57201 CA Highway 371  
Anza, California 92539  
Via email: besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Esparza:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "AO", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

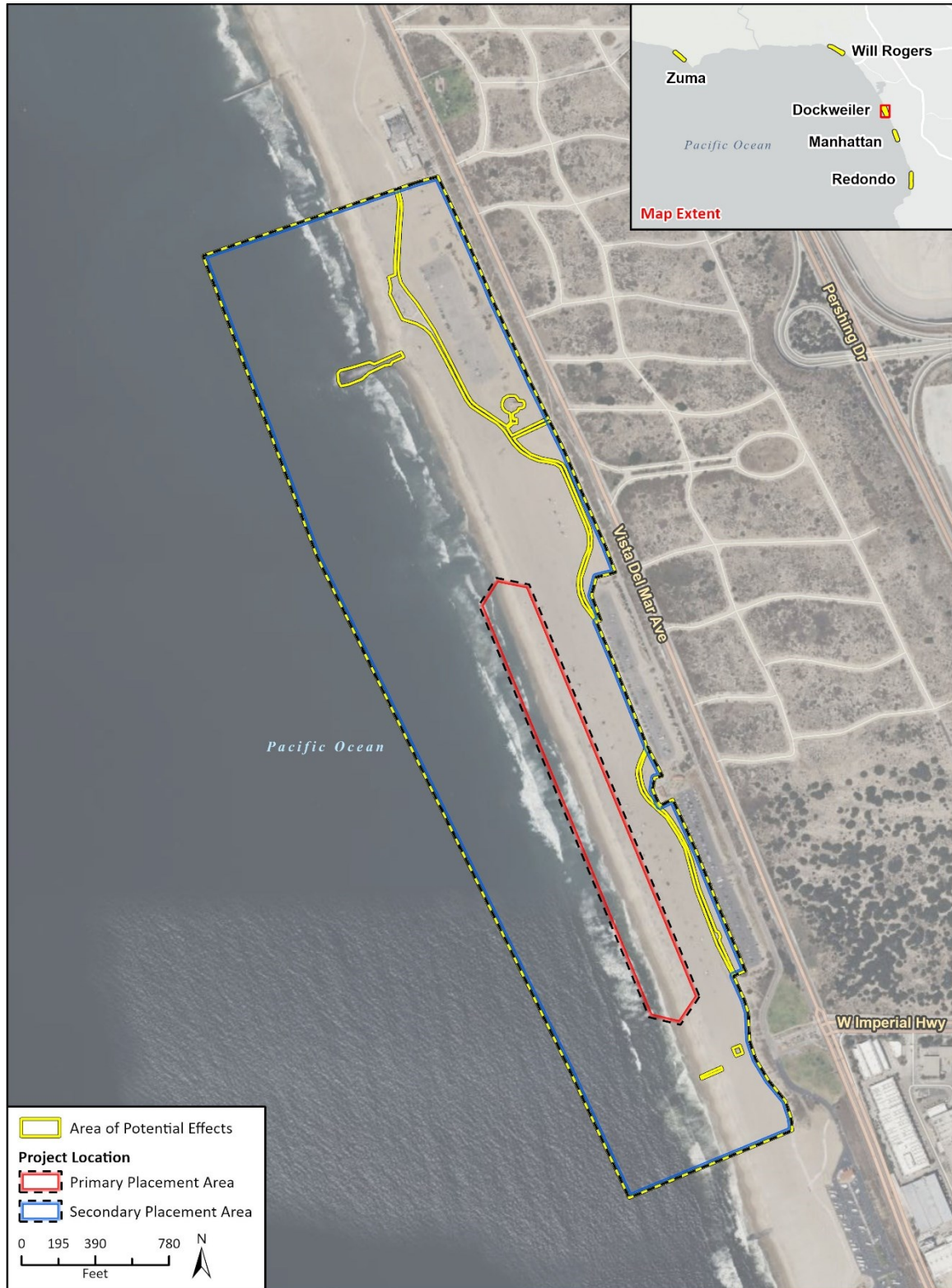


Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach

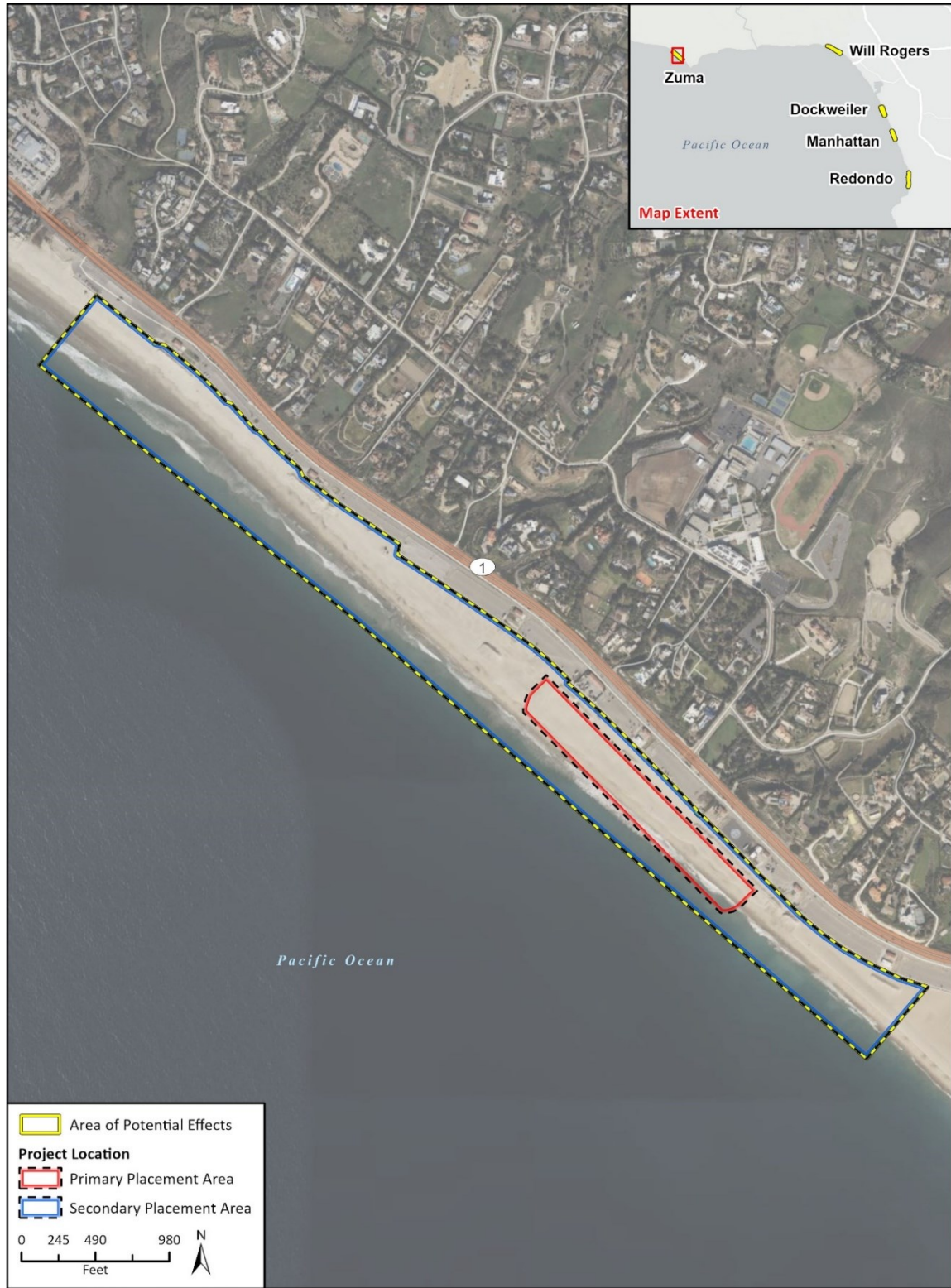


Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801-CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

57201 CA Highway 371

Anza, California 92539

Via email: anthonymad2002@gmail.com

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Madrigal:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

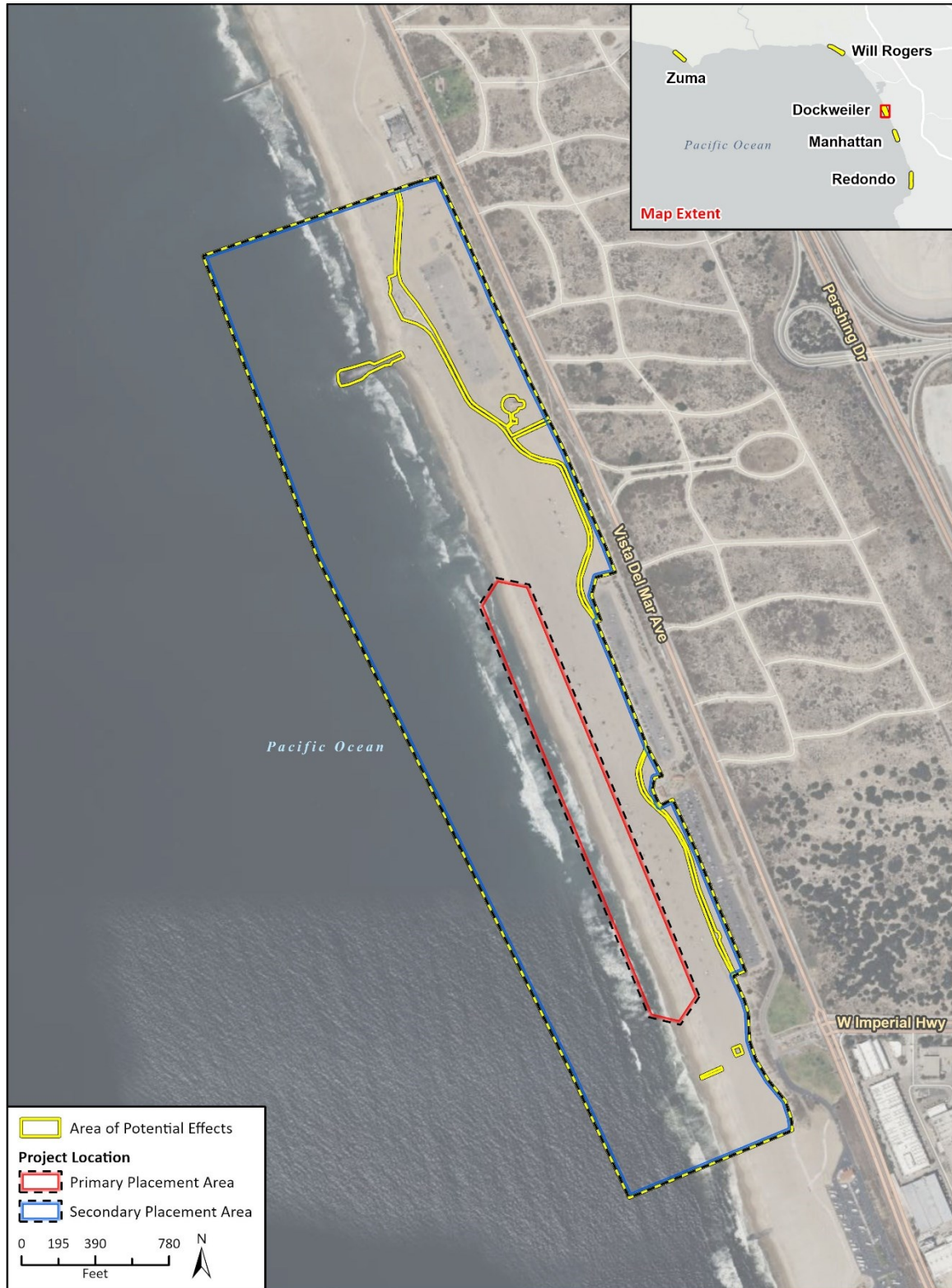


Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**

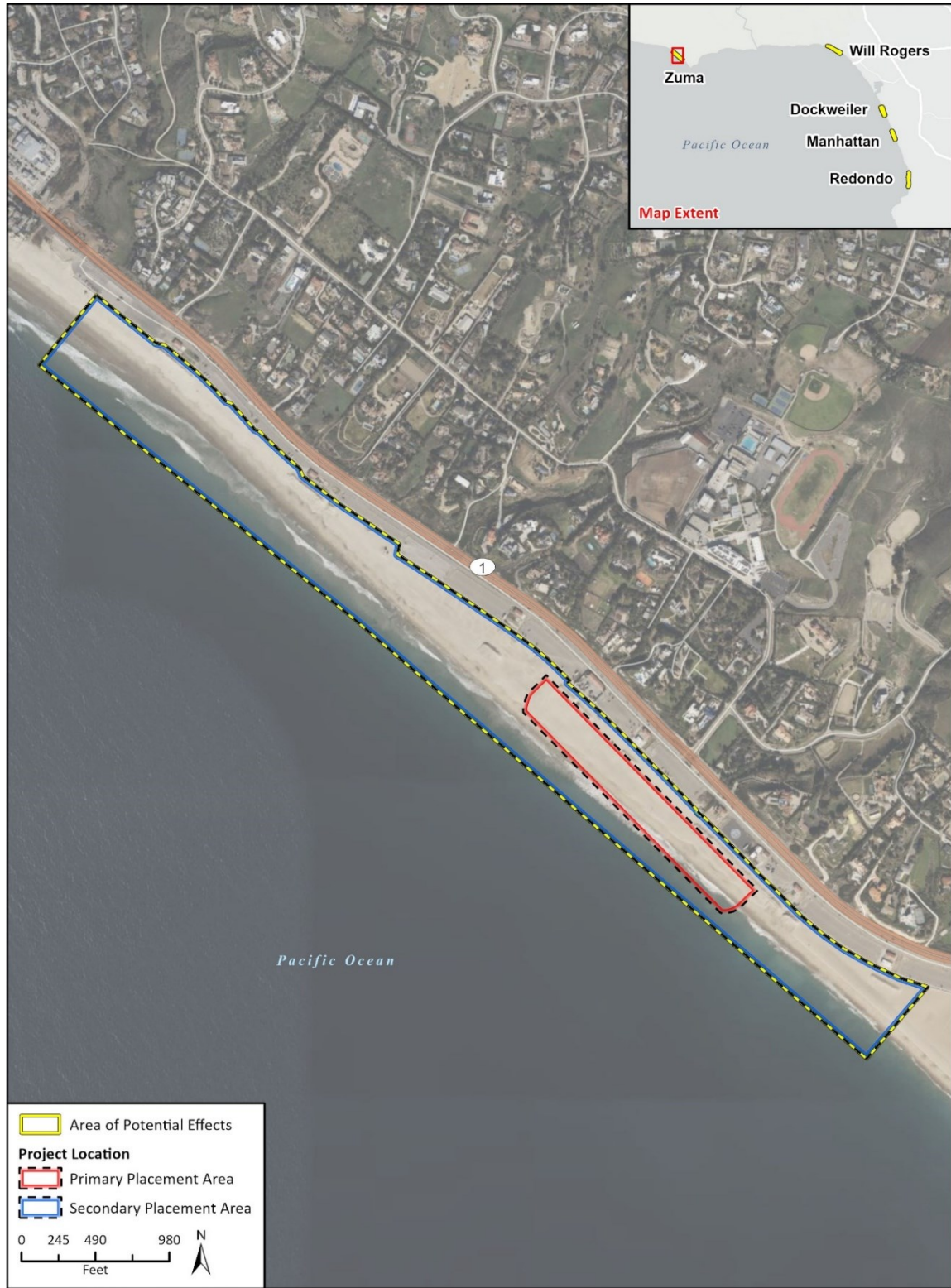


Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801-CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Erica Schenk, Chairperson  
57201 CA Highway 371  
Anza, California 92539  
Via email: chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Schenk:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

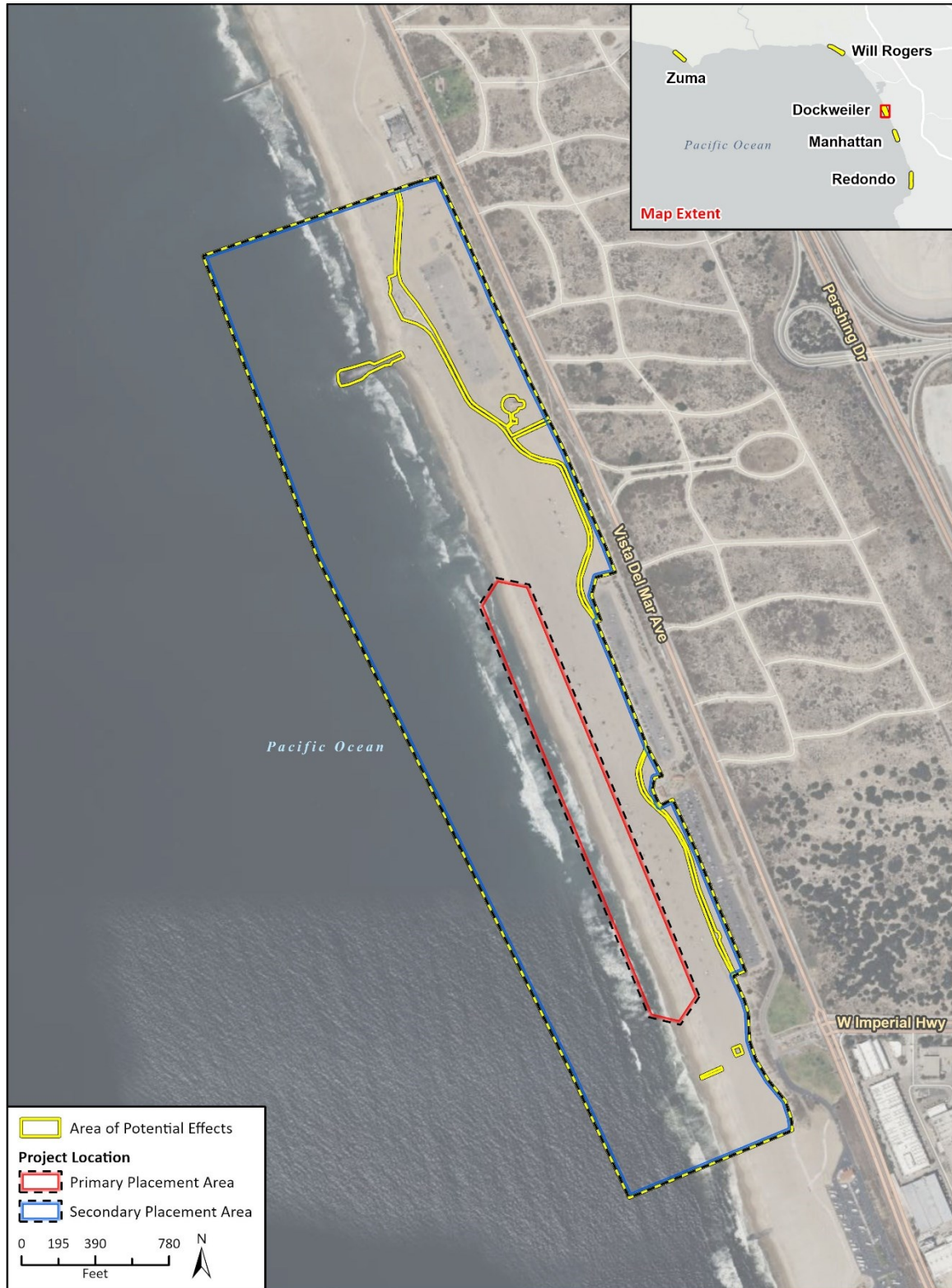
# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





**Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801-CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Chumash Council of Bakersfield

Julio Quair, Chairperson

729 Texas Street

Bakersfield, California 93307

Via email: chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Quair:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

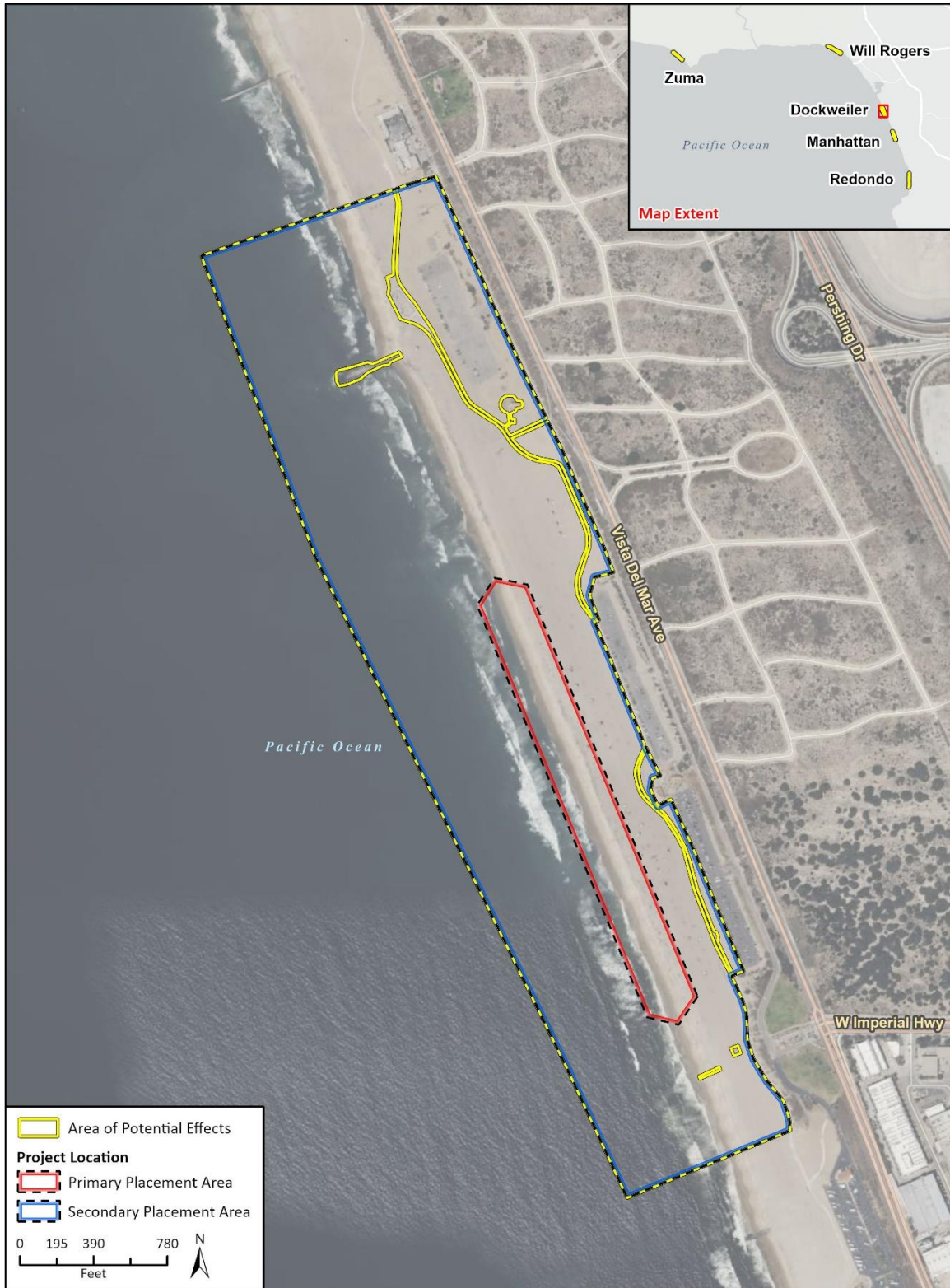
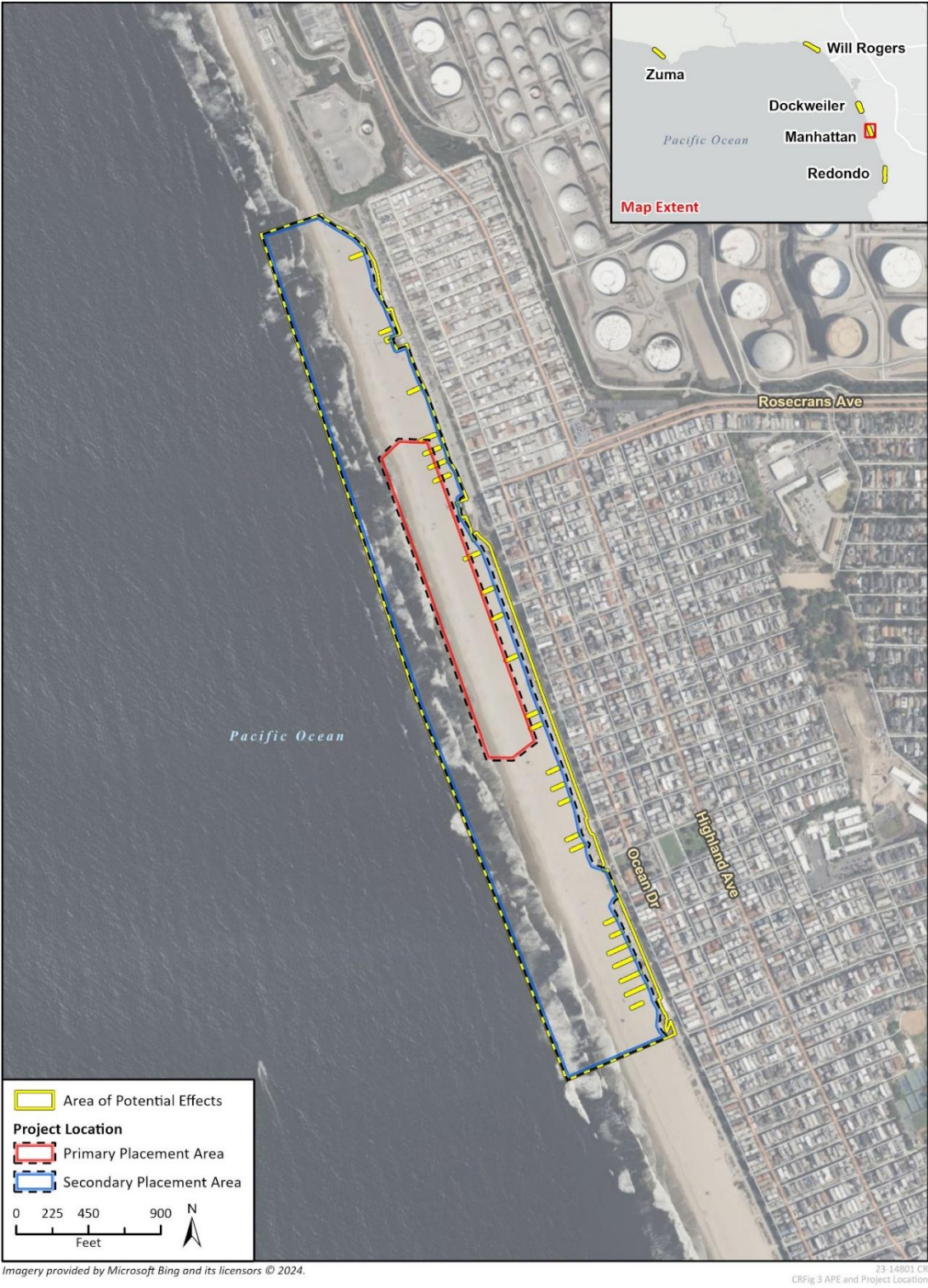


Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





**Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach**

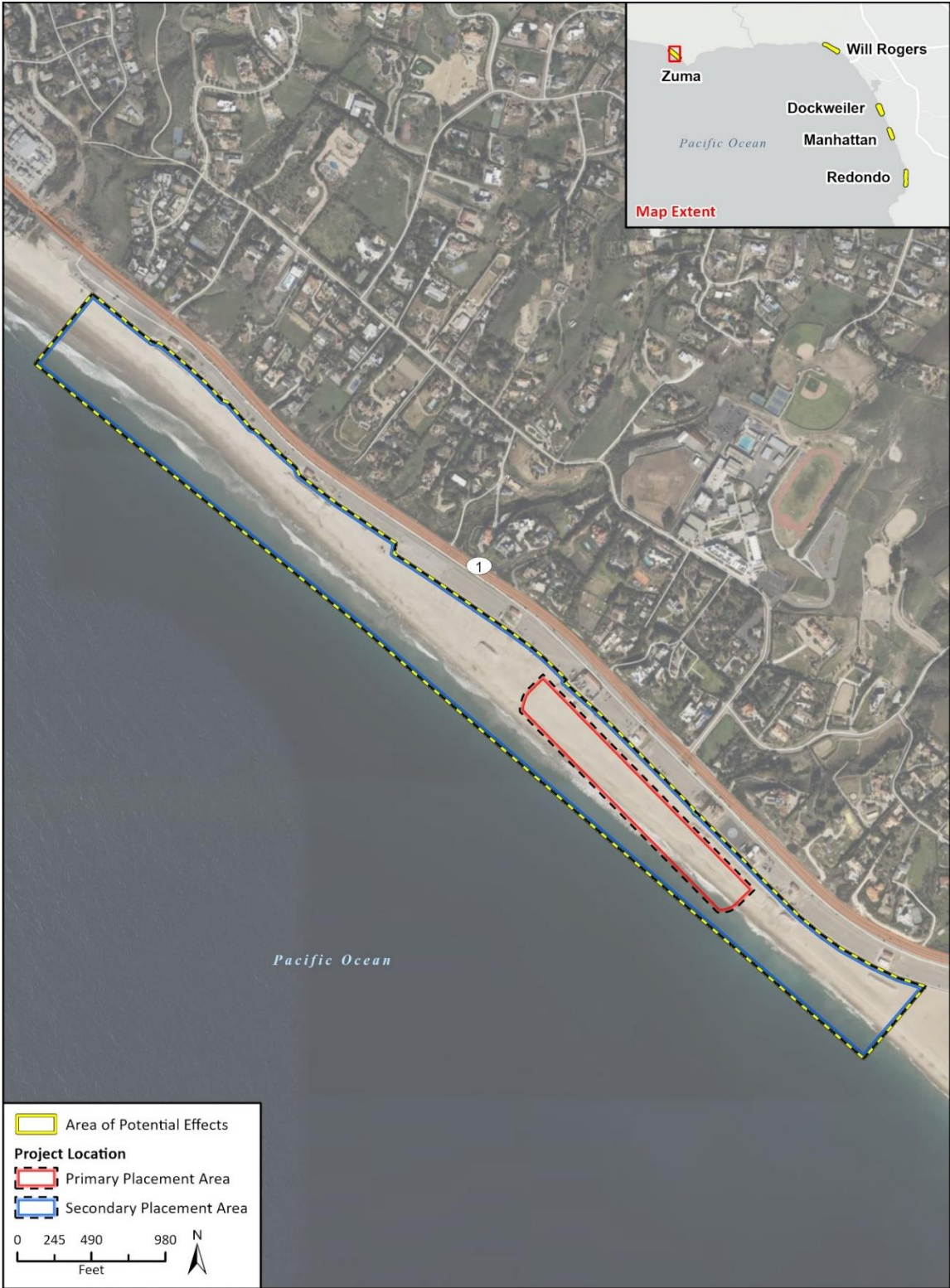


Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach





Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation  
Gabe Frausto, Chairman  
P.O. Box 0653  
Santa Barbara, California 93140  
Via email: fraustogabriel28@gmail.com

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairman Frausto:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information



will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', is positioned above the name and title of the signatory.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

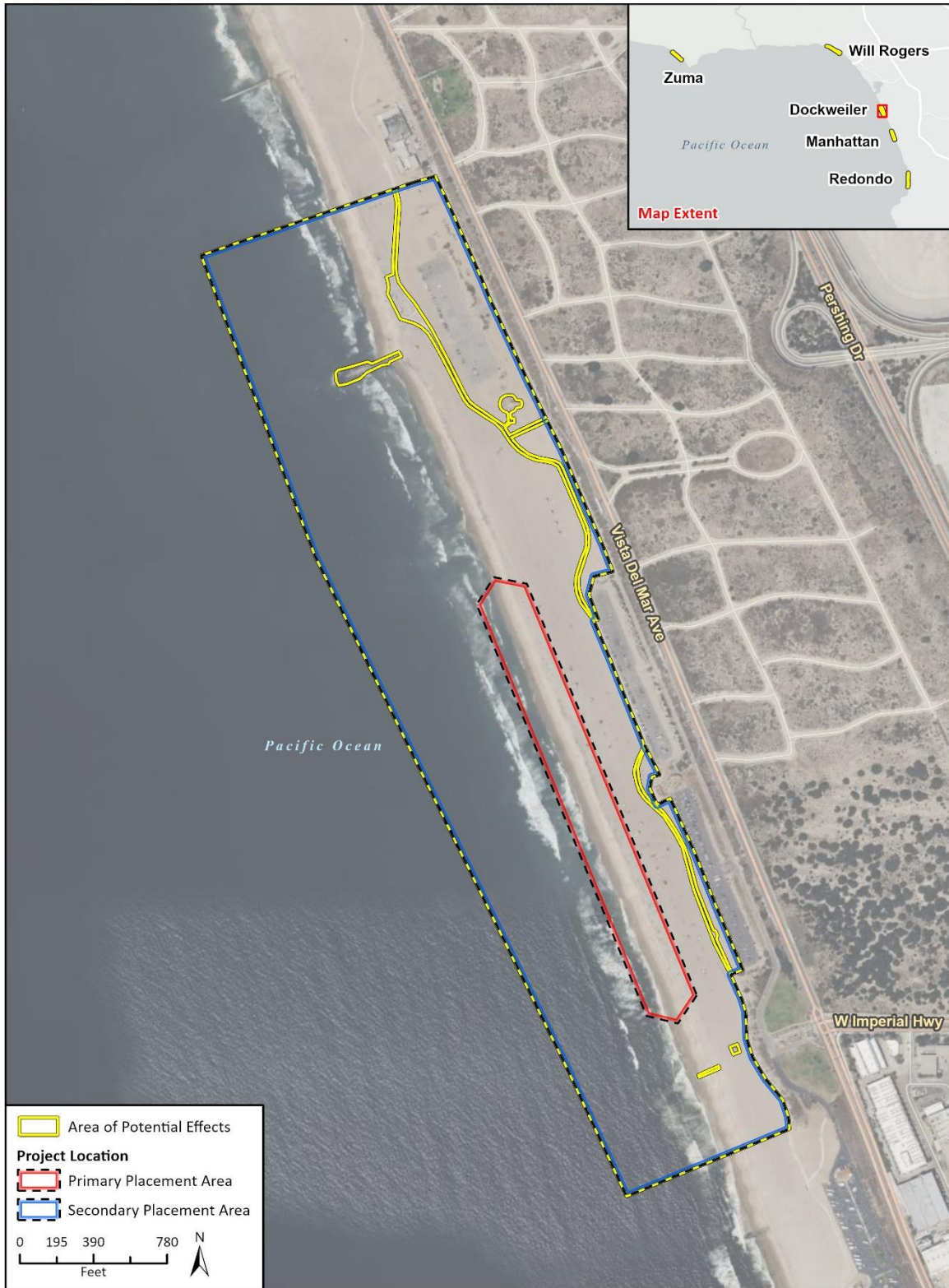


# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

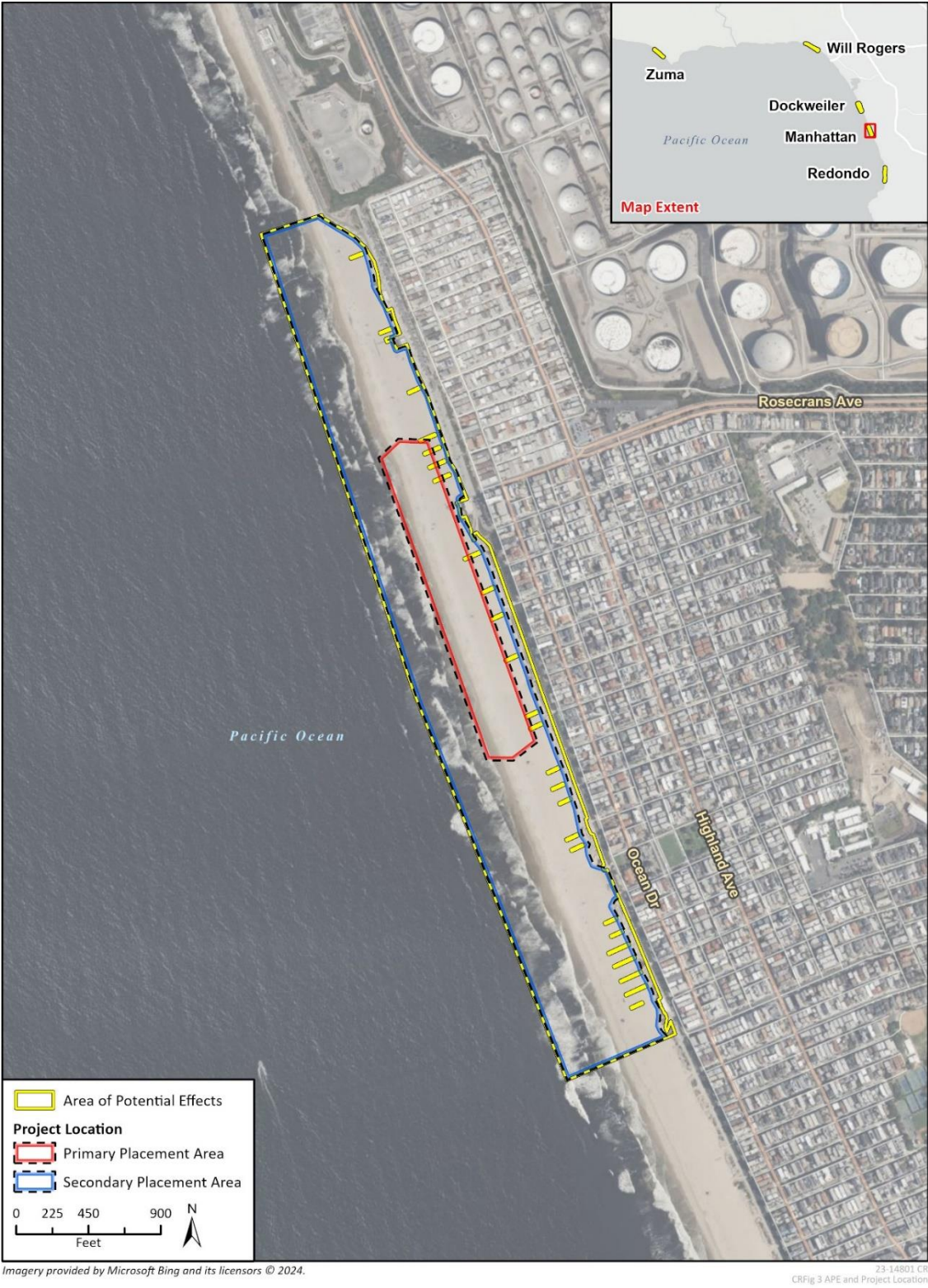




Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

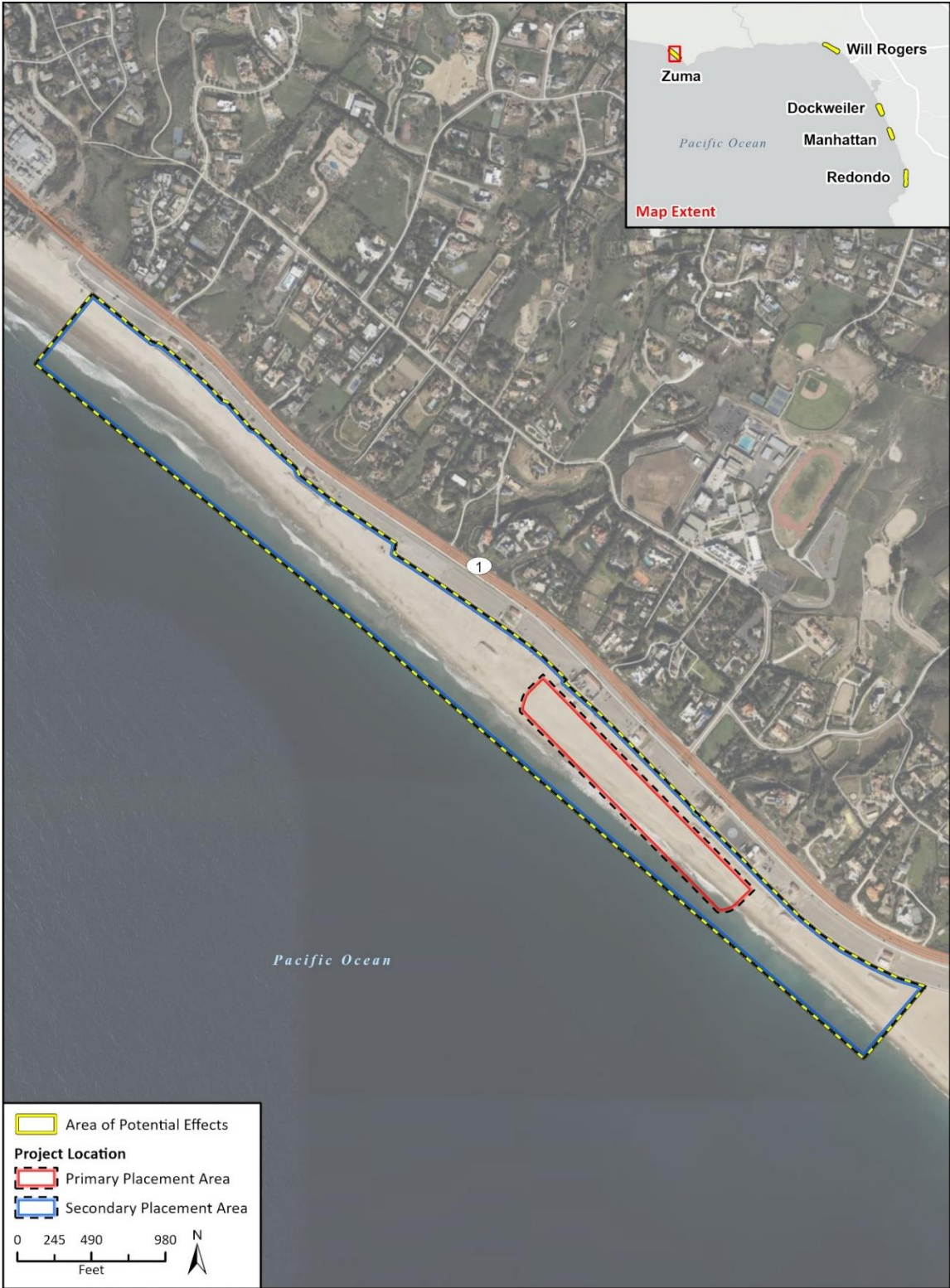
23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach





Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager

1019 Second Street

San Fernando, California 91340

Via email: CRM@tataviam-nsn.us

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Brunzell:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their





consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "AO", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

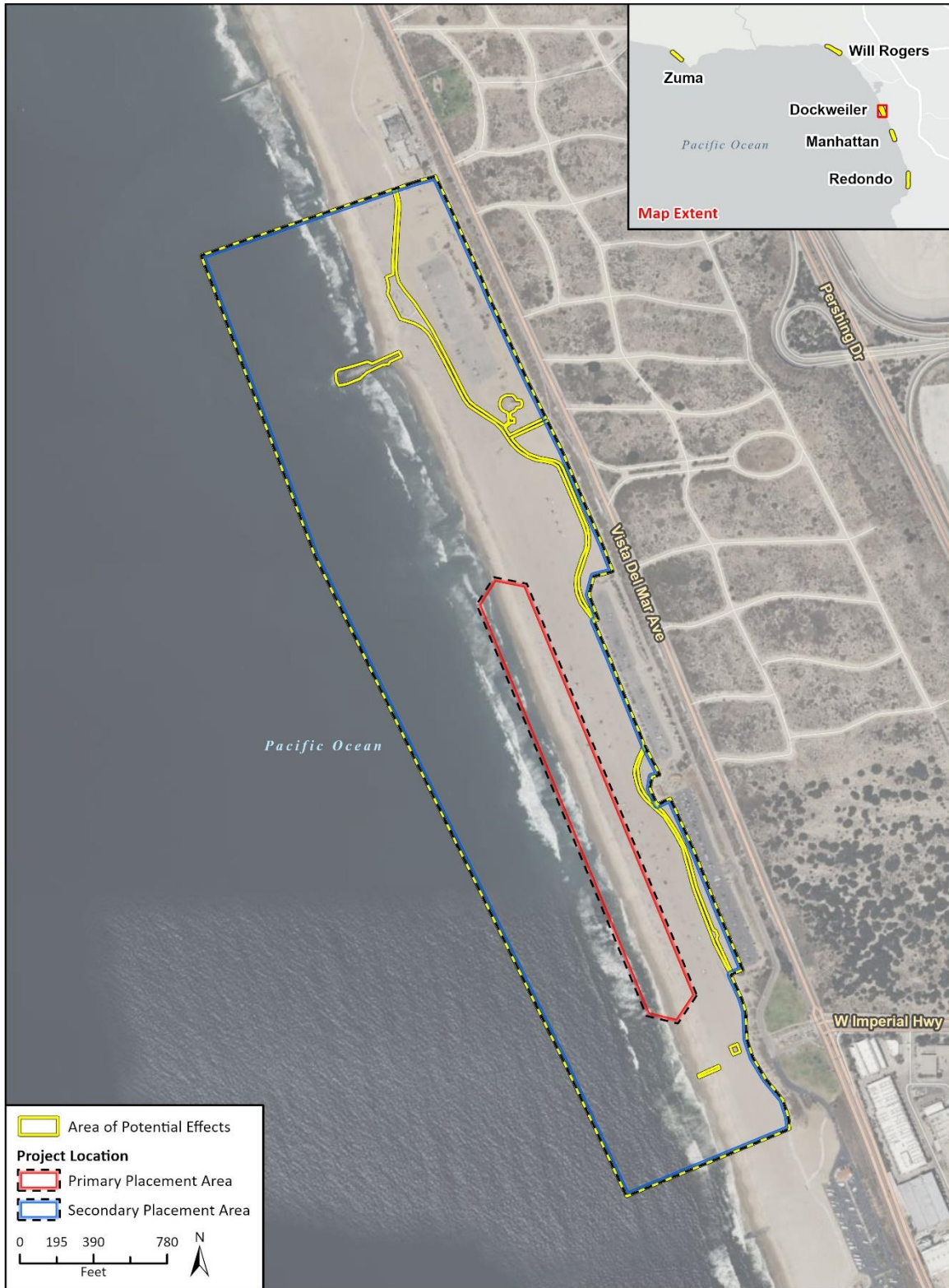
Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

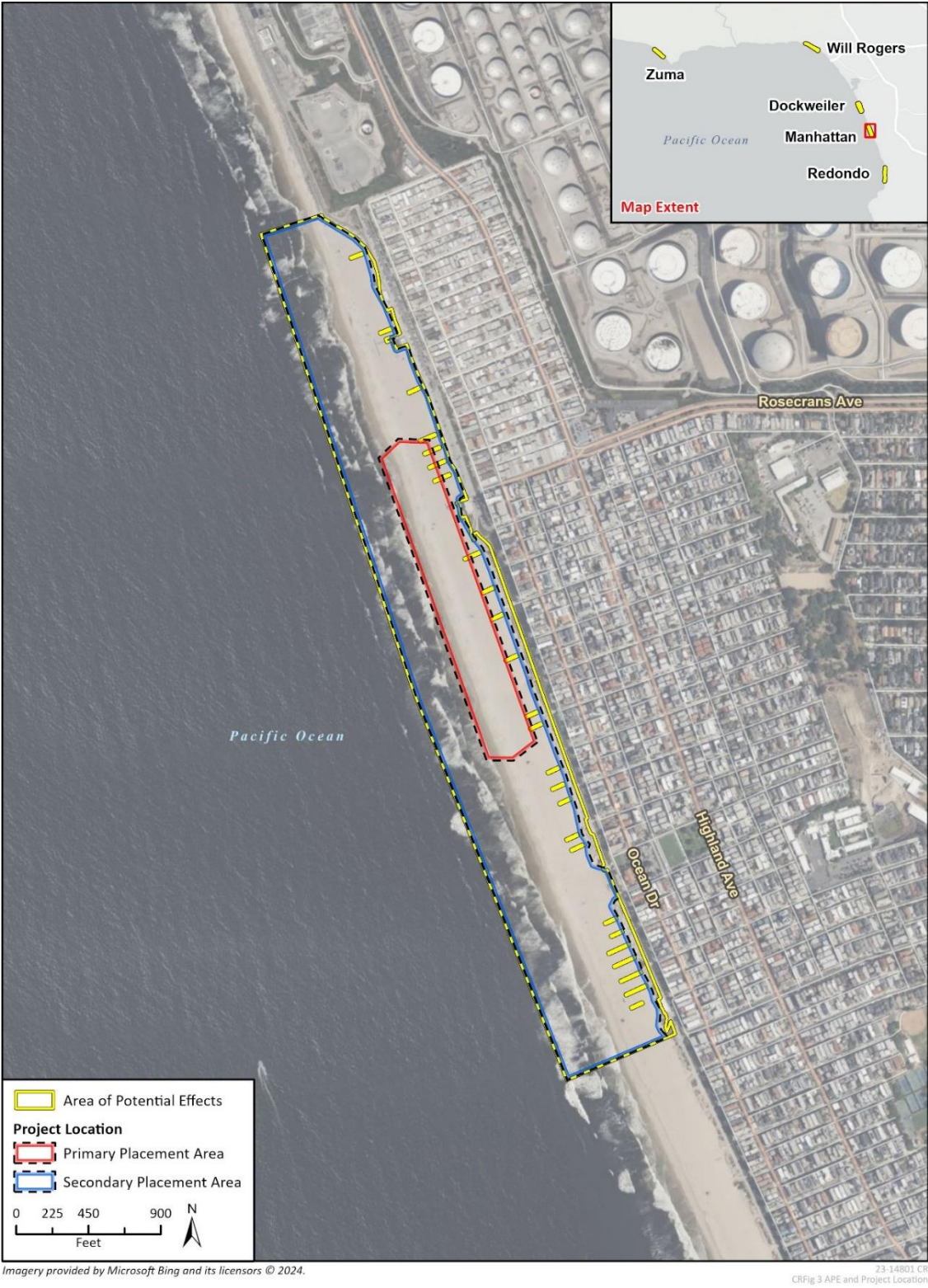
**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





**Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



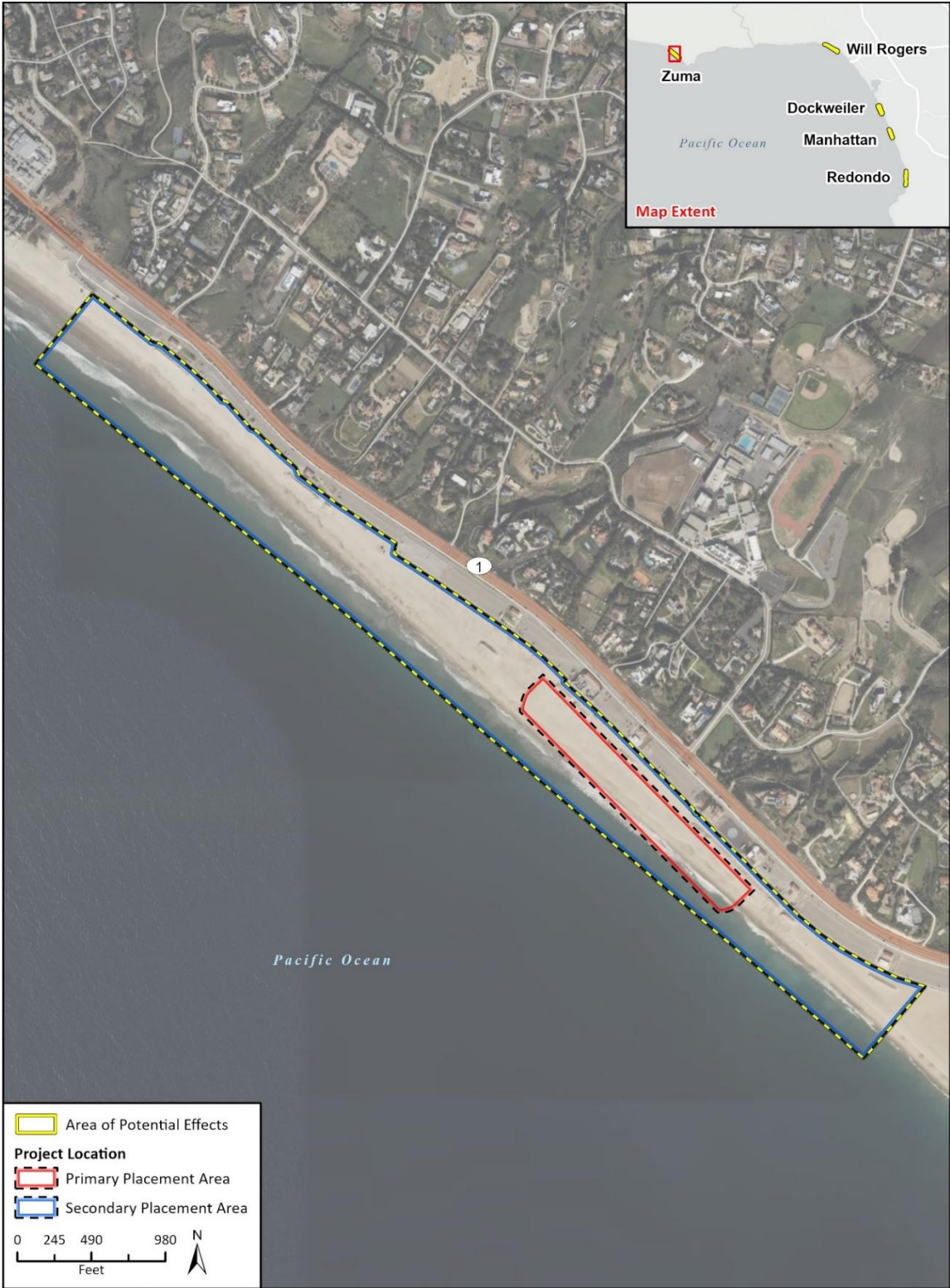
**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024  
Project No: 23-14801

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation  
Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 939  
Covina, California 91340  
Via email: [admin@gabrielenoindians.org](mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org)

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Salas:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

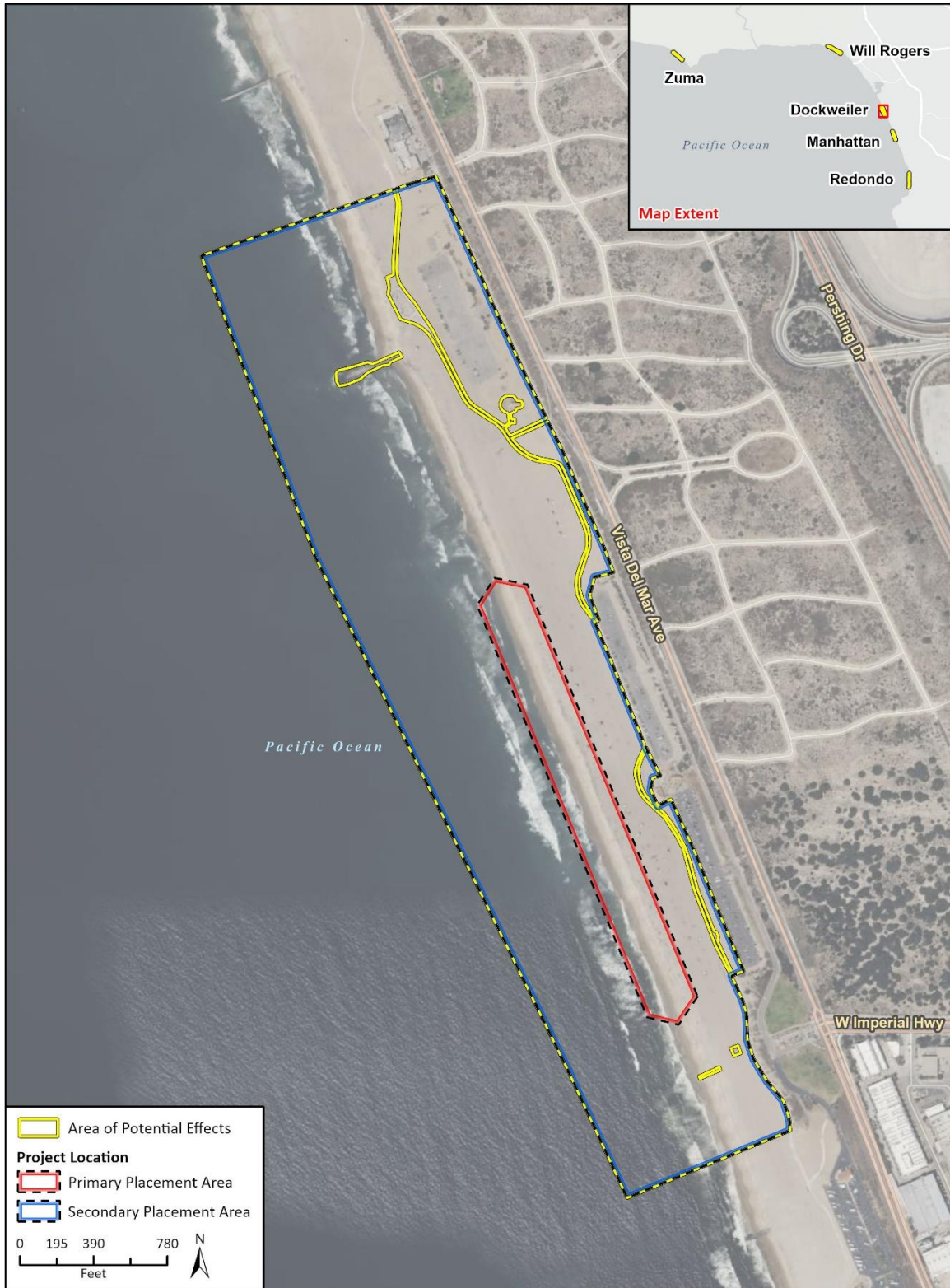


Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

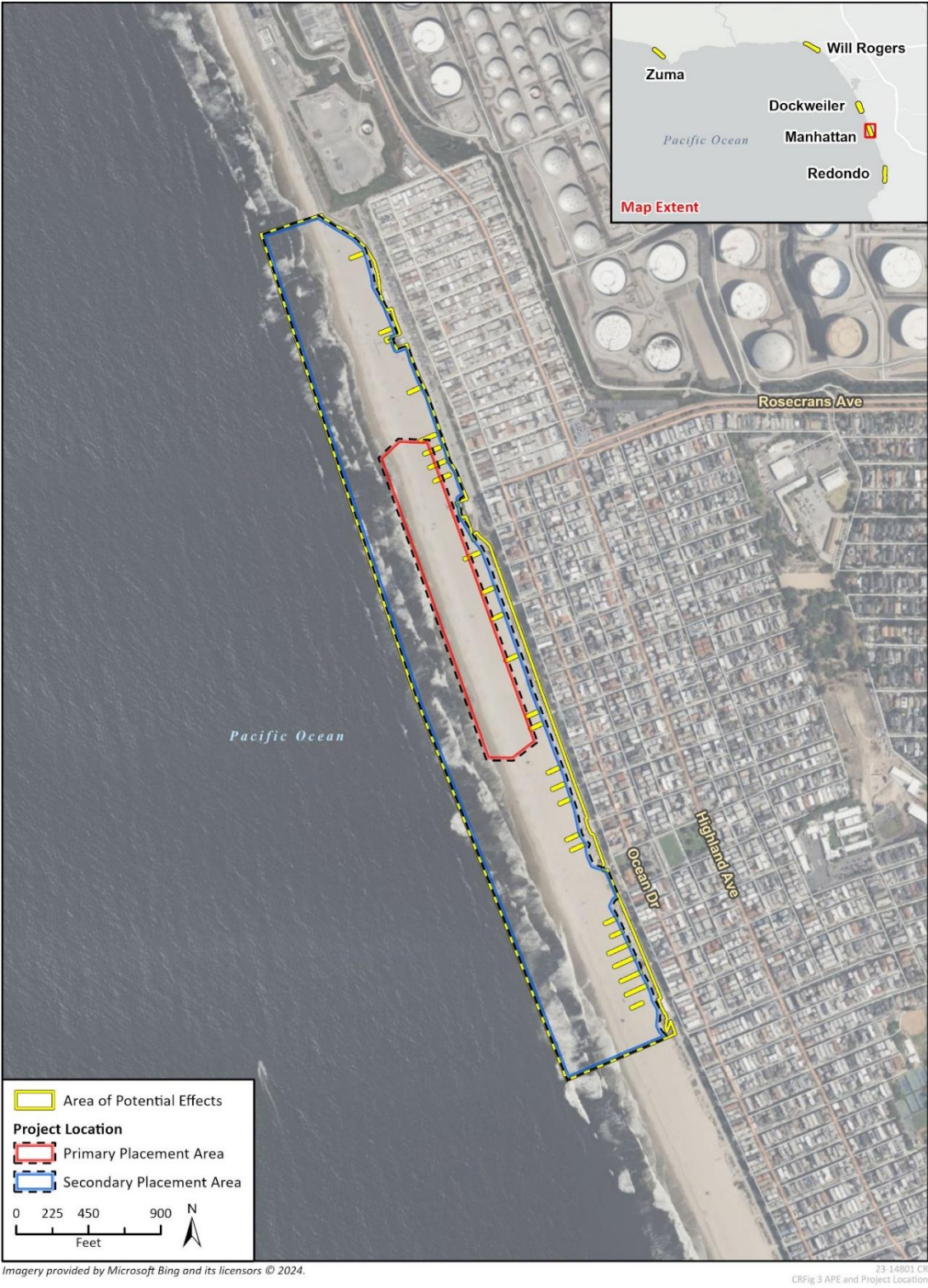




Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach

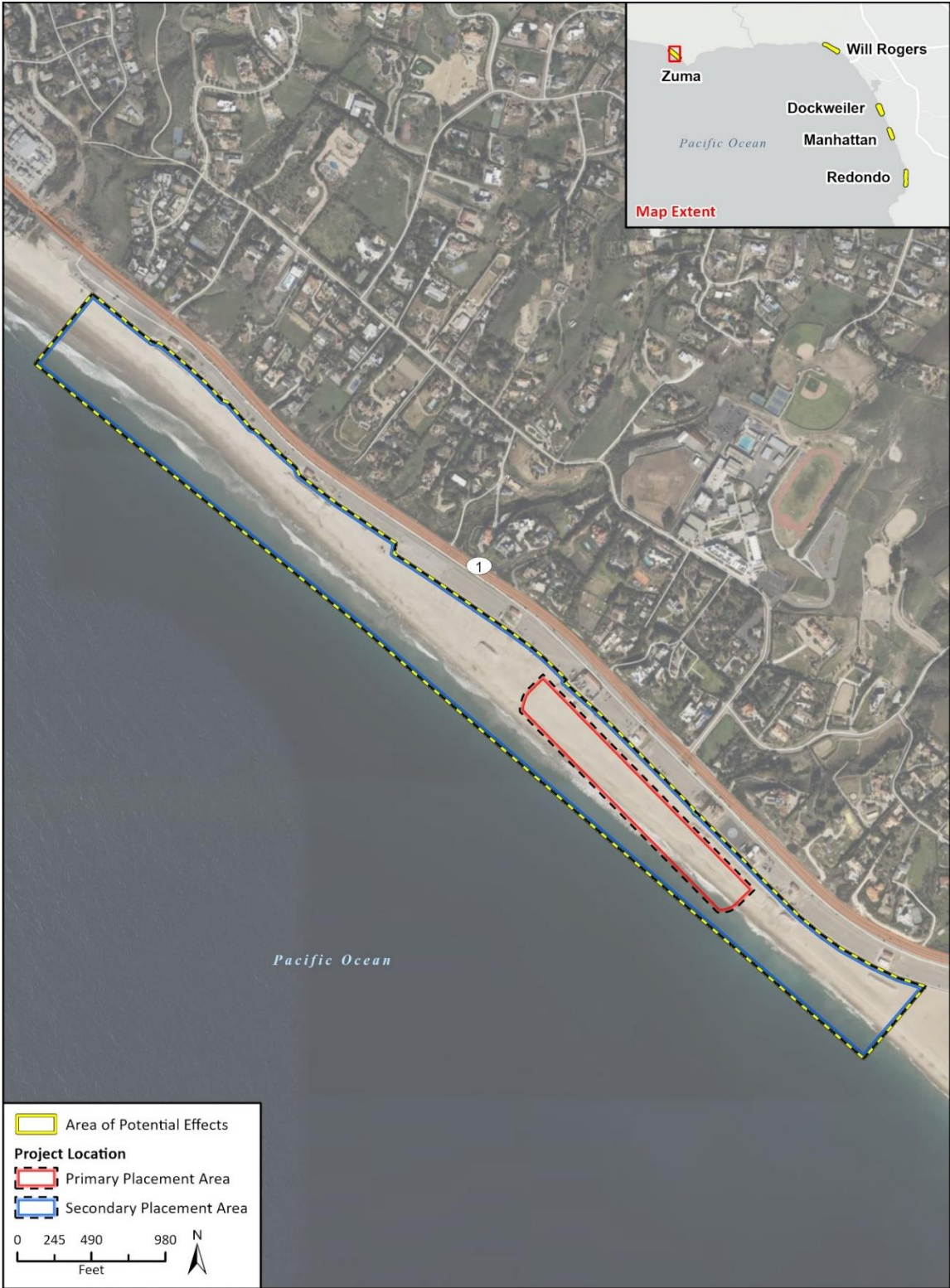


**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**





Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024  
Project No: 23-14801

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator  
P.O. Box 941078  
Simi Valley, California 93094  
Via email: christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Conley:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

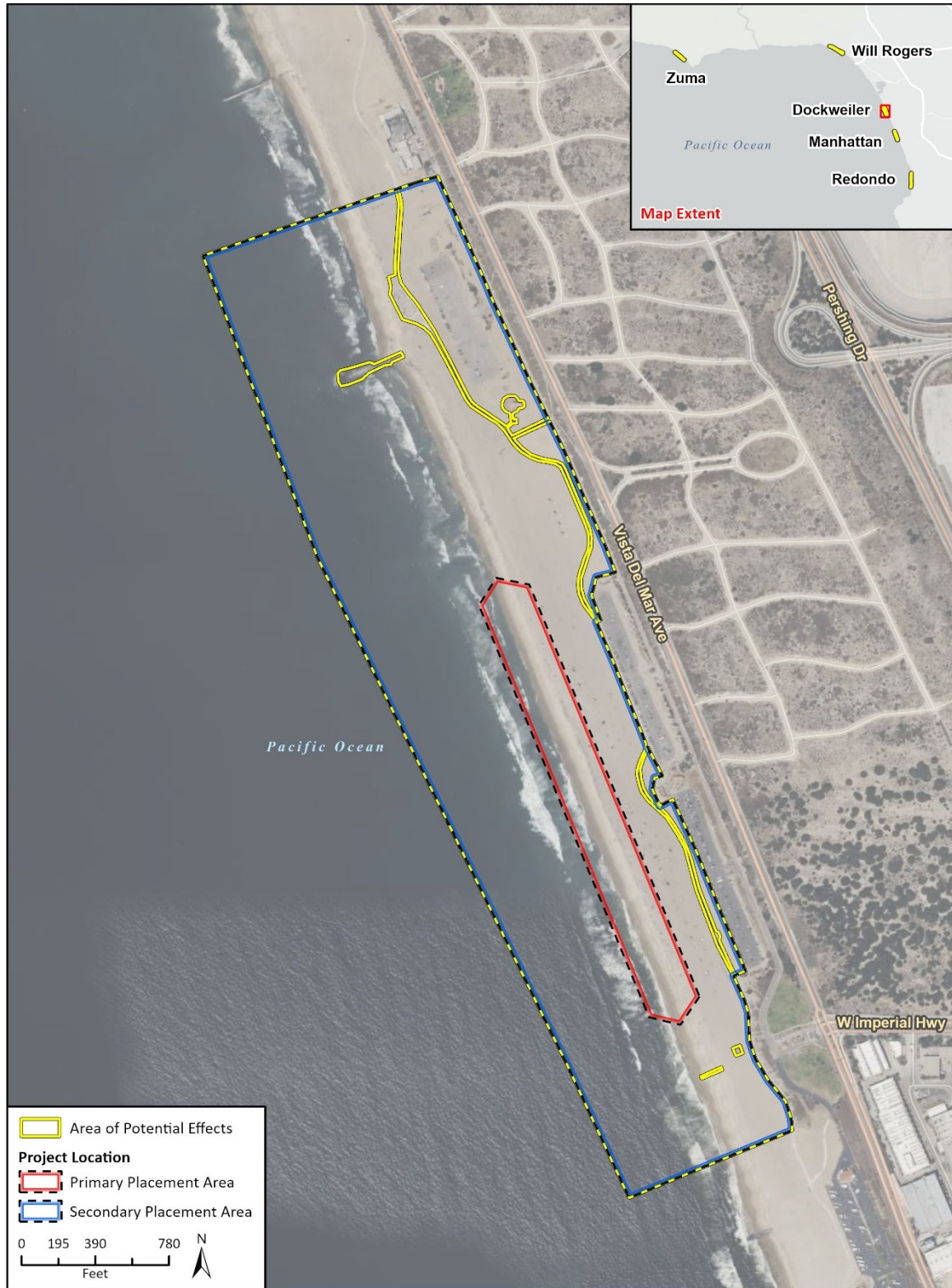
Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





**Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach**



Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801-CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Gabrielino Tongva Nation  
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 ½ Judge John Aiso Street #231  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
Via email: sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Goad:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

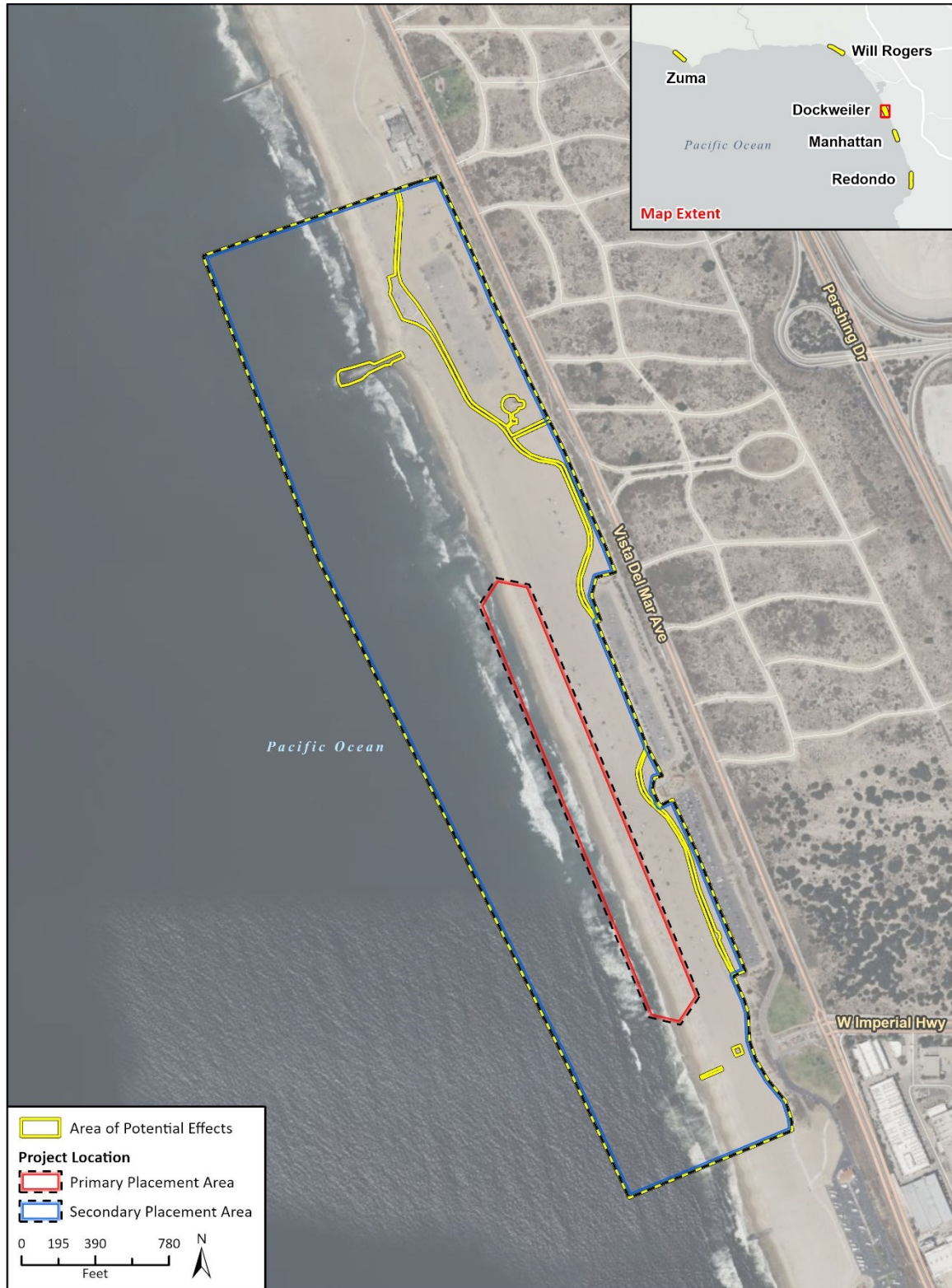


# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach

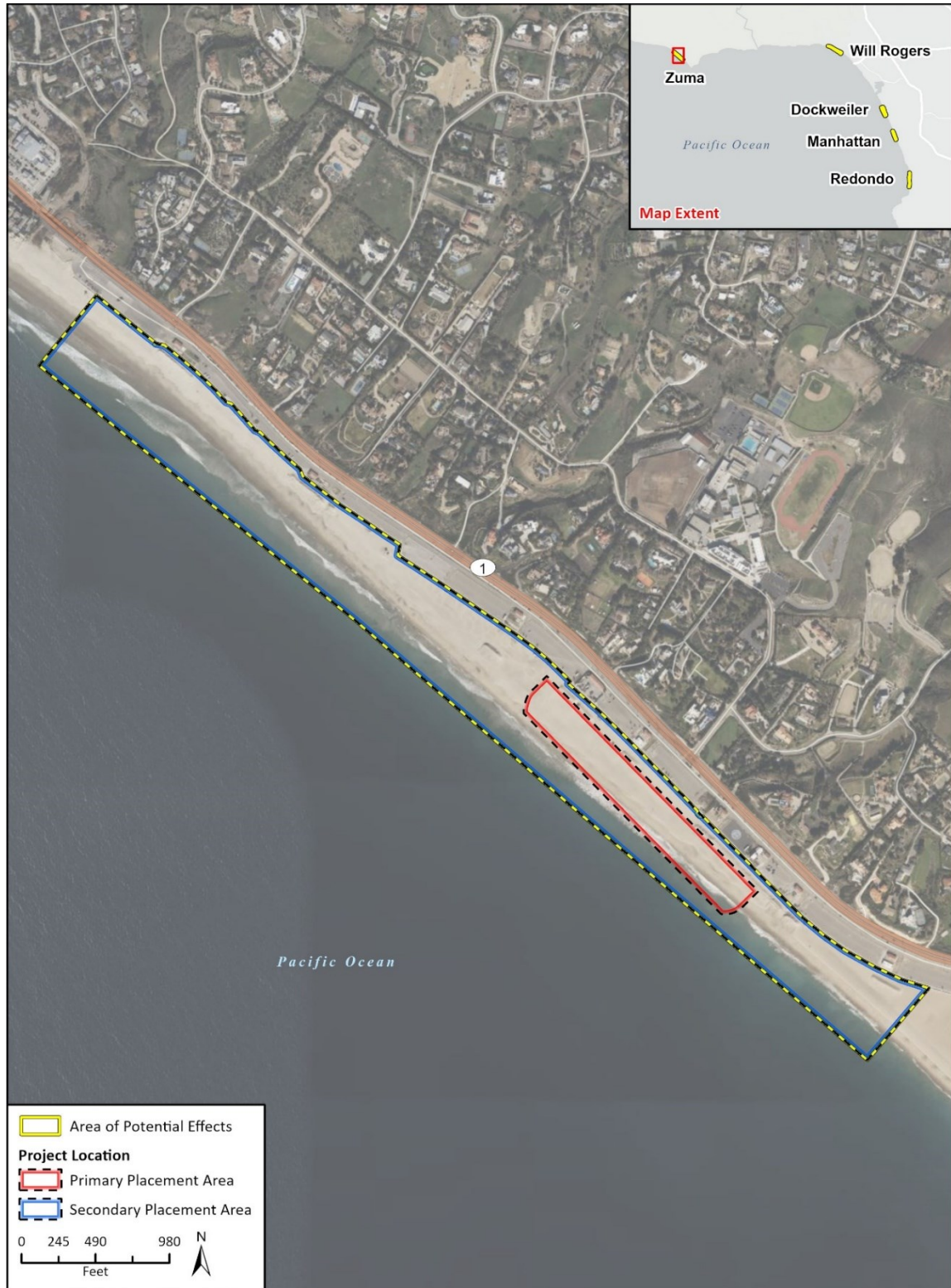


**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**





**Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach**





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Gabrielino Tongva Tribe  
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director  
P.O. Box 3919  
Seal Beach, California 90740  
Via email: tongvatcr@gmail.com

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

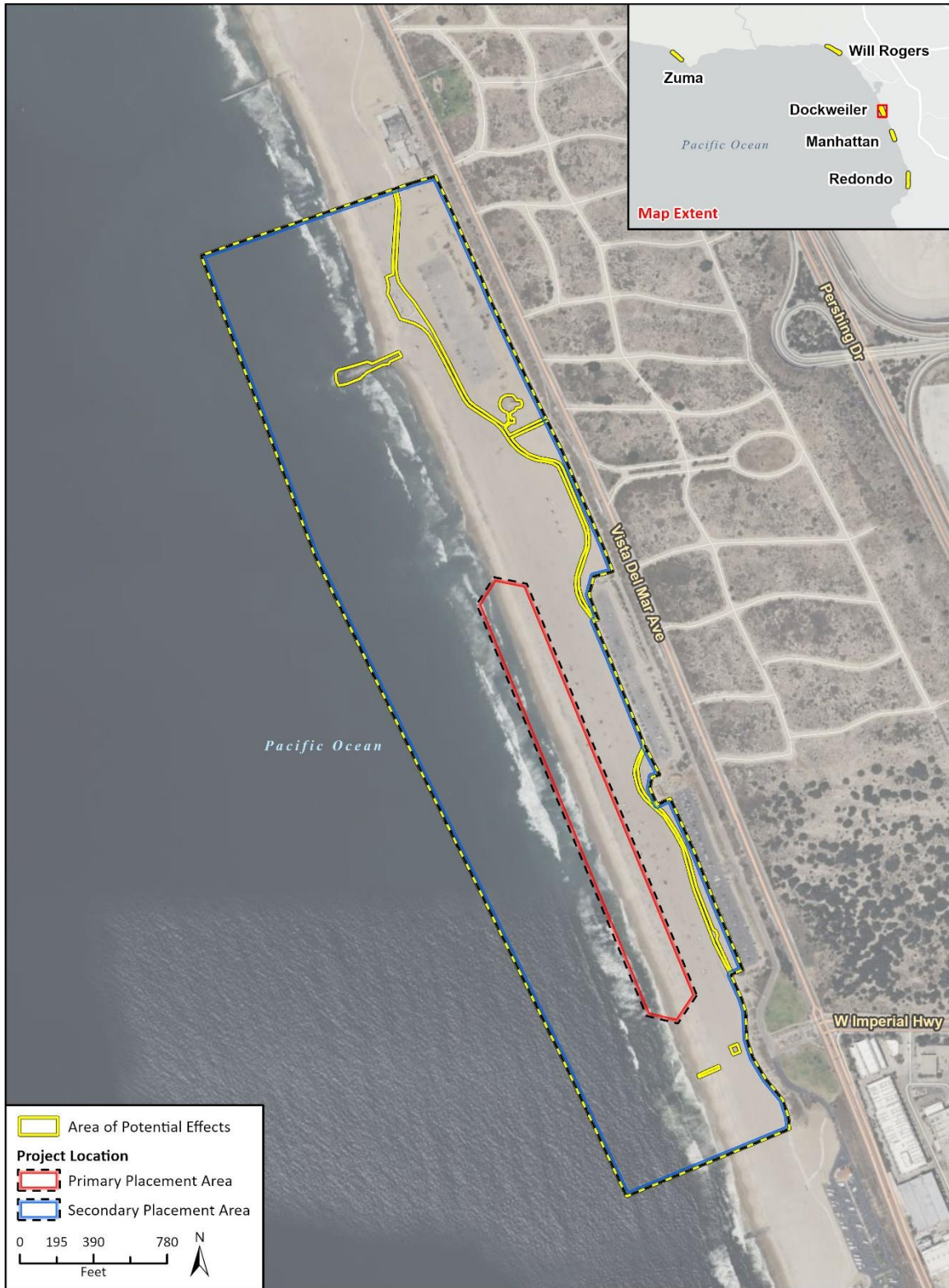
# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

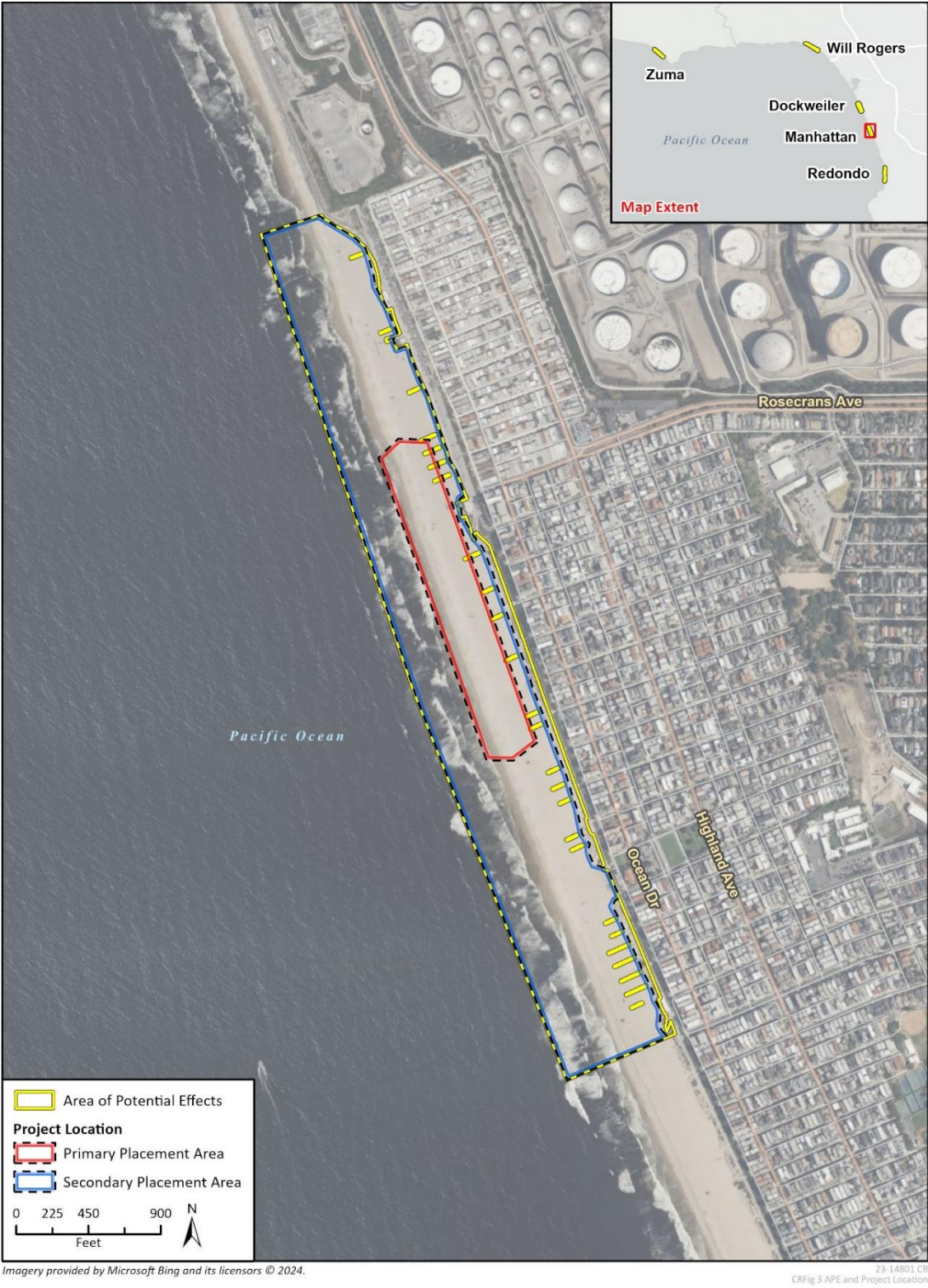


Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach





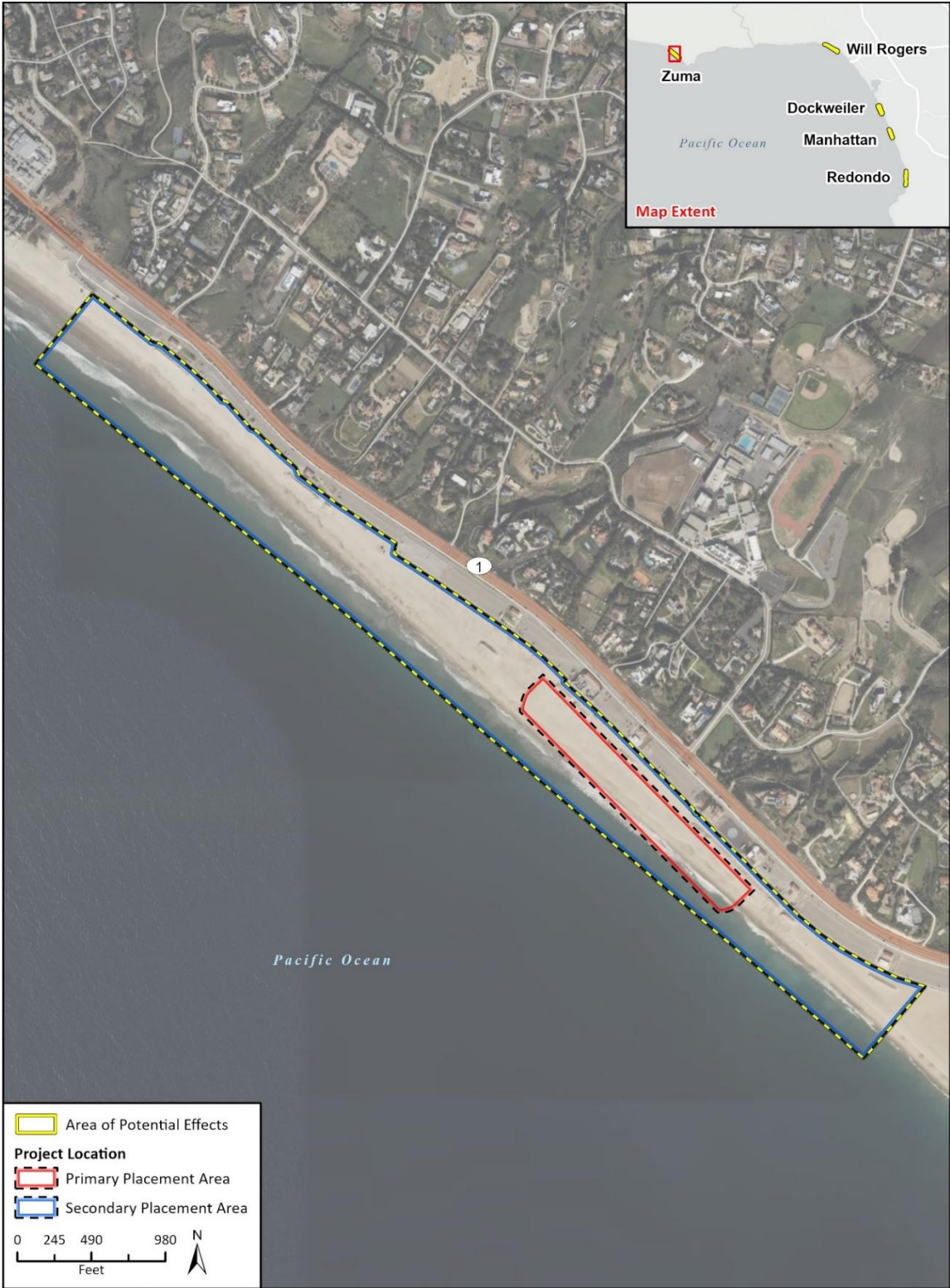
**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, California 92539  
Via email: [sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov](mailto:sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov)

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Tribal Chairman Estrada:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their





consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

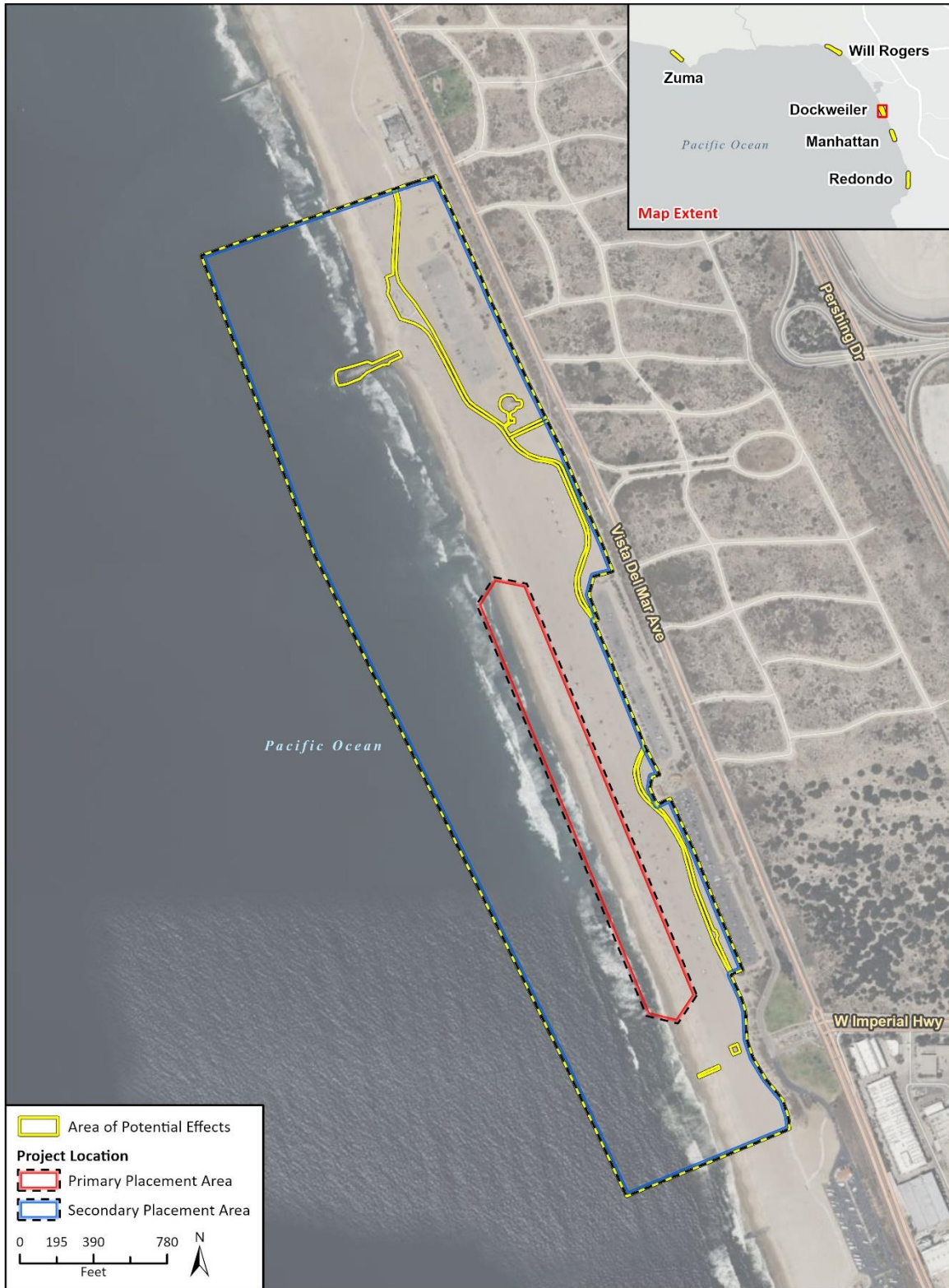


Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

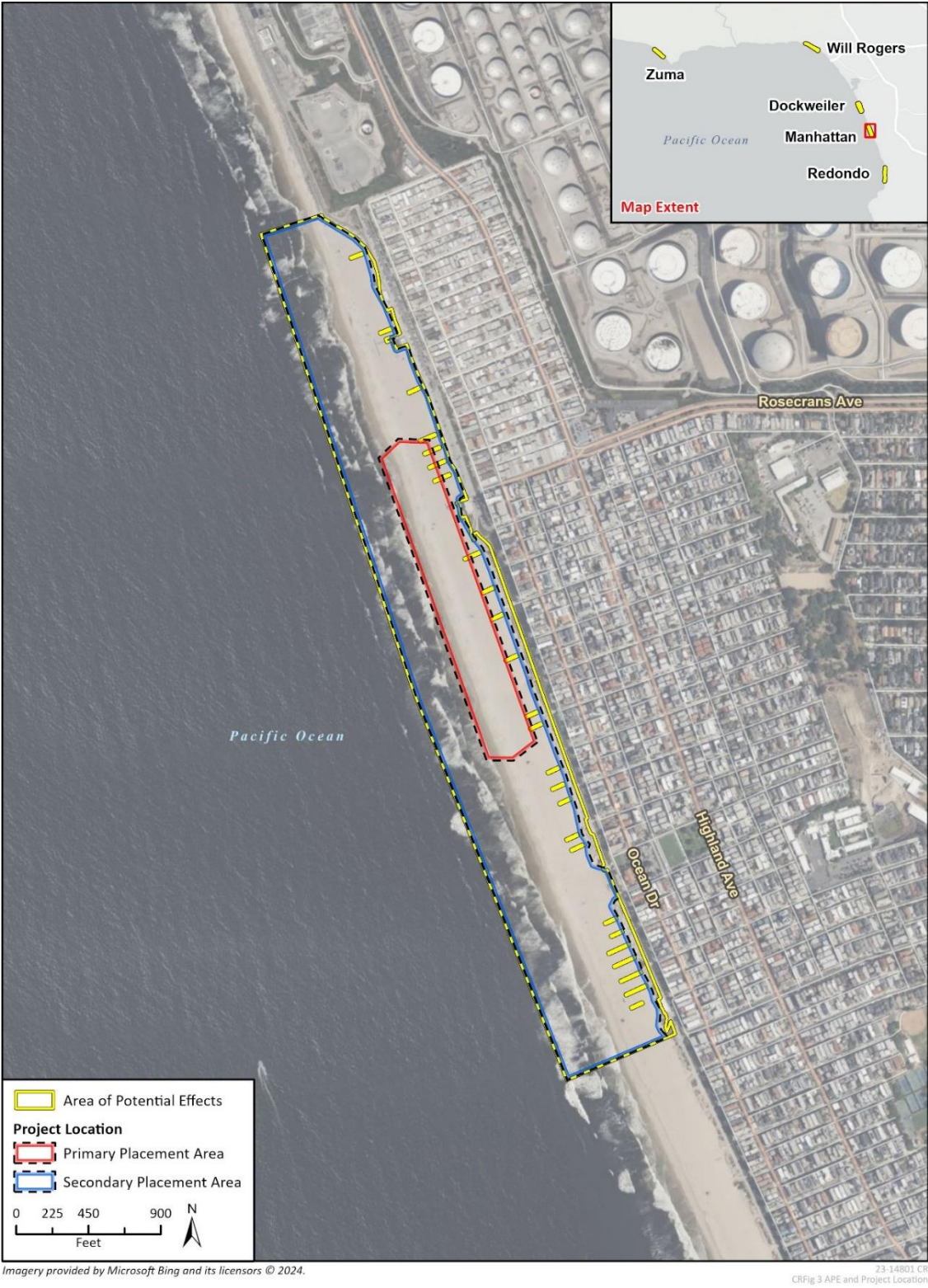




Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

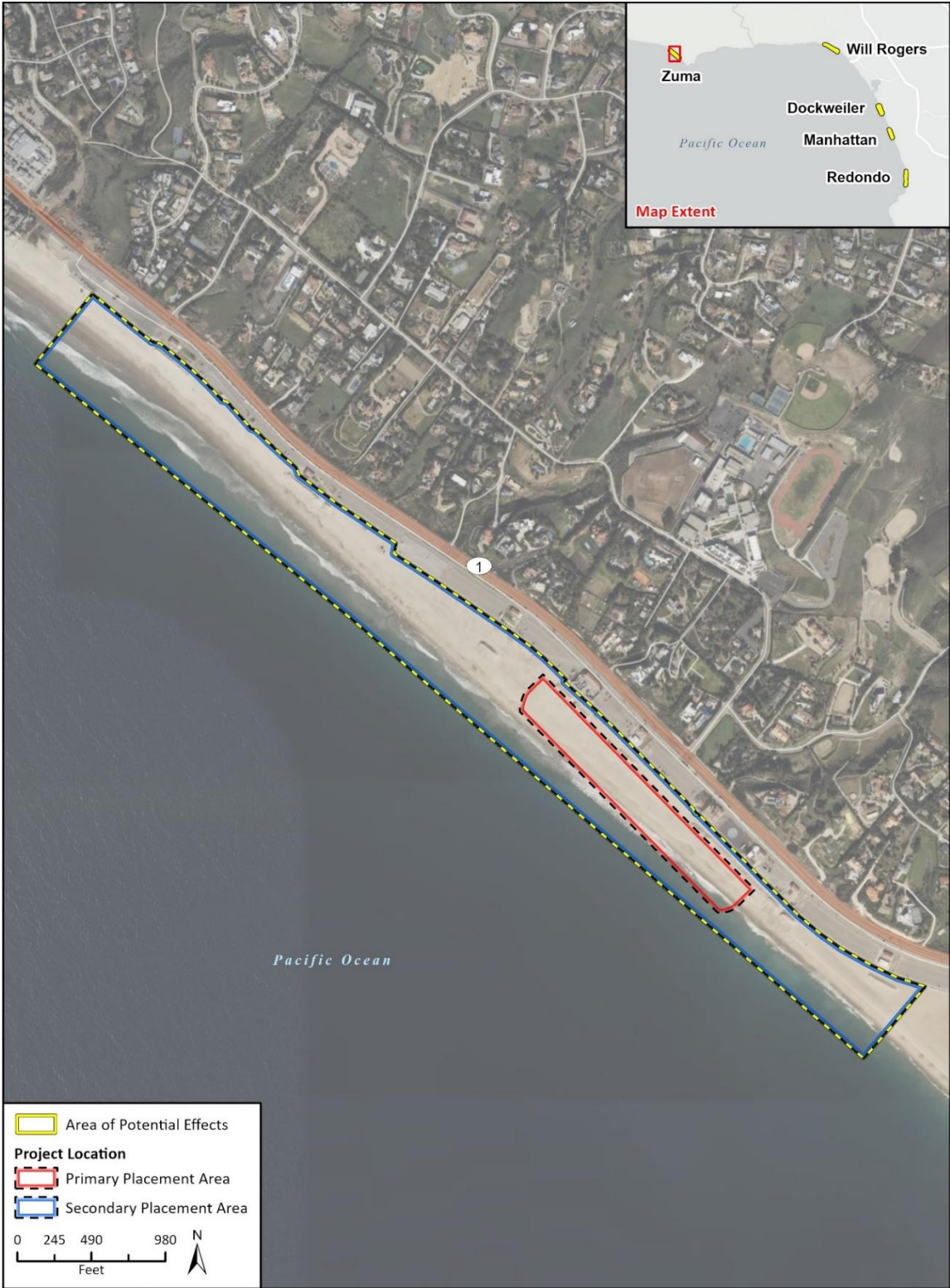
23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**



Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Northern Chumash Tribal Council

Violet Walker, Chairperson

P.O. Box 6533

Los Osos, California 93412

Via email: violetsagewalker@gmail.com

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Walker:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

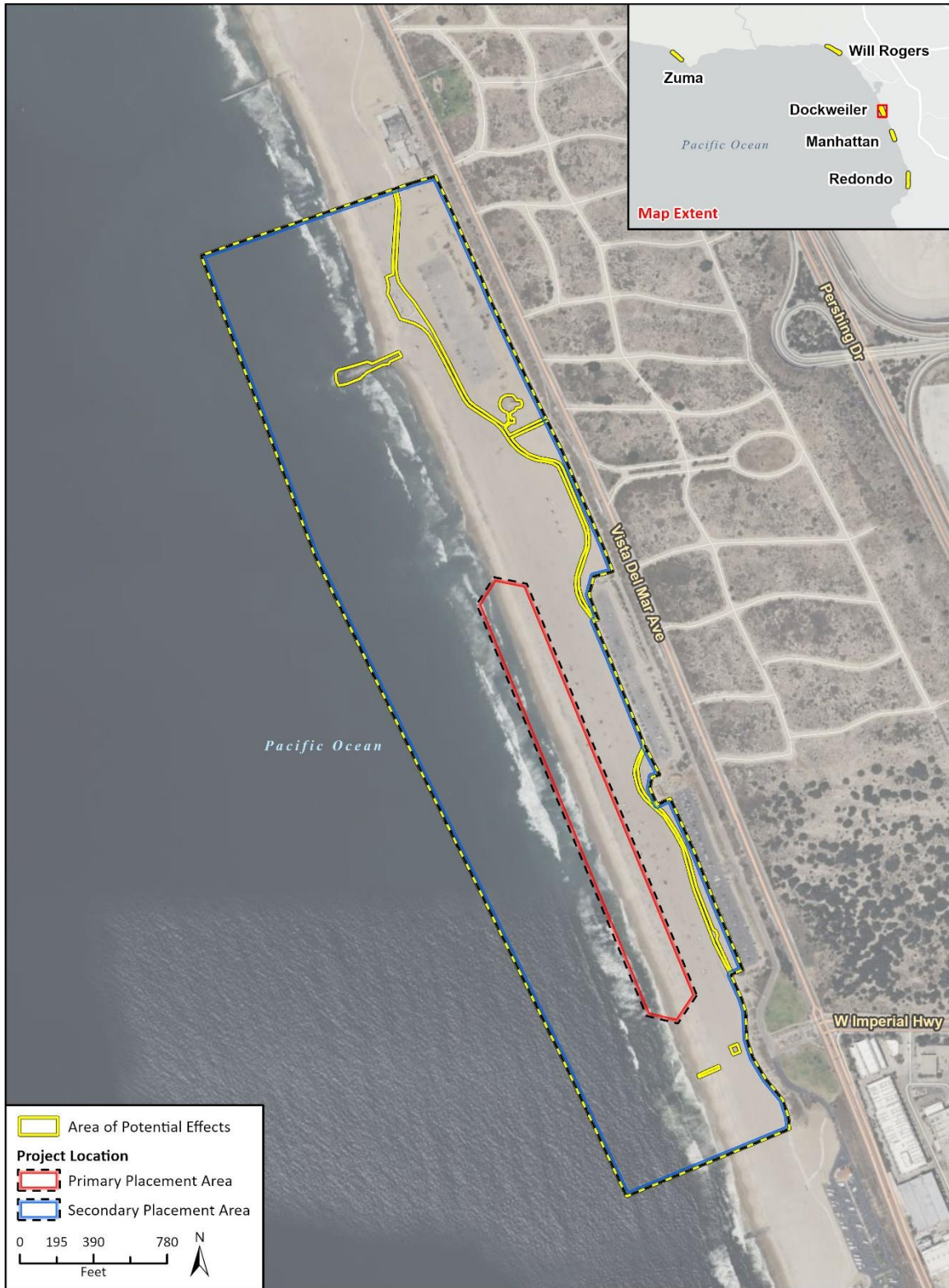
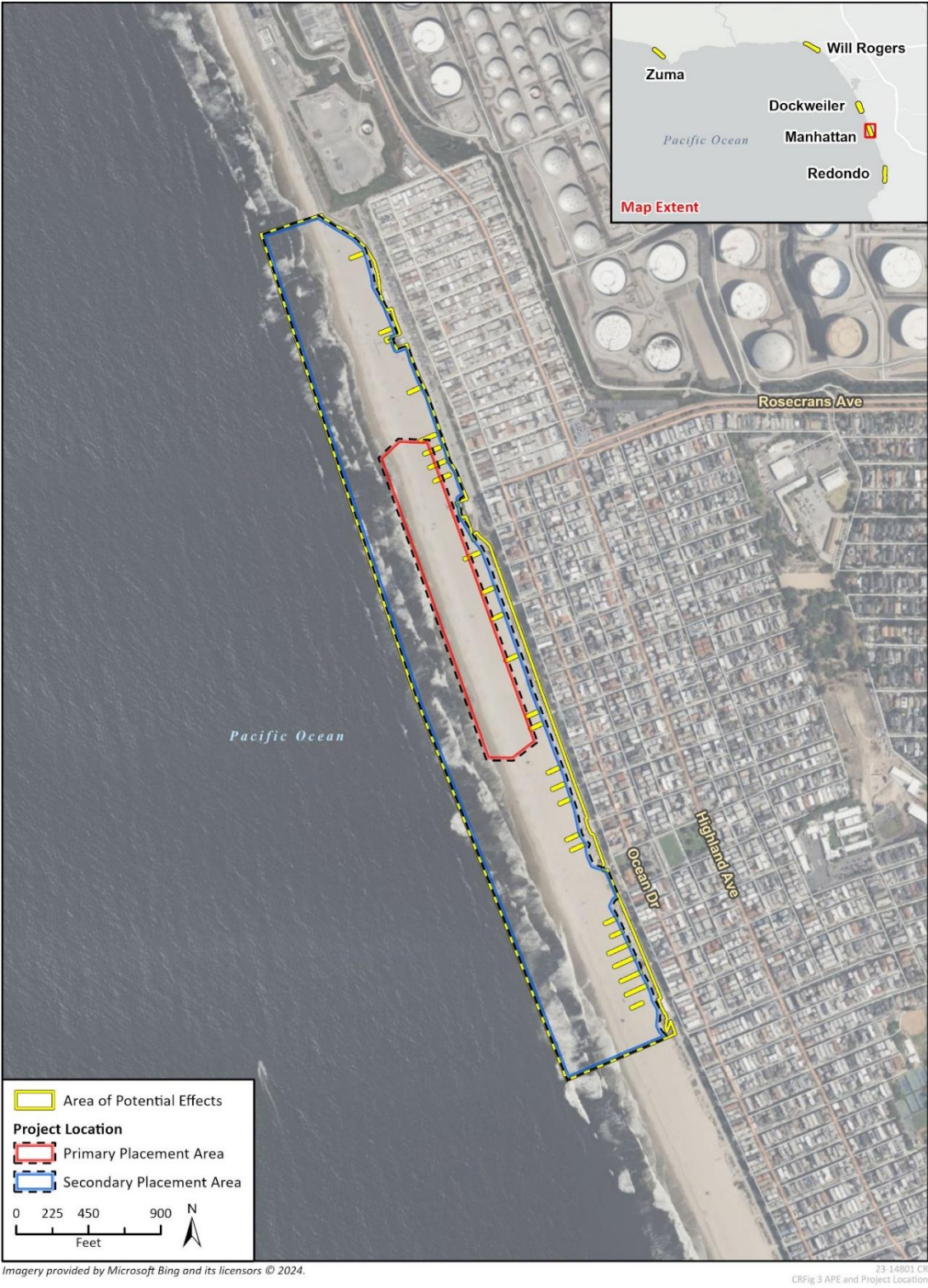


Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





**Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

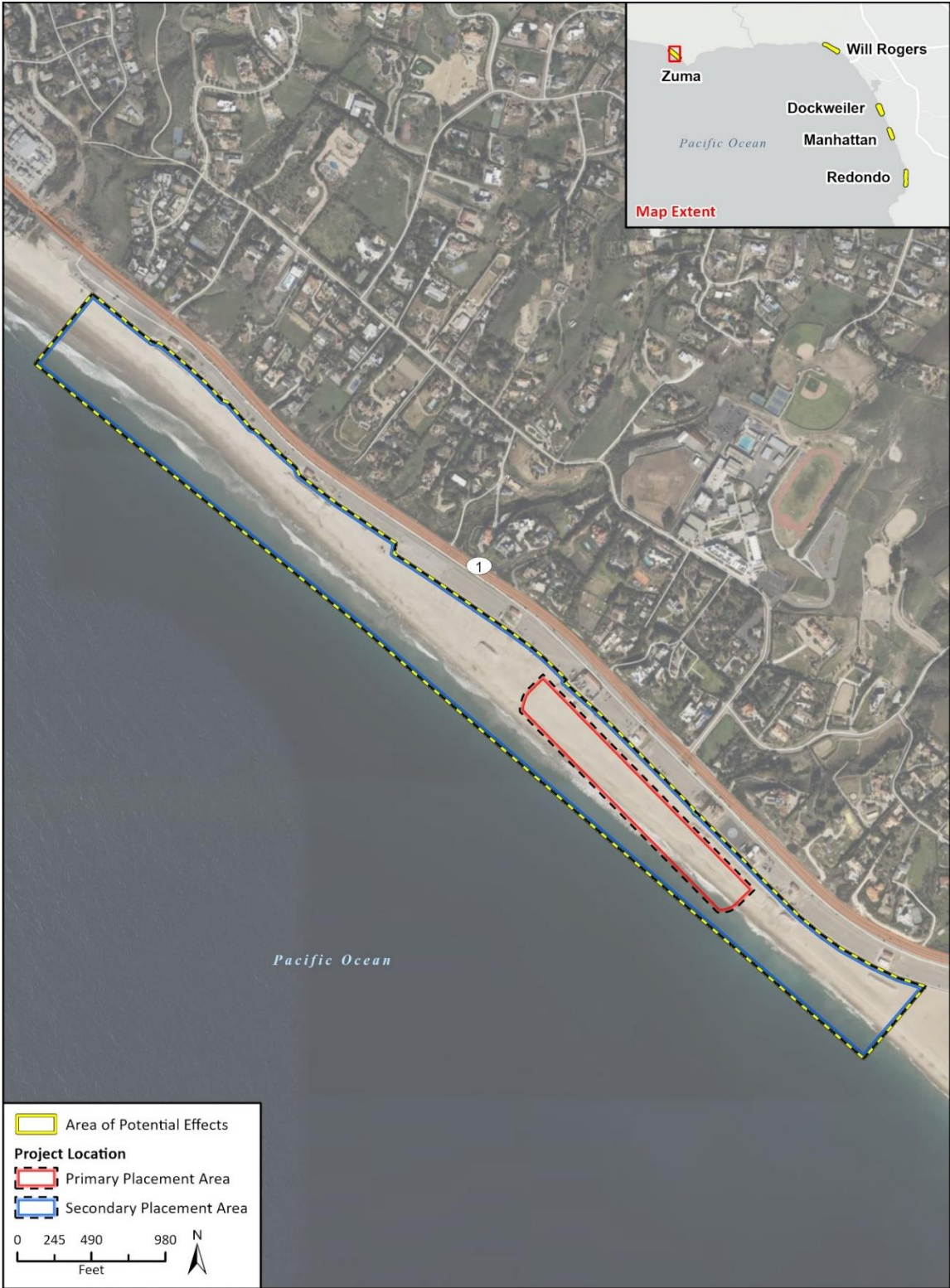
23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach





Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, California 92539  
Via email: vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Minott:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "AO", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

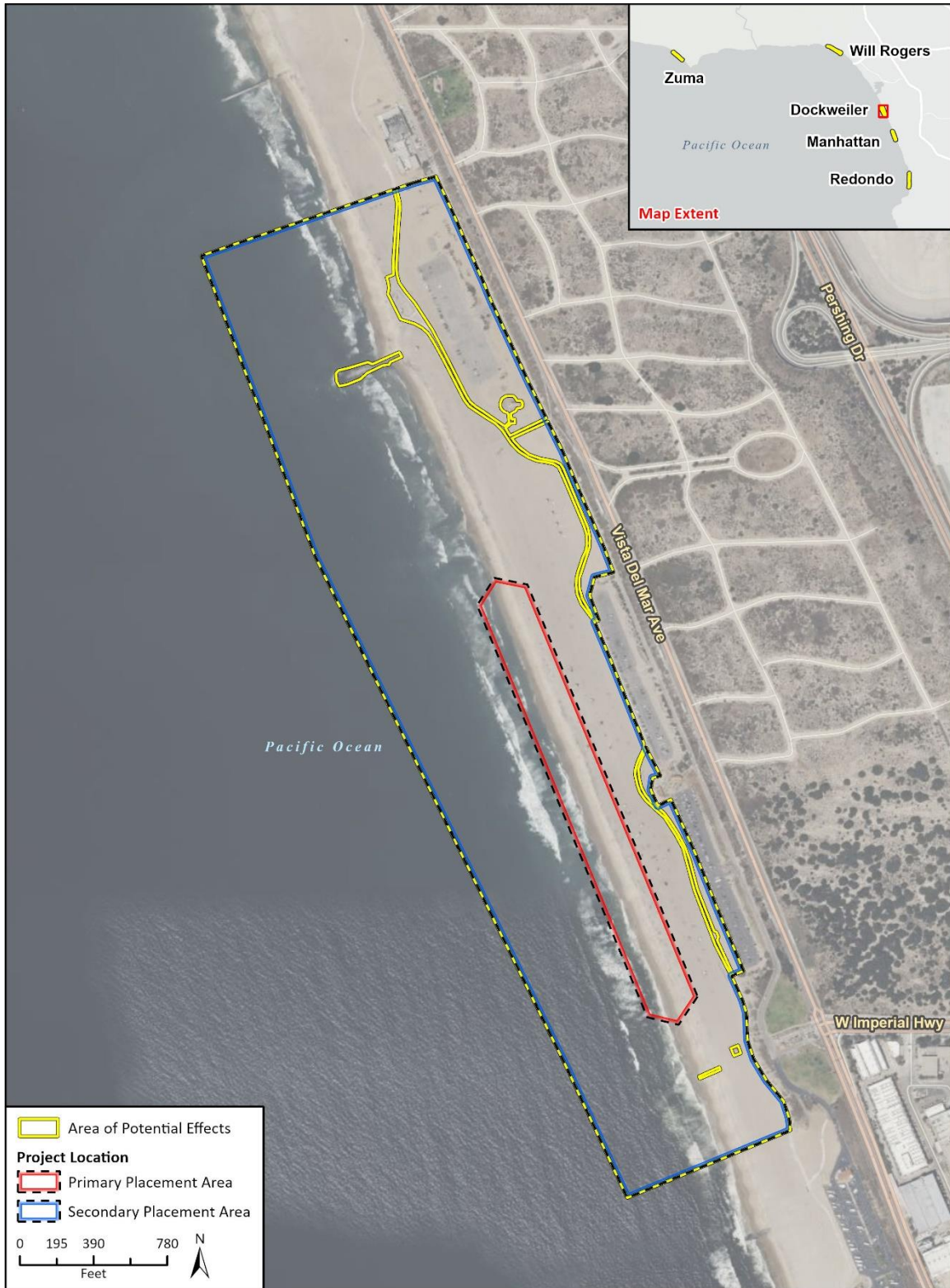




Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

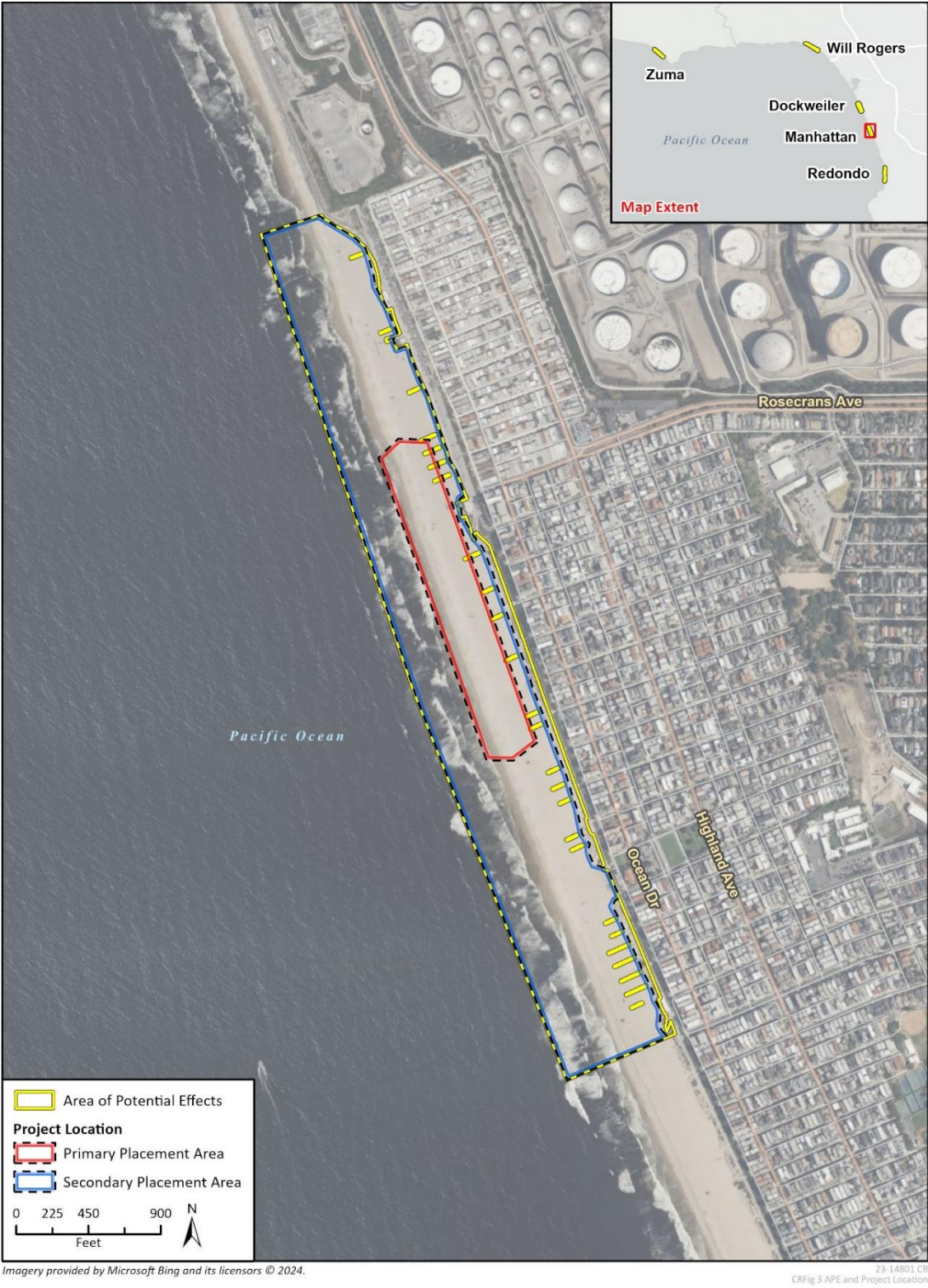


Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



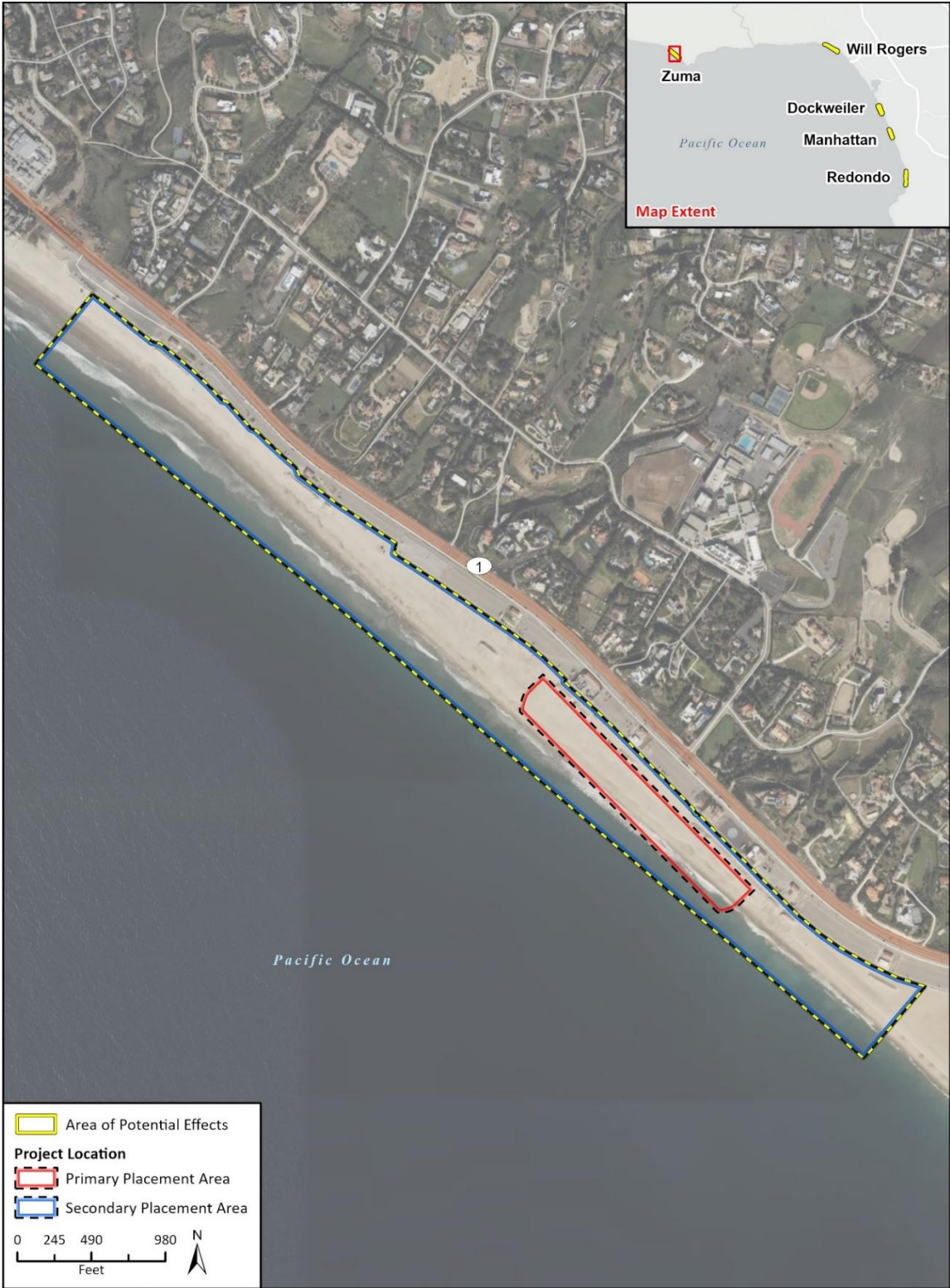
Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians  
Crystal Mendoza, Elders' Council Administrative Assistant  
100 Via Juana Road  
Santa Ynez, California 93460  
Via email: [cmendoza@chumash.gov](mailto:cmendoza@chumash.gov)

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Mendoza:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

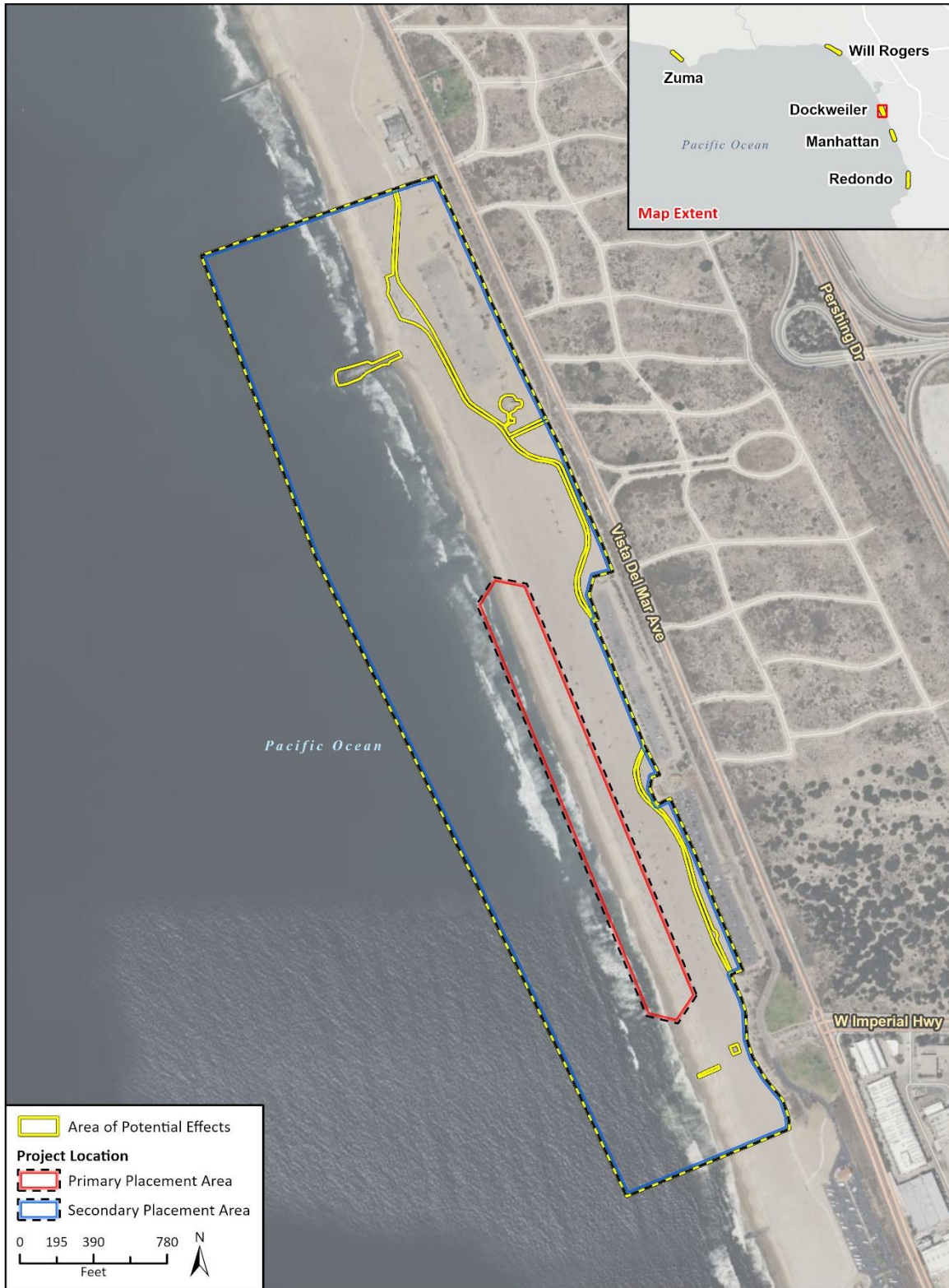




Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

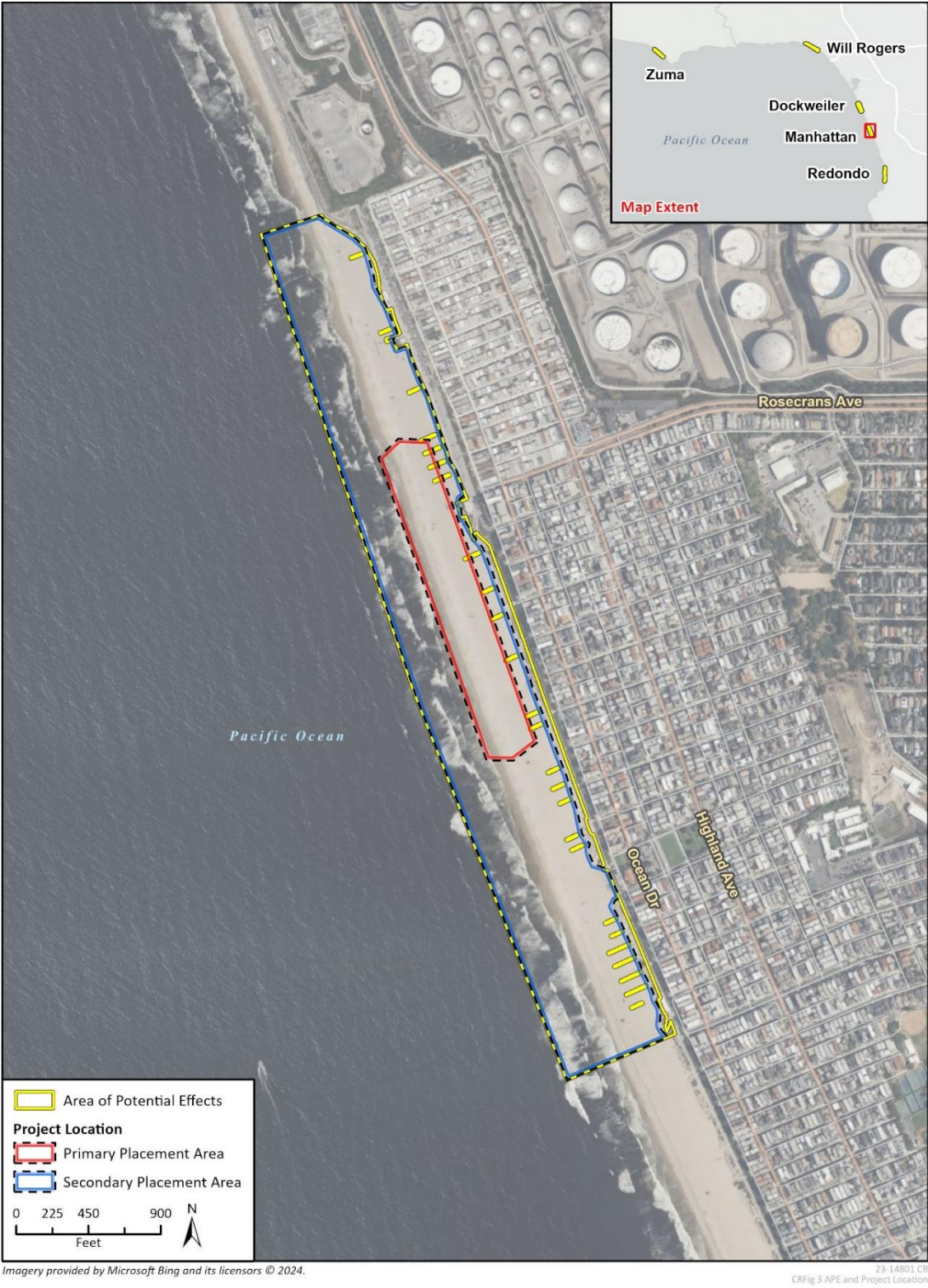


Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



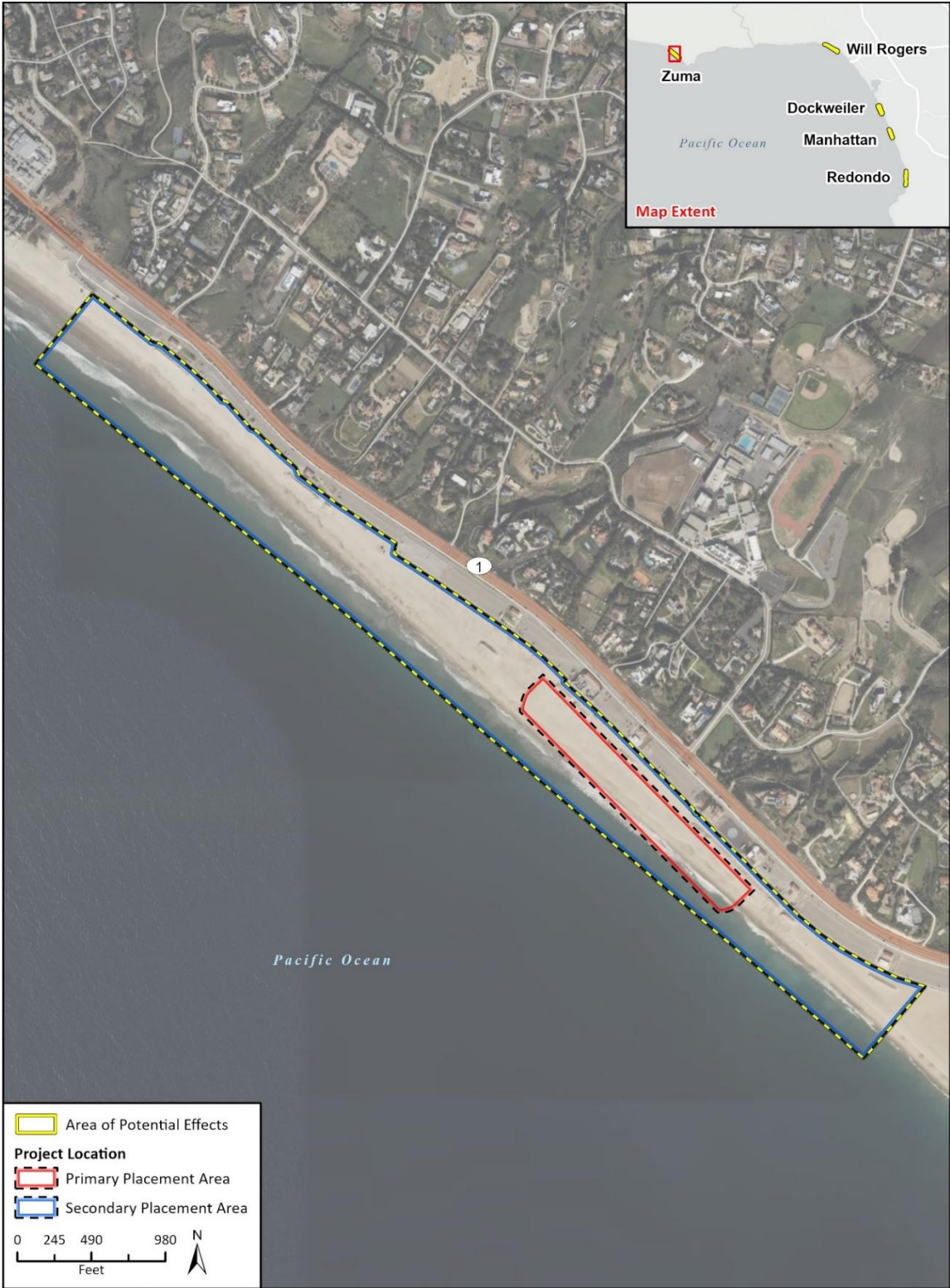
Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024  
Project No: 23-14801

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians  
Sam Cohen, Government & Legal Affairs Director  
100 Via Juana Road  
Santa Ynez, California 93460  
Via email: scohen@chumash.gov

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

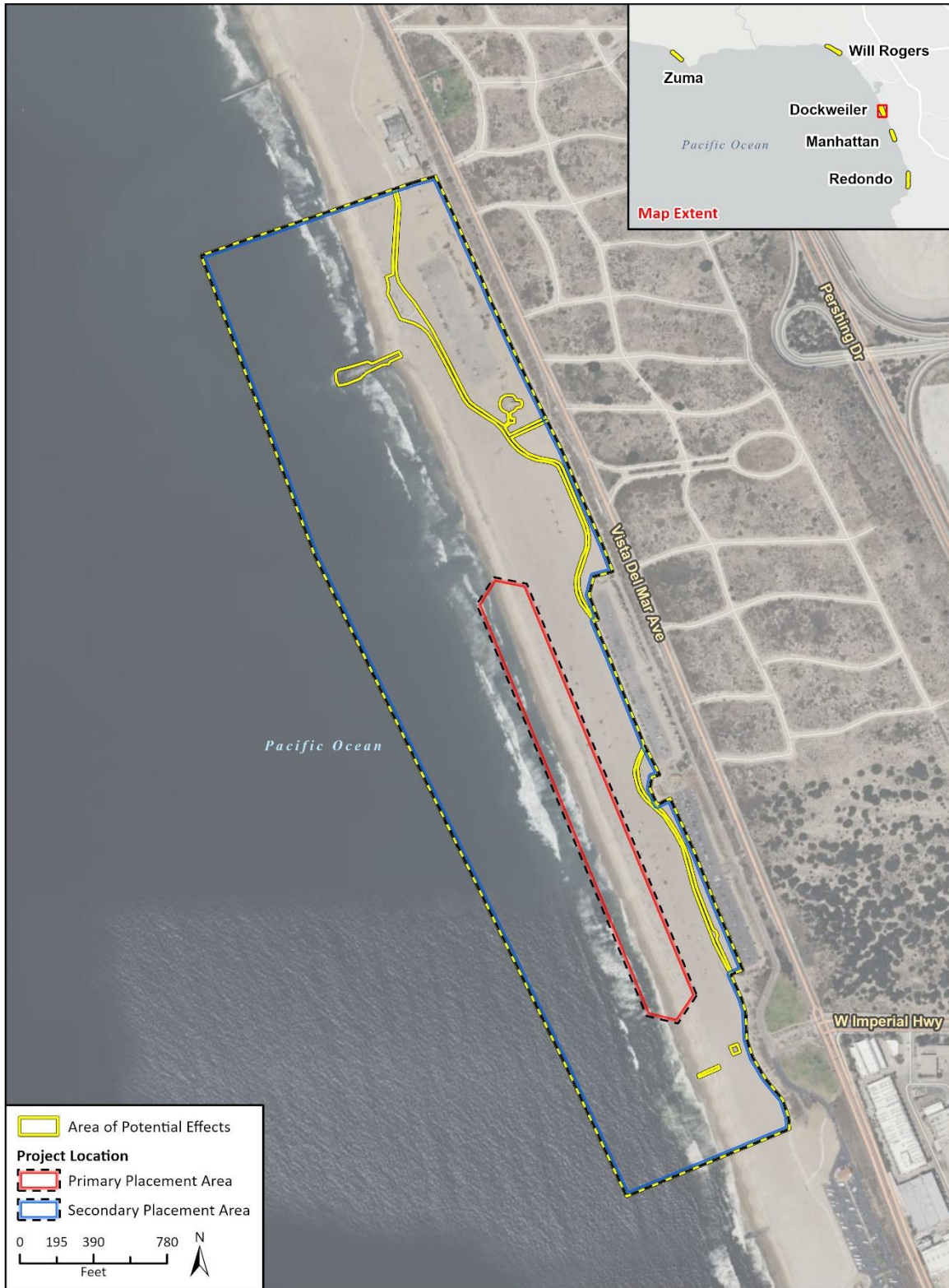




Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

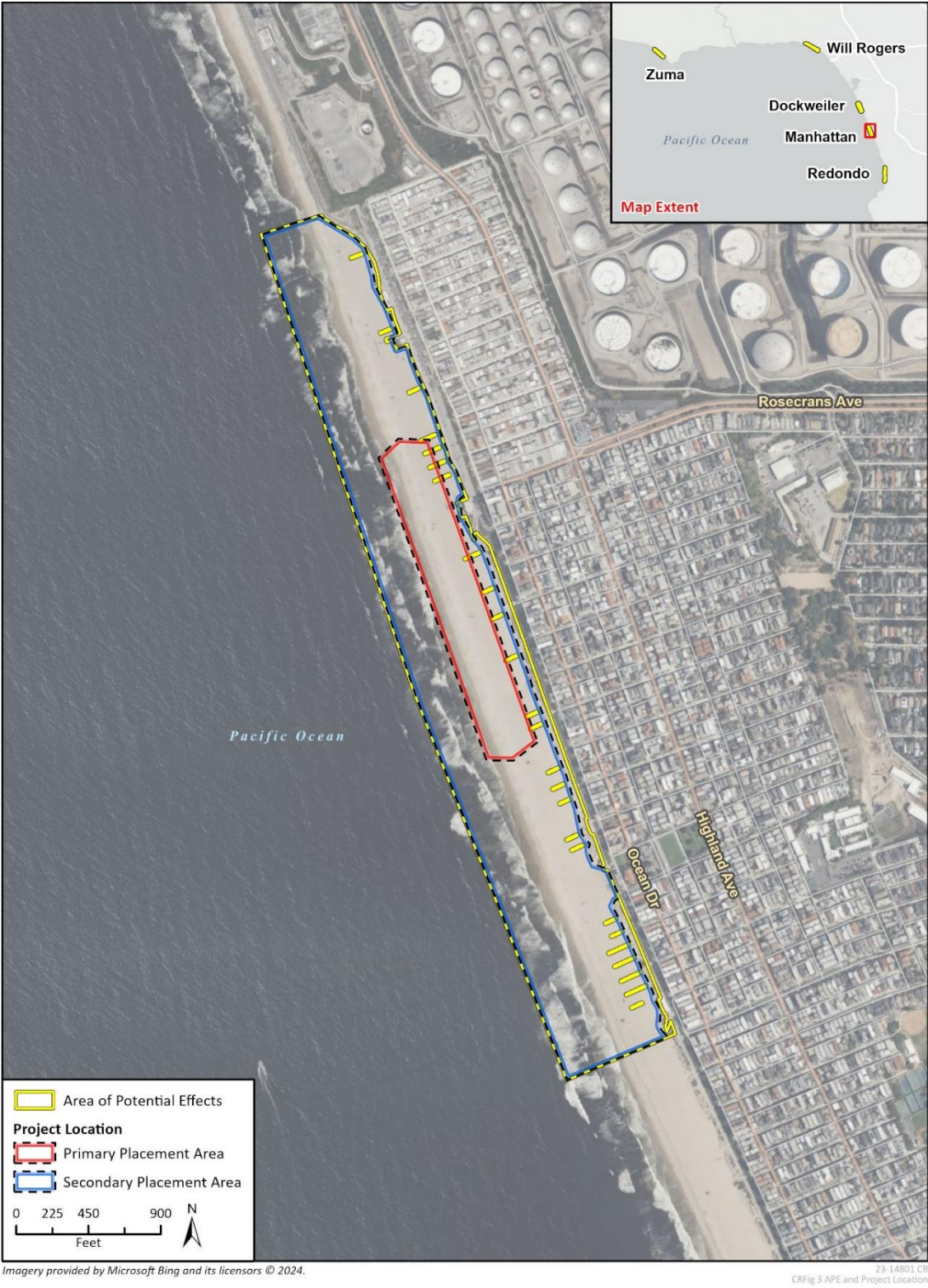


Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach





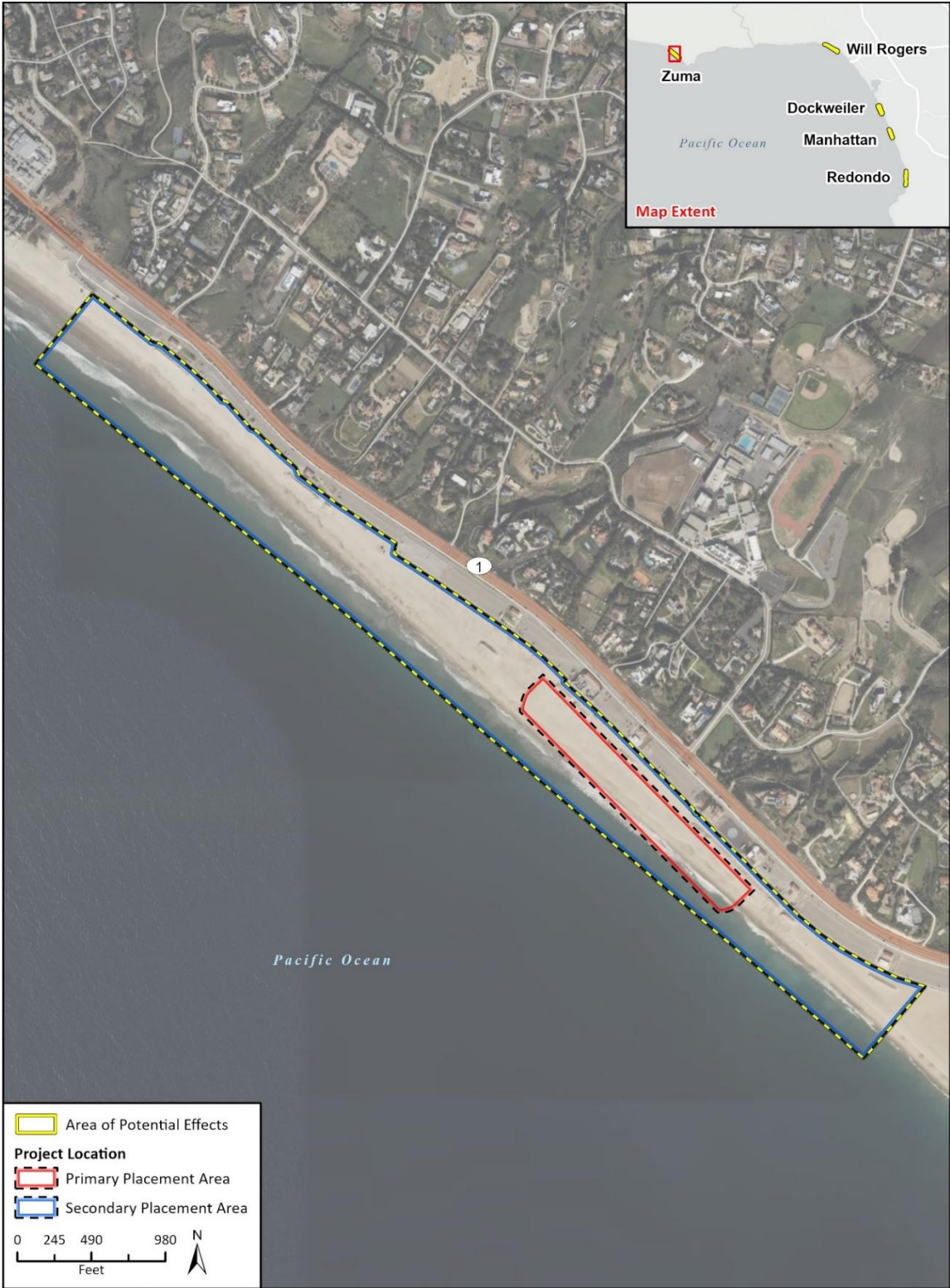
**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024  
Project No: 23-14801

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, California 90707  
Via email: gtongva@gmail.com

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Dorame:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "AO", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

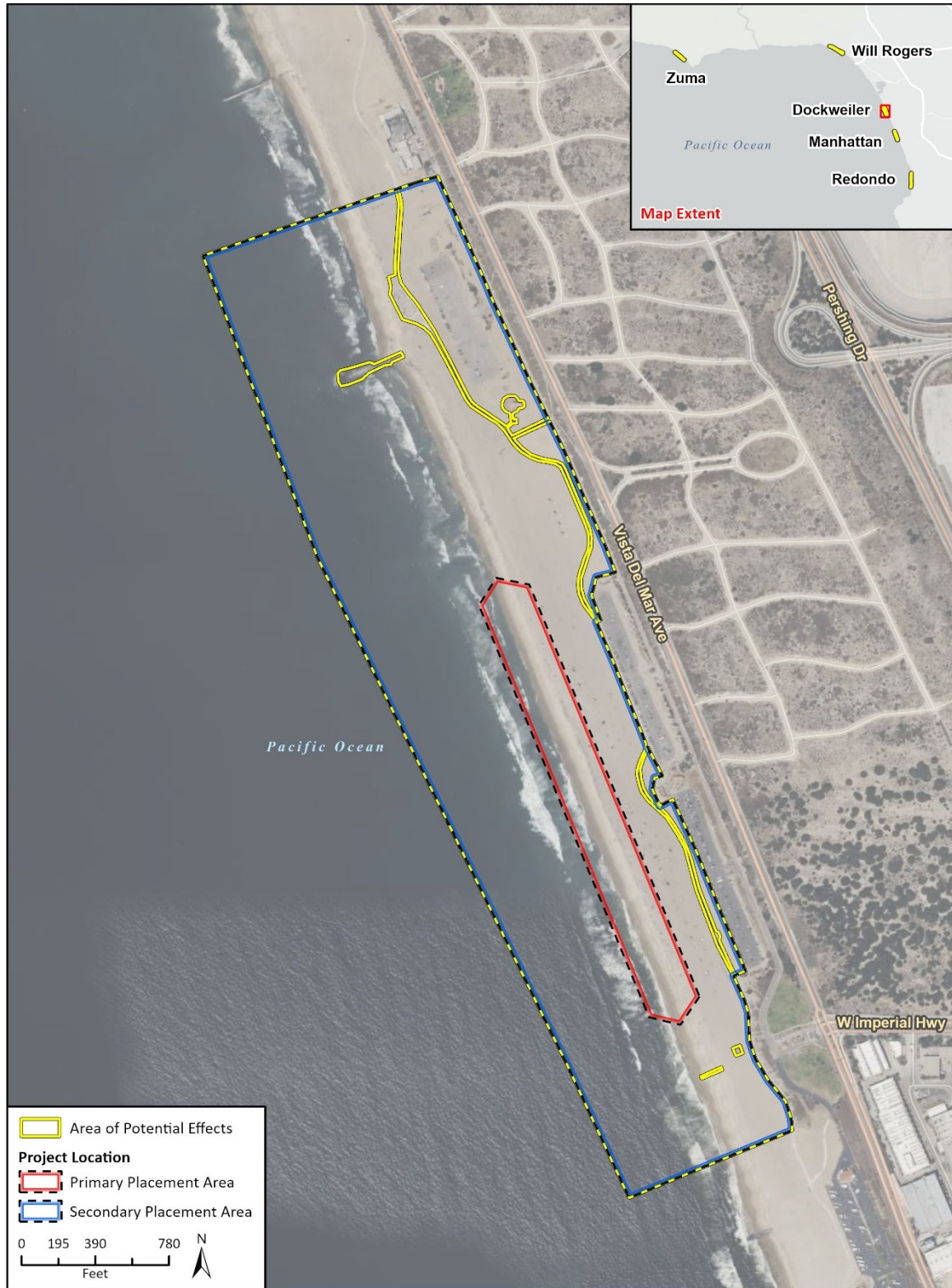
Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach



Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



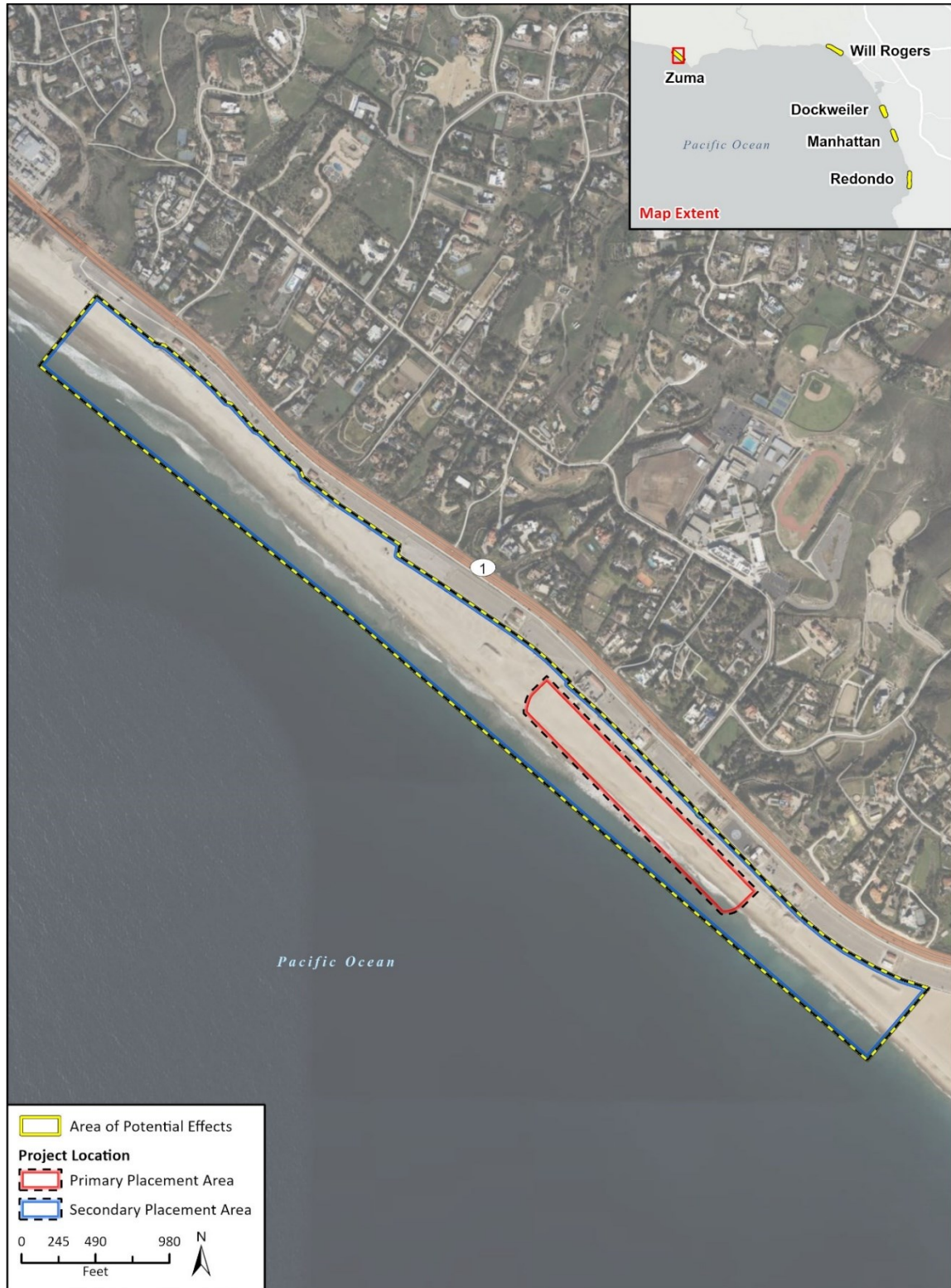
Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

**Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801-CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024  
Project No: 23-14801

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians  
Wendy Teeter, Cultural Resources Archaeologist  
100 Via Juana Road  
Santa Ynez, California 93460  
Via email: wteeter@chumash.gov

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Teeter:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AO', is positioned above the name and title of the signatory.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

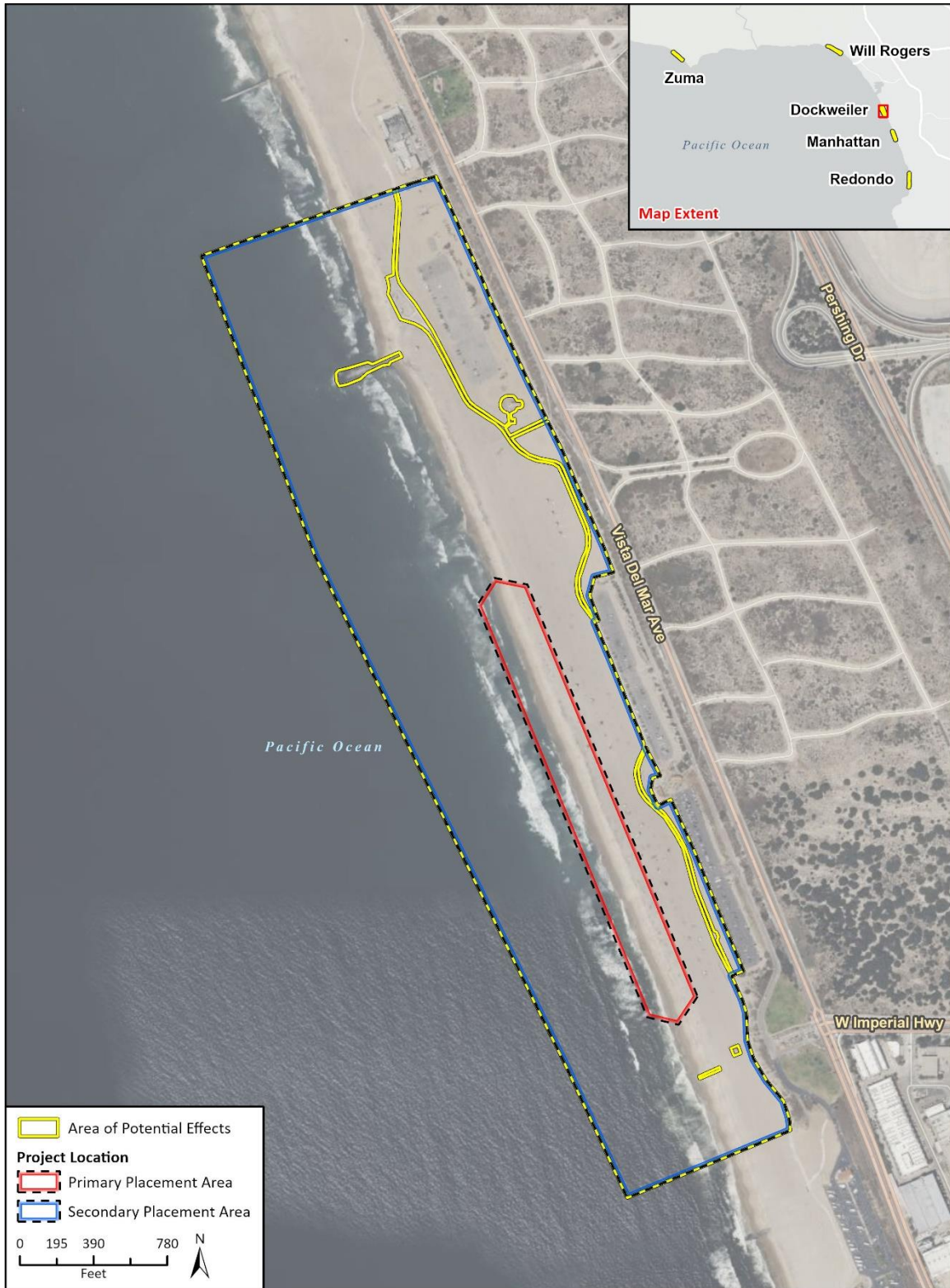
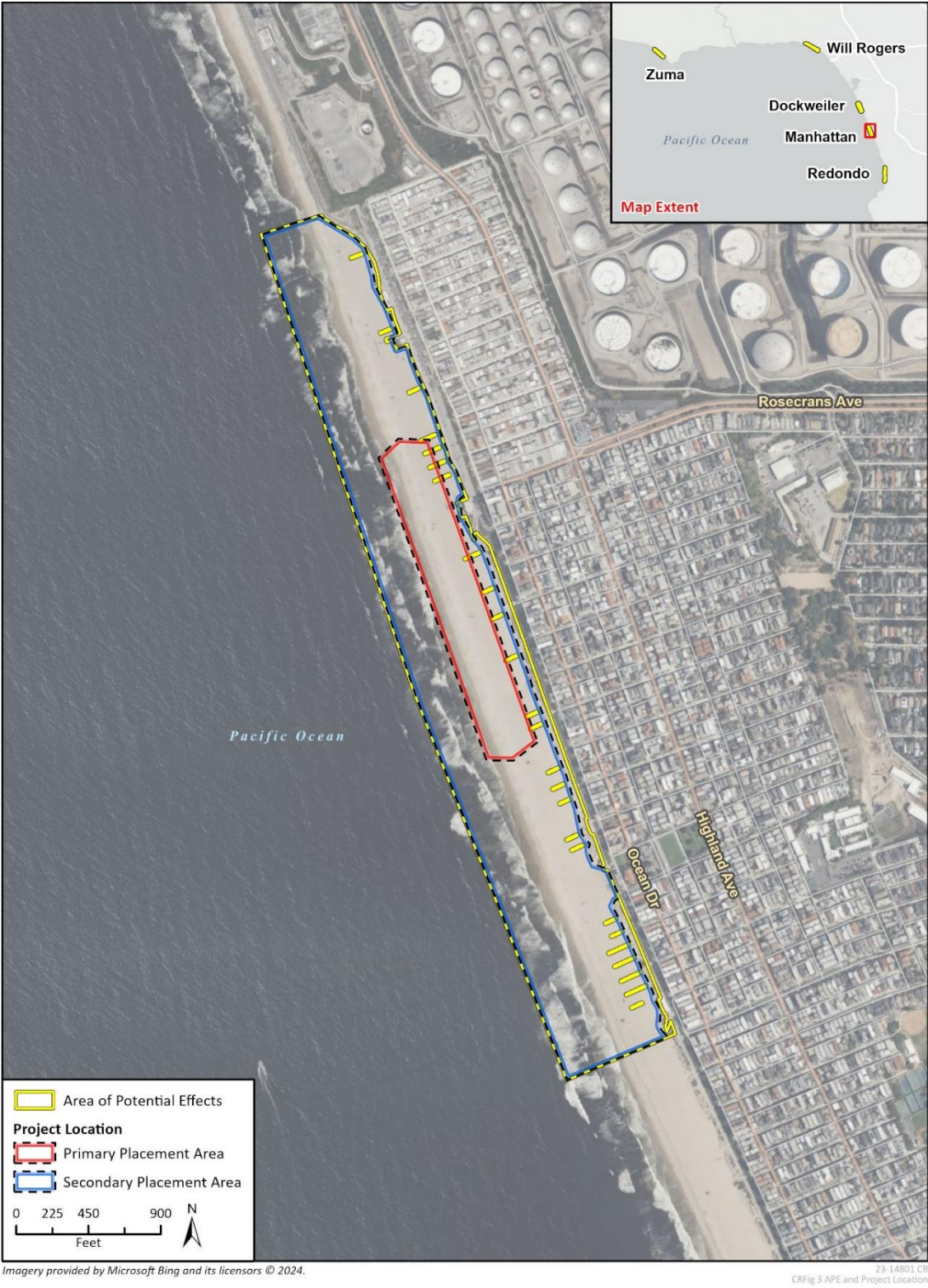




Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach



**Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach**

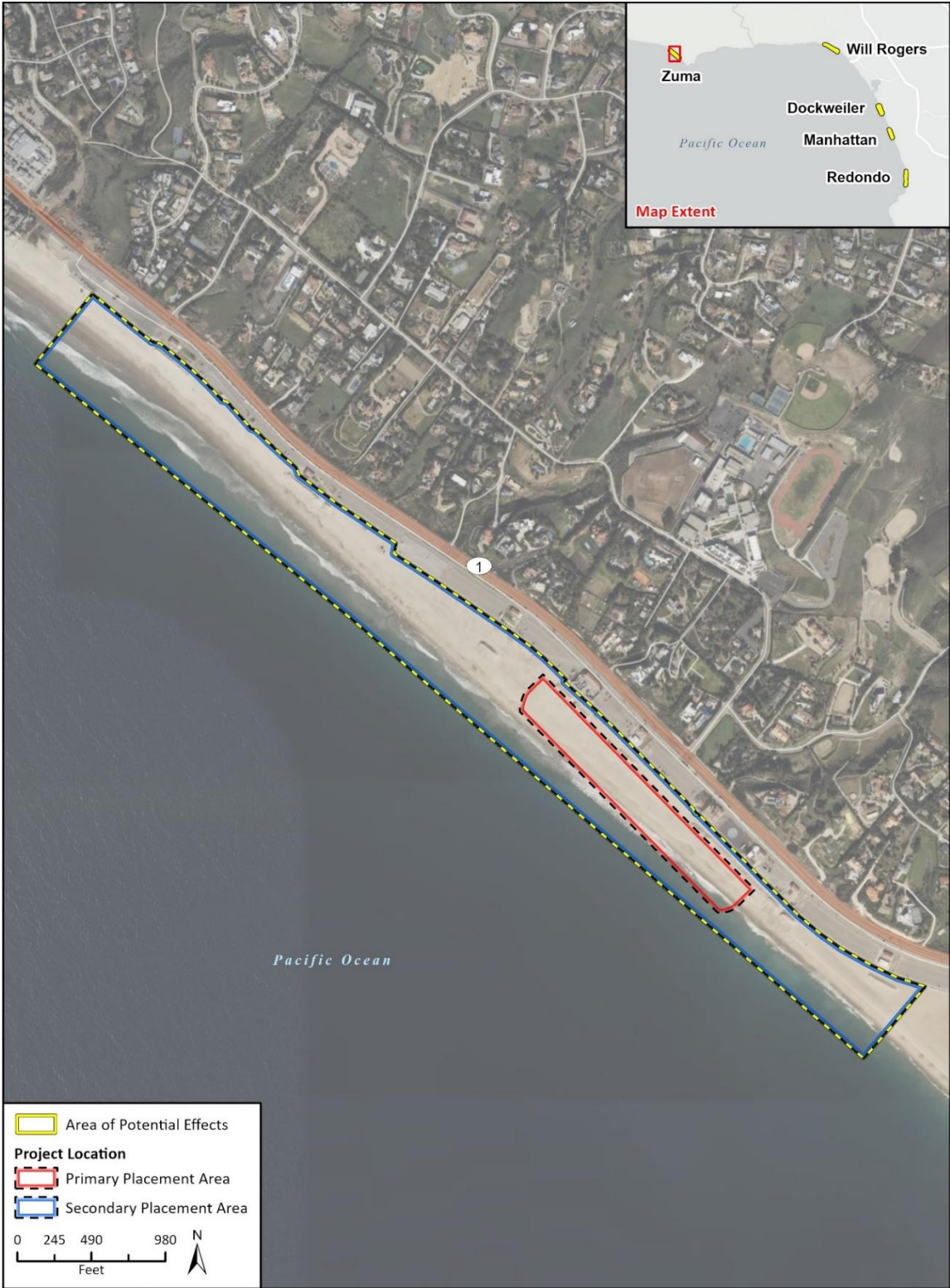




Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024  
Project No: 23-14801

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation  
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary  
P.O. Box 939  
Covina, California 91340  
Via email: [admin@gabrielenoindians.org](mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org)

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Swindall Martinez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County. The proposed project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), which requires compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800). The Project is, therefore, considered a federal undertaking (undertaking) and LADBH is acting as the Responsible Entity (RE) on behalf of the USACE, the federal lead agency.

The undertaking is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The undertaking proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots adjacent to the project areas by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated for the entire project area. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Undertaking activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features within the project area. Therefore, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent properties are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APEs. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for this project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a



basis for potential consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "AO", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

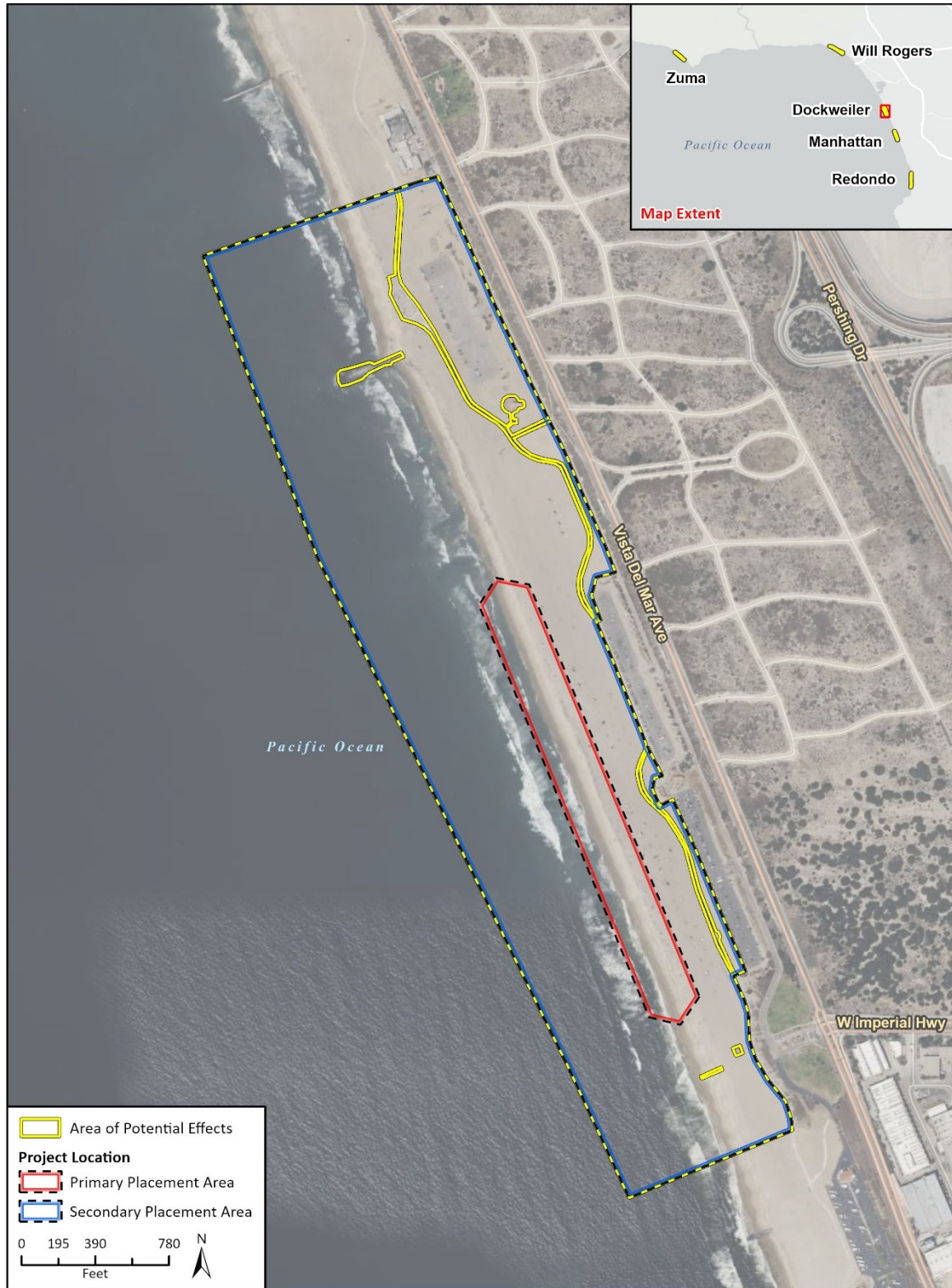




Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach



Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Gabrielino Tongva Tribe  
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, California 91307  
Via email: Chavez1956metro@gmail.com

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Alvarez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

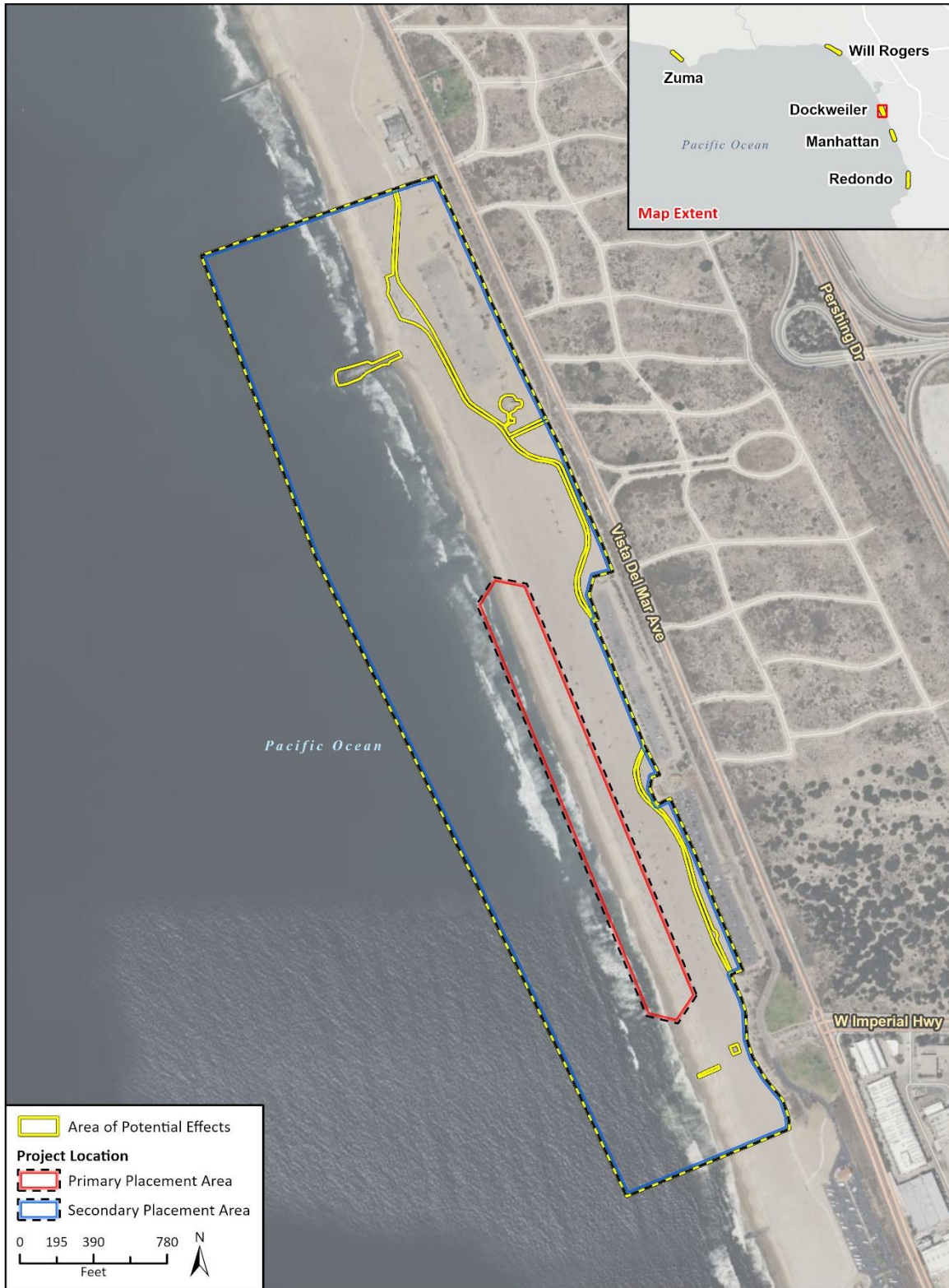
Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

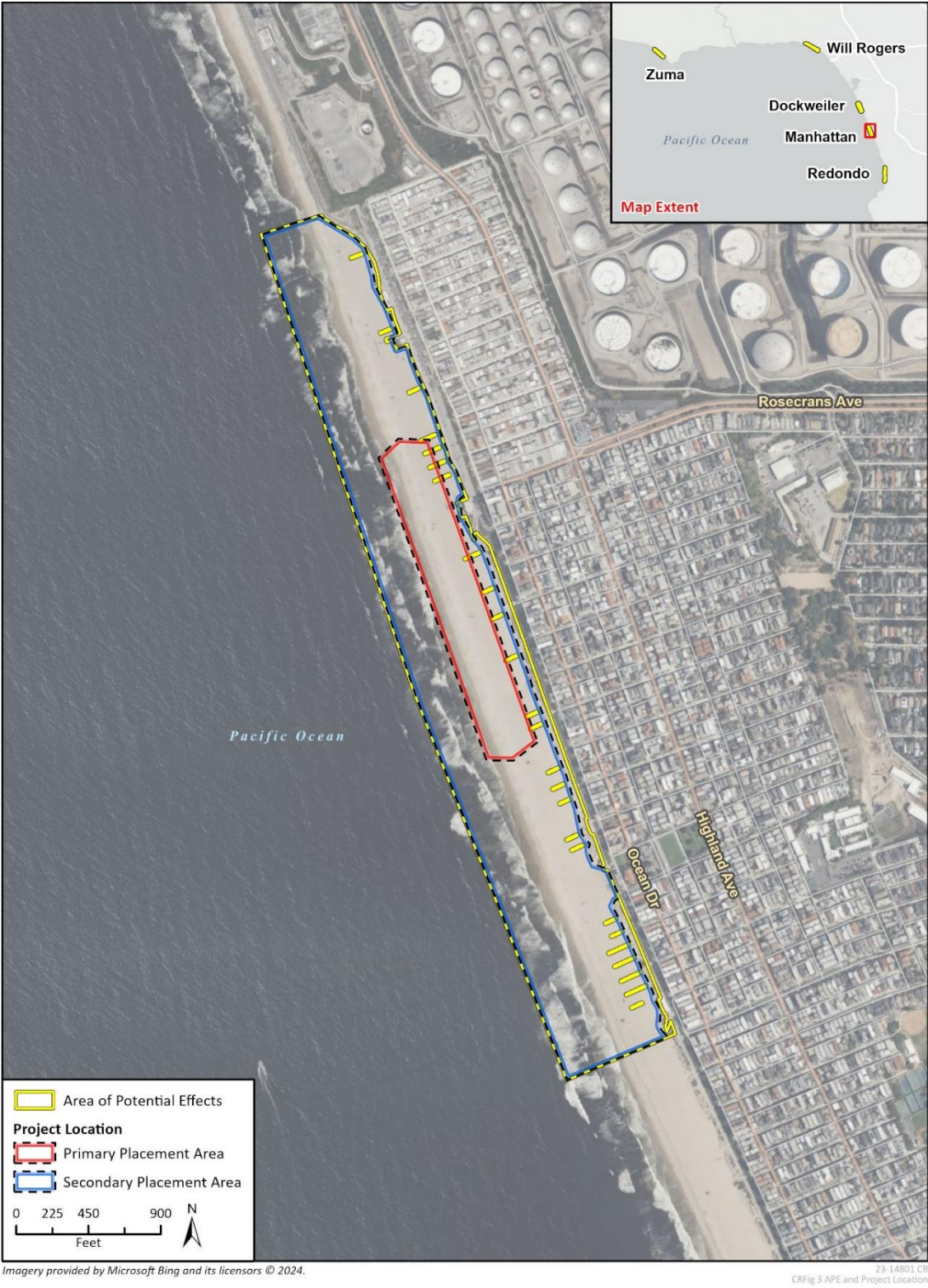


Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



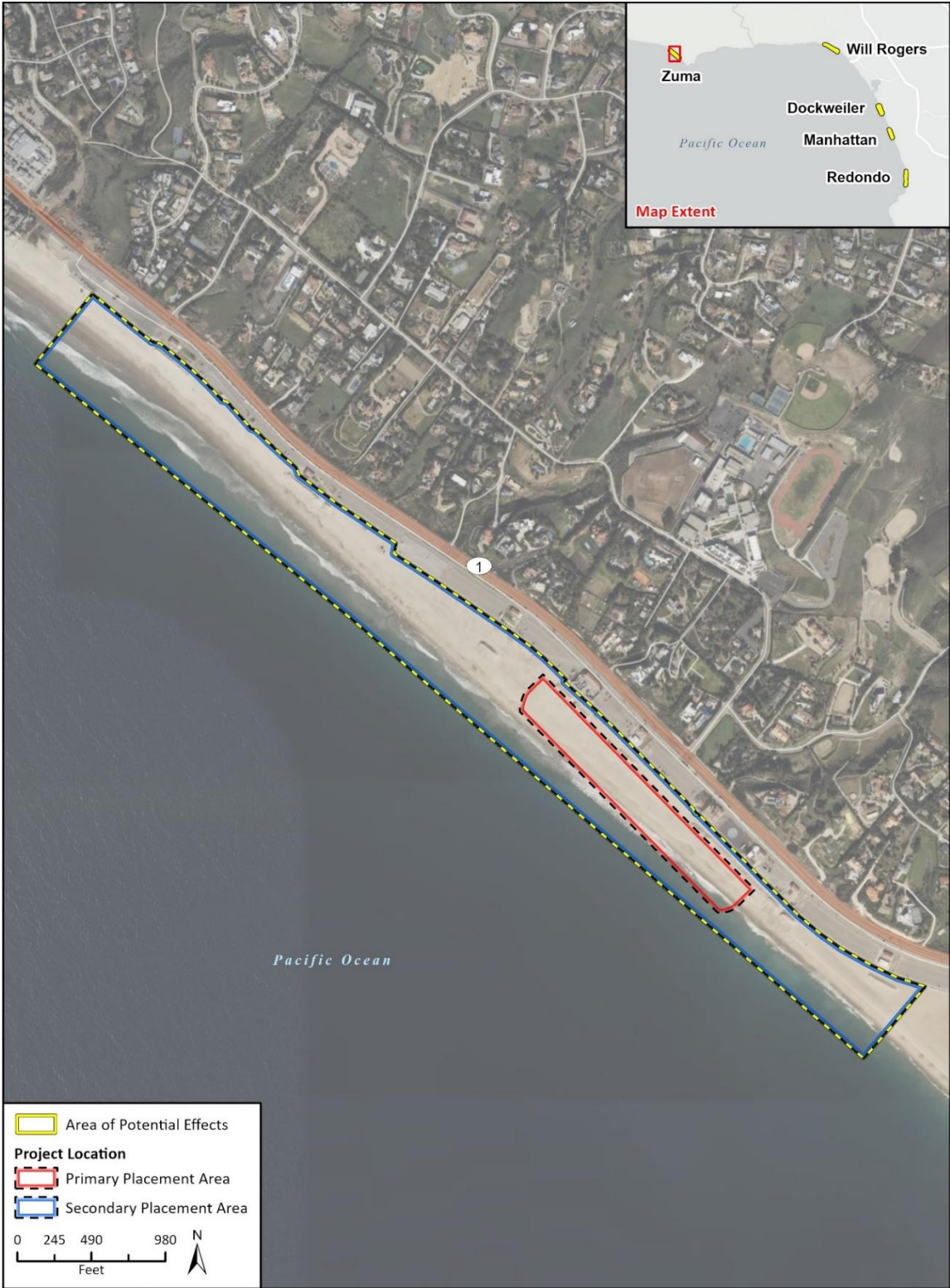
**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024  
Project No: 23-14801

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians  
Nakia Zavalla, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
100 Via Juana Road  
Santa Ynez, California 93460  
Via email: nzavalla@chumash.gov

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Zavalla:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', written over a light gray grid background.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

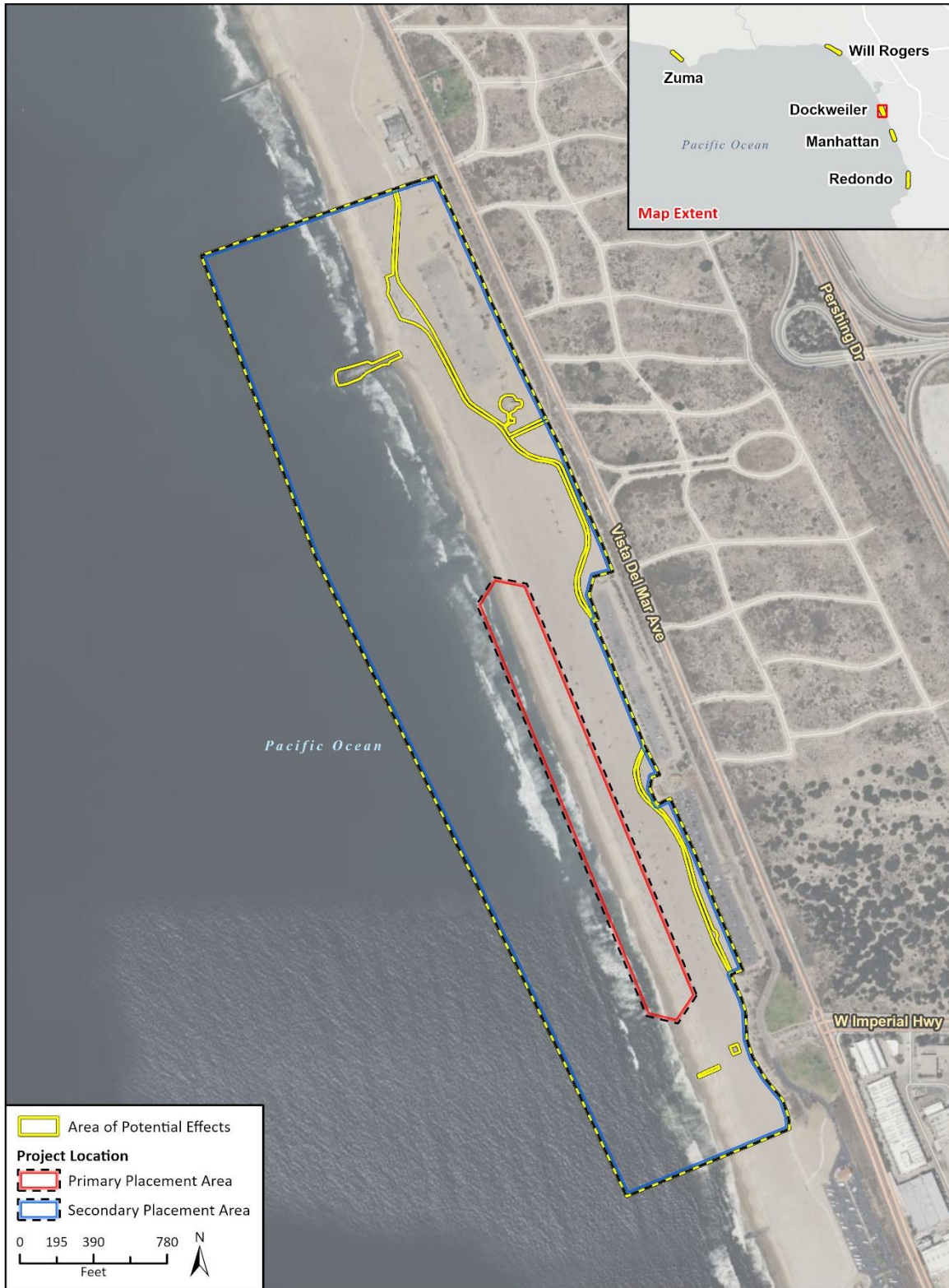
Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

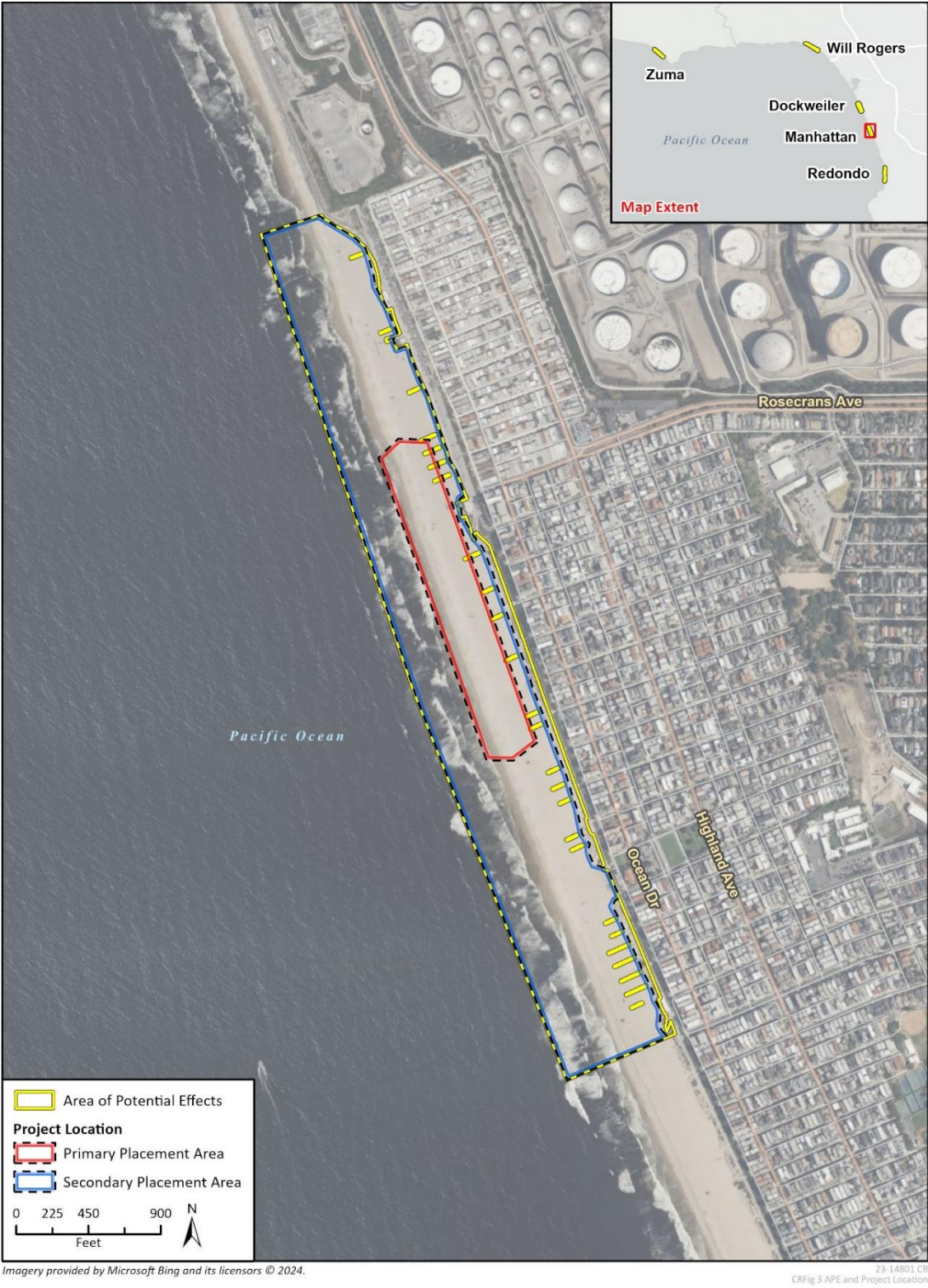


Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach



**Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



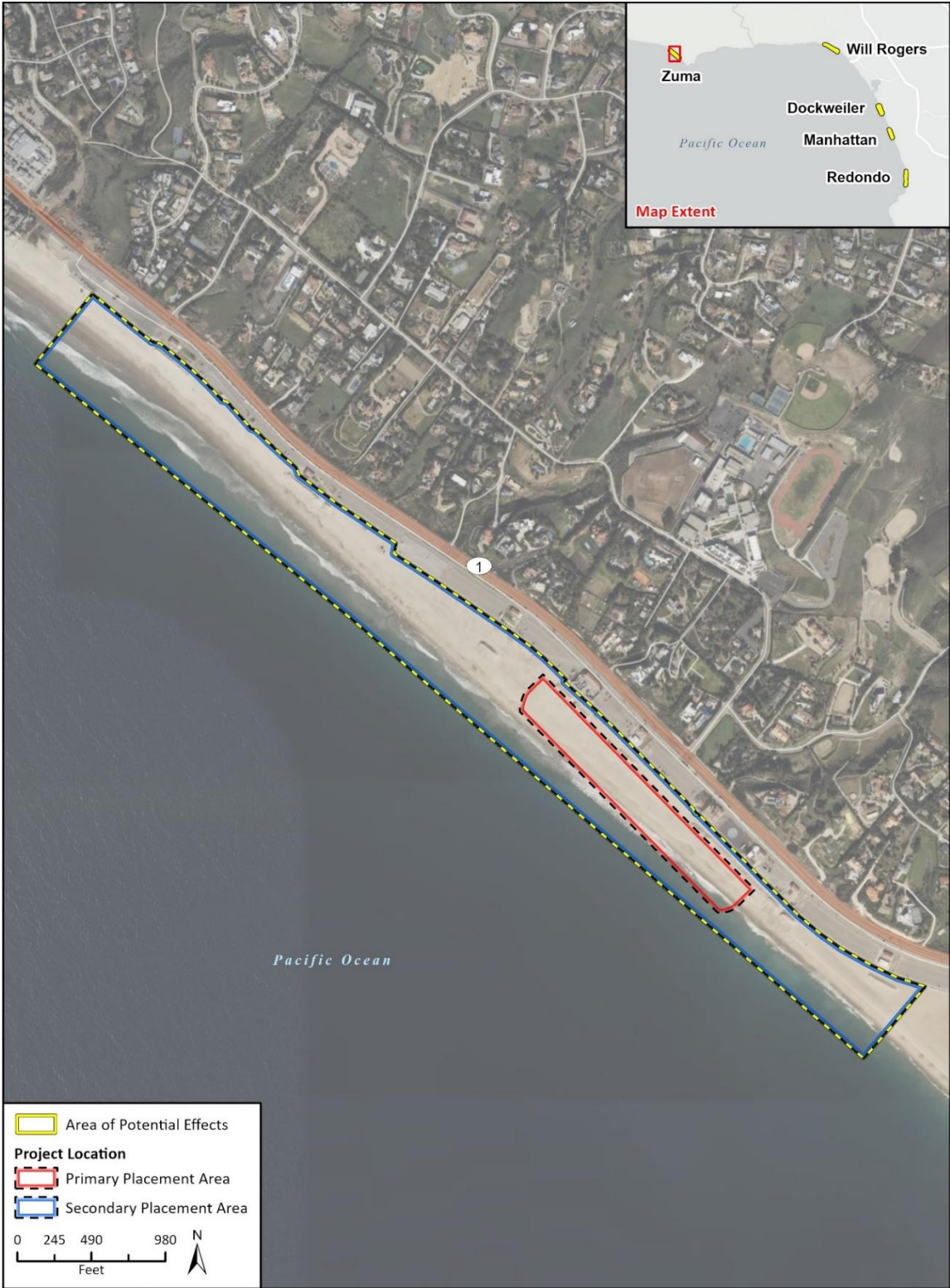
**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

P.O. Box 487

San Jacinto, California 92581

Via email: [jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov)

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

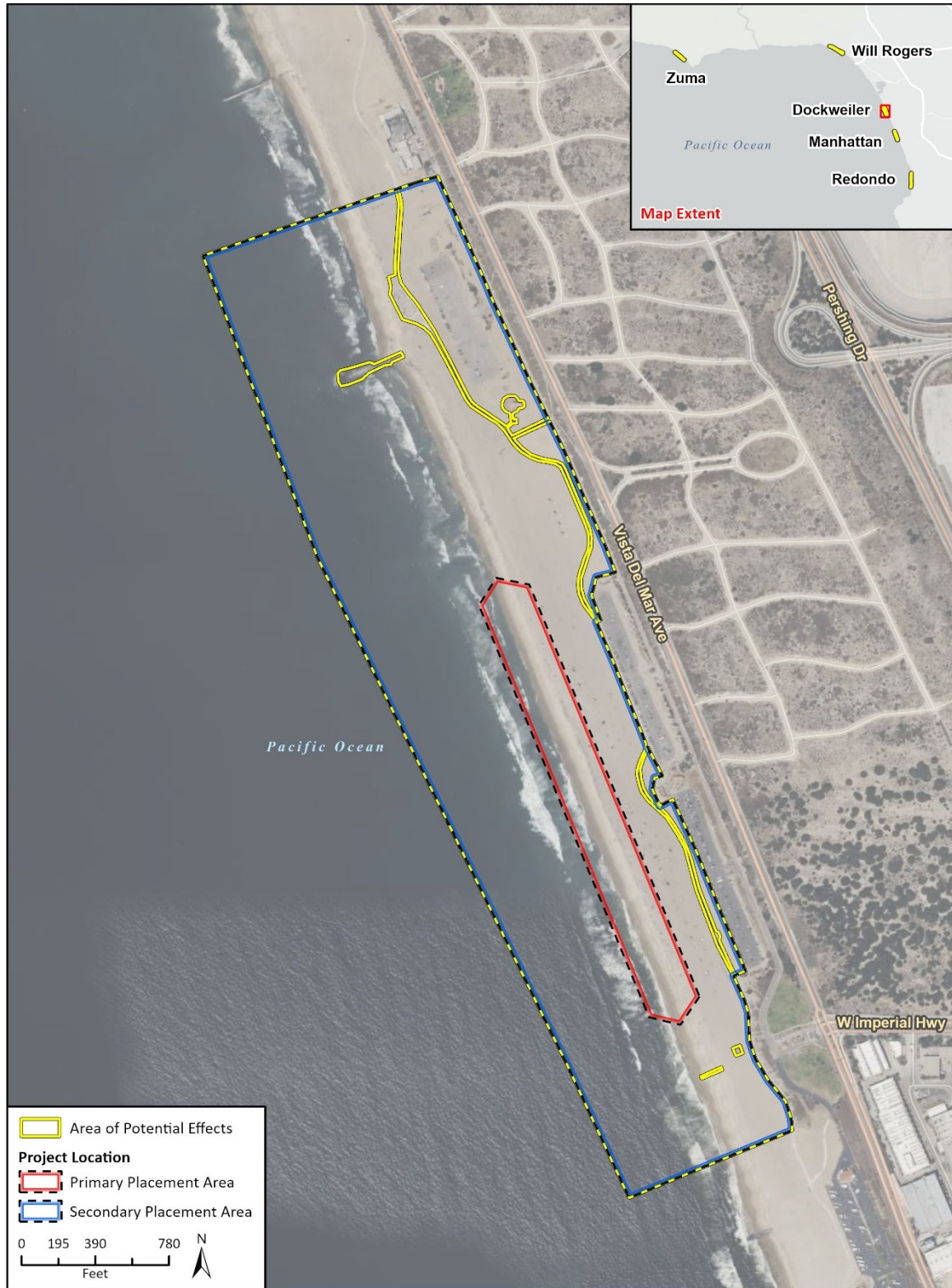




Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach



**Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



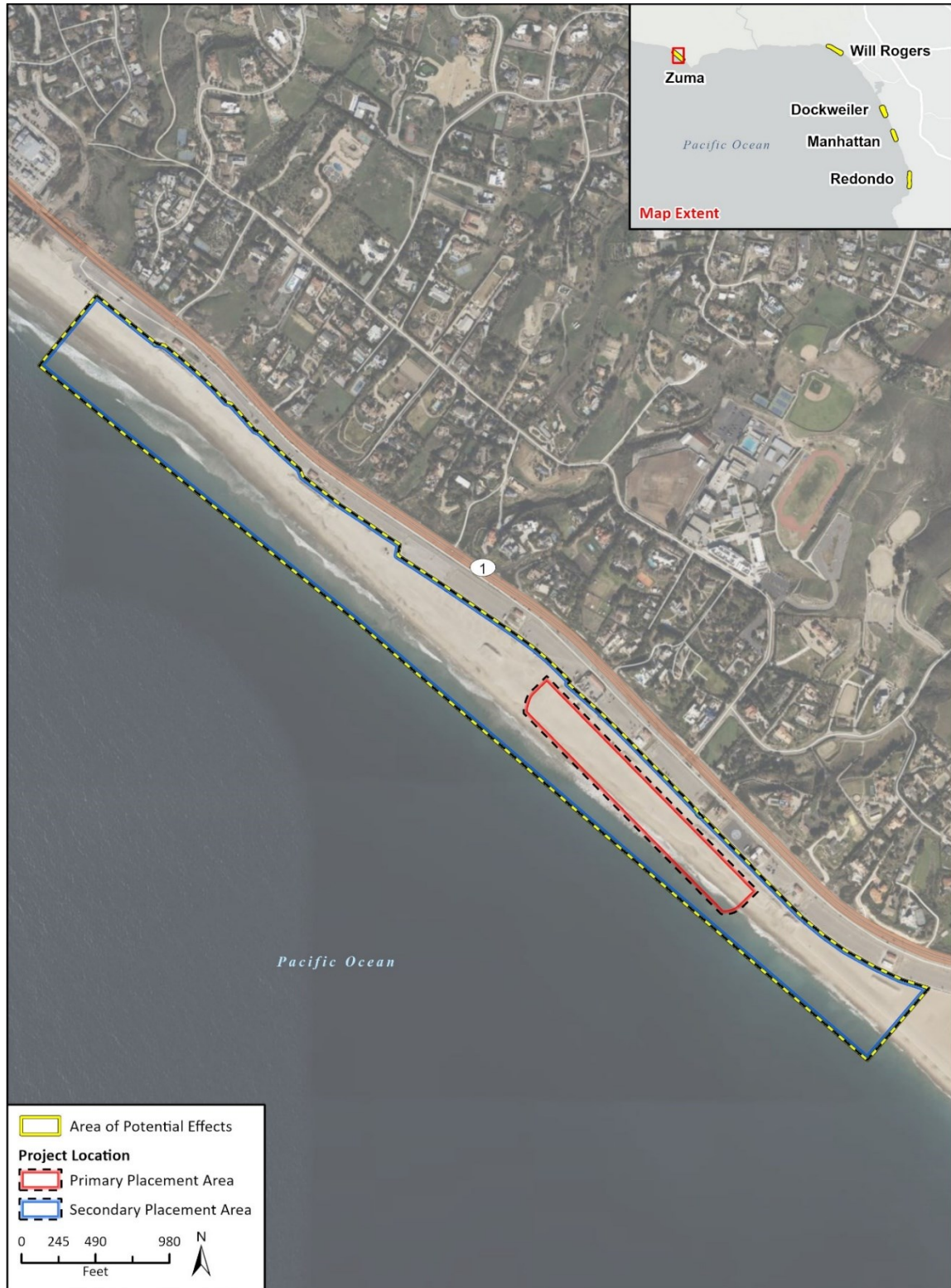
Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

**Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801-CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist

P.O. Box 487

San Jacinto, California 92581

Via email: [jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov)

**Subject: Native American Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Valdez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County (Project). The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted on May 8, 2024, and July 24, 2024. The records searches did not identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, and/or traditional cultural properties within or adjacent to the APE. On August 14, 2024, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File for the undertaking was returned with positive results and a request to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The results did not specify which of the five project APEs was positive for tribal cultural resources.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for the Project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for their



consultation with your tribe under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AO', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

# Attachment 1

---

Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

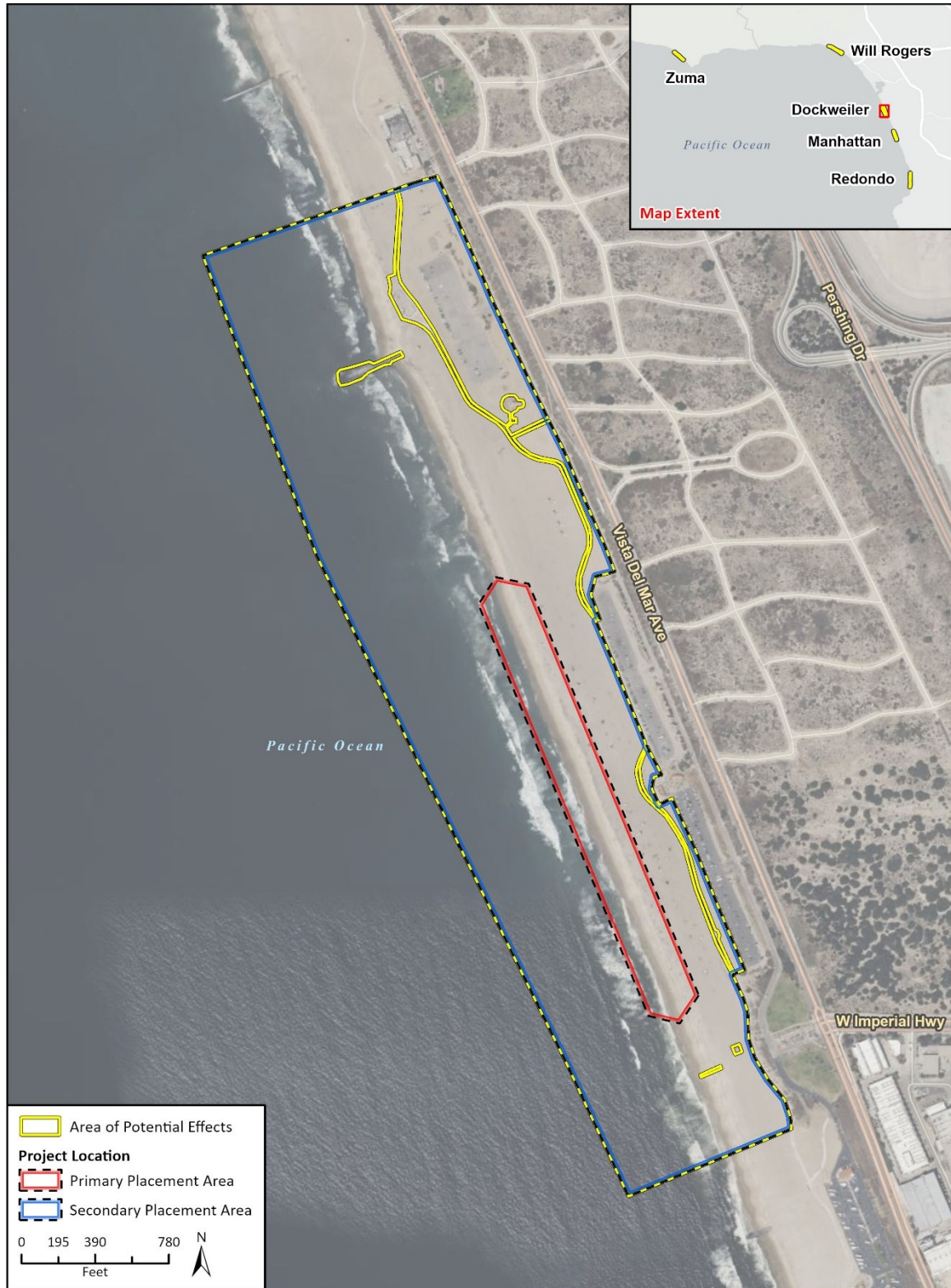




Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach



**Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801-CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location





### Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project Local Interested Party Outreach Tracking Table

Contact List	Date Letter Sent to Contact	Follow up Contact	Comments/Concerns
<b>Los Angeles Conservancy</b> Adrian Scott Fine, Director of Advocacy 523 W. Sixth Street, Suite 826 Los Angeles, California 90014 Phone: 213-623-2489 Via email: info@laconservancy.org	9/16/2024 – Via email	9/23/2024 – Via Email	<b>9/16/2024:</b> Read receipt received. <b>9/23/2024:</b> Camille Elston of the Los Angeles Conservancy responded to Rincon via email stating the outreach letter was reviewed with no comments at this time
<b>California Preservation Foundation</b> Cindy Heitzman, Executive Director P.O. Box 192203 San Francisco, California 94119 Phone: 415-495-0349 ext. 203 Via email: cheitzman@californiapreservation.org	9/16/2024 – Via email	9/23/2024 – Via Email; 9/27/2024 – Via Email	<b>9/16/2024:</b> Email delivery failed to recipient. <b>9/23/2024:</b> Email sent to correct recipient. No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed.
<b>City of Manhattan Beach</b> Community Development Department Talyn Mirzakhanian 1400 Highland Avenue Manhattan Beach, California 90266 Phone: 310-802-5520 Via email: tmirzakhanian@manhattanbeach.gov	9/16/2024 – Via email	9/23/2024 – Via Email; 9/27/2024 – Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed.
<b>City of Malibu</b> Planning Department Alexander da Silva 23825 Stuart Ranch Road Malibu, California 90265 via email: adasilva@malibucity.org	9/16/2024 – Via email	9/23/2024 – Via Email	<b>9/26/2024:</b> Mr. DaSilva responded via email with the following: “Thank you for reaching out to the City regarding potential cultural resources within the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. Out of those locations, it is only Zuma Beach that is within Malibu’s city limits; the parcel of which is addressed to 30050 Pacific Coast Highway with the APN of 4469-027-901. The City has approved several projects at this address that have typically concerned road races and the replacement of bathrooms and septic tanks. The most recently approved



## Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project Local Interested Party Outreach Tracking Table

Contact List	Date Letter Sent to Contact	Follow up Contact	Comments/Concerns
			<p>project, of which needed to address cultural resources in the area, was Coastal Development Permit (CDP) No. 20-045, which involved the restoration of 3 acres of coastal habitat. The agenda report for this project noted in the Archaeological/Cultural Resources section that the project site (Zuma Beach) was evaluated for potential impacts per the City's Cultural Resources Map and indicated any potential for cultural resources was low, and that due to previous human activity and wave action, there was a low probability of disturbing archaeological resources. I have attached that report.</p> <p>Additionally, another agenda report for CDP No. 14-063, which involved the replacement of the existing onsite wastewater treatment system also noted the low risk of having archaeological resources and the low risk for containing any culture sites. This report nevertheless mentioned a records search, conducted by the Southern Central Coastal Information Center from 2007, had found no documentation of cultural resources within the project area (Zuma Beach). The agenda report is also attached.</p> <p>Due to the results of these previous reports, I do not have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project's sites within the City of Malibu. Relatedly, whenever the City receives applications for Archaeological Clearances we do send those determinations to the Native American Heritage Commission. I would advise to contact them as well for any knowledge of cultural resources in this area. They can be reached at <a href="mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov">nahc@nahc.ca.gov</a>."</p>
<b>City of Redondo Beach</b> Marc Wiener, Community Development Director 415 Diamond Street, Door 2 Redondo Beach, California 90277 Phone 310-318-0637 Fax: 310-372-8021	9/16/2024 – Via email	9/23/2024 – Via Email	<b>9/18/2024:</b> Stacey Kinsella of the City of Redondo Beach responded via email with the following information: There are no known cultural resources directly within the area identified in Figure 3, Page I-5 for the City of Redondo Beach. There are, however, cultural resources within the vicinity of the identified area and those include the following: 1) The Ainsworth Court Staircase (eligible but not registered) leading



## Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project Local Interested Party Outreach Tracking Table

Contact List	Date Letter Sent to Contact	Follow up Contact	Comments/Concerns
Email: marc.wiener@redondo.org			from the lower beach walkway to the upper George Freeth Way and parking area; 2) The Historic Redondo Beach Library (National Register) in Veteran's Park; and 3) The Moreton Bay Fig Tree (National Register) adjacent to the Historic Library.
<b>City of Los Angeles</b> City Planning Department Vincent Bertoni, Director of Planning Los Angeles City Hall 200 North Spring Street, Suite 525 Los Angeles, California 90012 Phone: 213-978-1271 Email: <a href="mailto:vince.bertoni@lacity.org">vince.bertoni@lacity.org</a>	9/16/2024 – Via email	9/23/2024 – Via Email; 9/27/2024 – Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed.
<b>South Bay Conservancy</b> 2215 Artesia Boulevard #1821 Redondo Beach, California 90278 Email: <a href="mailto:info@southbayparks.org">info@southbayparks.org</a>	9/16/2024 – Via email	9/23/2024 – Via Email; 9/27/2024 – Via Email	No response has been received to date and the response period to provide comments or concerns regarding the project has elapsed.



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024  
Project No: 23-14801

California Preservation Foundation  
Cindy Heitzman, Executive Director  
P.O. Box 192203  
San Francisco, California 94119  
Via email: cheitzman@californiapreservation.org

**Subject: Local Interested Party Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Heitzman:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County. The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for this project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for potential consultation with your organization under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714  
Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

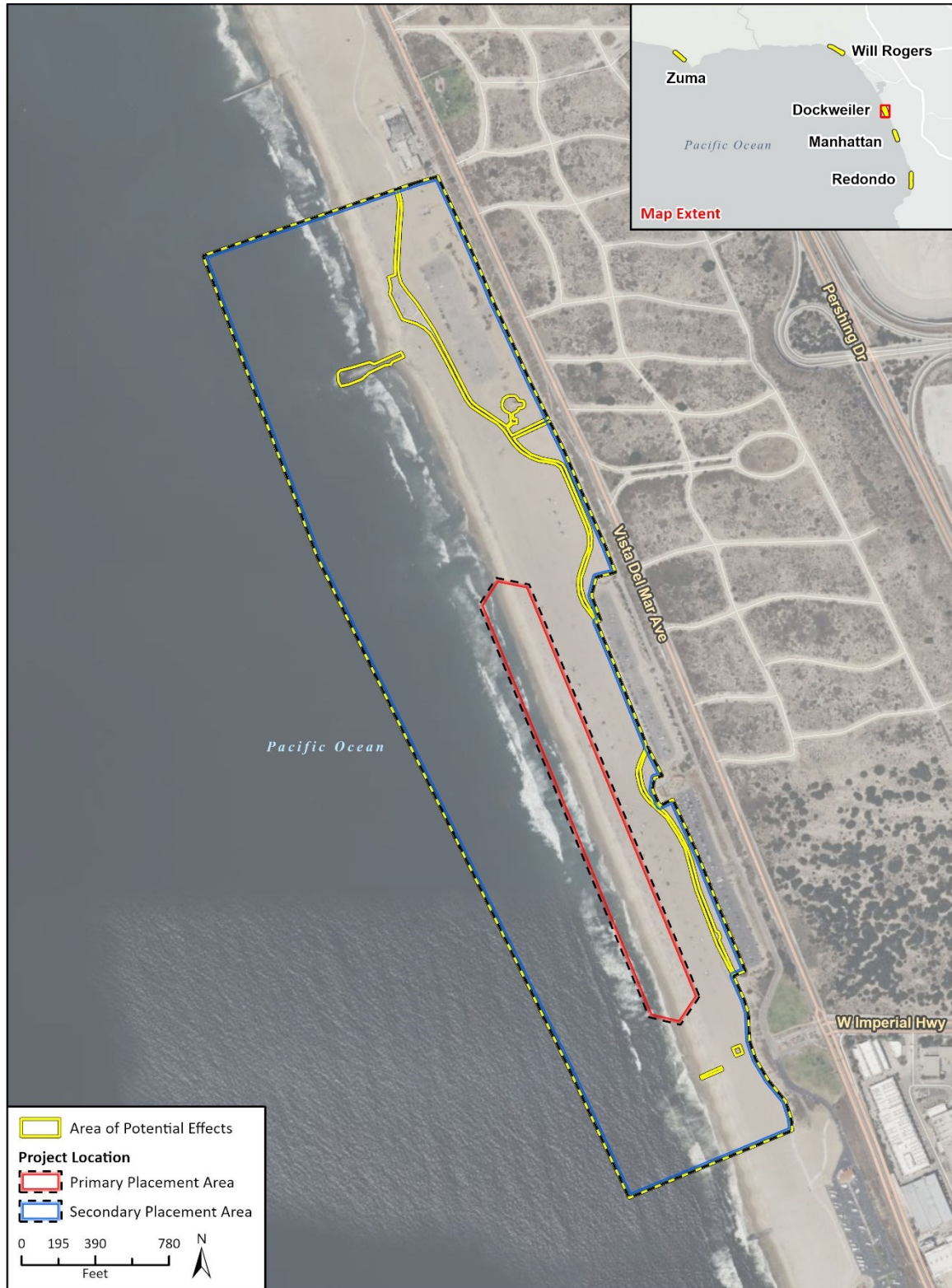
A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long, sweeping tail.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach





Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

City of Los Angeles

Vincent Bertoni, Director of Planning

Los Angeles City Hall

200 North Spring Street, Suite 525

Los Angeles, California 900012

Via email: vince.bertoni@lacity.org

**Subject: Local Interested Party Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Bertoni,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County. The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for this project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for potential consultation with your organization under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714. Thank you for your assistance.



Sincerely,  
**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AO', with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

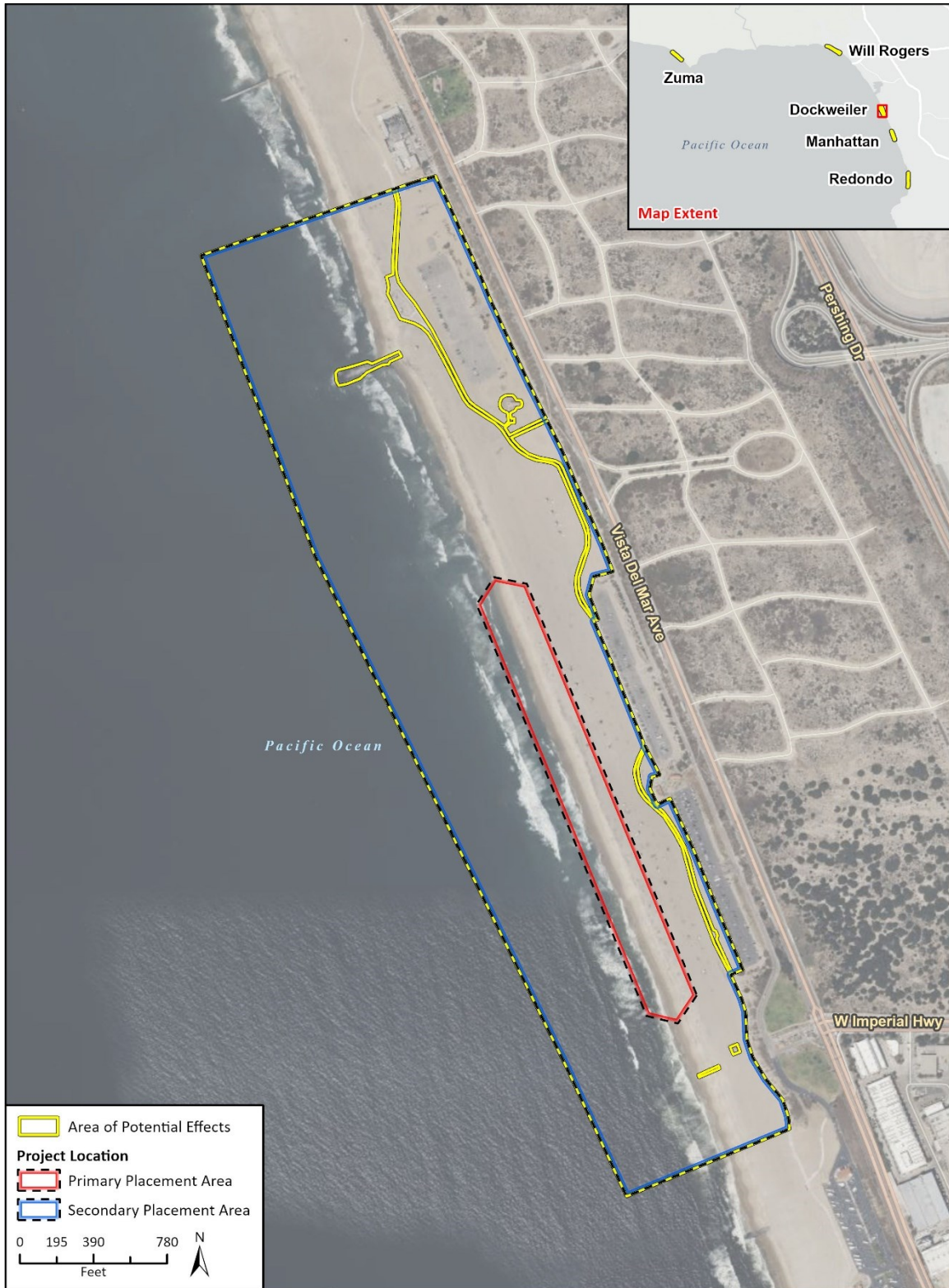
Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

### **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach**





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024  
Project No: 23-14801

City of Malibu  
Planning Department  
Alexander da Silva  
23825 Stuart Ranch Road  
Malibu, California 90265  
Via email: [adasilva@malibucity.org](mailto:adasilva@malibucity.org)

**Subject: Local Interested Party Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. da Silva,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County. The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for this project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for potential consultation with your organization under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714. Thank you for your assistance.



Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors  
**Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project**

Sincerely,  
**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "AO", with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

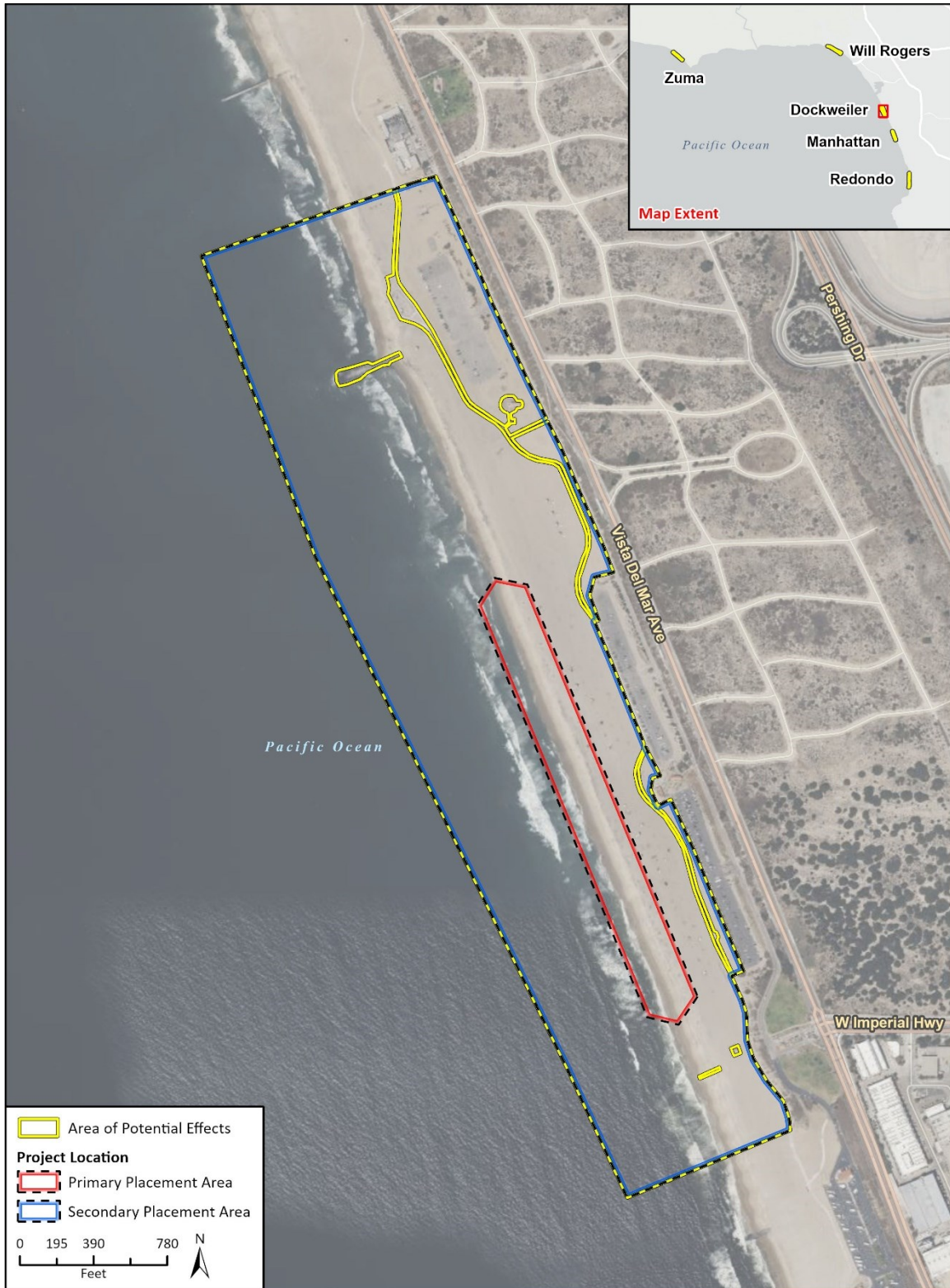
Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

**Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach



Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801-CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

City of Manhattan Beach  
Community Development Department  
Talyn Mirzakhanian  
1400 Highland Avenue  
Manhattan Beach, California 90266  
Via email: tmirzakhanian@manhattanbeach.gov

**Subject: Local Interested Party Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Mirzakhanian,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County. The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for this project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for potential consultation with your organization under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714. Thank you for your assistance.



Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors  
**Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project**

Sincerely,  
**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

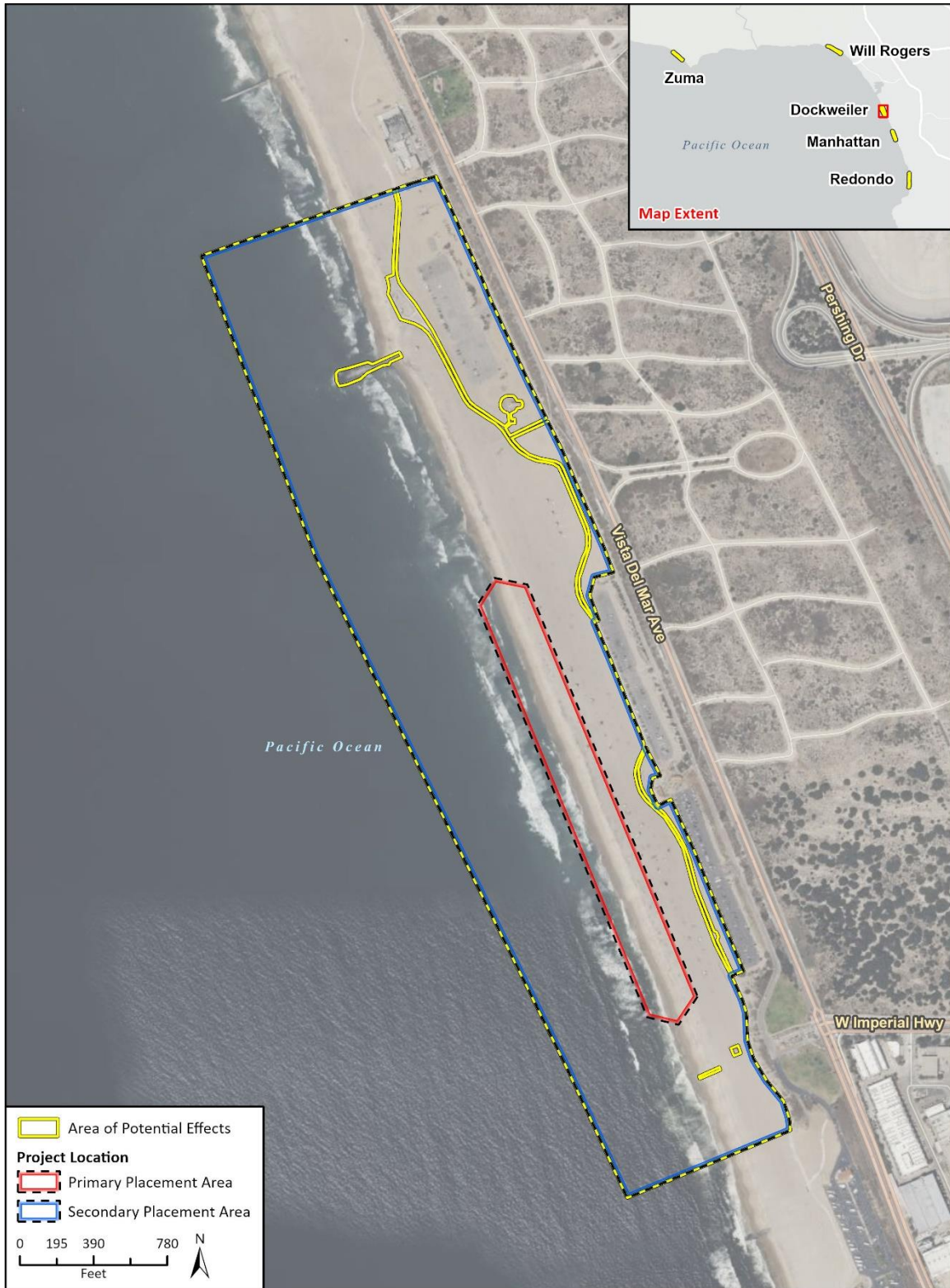
A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and flourishes, representing the name Andrea Ogaz.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

**Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

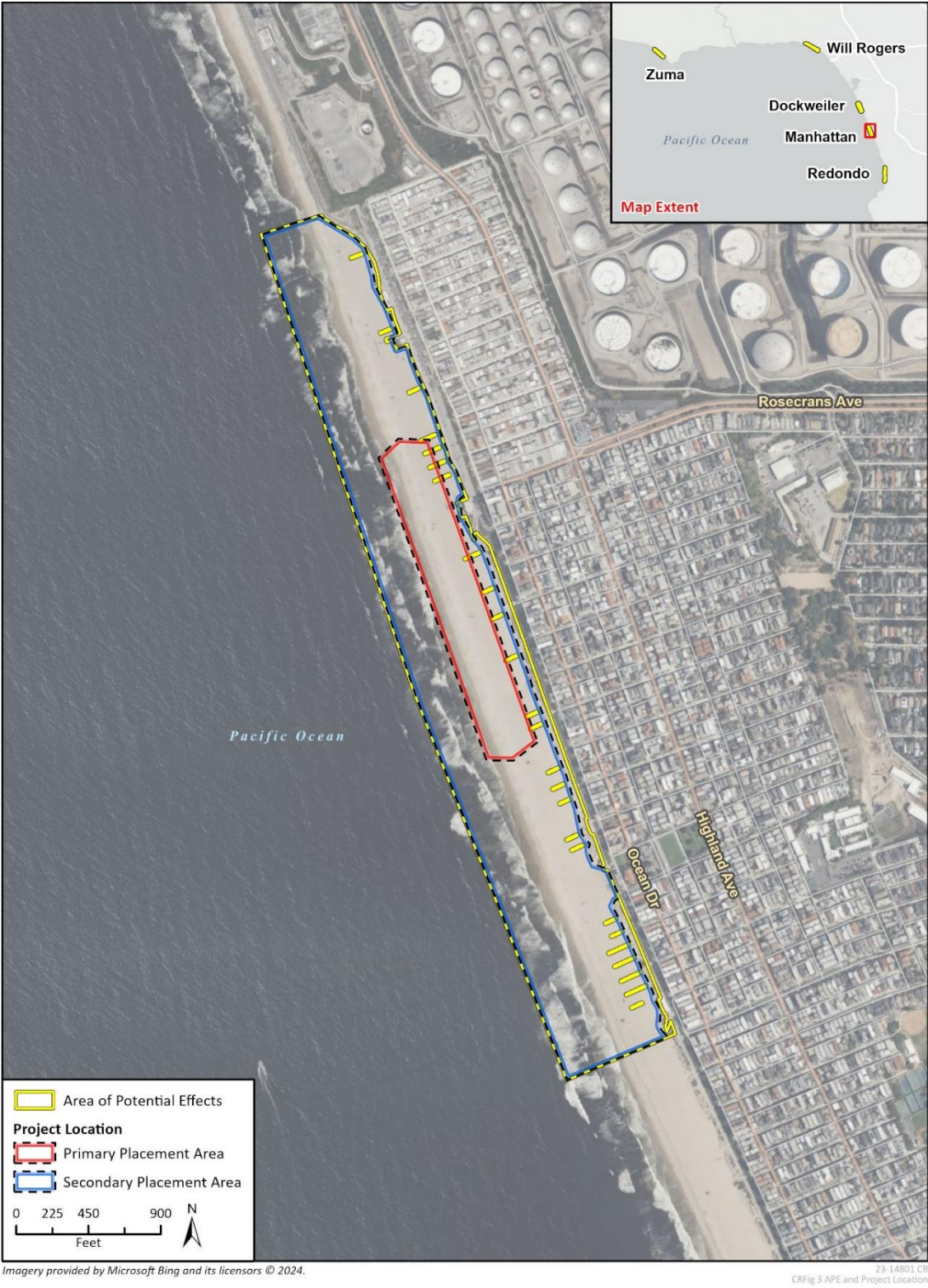




Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach

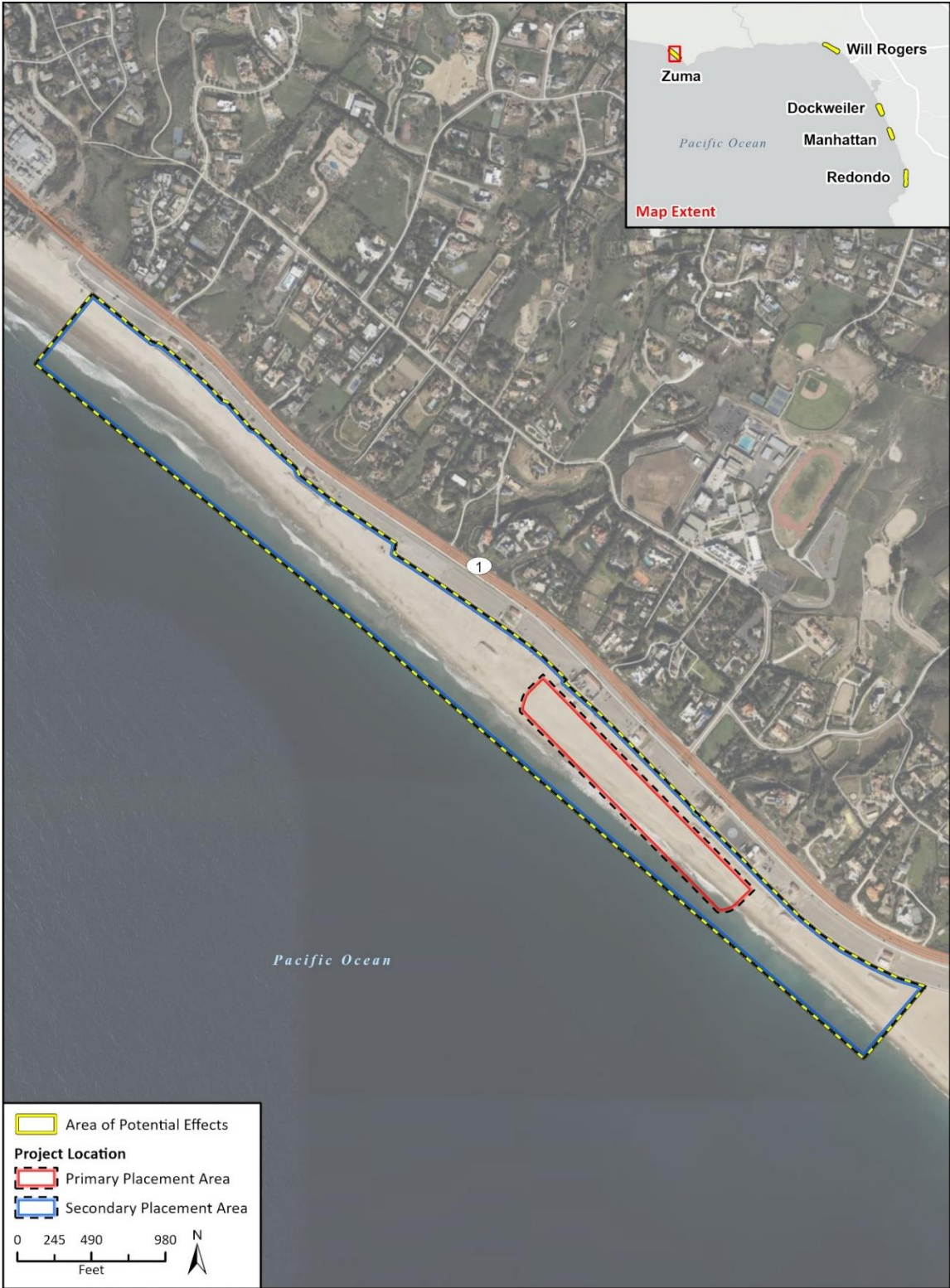


Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach





Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

Los Angeles Conservancy  
Adrian Scott Fine, Director of Advocacy  
523 West Sixth Street, Suite 826  
Los Angeles, California 90014  
Via email: [info@laconservancy.org](mailto:info@laconservancy.org)

**Subject: Local Interested Party Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Fine:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County. The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for this project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for potential consultation with your organization under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714  
Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

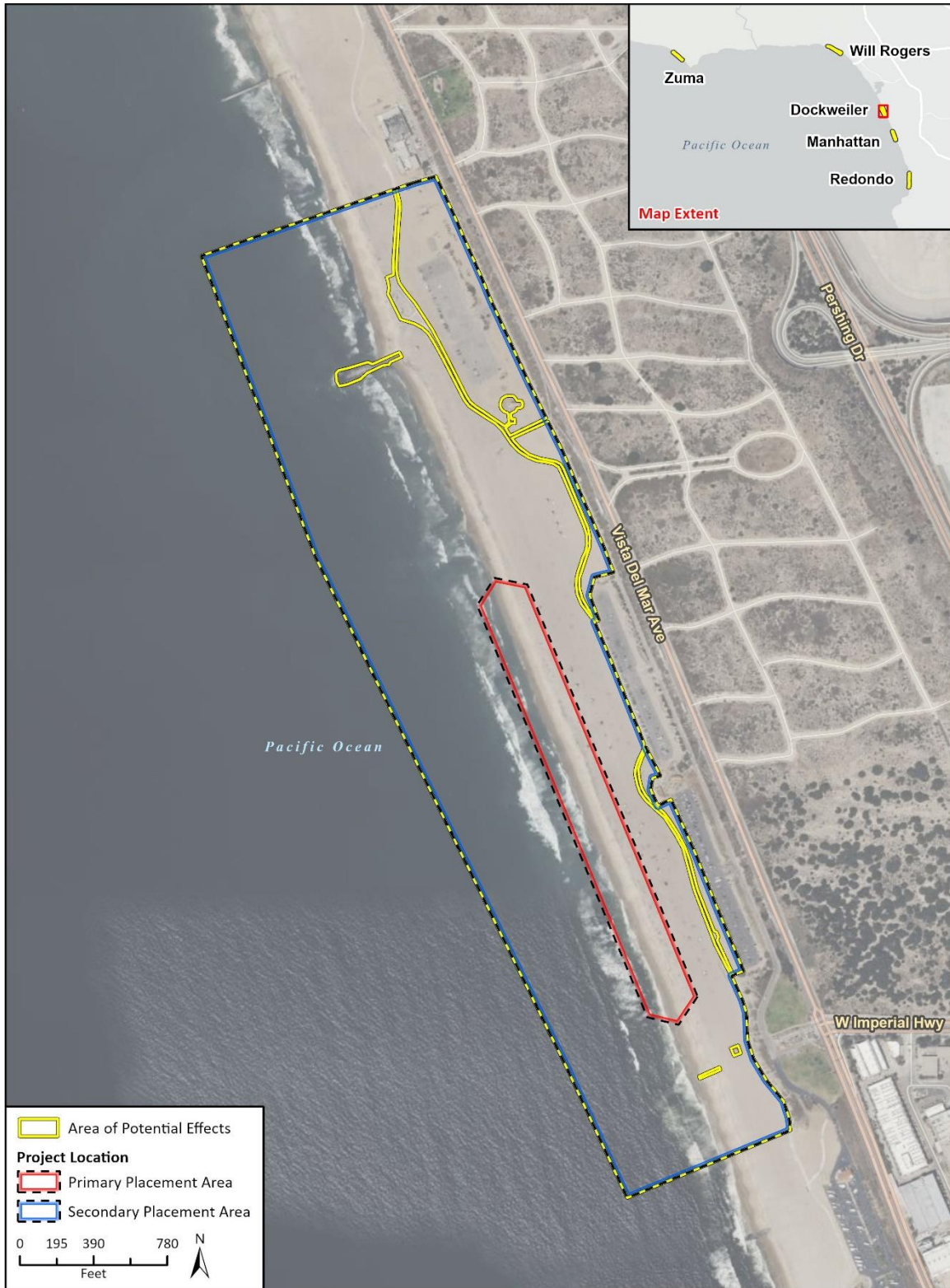
A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long, sweeping tail.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps

**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach

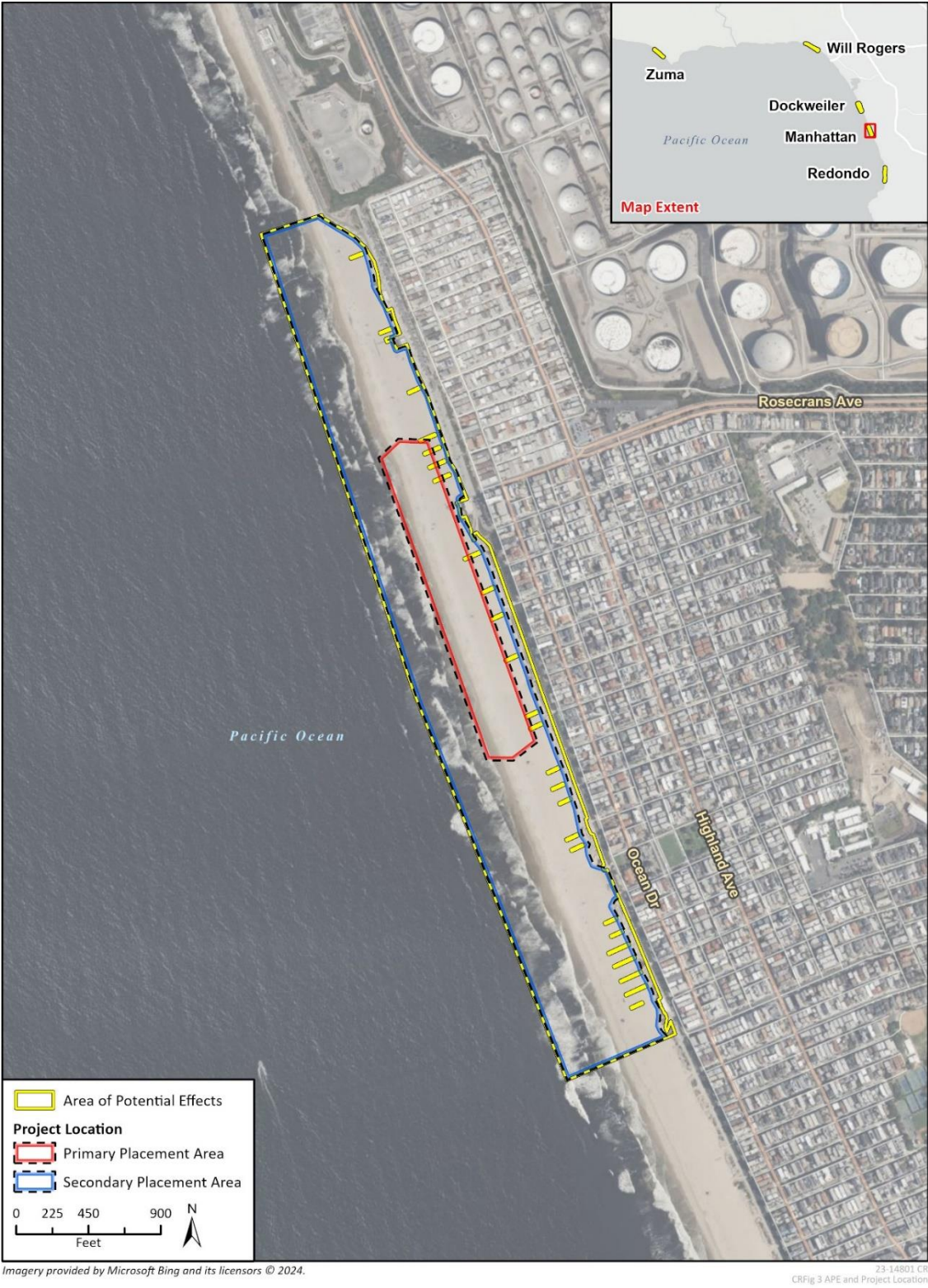




Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

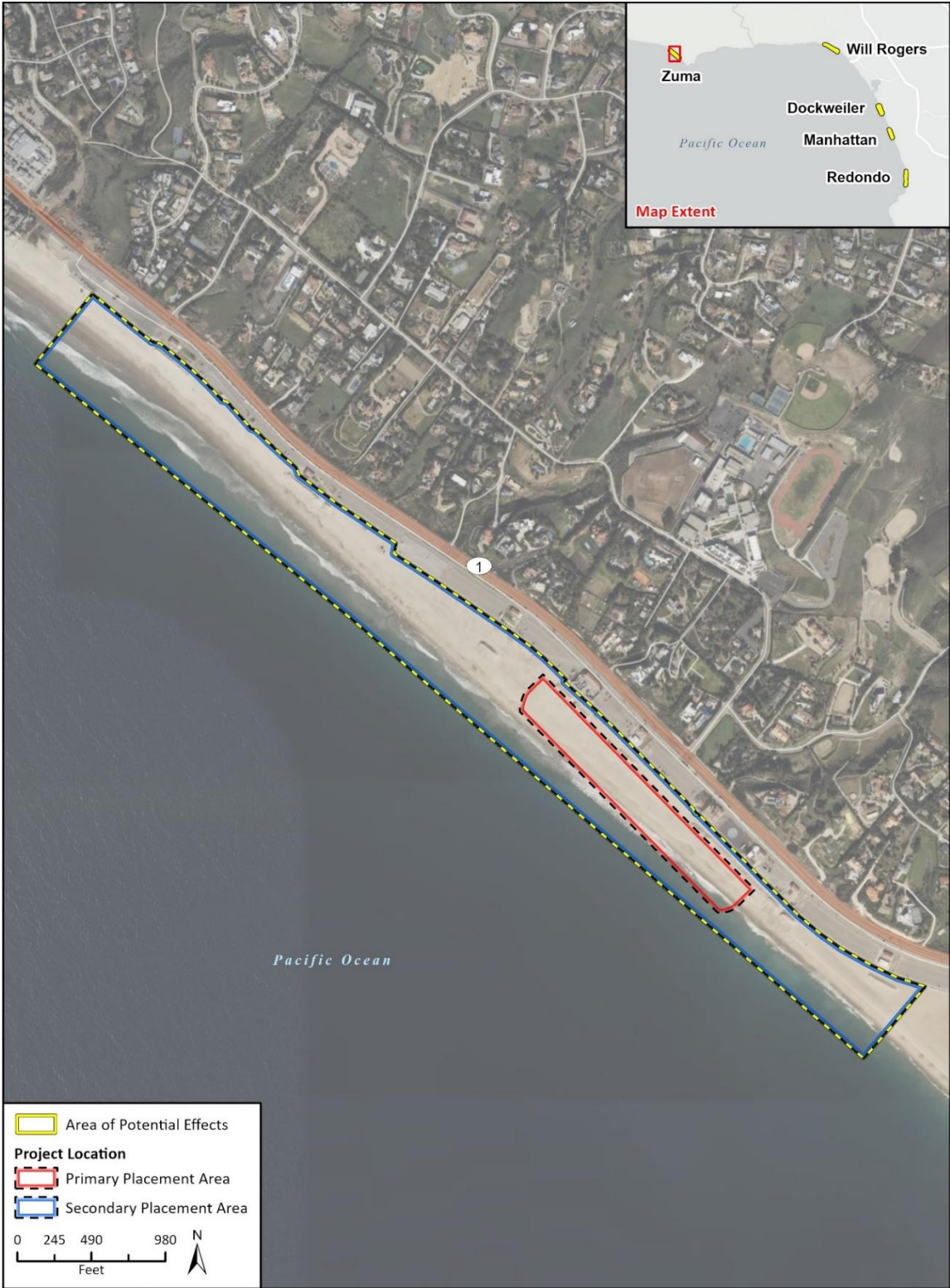
23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach**



Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach







**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

City of Redondo Beach

Marc Wiener, Community Development Director

415 Diamond Street, Door 2

Redondo Beach, California 90277

Via email: marc.wiener@redondo.org

**Subject: Local Interested Party Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Wiener,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County. The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for this project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for potential consultation with your organization under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long, sweeping tail.

Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**

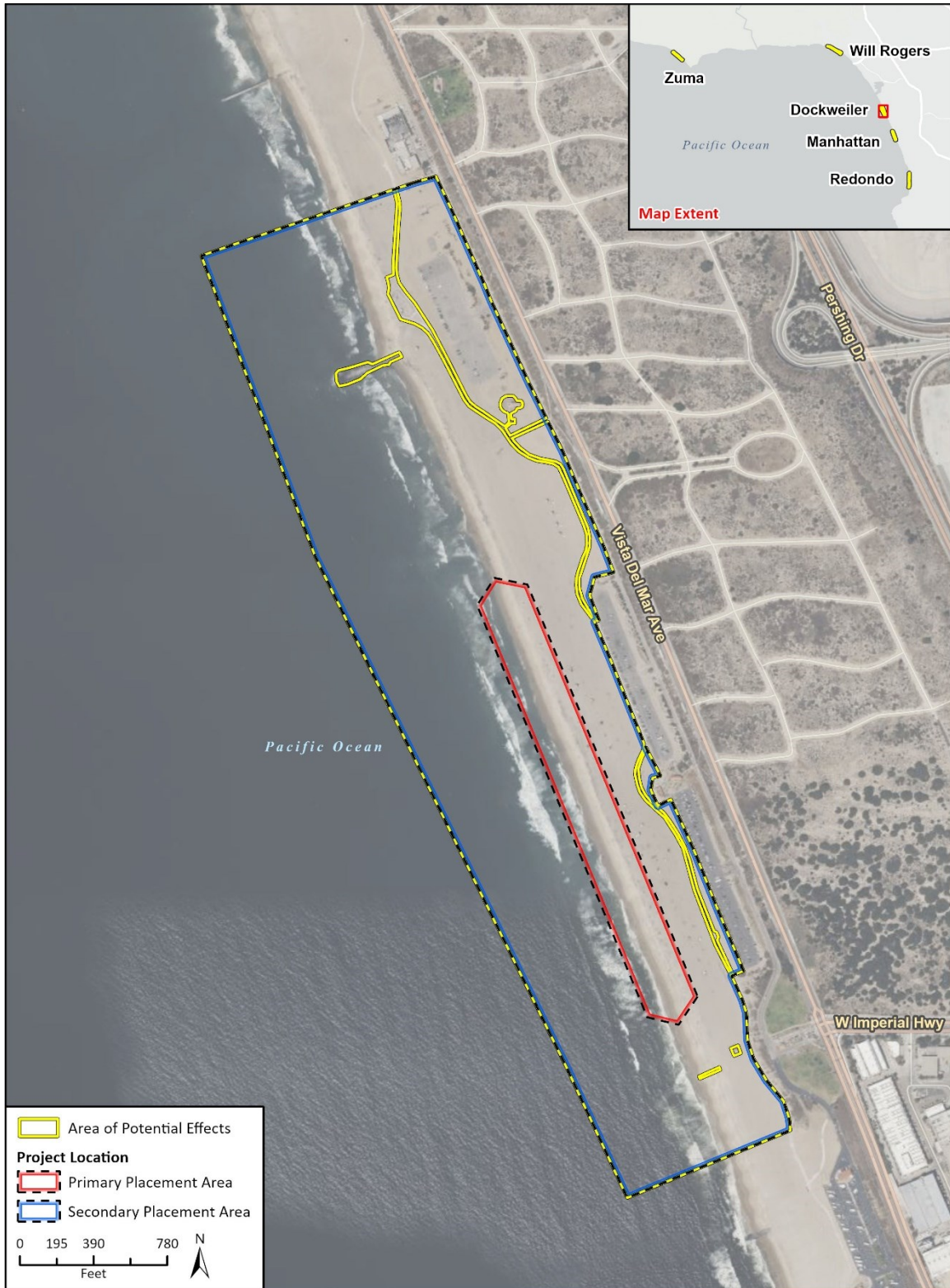


Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach





Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach



Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach

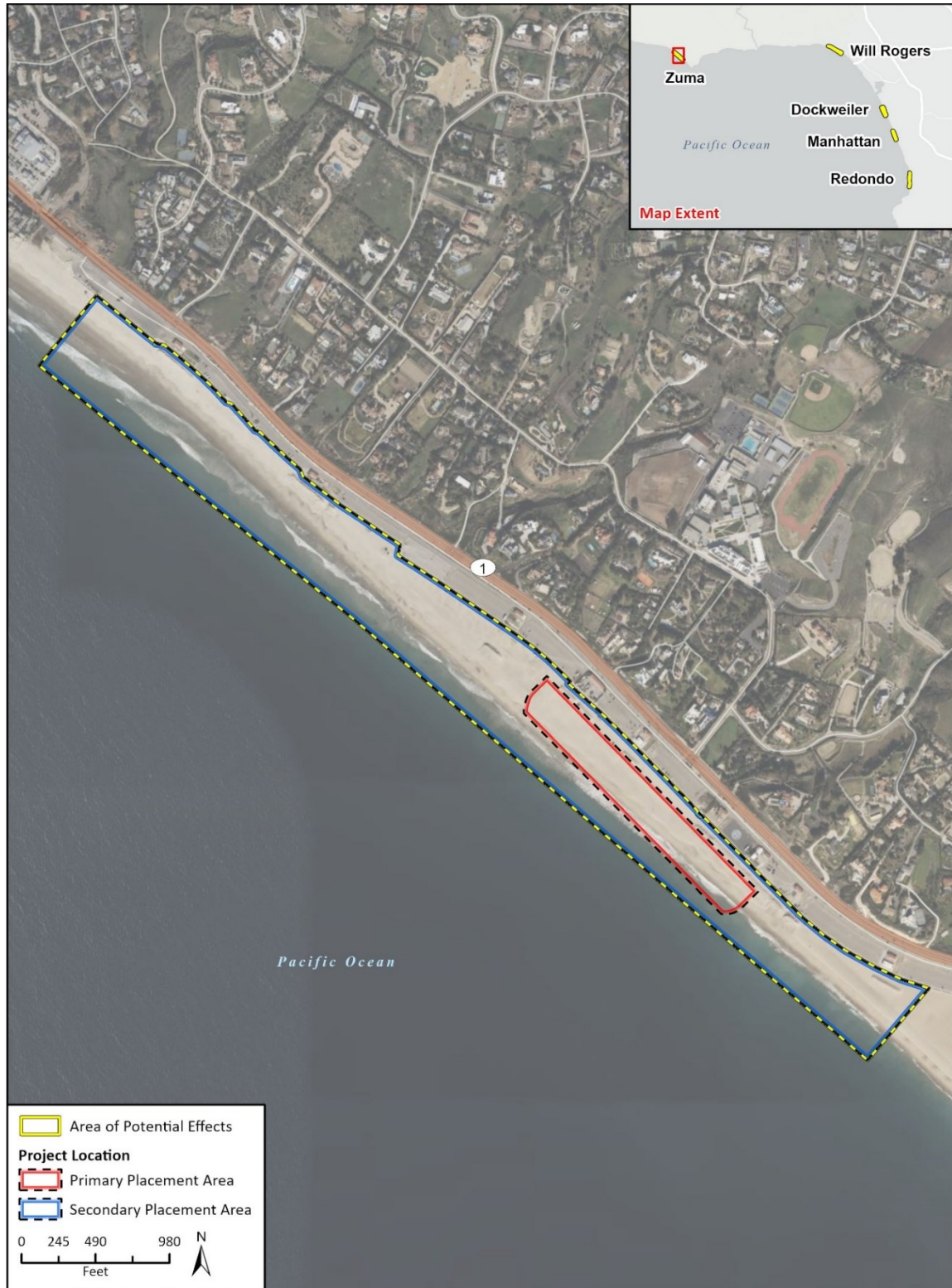


Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



**Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach**





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 1<sup>st</sup> Street Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
805-644-4455

September 16, 2024

Project No: 23-14801

South Bay Conservancy  
2215 Artesia Boulevard #1821  
Redondo Beach, California 90278  
Via email: [info@southbyparks.org](mailto:info@southbyparks.org)

**Subject: Local Interested Party Outreach for the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California**

To Whom it May Concern,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coastal Frontiers Corporation to support Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors (LADBH) to provide cultural resource services for Phase 2 of the Sand Compatibility and Opportunistic Use Program Plan Project at five beaches in Los Angeles County. The Project will require permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and therefore, the Project is considered a federal undertaking (undertaking), requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) with USACE as the federal lead agency and LADBH as the lead local agency.

The Project is located at the following locations: Dockweiler Beach, Manhattan Beach and Redondo Beach, Will Rogers State Beach, and Zuma Beach. The Project proposes to have sterile sand delivered to parking lots by truck, dumped into a pile, and then transported to the primary placement areas per beach by earthmoving equipment such as scrapers front end loaders or bulldozers. A total of 521 acres of temporary disturbance is anticipated. No ground disturbance will take place during the dispersal and movement of sand along the beaches. Project activities will exclude any ground disturbance within five (5) feet of any standing structures or features. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is limited to the undertaking's area of direct impact, and adjacent built environment structures (e.g., lifeguard towers, volleyball nets, etc.) are not included in the APE.

Under Section 106, lead federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources potentially affected by the undertaking, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on cultural resources. As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment being prepared for this project, and to assist with the Section 106 review process, Rincon is reaching out to you to request your input regarding the potential presence of cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity. This information will be documented in our technical report and provided to the lead federal agency as a basis for potential consultation with your organization under 36 CFR Part 800; Rincon cannot, however, act in a consulting party capacity or respond in such a capacity for the lead federal agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project, please contact Andrea Ogaz in writing at [aogaz@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:aogaz@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at 626-215-7714  
Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "AO", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

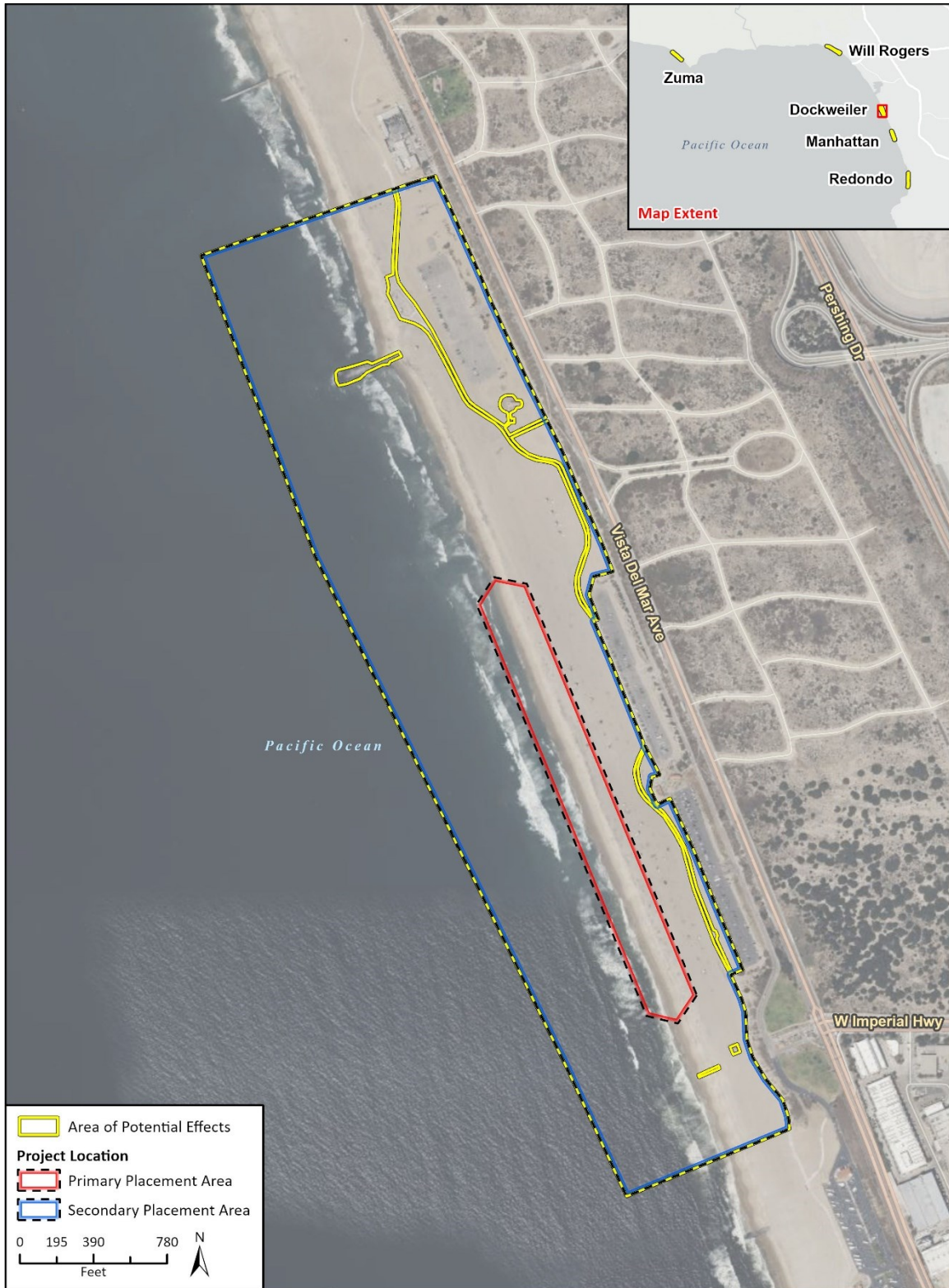
Andrea Ogaz, MA, RPA  
Archaeologist/Project Manager

## **Attachments**

Attachment 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Maps



**Figure 1 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Dockweiler State Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 2 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Manhattan Beach



**Figure 3 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Redondo Beach**



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801.CR  
CRFig 3 APE and Project Location



Figure 4 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map – Will Rogers Beach



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2024.

23-14801 CR  
 CRFig 3 APE and Project Location

Figure 5 Project Location and Area of Potential Effects Map-Zuma Beach

