

## **Appendix C – Cultural Resources Report**



Phase I Cultural Resources Study  
for the  
Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project  
Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California

U.S.G.S. Santa *Catalina East*, CA quadrangle  
Township 10 South, Range 14 West, Unsectioned Lands

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## Executive Summary

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Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) was retained by ESG Engineering, Inc. on behalf of the City of Avalon to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project in Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California. The project entails construction of intersection improvements along a segment of Tremont Street between Summer Avenue to the northwest and Clemente Avenue to the southeast and the cluster of intersections including Summer Avenue, Country Club Drive and Avalon Canyon Road (the “Five Corners” intersection). The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Avalon serving as lead agency.

This study includes a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, a pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this report according to the Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) guidelines and in compliance with the requirements of CEQA. The cultural resource records search identified one resource (P-19-004747) within the project site. This historic refuse scatter does not retain significant data potential and does not appear eligible for California Register of Historical Resources or National Register of Historic Places listing. As such, impacts to P-19-004747 would not be significant. The Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping identified that the project vicinity is moderately to highly sensitive for buried Native American resources, though the nearest known is 0.5 mile from the project site. The pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within the project site; however, most of the site (greater than 90 percent) is paved. Based on the results of the current study, BPG recommends a finding of *less than significant impact to historical resources* under CEQA with the following mitigation measures.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GROUND DISTURBANCE

BPG recommends archaeological monitoring of all project-related ground disturbing activity because of the potential for buried archaeological deposits. An archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for historic and prehistoric archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be retained to provide and direct a qualified archaeological monitor. In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, the monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt construction in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted.

### NATIVE AMERICAN MONITORING OF GROUND DISTURBANCE

BPG recommends that a Gabrielino/Tongva Native American monitor (NAM) be retained to observe all project-related ground disturbing activity because of the potential for buried Native American archaeological deposits. Chairman Robert Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council has requested that a member of his organization be retained to provide the NAM. In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, the NAM must be empowered to temporarily halt construction in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for

significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional consultation or work may be warranted.

## **UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS**

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

# 1 Introduction

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Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) was retained by ESG Engineering, Inc. on behalf of the City of Avalon to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project in Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California (Figure 1). The project entails an intersection improvement detailed in Section 1.1 below. This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this report according to the Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990) and in compliance with the cultural resources requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

## 1.1 Project Description

The proposed project is intended to address operational and safety deficiencies at the “Five Corners” intersection in the City of Avalon, located on Catalina Island, California. The project area comprises a segment of Tremont Street generally between Summer Avenue to the northwest and Clemente Avenue to the southeast and the cluster of intersections including Sumner Avenue, Country Club Drive and Avalon Canyon Road. This area is referred to as the “Five Corners” intersection and serves as a crossroads within the City of Avalon for residents and visitors traveling between the beach and downtown commercial area adjacent to the marina and the following: City Hall, Avalon Elementary and High School, City of Avalon Fire Department, Los Angeles County Lifeguard and County Fire Station, Catalina Island Medical Center, Wrigley Memorial and Botanic Garden, and residential workforce housing.

Under current conditions, the “Five Corners” intersection is awkwardly configured, does not meet current traffic design standards and lacks adequate and safe pedestrian and Americans with Disabilities (ADA) access. The intersections that comprise the study are located so close to one another that the location is perceived as one intersection by motorists and pedestrians. Thus, it essentially operates as a 5-legged all-way stop-controlled intersection with an elongated section that results in long diagonal movements by the majority of vehicles. In addition to vehicle use, there is significant pedestrian activity in this area. Pedestrians use a variety of routes through the intersection depending on the destination, level of vehicle activity and areas of traffic congestion. Some use crosswalks while others cross in non-designated pedestrian areas where traffic movement is uncontrolled. Approximately 55 percent of the intersection frontage has no sidewalks which contributes to confusion navigating Five Corners for both motorists and pedestrians.

The project scope includes the construction of two “dual mini-roundabout” intersections, construction of new sidewalk segments to close existing gaps and construction of six pedestrian crossings. Improvements would also extend southwest along Avalon Canyon Road generally to the south end of the City Hall and Fire Station complex and southeast along Tremont Street to just west of the Catalina Avenue intersection. The purpose of the mini roundabouts is to channelize and calm traffic and provide shorter, safer and more convenient pedestrian crossings. The design is expected to reduce user confusion and create a more comfortable pedestrian and bicycle environment. The roundabouts would be a low-profile design to channelize vehicles around them. Larger vehicles like fire trucks, school buses and delivery trucks could roll over the roundabout center.

The two roundabouts would eliminate the stop-controlled intersections and facilitate continuous traffic circulation. To improve pedestrian safety, new sidewalk segments would be installed on the south side of the project area between the western leg of Tremont Street and Country Club Avenue,

between Country Club Avenue and Avalon Canyon Road, along the east side of Avalon Canyon Road between Tremont Street and western terminus of the City Hall complex and along the eastern leg of Tremont Street. On-street parking would also be constructed along the eastern leg of Tremont Street and along Avalon Canyon Road. A new sidewalk would be constructed along the south/west side of Tremont Street between Catalina Avenue and Eucalyptus Avenue. A new bus stop would also be constructed in this segment. New sidewalk legs would be constructed between the crosswalk termini and the adjacent sidewalks. New crosswalks would also connect all new sidewalk segments. New hardscape and landscape improvements would be incorporated along the round-about perimeter to integrate the new facilities into the existing environment. A new 19-space paved parking lot would be constructed at the southeast corner of the Tremont Avenue and Avalon Canyon Road intersection. The parking stalls would be designed to accommodate low speed vehicles (i.e., autoette, golf cart). The stalls would not be designed for full size vehicles. All improvements would occur within existing City of Avalon right-of-way. No right-of-way would be acquired.

Removal of existing vegetation would be required along the study area perimeter to accommodate new construction. These species include various types of palm trees, eucalyptus trees, pepper trees and ornamental shrubs. Where feasible, mature palm trees located in the disturbance area will be removed, placed in temporary containers and replanted as part of the landscaping improvements. No sensitive plants, animals or their habitat would be affected by the improvements. Above ground electrical utilities within the study area would be placed underground to more efficiently utilize the existing right-of-way.

Installation of the improvements along the west side of Tremont Street and Avalon Canyon Road would require removal of an 18-inch tall rock stem wall adjacent to the street, an elevated dirt fill area and stacked concrete wall located adjacent to an existing storm channel. The storm channel feature within the study area north of the Avalon Canyon Road/Tremont Street intersection and along Tremont Street is part of an extensive open-channel, concrete-lined (i.e., bottom and sides) drainage system that captures storm water runoff collected from the City's southwest residential development. Flows north of Avalon Canyon Road are conveyed in a shallow concrete rectangular conduit that crosses under the intersection of Avalon Canyon Road/Tremont Street. Flows transition to a soft bottom earthen channel that runs southeast paralleling Tremont Street on the west side discharging into a concrete channel system located south of the Tremont Street/Clemente Avenue intersection.

To improve the project's overall geometric and road surface design and provide surface treatment for storm flows, the existing concrete rectangular conduit that crosses under the intersection of Avalon Canyon Road/Tremont Street will be replaced with two 30-inch diameter storm drain conduits. The conduits will extend south of the intersection approximately 400 feet to the Tremont Street/Descanso Avenue intersection. The conduits will replace the existing soft bottom channel within this segment. South of the Tremont Street/Descanso Avenue intersection, flows will transition to the existing soft bottom channel. The channel segment will be improved by replacing the existing rock channel sides with concrete. The open channel segment would be approximately 350 lineal feet in length and allow natural infiltration of upstream flows. All flows would discharge into the main concrete lined regional channel system as occurs under existing conditions.

Construction staging areas used for equipment and materials storage are proposed in two disturbed areas. One would be approximately 2,800 square feet and generally located south of City Hall property. The other would be 7,200 square feet and located on property owned by the Island Company behind the City of Avalon Fire Department station located at 420 Avalon Canyon Road. The area would be temporarily leased to the City for use as a staging area.

The entire area disturbed by the improvements would be approximately 1.28 acres. Construction of the proposed project is expected to begin in August 2019 and be completed in May 2020.

## 1.2 Personnel

BPG Senior Archaeologist Kevin Hunt conducted the cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, pedestrian survey, and was the primary author of this report. BPG Principal Investigator Robert Ramirez, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983), served as principal investigator and edited this report for content and clarity. GIS Specialist Nick Doose prepared all maps and figures for this study and report.

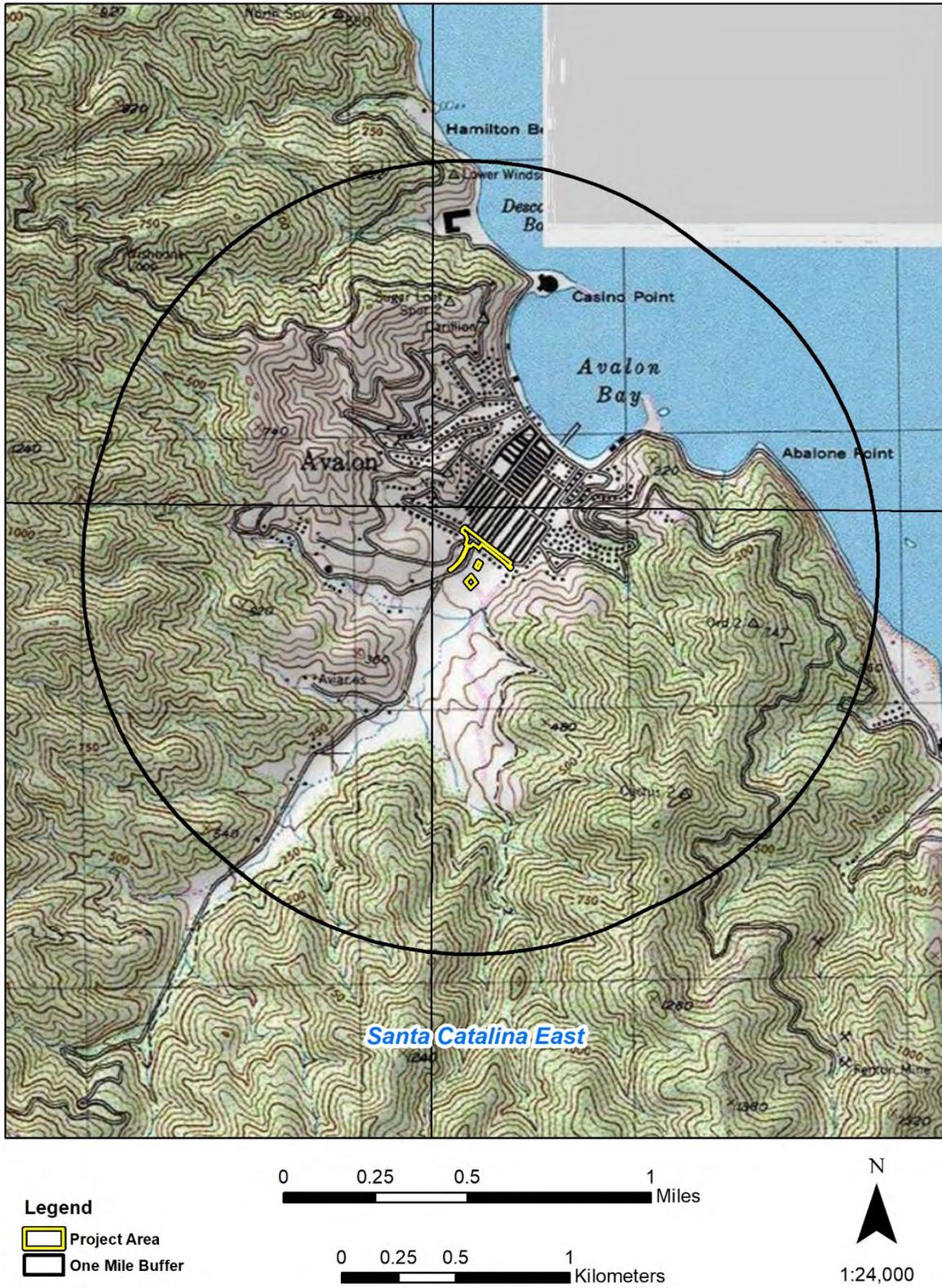


Figure 1. Project Location

## 2 Setting

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### 2.1 Natural Setting

The project site is located within the city of Avalon with residential development to the north and east, City and other agency buildings and facilities to the south, and commercial buildings to the west. The project site is largely paved, as described in the project description (Section 1.1) but includes a strip of exposed sediments with Eucalyptus trees planted in fill dirt adjacent to a stormwater runoff channel. The staging areas also have exposed sediments below sparse gravel. The project site is situated at an approximate elevation of 60 meters (200 feet) above mean sea level. No native vegetation is present within the project site.

### 2.2 Cultural Setting

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

#### 2.2.1 EARLY MAN HORIZON (CA. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

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

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

### **2.2.2 MILLING STONE HORIZON (6000–3000 B.C.)**

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

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

### **2.2.3 INTERMEDIATE HORIZON (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)**

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

### **2.2.4 LATE PREHISTORIC HORIZON (A.D. 500–HISTORIC CONTACT)**

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used

for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. The largest steatite quarry in California was located on Santa Catalina Island and it was traded throughout southern California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:135). More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in Los Angeles County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast and southern Channel Islands during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

## **ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW**

The project is located within the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnographic territory (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Adjacent native groups include the Chumash and Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, Serrano and Cahuilla to the east, and Juaneño to the south. Santa Catalina Island, which the Gabrielino/Tongva called *Pimu*, and San Clemente Island (*Kinki*) are located at the western extent of Gabrielino ethnographic territory, with the Chumash having occupied most of the northern Channel Islands.

Archaeological, linguistic, and genetic evidence documents interaction between the Gabrielino and their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade. The term “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish at Mission San Gabriel, which included people from the traditional Gabrielino territory as well as other nearby groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people who lived within the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as Tongva (King 1994:12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the contact period indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands and their descendants. Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south of the Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño. Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages.

The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps in locations from the San Gabriel Mountains to the southern Channel Islands. Recent ethnohistoric work (O’Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, which is about twice that of earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540). At the time of European contact, Santa Catalina Island’s largest population centers were at Avalon and the Isthmus (Two Harbors), with additional settlements at Empire Landing, Johnson’s Landing, Little Harbor, Parson’s Landing, Toyon, and Whites Landing (Wlodarski 2010:4).

Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwalter et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, 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 (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996:117-127).

*Chinigchinich*, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The religion was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of *Chinigchinich* suggest it was a syncretic mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143-144).

Prior to European contact and subsequent assimilation, the Tongva practiced burial and cremation. Burial was more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast, while cremation was practiced primarily in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157).

## **HISTORIC OVERVIEW**

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

### **2.2.1.1 SPANISH PERIOD (1769–1822)**

In 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition to observe what is now called southern California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta (upper) California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823.

Spain deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though few in comparison to what was subsequently granted by the Mexican government. To manage and expand herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administrating the local people as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). Inevitably, this increased local population density and contact with diseases brought by Europeans greatly reduced the Native American population (McCawley 1996). In October 1542 Juan Rodriguez Cabrilla initially named Santa Catalina Island “Isla San Salvador” and claimed the island for Spain (Wlodarski 2010:6). General Sebastian Vizcaino arrived at San Salvador in 1602 and, believing himself the “discoverer,” named the it Santa Caterina (later Catalina) after the Catholic saint whose feast day it was.

### **2.2.1.2 MEXICAN PERIOD (1822–1848)**

The Mexican period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw extensive interior land grant development as well as exploration west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains by American fur trappers. The California missions declined in power and were ultimately secularized in 1834. The hallmark of the Mexican period was large ranchos deeded to prominent Mexican citizens, frequently soldiers, by the governor. During the late Spanish and Mexican periods Native Americans were encouraged to settle at the missions on the mainland. From 1824 until his death in 1854, Samuel Prentiss lived on Santa Catalina Island in a futile search for buried treasure, thereby becoming the first person of European descent to live on the island (Wlodarski 2010:6). Tomas Robbins became set on possessing Santa Catalina during the governorship of Don Juan Batista Alvarado, but never secured ownership until Governor Don Pio Pico signed his grant deed on July 4, 1846, as his last act of governorship. Robbins deed was upheld in 1857 by a U.S. District Court (Wlodarski 2010:6).

### **2.2.1.3 AMERICAN PERIOD (1848–PRESENT)**

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. In 1850, California was admitted to the Union as the 31st state. The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, though the first significant California gold was discovered in Placerita Canyon near the San Fernando Mission in 1842 (Guinn 1977) and gold bearing quartz had been discovered even earlier on Santa Catalina, by Captain George Calvert Yount in 1830 (Wlodarski 2010:7).

After the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, thousands more settlers and immigrants began to migrate to southern California at the urgings of land speculators and developers. Santa Catalina Island passed through a series of owners during the mid-1800s until James Lick took possession circa 1867. In 1874 Lick evicted the numerous squatter/ranchers from the island, many of whom did not previously know the island was privately owned (Wlodarski 2010:7).

### **2.2.1.4 LOCAL HISTORY**

The following brief summary the history of Avalon is largely derived from Wlodarski's (2010) *Preliminary Cultural Resource Management Plan for the City of Avalon General Plan Update and EIR City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California*. Avalon began as an encampment called "Timm's Landing," until George Shatto and Charles Sumner purchased the island in 1887 when it was briefly renamed "Shatto." That same year, the townsite was laid out and renamed Avalon, with the Hotel Metropole being the first building constructed. By 1899 the town was a summer "tent city," with as many as 3,000 seasonal residents. In 1892 General William Banning purchased the island and his three sons formed the Santa Catalina Island Company in 1894. Avalon became incorporated as a city on June 26, 1913, and William Wrigley acquired the majority ownership of the island by 1919. The Chicago Cubs, under Wrigley's ownership, began spring training on the island in 1921, which continued for 27 seasons. During the mid-to-late twentieth century, the City of Avalon continued to grow with its density and spread limited largely by the natural topography. Today the city continues to be a popular tourist destination with growth managed by City planning and water supply limitations.

## 3 Research Design

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This report is intended to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the project site and to make recommendations regarding the potential of the proposed project to significantly impact cultural resources.

### 3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources, including prehistoric or historic archaeological resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). 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], and [c]).

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- A. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- B. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- C. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the CRHR, a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]). Section 15064.5(a)(3) also states that a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) added a new category of cultural resource to CEQA called “tribal cultural resource.” Tribal cultural resources are those sites, places, landscapes, or objects that have demonstrable significant heritage value to a California Native American tribe.

### 3.2 Research Goals

The goals of this study are to assess whether cultural resources are located within the project site, if any identified resources within the project site are potentially significant, and to recommend mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to identified resources. To satisfy these goals, BPG conducted background research which included the following:

- Thorough review of cultural resource records maintained at the SCCIC.

- Search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File and contact with appropriate tribal groups and individuals.

Based on the results of the background research the following assumptions were made regarding the potential to encounter cultural resources within the project site:

- a) The probability of encountering unidentified prehistoric cultural resources on the surface is low, primarily because the site is largely developed and the sediments behind the retaining wall previously disturbed by channel construction. However, the SCCIC records search and Native American scoping indicated that prehistoric resources have been encountered during excavation projects within one mile of the project site and that the Avalon valley was the site of a major Native American settlement at the time of European contact. Based on this information, the probability of encountering unidentified prehistoric cultural resources during ground disturbance is moderate.
- b) The probability of encountering unidentified historic period resources during survey is, again, very low. However, a previously recorded historic refuse deposit was identified within the intersection of Tremont Street, Avalon Canyon Drive, and Country Club Drive indicating the probability of finding additional historic archaeological resources during project excavation is moderate to high.

## 4 Background Research

### 4.1 California Historical Resource Information System

BPG requested a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton (Appendix A). The search was conducted on November 13, 2018, to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project site (Appendix A). The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

#### Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 22 cultural resources studies that were conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site (Table 1). One of these studies (LA-04247) included the very southern edge of the project site, including the southern terminus of the road improvement as well as one staging area.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-00070	Leonard, Nelson N. III	1974	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Bahia Vista Development, Avalon, Calif.	Outside
LA-02373	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1991	A Phase 1 Archaeological and Architectural-historical Study for the Bird Park and Descanso Beach Sites, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-02504	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1991	An Addendum Phase 1 Archaeological Study for a Pedestrian Walkway and Restaurant, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-02509	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1991	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed County Nature Center in Avalon Canton, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-02666	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1979	Ralph Glidden's Catalina Investigations	Outside
LA-02672	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1978	Ralph Gidden History Museum and Collection	Outside
LA-02855	Schumacher, Paul	1963	Ancient Olla Manufactory on Santa Catalina Island, California - Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey- no. 59,	Outside
LA-04247	Maki, Mary K.	1998	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Approximately 115 Acres for the Avalon Golf Course Expansion Project, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	Within

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-08463	Strudwick, Ivan H., Roderic McLean, Jay Michalsky, Brooks Mith, and Joseph Baumann	2007	A Glimpse of the Past on Pimu, Cultural Resource Survey of Selected Areas on Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08982	Romani, Gwendolyn R.	2007	Emergency Protection Measures for Sce Facilities in Areas Potentially Vulnerable to Debris and Mudflows Resulting From Fire Damaged Watershed on Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-09288	Sriro, Adam	2008	Re: SCE Baker Tanks Replacement Project, City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-09886	Ivan H. Strudwick, Joseph E. Baumann, and Daniel Ewers	2008	Santa Catalina Island: Lay of the Land	Outside
LA-09887	Ivan H. Strudwick	2008	Results of an Archaeological Survey of SCE Power Poles Across 51 Miles of Santa Catalina Island	Outside
LA-09888	Ivan H. Strudwick	2008	The Development of Southern California Edison on Santa Catalina Island	Outside
LA-09889	Ivan H. Strudwick	2008	A Brief Prehistory and History of Santa Catalina island	Outside
LA-10018	Shepard, Richard S.	2003	Cultural Resources Constraints Assessment: Approximately 300-acre "project Cat," City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-11138	Pierson, Larry, Shiner, Gerald, and Slater, Richard	1987	California Outer Continental Shelf, Archaeological Resource Study: Morro Bay to Mexican Border, Final Report.	Outside
LA-12252	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0570 (Avalon) Chimes Tower Road, Avalon, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12732	Bonner, Wayne	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0570 (Chimes Tower Rd/Avalon) St Catherine's Road, Avalon, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No 3551455024	Outside
LA-12765	Harper, Caprice	2014	Historic Resources Evaluation Report of the Beacon Street Shower Building Prepared for the Vons #3280 Project Area, City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-13223	Corbett, Ray and Richard Guttenberg	2016	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the 217 Metropole Ave. (Catalina Island Museum) Sewer Line Project City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island	Outside
LA-13240	Newcomb, Alyssa, Sara Dietler, William Kendig, and John Dietler	2017	Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery for Southern California Edison's Catalina Gas Line Emergency Project on Crescent Avenue City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, Santa Catalina Island, California	Outside

Source: SCCIC, November 2018

## Previously Recorded Resources

Eleven (11) cultural resources were recorded within one mile of the project site, one of which (P-19-004747; historic period refuse deposit) was identified within the project site and another (P-19-002678; historic period rock wall) was identified adjacent to the project site (Table 2). Resources P-19-002678 and P-19-00474 are described in detail following Table 2.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Site**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-002678	CA-LAN-002678H	Avalon Golf Course stone retaining walls	Insufficient information	Maki, Mary and Larry Carbone (Conejo Archaeological Consultants) 1998	Adjacent to staging area at south edge of project
P-19-003523	CA-LAN-003523H	Santa Catalina Island, Group A, Site 8; historic period (ca. 1910) homestead remains with extensive disturbance	Presumed not eligible for CRHR or NRHP	Smith, Brooks and Chris Roberts (LSA Associates) 2005	Approximately 0.5 mile southwest of project site
P-19-003531	CA-LAN-003531H	Santa Catalina Island, Group B, Site 8; Remains of the Avalon to Lovers Cove Incline Scenic Railway	Insufficient information	Strudwick, Ivan, Joe Baumann, and Brooks Smith (LSA Associates, Inc) 2005	Approximately 0.5 mile northeast of project site
P-19-003711		CA-SCAI-385; Marine shell scatter. Not relocated and presumed destroyed	Presumed not eligible for CRHR or NRHP	Smith, Brooks (LSA Associates, Inc) 2005	Approximately one mile southeast of project site
P-19-003712	CA-LAN-003712/H	CA-SCAI-29; Large prehistoric habitation site	Insufficient information	Strudwick, Ivan and Maria Aron (LSA Associates, Inc) 2005	Approximately 0.3 mile north of project site
P-19-004747	CA-LAN-004747H	CWA1370-S-002H; Buried thin historic refuse deposit, likely secondary deposition	Presumed not eligible for CRHR or NRHP	Newcomb, Alyssa (SWCA) 2016	<b>Within</b> roundabout of project site
P-19-004748	CA-LAN-004748H	CWA1370-S-003H; Buried thin historic refuse deposit, likely secondary deposition	Presumed not eligible for CRHR or NRHP	Newcomb, Alyssa (SWCA) 2016	Approximately 0.25 mile northeast of project site
P-19-178670		William Wrigley Jr Summer Cottage	NRHP listed, CRHR listed	Rice, Omar (SWCA) 2016	Approximately 0.5 mile northeast of project site
P-19-178671		Peter Gano House/Lookout Cottage	NRHP listed, CRHR listed	Rice, Omar (SWCA) 2016	Approximately 0.5 mile northeast of project site
P-19-180701		Tuna Club of Avalon	California Historical Landmark, NRHP and CRHR listed	Hatheway, R. and R. Starzak (Roger Hatheway & Associates) 1984	Approximately 0.5 mile northeast of project site
P-19-190939		Beacon Street Shower Building	6Z; Found NRHP and CRHR ineligible	Moore, P.A. (Catalina Island Museum Society) 1983	Approximately 0.25 mile north of project site

Source: SCCIC, November 2018

**P-19-002678**

Resource P-19-002678 (CA-LAN-002678H) are the Avalon Golf Course stone retaining walls. They were recorded by Maki and Carbone (Conejo Archaeological Consultants) in 1998 but not evaluated for CRHR or NRHP eligibility. They noted that the stone walls were constructed circa 1920s-1930s and are not reinforced and partially collapsed. The walls are near or adjacent to the southernmost project area but would not be impacted by the proposed project. The staging area is an active equipment storage yard and the proposed project uses would not impact the retaining walls.

**P-19-004747**

Resource P-19-4747 (CA-LAN-004747H) is a thin subsurface historic refuse deposit recorded by Newcomb (SWCA; 2016) within Tremont Avenue during trenching for a utility project. Newcomb notes that the refuse appeared to be from multiple instances of trash dumping during the twentieth century and within the alluvial sands of a former creek bed. As such, this thin smear of artifacts is likely a secondary deposition lacking context and therefore not eligible for CRHR or NRHP listing due to lack of data potential and integrity.

## 4.2 Native American Scoping

BPG requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 10, 2018. The NAHC responded on October 29, 2018, stating that the SLF search was positive; the project vicinity is sensitive for Native American cultural resources and recommending that six Native Americans be contacted for further input. BPG prepared and mailed letters dated November 3, 2018, to the six Native American contacts describing the project and asking if they had knowledge regarding cultural resources of Native American origin within or near the project site.

Robert Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council responded via telephone on December 3, 2018, stating that the Avalon area is highly sensitive for buried Native American archaeological resources and he is working on the repatriation of Native American human remains from a project in Avalon. Mr. Dorame additionally stated that he is a direct lineal descendant from a Native American monitor from the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council should be retained to observe project related ground disturbance. He said he cannot overstate the sensitivity of the Avalon area for Native American resources and that the island is important to his people (full record of conversation in Appendix B).

As of December 18, 2018, BPG has received no additional responses to the letters.

## 5 Fieldwork

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### 5.1 Survey Methods

BPG archaeologist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on November 27, 2018. Mr. Hunt surveyed the project site using transects spaced 5 to 10 meters apart and generally oriented northwest-southeast along Tremont Avenue and within the staging areas, and north-south along Avalon Canyon Road. The entire project site was surveyed, including the channel alignment and tree row. Mr. Hunt examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools and tool-manufacture debris, ground stone tools, ceramic sherds, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell, bone), soil discoloration that could indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramic sherds, cut bone). Ground disturbances such as cut banks and drainages were visually inspected. Photographs documenting the project site and survey are maintained at BPG's Vista, California, office.

### 5.2 Results

The project site is nearly entirely paved, except for the staging areas and strip of trees between Tremont Avenue and a stormwater runoff channel (Figures 2-8). The survey was negative; that is, no cultural (i.e., archaeological, historic built, or tribal cultural) resources were identified within the project site. The two-to-three course stone retaining wall (Figure 4) on the southwest margin of Tremont Avenue is historic in age (mid-twentieth century); however, it is typical of retaining wall construction found within Avalon, not associated with an important event or person, and not considered a potential historical resource by the City of Avalon Planning Department. The archaeological sensitivity of the project site remains moderate to high, however, based on the recorded resource within the project site (P19-004747) and the presence of both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the one-mile records search radius.



**Figure 2. View of portion of project site, facing southwest to Country Club Drive.**



**Figure 3. Portion of project site on Tremont Street, facing southeast.**



**Figure 4. Portion of project site with retaining wall along Tremont Avenue, facing southwest.**



**Figure 5. View of portion of project site showing channel and vegetation strip, facing east.**



**Figure 8. View of southern staging area of project site, facing south.**

## 6 Management Recommendations

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The cultural resource records search identified one resource (P-19-004747) within the project site. This historic refuse scatter does not retain significant data potential and does not appear eligible for CRHR or NRHP listing. As such, impacts to P-19-004747 would not be significant. The SLF search and Native American scoping identified that the project vicinity is moderately to highly sensitive for buried Native American resources, though none are known within 0.5 mile of the project site. The pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within the project site; however, most of the site (greater than 90 percent) is paved. Based on the results of the current study, BPG recommends a finding of *less than significant impact to historical resources* under CEQA with the following mitigation measures.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GROUND DISTURBANCE

BPG recommends archaeological monitoring of all project-related ground disturbing activity because of the potential for buried archaeological deposits. An archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for historic and prehistoric archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be retained to provide and direct a qualified archaeological monitor. In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, the monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt construction in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted.

### NATIVE AMERICAN MONITORING OF GROUND DISTURBANCE

BPG recommends that a Gabrielino/Tongva Native American monitor (NAM) be retained to observe all project-related ground disturbing activity because of the potential for buried Native American archaeological deposits. As noted in Section 4.2, Chairman Robert Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council has requested that a member of his organization be retained to provide the NAM. In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, the NAM must be empowered to temporarily halt construction in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional consultation or work may be warranted.

### UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific

removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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# Appendix A

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Records Search Summary

**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

[sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

11/13/2018

Records Search File No.: 19601.5536

Kevin Hunt  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Records Search Results for the Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Santa Catalina East, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format:  custom GIS maps  shape files  hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 1	19-004747
Resources within 1-mile radius: 10	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within project area: 0	None
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within 1-mile radius: 5	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES – resource locations from the OHP HPD may or may not be plotted on the custom GIS map or provided as a shape file
Reports within project area: 8	LA-02666, LA-02672, LA-02855, LA-04247, LA-09886, LA-09887, LA-09888, LA-09889
Reports within 1-mile radius: 14	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

<b><u>Report Copies:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>OHP Historic Properties Directory:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Historical Maps:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Ethnographic Information:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<b><u>Historical Literature:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<b><u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<b><u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm">http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm</a>		
<b><u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp">http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp</a>		
<b><u>Soil Survey Maps: (see below)</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx">http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx</a>		

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Michelle Galaz  
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

- (X) Custom Maps – 2 pages
- (X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 2 pages
- (X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 12 pages
- (X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 11 lines
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 3 pages
- (X) Report Database Printout (details) – 24 pages
- (X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 22 lines
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 198 pages
- (X) Report Copies – (within project area) – 169 pages
- (X) OHP Historic Properties Directory – 1 page
- (X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page

# Appendix B

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Native American Scoping

October 10, 2018

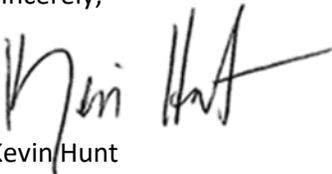
Dr. Gayle Totton  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst  
California Native American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Room 100  
West Sacramento, California 95691

**Request for a Sacred Lands File Search: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project, Avalon, Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Dr. Totton:

The Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project is intended to address operational and safety deficiencies at the "Five Corners" intersection in the City of Avalon, located on Catalina Island, California (see attached figure). The project area comprises a segment of Tremont Street generally between Summer Avenue to the northwest and Catalina Avenue to the southeast and the cluster of intersections including Sumner Avenue, Country Club Drive and Avalon Canyon Road. This area is referred to as the "Five Corners" intersection and serves as a crossroads within the City of Avalon. The project proposes the construction of two "dual mini-roundabout" intersections, the closure of existing sidewalk gaps and construction of six pedestrian crossings. I respectfully request a search of the Sacred Lands files for this project. A completed request form and a map showing the project area are attached for reference. I also respectfully request that you provide me with a list of tribes and individuals that may have cultural resources information regarding the project area. If you have any questions concerning this request, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Kevin Hunt  
Senior Cultural Resources Specialist  
Birdseye Planning Group  
C/O Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054  
760-207-9736  
[kevin.anzarc@gmail.com](mailto:kevin.anzarc@gmail.com)

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: Santa Catalina East, CA

Township: 10S Range: 14W Section(s): Unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency: Birdseye Planning Group

Street Address: 603 Seagaze Dr. #1018

City: Oceanside Zip: 92054

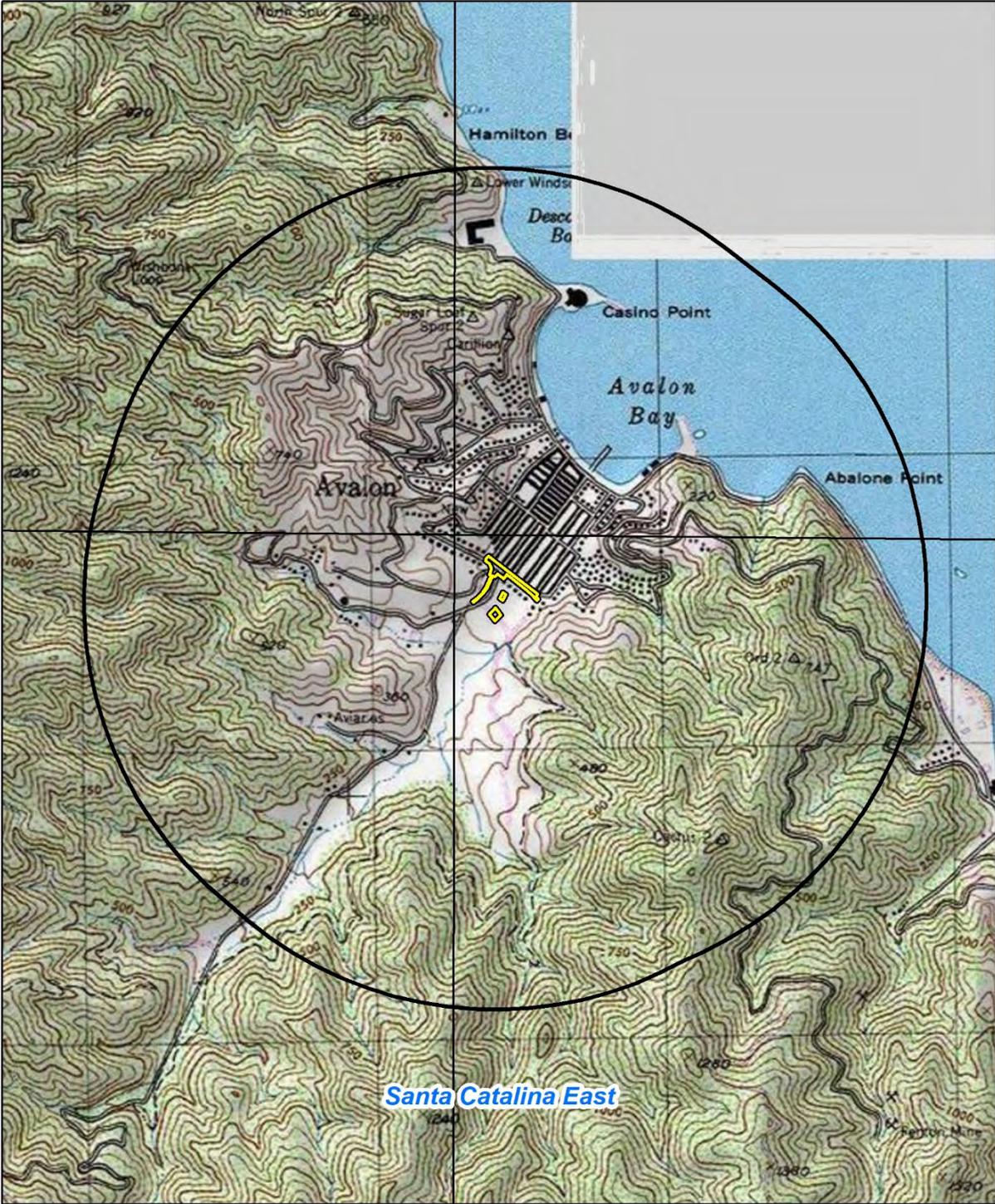
Phone: 760-207-9736

Fax: N/A

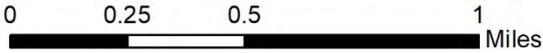
Email: kevin.anzarc@gmail.com

#### Project Description:

The project proposes the construction of two “dual mini-roundabout” intersections, the closure of existing sidewalk gaps and construction of six pedestrian crossings at the “Five Corners” intersection in the City of Avalon, located on Catalina Island, California.



- Legend**
-  Project Area
  -  One Mile Buffer



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



October 29, 2018

Kevin Hunt  
Birdseye Planning Group

VIA Email to: [kevin.anzarc@gmail.com](mailto:kevin.anzarc@gmail.com)

RE: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project, Los Angeles County.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Tribes on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts List  
10/29/2018**

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

Gabrielino

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

Gabrielino

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

Gabrielino Tongva

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

Gabrielino Tongva

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

Gabrielino Tongva

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Linda Candelaria, Chairperson  
80839 Camino Santa Juliana  
Indio CA 92203  
lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.org

Gabrielino

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project, Los Angeles County.

November 3, 2018

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation  
Andrew Salas, Chairman  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA 91723

**RE: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project, Avalon, Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California**

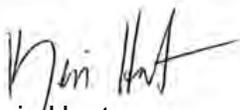
Dear Chairman Salas:

Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project (project; see attached figure). The project is intended to address operational and safety deficiencies at the “Five Corners” intersection in the City of Avalon, located on Catalina Island, California (see attached figure). The project area comprises a segment of Tremont Street generally between Summer Avenue to the northwest and Catalina Avenue to the southeast and the cluster of intersections including Sumner Avenue, Country Club Drive and Avalon Canyon Road. This area is referred to as the “Five Corners” intersection and serves as a crossroads within the City of Avalon. The project proposes the construction of two “dual mini-roundabout” intersections, the closure of existing sidewalk gaps and construction of six pedestrian crossings.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, BPG contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **positive** and NAHC recommended we contact the tribes listed for comment.

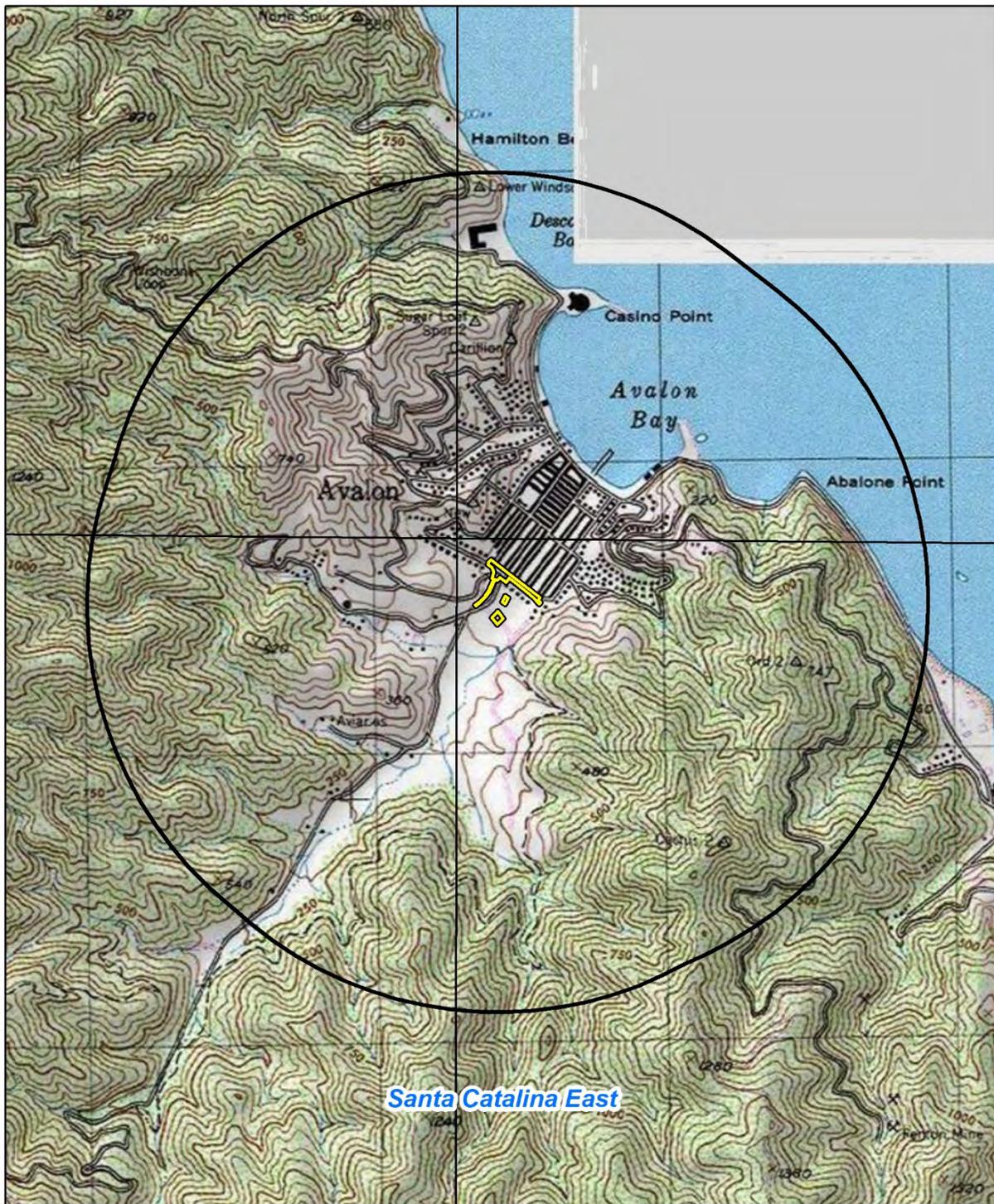
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at [kevin.anzarc@gmail.com](mailto:kevin.anzarc@gmail.com), or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



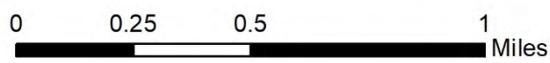
Kevin Hunt  
Senior Archaeologist  
Birdseye Planning Group  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



**Legend**

-  Project Area
-  One Mile Buffer



November 3, 2018

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation  
Sardonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 ½ Judge John Aiso Street, #231  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**RE: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project, Avalon, Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project (project; see attached figure). The project is intended to address operational and safety deficiencies at the “Five Corners” intersection in the City of Avalon, located on Catalina Island, California (see attached figure). The project area comprises a segment of Tremont Street generally between Summer Avenue to the northwest and Catalina Avenue to the southeast and the cluster of intersections including Sumner Avenue, Country Club Drive and Avalon Canyon Road. This area is referred to as the “Five Corners” intersection and serves as a crossroads within the City of Avalon. The project proposes the construction of two “dual mini-roundabout” intersections, the closure of existing sidewalk gaps and construction of six pedestrian crossings.

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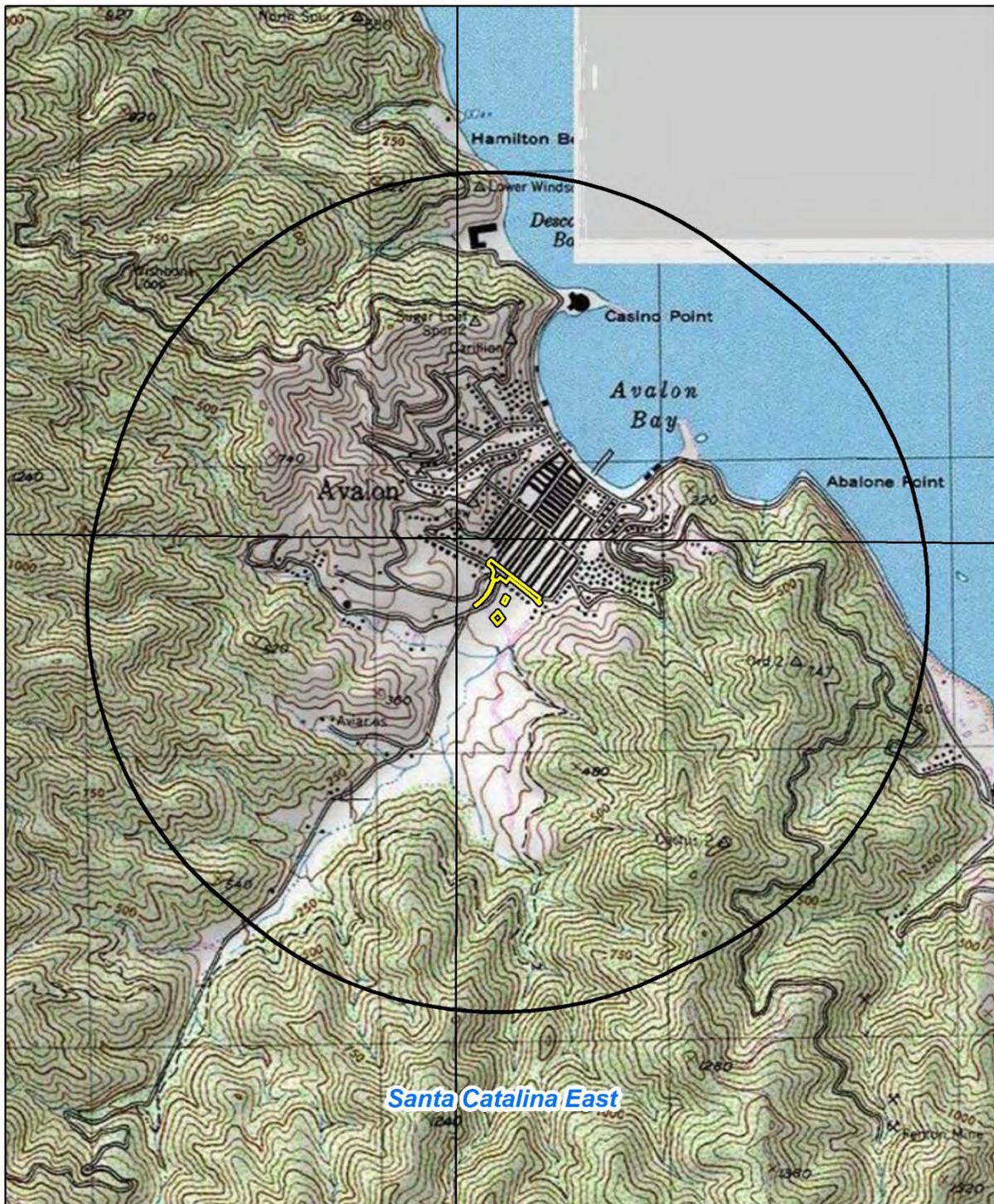
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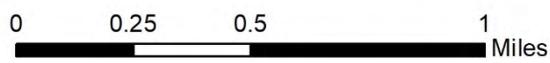
Kevin Hunt  
Senior Archaeologist  
Birdseye Planning Group  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



**Legend**

-  Project Area
-  One Mile Buffer



November 3, 2018

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
Robert F. Dorame, Chairman  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA 90707

**RE: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project, Avalon, Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California**

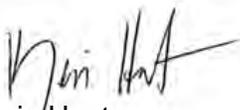
Dear Chairman Dorame:

Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project (project; see attached figure). The project is intended to address operational and safety deficiencies at the "Five Corners" intersection in the City of Avalon, located on Catalina Island, California (see attached figure). The project area comprises a segment of Tremont Street generally between Summer Avenue to the northwest and Catalina Avenue to the southeast and the cluster of intersections including Sumner Avenue, Country Club Drive and Avalon Canyon Road. This area is referred to as the "Five Corners" intersection and serves as a crossroads within the City of Avalon. The project proposes the construction of two "dual mini-roundabout" intersections, the closure of existing sidewalk gaps and construction of six pedestrian crossings.

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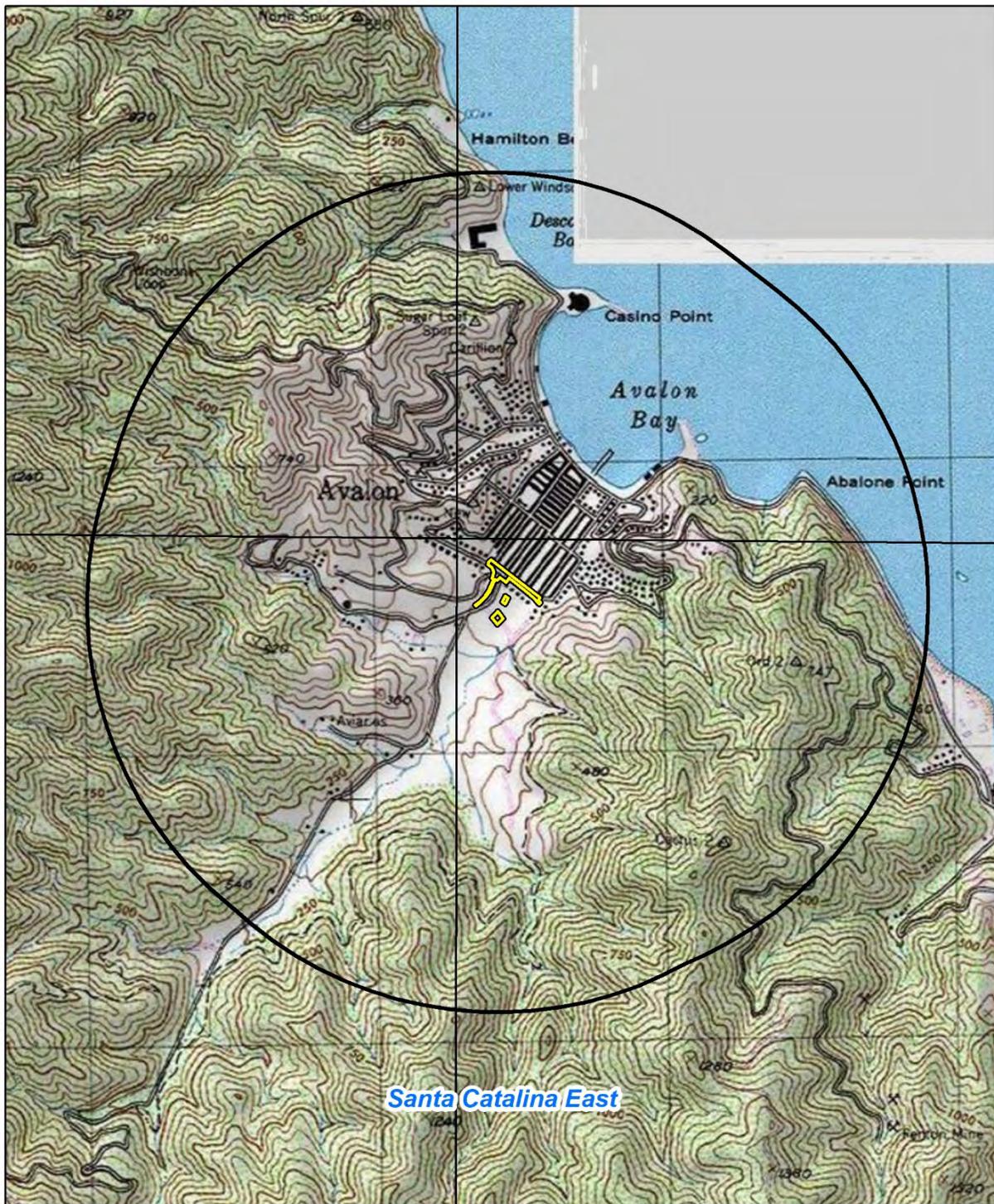
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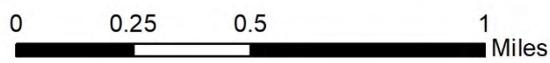
Kevin Hunt  
Senior Archaeologist  
Birdseye Planning Group  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



**Legend**

-  Project Area
-  One Mile Buffer



November 3, 2018

San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA 91778

**RE: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project, Avalon, Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project (project; see attached figure). The project is intended to address operational and safety deficiencies at the "Five Corners" intersection in the City of Avalon, located on Catalina Island, California (see attached figure). The project area comprises a segment of Tremont Street generally between Summer Avenue to the northwest and Catalina Avenue to the southeast and the cluster of intersections including Sumner Avenue, Country Club Drive and Avalon Canyon Road. This area is referred to as the "Five Corners" intersection and serves as a crossroads within the City of Avalon. The project proposes the construction of two "dual mini-roundabout" intersections, the closure of existing sidewalk gaps and construction of six pedestrian crossings.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, BPG contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **positive** and NAHC recommended we contact the tribes listed for comment.

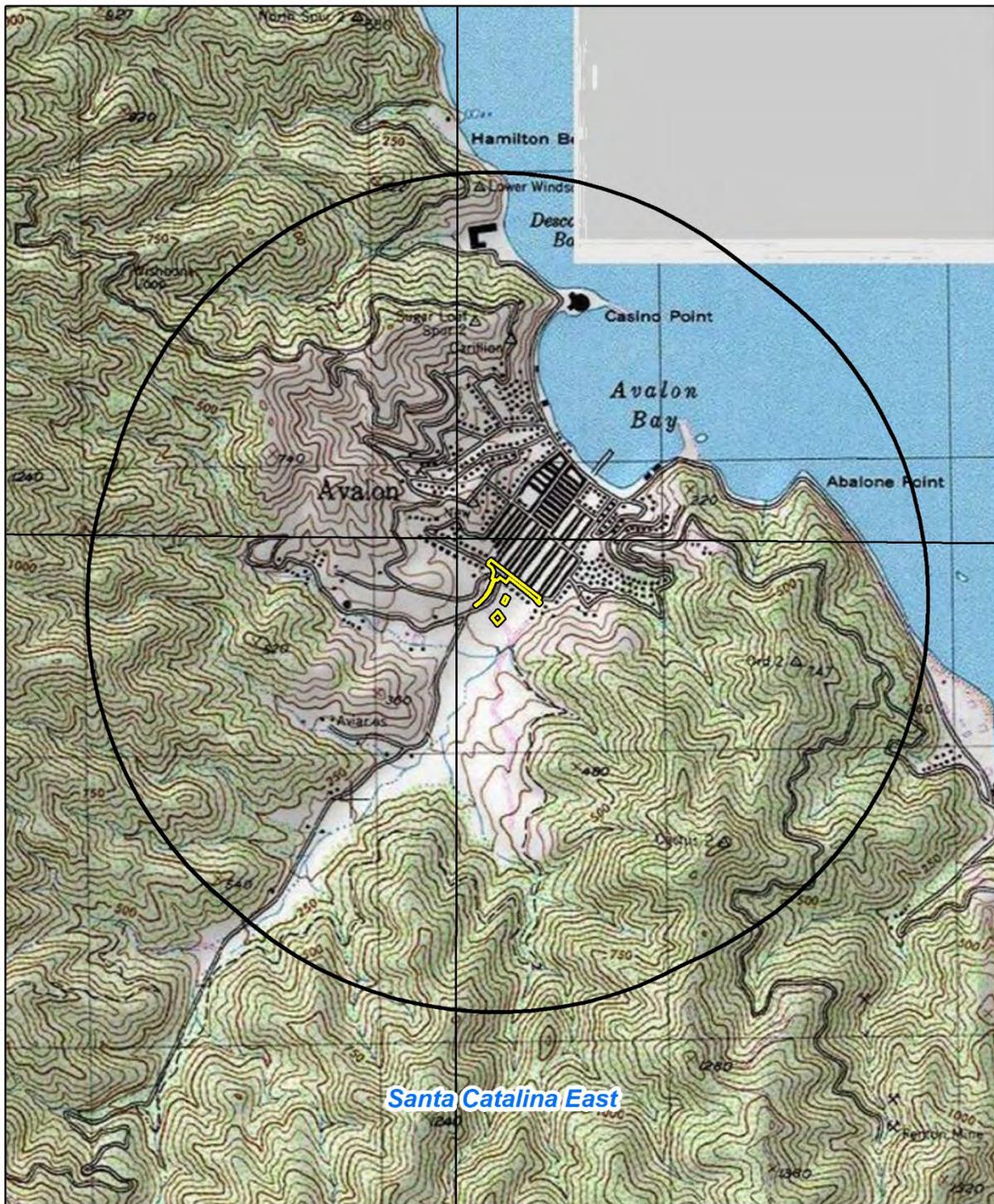
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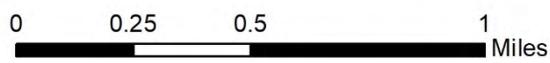
Kevin Hunt  
Senior Archaeologist  
Birdseye Planning Group  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



**Legend**

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-  One Mile Buffer



November 3, 2018

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA 91307

**RE: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project, Avalon, Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Councilmember Alvarez:

Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project (project; see attached figure). The project is intended to address operational and safety deficiencies at the "Five Corners" intersection in the City of Avalon, located on Catalina Island, California (see attached figure). The project area comprises a segment of Tremont Street generally between Summer Avenue to the northwest and Catalina Avenue to the southeast and the cluster of intersections including Sumner Avenue, Country Club Drive and Avalon Canyon Road. This area is referred to as the "Five Corners" intersection and serves as a crossroads within the City of Avalon. The project proposes the construction of two "dual mini-roundabout" intersections, the closure of existing sidewalk gaps and construction of six pedestrian crossings.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, BPG contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **positive** and NAHC recommended we contact the tribes listed for comment.

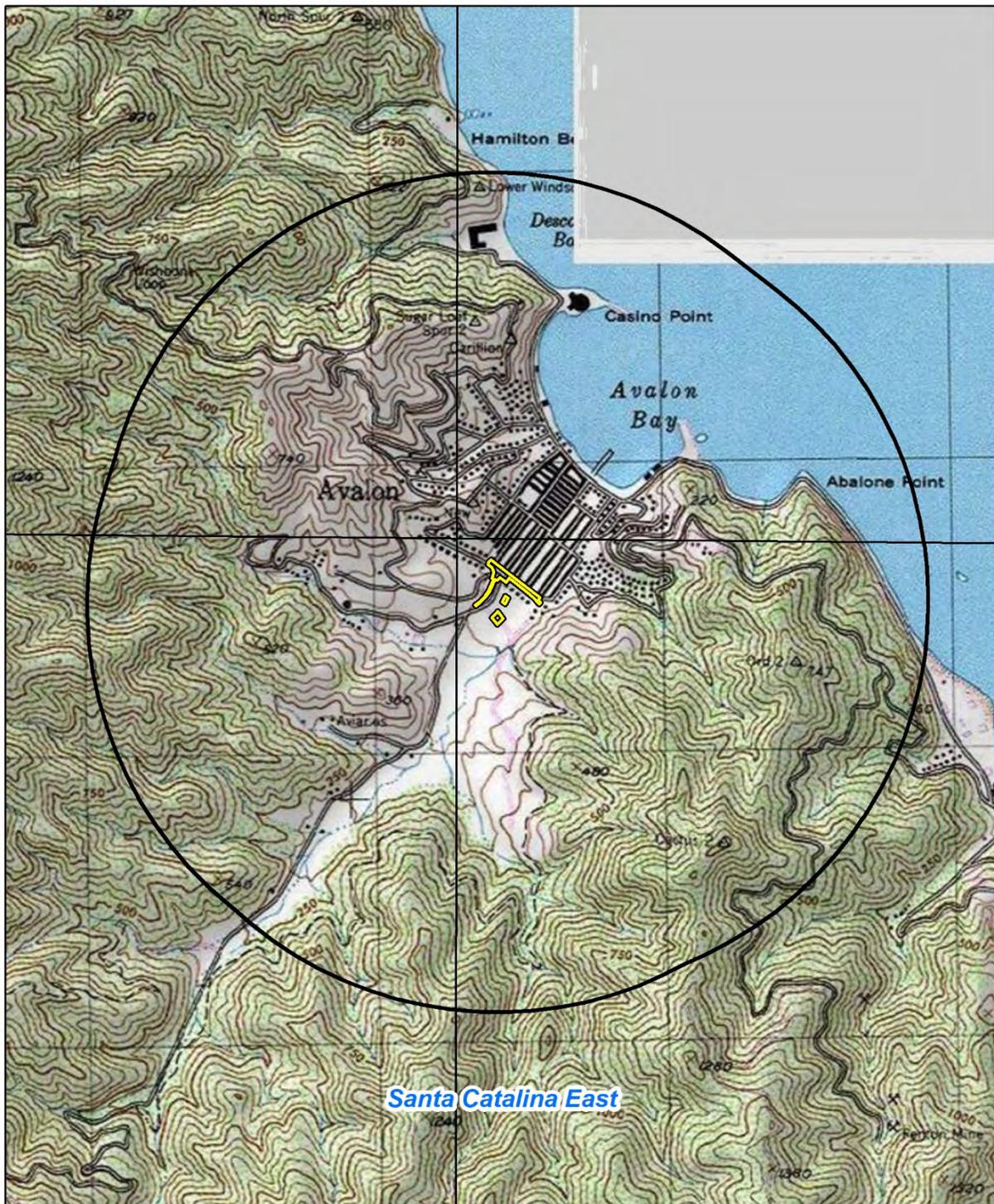
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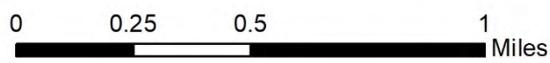
Kevin Hunt  
Senior Archaeologist  
Birdseye Planning Group  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



**Legend**

-  Project Area
-  One Mile Buffer



November 3, 2018

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Linda Candelaria, Chairperson  
80839 Camino Santa Juliana  
Indio, CA 92203

**RE: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project, Avalon, Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Candelaria:

Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project (project; see attached figure). The project is intended to address operational and safety deficiencies at the "Five Corners" intersection in the City of Avalon, located on Catalina Island, California (see attached figure). The project area comprises a segment of Tremont Street generally between Summer Avenue to the northwest and Catalina Avenue to the southeast and the cluster of intersections including Sumner Avenue, Country Club Drive and Avalon Canyon Road. This area is referred to as the "Five Corners" intersection and serves as a crossroads within the City of Avalon. The project proposes the construction of two "dual mini-roundabout" intersections, the closure of existing sidewalk gaps and construction of six pedestrian crossings.

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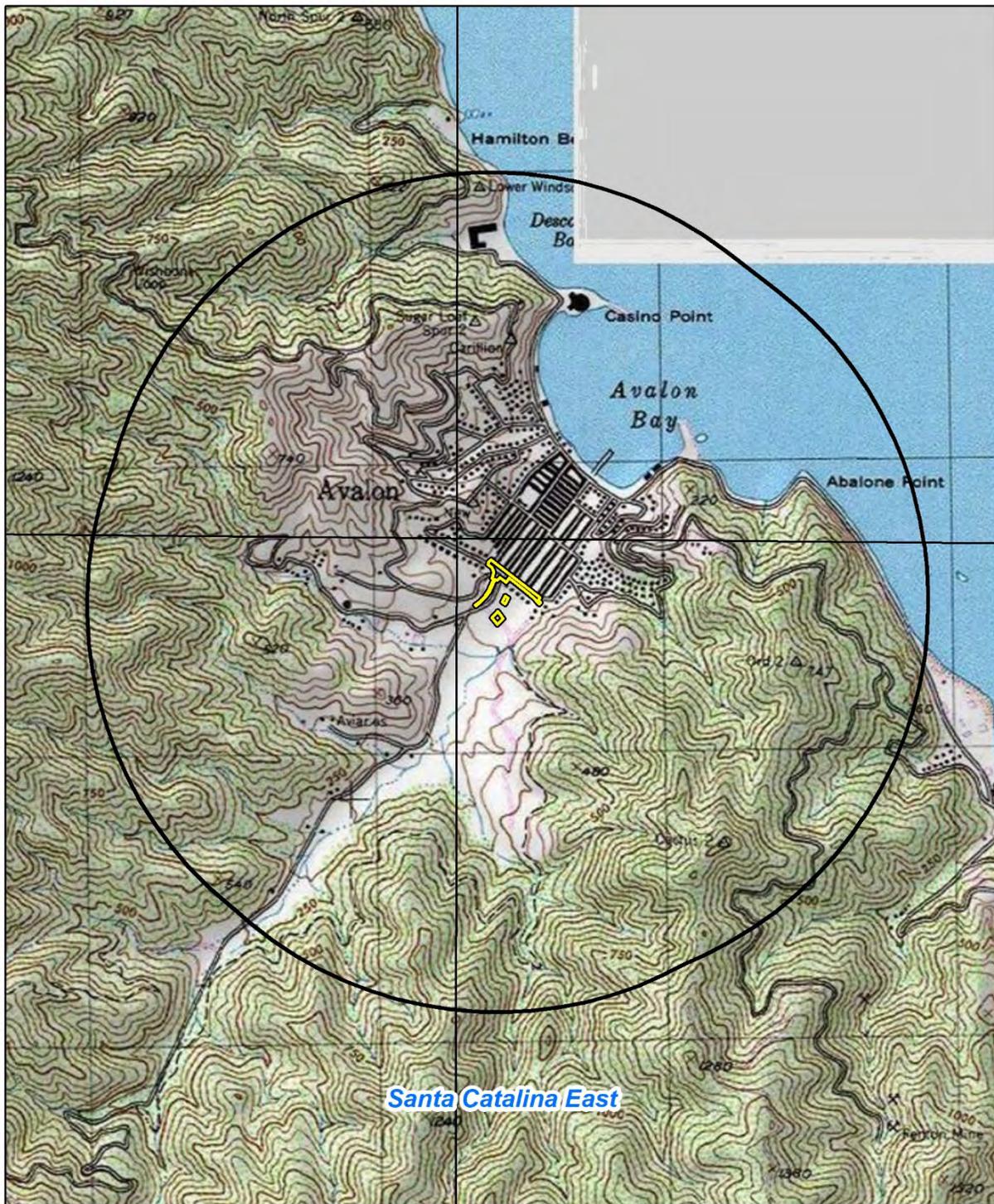
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Sincerely,



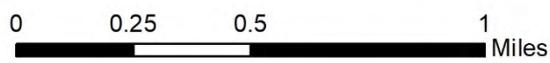
Kevin Hunt  
Senior Archaeologist  
Birdseye Planning Group  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



**Legend**

-  Project Area
-  One Mile Buffer



## **Record of Conversation**

Project Name: Five Corners Intersection Improvement Project, Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California

Date & Time: 12/03/2018; 3:15 PM to 3:38 PM

Contact: Robert Dorame, Chairman, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Recorded by: Kevin Hunt, Senior Archaeologist, Birdseye Planning Group

Notes: Chairman Dorame called to express concern for the project to encounter buried Native American cultural resources. After exchanging pleasantries and catching up, Chairman Dorame provided background about his association with the island and recent activities there. He stated that he has a great-great-uncle who was a resident of Santa Catalina and is buried on the island, indicative of his direct lineal connection to the island. He is actively working on a cremation issue serving as the Native American Heritage Commission-assigned Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for a project in Avalon. He is aware that the new Vons project has archaeological and Native American monitoring but is unaware of any finds there. He is also involved in the Tiat (or Ti'at) Society, who recently held a cultural exchange with Native Hawaiians at Santa Catalina Island.

Chairman Dorame state that all ground disturbance requires a Native American monitor (NAM) from our [Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council] tribe. The Avalon Valley area is highly sensitive and in addition to monitoring, all ground disturbing projects should have consultation between the NAM and the project site supervisor or manager to ensure that the proper dignity and respect for the area and any potential finds occurs. He further clarified that "all ground disturbance" includes both mechanical and hand excavations. He reiterated that he is a lineal descendant possessing vast experience with human remains as well as the sensitivity of the Avalon area. Chairman Dorame provided his email and asked to be contacted if I had further questions regarding the project and Native American sensitivity.