

## **APPENDIX C – Archaeological Literature Review and Records Search**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
FOR  
THE AVALON K-12 HVAC & NEW  
SYNTHETIC TURF FIELD PROJECT,  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY,  
CALIFORNIA**

*Prepared for:*

**LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT**

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## **NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION**

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**Client/Project Proponent:** Long Beach Unified School District

**Report Date:** February 1, 2019

**Report Title:** Archaeological Assessment Report for the Avalon K-12 HVAC & New Synthetic Turf Field Project, Los Angeles County, California

**Type of Study:** Cultural Record Search and Literature Review

**New Sites:** N/A

**Updated Sites:** None

**USGS Quad:** Santa Clarita East 7.5-minute quadrangle

**Acreage:** 11.5

**Permit Numbers:** N/A

**Key Words:** County of Los Angeles, Avalon, Catalina Island, Desktop Study, CEQA, Long Beach Unified School District

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## SECTION 1.0 – INTRODUCTION

Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers Group) has been contracted by Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD), within the City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, California, to complete an Archaeological Literature Review and Records Search for the proposed Avalon K-12 HVAC & New Synthetic Turf Field Project, which includes providing heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) to the permanent buildings on site as well as replacing the existing natural grass field with a new synthetic turf field. The project is proposed on an existing 11.5-acre property located at 200 Falls Canyon Road, Avalon, Los Angeles County.

Chambers Group completed an Archaeological Literature Review and Records Search of the 11.5-acre project location. This report outlines the archaeological findings.

The following study has been conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report includes appropriate recommendations to ensure less than significant impacts to inadvertent findings of cultural resources during construction.

### 1.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Work for this project was conducted in compliance with CEQA. The regulatory framework as it pertains to cultural resources under CEQA is detailed below.

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

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

#### 1.1.1 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## SECTION 2.0 – PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

### 2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Chambers Group has been contracted by LBUSD, within the City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, California, to complete an Archaeological Literature Review and Records Search for the proposed Avalon K-12 HVAC & New Synthetic Turf Field Project (project), which includes providing heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) to the permanent buildings on site, replacing the existing natural turf field with a new synthetic turf field as well as other earthwork on site including the addition of an infiltration device at the new athletic field, and installation of retaining walls due to the expansion of the athletic field and for path of travel improvements to the athletic field. In addition, Phase II of the RAP work will include soil remediation of up to 5 feet below ground surface of hazardous materials. The Proposed Project also includes removal of any other impacted soil encountered both for the field replacement and due to the trenching related to HVAC upgrades. All construction work is located within the existing Avalon K-12 School footprint.

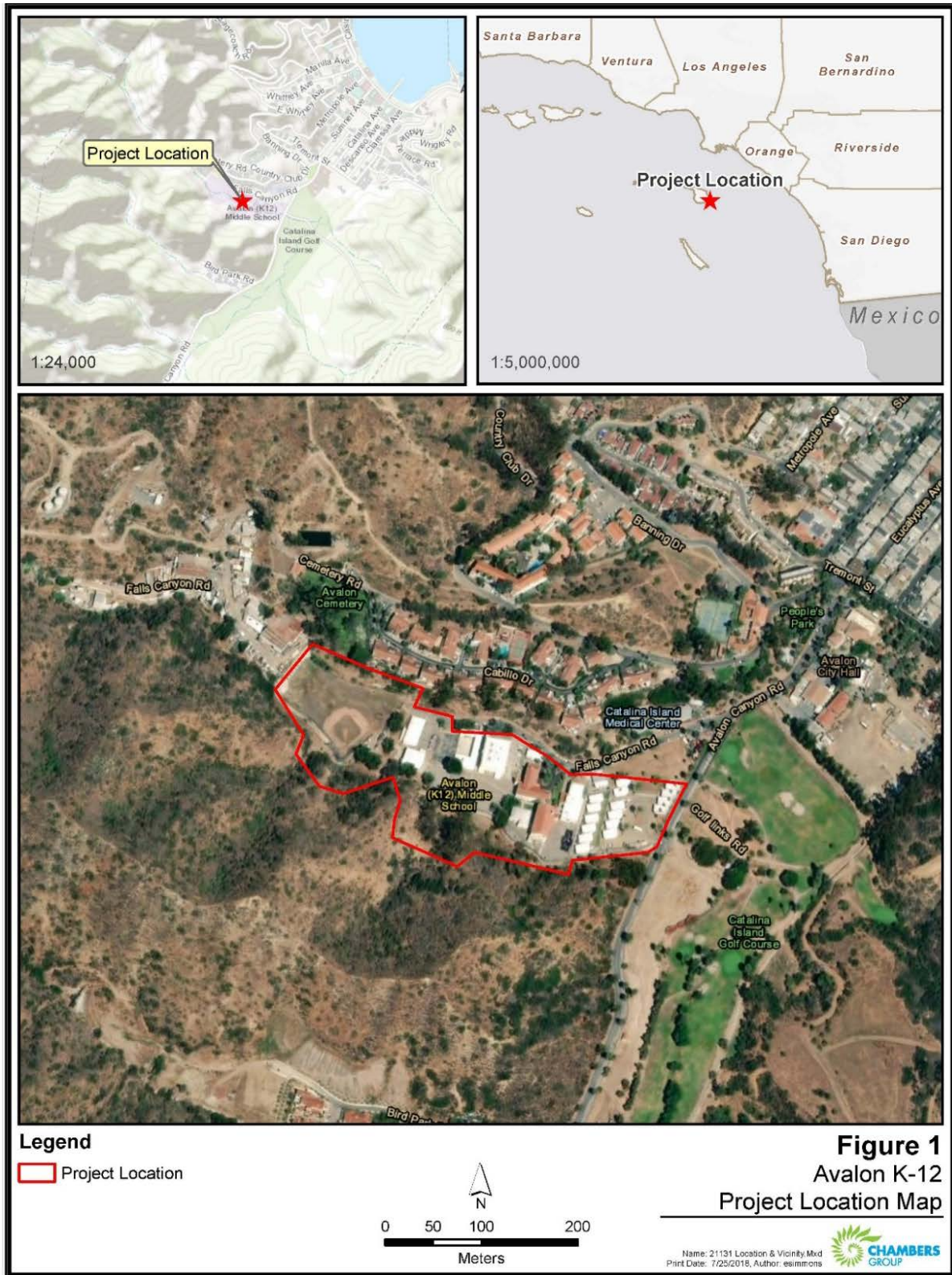
The purpose of this investigation is to assess the potential for significant archaeological deposits and/or materials within the project area.

### 2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The project area is located within the City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, California. The existing 11.5-acre project area is located at 200 Falls Canyon Road. The parcel is bordered on the north and west by Falls Canyon Road, to the east by Avalon Canyon Road, and to the south by vacant land. Specifically, the project area is located on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Santa Clarita East 7.5-minute quadrangle* (Figure 1).

Regional access to the project area is provided via Falls Canyon Road, City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, California.

Figure 1: Project Location and Vicinity Map



## SECTION 3.0 – BACKGROUND

### 3.1 ETHNOGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Santa Catalina Island is home to the Gabrielino tribe and has been inhabited for thousands of years. The Shoshonean migration marks the arrival of the Uto-Aztecan speakers to Southern California. Their language has been identified as Cupan, which is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family (Johnston 1962). The Gabrielino referred to Santa Catalina Island as *Pimu* and inhabited the island as early as 8,000 year ago (Catalina Island Conservancy 2019).

At the time of Spanish contact, the Gabrielino inhabited a rich coastal and inland region of southern California consisting of present-day Los Angeles and Orange Counties and including San Nicolas, San Clemente, and Santa Catalina Islands (Bean and Smith 1978). Second only to the Chumash, the Gabrielino were the wealthiest, most populous, and most powerful ethnic group in southern California (Moratto 1984). Settlement pattern studies concluded there is a presence of both primary villages that were occupied year-round and secondary temporary camps inhabited at various times of the season. Both primary and temporary settlements seemed to be located near water sources (Bean and Smith 1978).

Culturally, the Gabrielino were very similar to the Chumash despite marked differences in language, mortuary practices, and the manufacture and use of pottery. The Gabrielino influenced cultures as far north as the San Joaquin Valley Yokuts, as far east as the Colorado River, and south into Baja California.

The Gabrielino of Santa Catalina Island relied heavily on marine resources such as shellfish, fish, and sea mammals. This was due to the lack of land mammals and vegetation on the island. The Gabrielino created a specialized maritime economy on Santa Catalina Island that exploited dolphins and porpoises with their use of wood plank canoes called *tomols* (Bean and Smith 1978).

The majority of Gabrielino artifacts reflect an ornate craftsmanship, with everyday use items often decorated with asphaltum and shell inlaid, paintings, and rare minerals. The Gabrielino established a sophisticated economic system focused on trade goods, food reserves, and distributing resources. The Gabrielino quarried steatite from Santa Catalina Island and often traded with neighboring tribes. Steatite items are highly diagnostic of the Gabrielino; and it was used to make pipes, animal carvings, cooking vessels, and ornaments (Bean and Smith 1978).

Gabrielino houses were circular structures thatched with tule, fern, or *carrizo* (reeds). Some houses were recorded as large as 60 feet in diameter. Sweathouses, menstrual huts, and ceremonial enclosures were other common structures found in villages. The majority of permanent habitation sites on Santa Catalina Island were located on the coast in order for the Gabrielino to be close to their primary subsistence source. Small encampments have been found on the interior of the island, although they all seem to have been inhabited for short periods of time. (Bean and Smith 1978).

Unfortunately, most of the Gabrielinos were gone long before systematic ethnographic studies were conducted. As a result, knowledge of their culture and lifeways is sparse (Bean and Smith 1978).

### 3.2 PREHISTORY

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). Santa Catalina Island was inhabited as early as 8,000 BP. The archaeological record indicates

that between approximately 10,000 and 6,000 years BP, a predominantly hunting and gathering economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. The most heavily exploited species were those species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitely be associated with human artifacts in California, unlike other regions of the continent. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and vegetal foods were probably exploited. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests small groups practiced high residential mobility during this period. The inhabitants of Santa Catalina Island subsisted on marine resources such as shellfish, fish, and sea mammals. (Wallace 1978; Catalina Island Conservancy 2019).

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

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

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

In sites post-dating roughly 3,000 years BP, archaeological evidence indicates the reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued but was more specialized and locally adapted to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Chipped-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. The exact time of their entry into the region is not known; however, they were present in southern California during the final phase of prehistory. During this period, population densities were higher than before, and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). During the Intermediate Period, mortars and pestles appeared, indicating the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn – a high-calorie, storable food source – probably allowed greater sedentism and facilitated an increased level of social organization. Large projectile points from archaeological sites of this period indicate that the bow and arrow, a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period, had not yet been introduced;

and hunting was likely accomplished using the *atlatl* (spear thrower) instead. Settlement patterns during this time are not well understood. The semi-sedentary settlement pattern characteristic of the Late Prehistoric Period may have begun during the Intermediate Period, although territoriality may not yet have developed because of lower population densities. Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The Late Prehistoric Period is better understood than earlier periods largely through ethnographic analogy made possible by ethnographic and anthropological research of the descendants of these groups in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

### **3.3 HISTORY**

The first significant European settlement of California began during the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) when 21 missions and four presidios were established between San Diego and Sonoma. Although located primarily along the coast, the missions dominated economic and political life over the greater California region. The purpose of the missions was primarily for political control and forced assimilation into Spanish society and Catholicism of the Native American population, along with economic support to the presidios (Castillo 1978).

In the 1700s, due to pressures from other colonizers (Russians, French, British), New Spain decided that a party should be sent north with the idea of founding both military presidios and religious missions in Alta California to secure Spain's hold on its lands. The aim of the party was twofold. The first was the establishment of presidios, which would give Spain a military presence within its lands. The second was the establishment of a chain of missions along the coast slightly inland, with the aim of Christianizing the native population. By converting the native Californians, they could be counted as Spanish subjects, thereby bolstering the colonial population within a relatively short time. (Lech 2012: 3-4)

The party was led by Gaspar de Portolá and consisted of two groups; one would take an overland route, and one would go by sea. All parties were to converge on San Diego, which would be the starting point for the chain of Spanish colonies. What became known as the Portolá Expedition set out on March 24, 1769. Portolá, who was very loyal to the crown and understood the gravity of his charge, arrived in what would become San Diego on July 1, 1769. Here, he immediately founded the presidio of San Diego. Leaving one group in the southern part of Alta California, Portolá took a smaller group and began heading north to his ultimate destination of Monterey Bay. Continuing up the coast, Portolá established Monterey Bay as a Spanish possession on June 3, 1770, although it would take two expeditions to accomplish this task. Having established the presidios at San Diego and Monterey, Portolá returned to Mexico. During the first four years of Spanish presence in Alta California, Father Junípero Serra, a member of the Portolá expedition and the Catholic leader of the new province, began establishing what would become a chain of 21 coastal missions in California. The first, founded concurrently at San Diego with the presidio, was the launching point for this group. During this time, four additional missions (San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo, San Antonio de Padua, San Gabriel Arcángel, and San Luis Obispo de Tolosa) were established (Lech 2012: 1-4)

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1821, but changes to the mission system were slow to follow. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, their vast land holdings in California were divided into large land grants called ranchos. The Mexican

government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941). Even after the decree of secularization was issued in 1833 by the Mexican Congress, missionaries continued to operate a small diocesan church. In 1834, the San Gabriel Mission, including over 16,000 head of cattle, was turned over to the civil administrator (Hoover et al. 1990: 150-177).

In 1848, The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period (1848 to present). The discovery of gold that same year sparked the 1849 California Gold Rush, bringing thousands of miners and other new immigrants to California from various parts of the United States, most of whom settled in the north. For those settlers who chose to come to southern California, much of their economic prosperity was fueled by cattle ranching rather than by gold. This prosperity, however, came to a halt in the 1860s as a result of severe floods and droughts, as well as legal disputes over land boundaries, which put many ranchos into bankruptcy (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941).

The City of Avalon is located on the southeastern coast of Santa Catalina Island, which is one of eight Channel Islands located off the coast of Southern California. Catalina Island is located approximately 29 miles southwest of Long Beach, California. Catalina Island was first discovered by Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. During the next several centuries, various Spanish explorers, including Sebastian Viscaino, visited the island. It was Viscaino who renamed the island Santa Catalina in honor of Saint Catherine (Catalina Island Chamber of Commerce 2019; Los Angeles County Library 2019; Hoover et al. 1990: 150-177).

Shortly before the United States gained control of California and its islands from Mexico, the Mexican Government granted Catalina Island to a private citizen named Thomas Robbins, as part of the Mexican land grant in 1846. Settlers on Catalina Island raised sheep and cattle in the mid 1800s to early 1900s, and ranching was the island's main industry until approximately 1950 when it was no longer profitable. The island was purchased by George Shatto in the late 1880s. Shatto was the first to envision Catalina as a tourist destination with Avalon as the focal point of the island. In 1891 Shatto sold to the Banning Company. In 1919, the Banning Company sold the island to none other than William Wrigley Jr. of Wrigley chewing gum. Ultimately, it was Wrigley who developed Avalon into a resort island destination, investing millions of dollars in infrastructure and attractions. He was known for bringing his baseball team, the Chicago Cubs, to the island for spring training from 1921 to 1951, except during World War II. Catalina Island was closed to tourists and briefly used as a training facility for various branches of the U.S. Military during the war. In the 1970s, approximately 88 percent of the island was deeded to the Catalina Island Conservancy by the Wrigley family, where it remains undeveloped to this day. Currently, Avalon is home to approximately 3,700 residents and encompasses 7.65 square miles (Catalina Island Chamber of Commerce 2019; Los Angeles County Library 2019; Catalina Island Conservancy 2019).

## SECTION 4.0 – SOURCES CONSULTED

A records search dated January 2, 2019, was obtained from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (Appendix A). The records search provided information on all documented cultural resources and previous archaeological investigations within 1 mile of the project area. Resources consulted during the records search conducted by the SCCIC included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory. Results of the records search and additional research are detailed below.

### 4.1 REPORTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Based upon the records search conducted by the SCCIC, 16 cultural resource studies have previously been completed within the 1-mile records search radius. Of the 16 previous studies, eight of these studies were within the current project area and are in italics. Details of these studies are found in Table 1.

**Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area**

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources
LA-00070	1974	Leanard, Nelson N. III	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Bahia Vista Development, Avalon, Calif.	N/A
LA-02151	1990	Wlodarski, Robert	A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Study for the Wrigley Memorial Garden Education and Display Center Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	N/A
LA-02373	1991	Wlodarski, Robert	A Phase I Archaeological and Architectural-historical Study for the Bird Park and Descanso Beach Sites, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	N/A
LA-02504	1991	Wlodarski, Robert	An Addendum Phase I Archaeological Study for a Pedestrian Walkway and Restaurant, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	N/A
LA-02509	1991	Wlodarski, Robert	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Proposed County Nature Center in Avalon Canton, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	N/A
<i>LA-02666</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>Wlodarski, Robert</i>	<i>Ralph Glidden's Catalina Investigations</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>LA-02672</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>Wlodarski, Robert</i>	<i>Ralph Gidden History Museum and Collection</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>LA-02855</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>Schumacker, Paul</i>	<i>Ancient Olla Manufactory on Santa Catalina Island, California-Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey-no.59</i>	<i>N/A</i>
LA-04247	1998	Maki, Mary	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Approximately 115 Acres for the Avalon Golf Course Expansion Project, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	19-002678



**Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area**

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources
LA-08463	2007	<i>Strudwick, Ivan, Rodrick McLean, Jay Michalsky, Brooks Mith, and Joseph Baumann</i>	<i>A Glimpse of the Past on Pimu, Cultural Resource Survey of Selected Areas on Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California</i>	19-003516, 19-003517, 19-003518, 19-003519, 19-003520, 19-003521, 19-003522, 19-003523, 19-003524, 19-003525, 19-003526, 19-003527, 19-003528, 19-003529, 19-003530, 19-003531, 19-003532, 19-003533, 19-100566, 19-100567, 19-100568, 19-100569, 19-100570, 19-100571
LA-08982	2007	Romani, Gwendolyn	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	N/A
LA-09288	2008	Sriro, Adam	RE: SCE Baker Tanks Replacement Project, City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County	N/A
LA-09886	2008	<i>Strudwick, Ivan, Joseph Baumann, Daniel Ewers</i>	<i>Santa Catalina Island: Lay of the Land</i>	N/A
LA-09887	2008	<i>Strudwick, Ivan</i>	<i>Results of an Archaeological Survey of SCE Power Poles Across 51 Miles of Santa Catalina Island</i>	19-003516, 19-003517, 19-003518, 19-003519, 19-003520, 19-003521, 19-003522, 19-003523, 19-003524, 19-003525, 19-003526, 19-003527,

**Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area**

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources
				19-003528, 19-003529, 19-003530, 19-003531, 19-003532, 19-003533, 19-100565, 19-100566, 19-100567, 19-100568, 19-100569, 19-100570, 19-100571
LA-09888	2008	Strudwick, Ivan	<i>The Development of Southern California Edison on Santa Catalina Island</i>	N/A
LA-09889	2008	Strudwick, Ivan	<i>A Brief Prehistory and History of Santa Catalina Island</i>	N/A
LA-10018	2003	Shepard, Richard	Cultural Resources Constraints Assessment: Approximately 300 acre "project Cat," City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, California	19-002678
LA-10021	2006	Maki, Mary	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Approximately 16.5 acres for the Hamilton Cove li Project Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	N/A
LA-11138	1987	Pierson, Larry, Shiner, Gerald, and Slater, Richard	California Outer Continental Shelf, Archaeological Resource Study: Morro Bay to Mexican Border, Final Report	N/A
LA-12252	2013	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0570 (Avalon) Chimes Tower Road, Avalon, Los Angeles County, California	19-003712, 19-180701
LA-12732	2013	Bonner, Wayne	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	19-003712
LA-12765	2014	Harper, Caprice	Historic Resources Evaluation Report of the Beacon Street Shower Building Prepared for the Vons #3280 Project Area, City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, California	19-190939
LA-13223	2016	Corbett, Ray and Richard Guttenberg	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the 217 Metropole Ave (Catalina Island Museum) Sewer Line Project City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island	N/A

**Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Studies within the Study Area**

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources
LA-13240	2017	Newcomb, Alyssa, Sara Dietler, William Kendig, and John Dietler	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	19-003712
<i>Italics: studies within the current project area</i>				

#### 4.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Based upon the records search conducted by the SCCIC, 11 previously recorded cultural resources were recorded within the 1-mile records search radius, as shown in Table 2. None of the previously recorded resources are within the project area.

**Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Name	Site Description
P-19-002678	CA-LAN-002678H	Avalon Golf Course Stone Retaining Walls; Other - CAC-1H	Historic Structure/Site
P-19-003523	CA-LAN-003523H	Santa Catalina Island, Group A, Site 8; Other - SCE330-A-S-8	Historic Site
P-19-003531	CA-LAN-003531H	Santa Catalina Island, Group B, Site 8; Other - SCE330-B-S-8	Historic Site
P-19-003711	N/A	CA-SCAI-385	Prehistoric Site
P-19-003712	CA-LAN-003712/H	CA-SCAI-29	Prehistoric and Historic Site
P-19-004747	CA-LAN-004747H	CWA1370-S-002H	Historic Site
P-19-004748	CA-LAN-004748H	CWA1370-S-003H	Historic Site
P-19-178670	N/A	OHP Property Number - 029350; Resource Name - William Wrigley Jr Summer Cottage; Other - Mt Ada	Historic Building
P-19-178671	N/A	OHP Property Number - 029351; Resource Name - Peter Gano House; Other - Holly Hill House	Historic Building
P-19-180701	N/A	OHP Property Number - 073048; Resource Name - Tuna Club of Avalon; CHL - CHL 997	Historic Building

**Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Name	Site Description
P-19-190939	N/A	Beacon Street Shower Building; Other - Santa Catalina Island Company Island Plaza Storage Bldg; Other - Island Villas Shower Bldg; Other - Island Villas Barracks Shower Bldg.	Historic Building, Element of District

## **SECTION 5.0 – NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION AND AB 52 CONSULTATION**

On December 20, 2018, Chambers Group requested that the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File to determine if cultural resources significant to Native Americans have been recorded in the project footprint and/or buffer area. On December 27, 2018, Chambers Group received a response from NAHC stating that the search of its Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project area or surrounding vicinity. LBUSD, as the lead agency, provided their list of Native American tribal governments to contact, which included three tribes. The three Native American tribes identified by LBUSD included San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. A letter describing the project and asking these individuals and organizations for their input was sent via United States Postal Service (USPS) certified mail and electronic mail (if applicable) on January 31, 2019. A copy of the NAHC Sacred Land Files Search and letters sent are included in Appendix B.

As of the date of this report, no responses have been received.

## SECTION 6.0 – STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Chambers Group conducted an archaeological Literature Review and Record Search within the Avalon K-12 HVAC & New Synthetic Turf Field Project in January 2019. The work was performed under Chambers Group's contract with LBUSD. The main goal of the archaeological investigation was to gather and analyze information needed to determine if the project would impact cultural resources.

Archival record searches and background studies of the project area were conducted as part of a Phase I cultural resource study. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search did not identify any sacred sites or tribal cultural resources within the search radius. The cultural record search identified eight previous cultural resource studies conducted within the project area. No archaeological sites were identified within the project boundary.

Since no cultural resources were identified within the project area as a result of the record search and literature review, no impacts are expected to occur as part of the proposed project; and no further work for cultural resources is recommended.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, the following guidelines are recommended.

In the event that unanticipated cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the significance of the find. In the case that previously undiscovered resources are identified during construction activities, excavations within 50 feet of the find shall be temporarily halted or diverted. If the qualified archaeologist determines the find to be significant, construction activities can resume after the find is assessed and mitigated accordingly.

In the event that the discovery of human remains occurs during ground-disturbing activities, the following regulations must be followed. California State law (California Health and Safety Code 7050.5) and federal law and regulations (Archaeological Resources Protection Act [ARPA], 16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 470 and 43 Code of Federal Regulations, [CFR] 7, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA] 25 U.S.C. 3001 and 43 CFR 10, and Public Lands, Interior 43 CFR 8365.1-7) require a defined protocol if human remains are discovered in the state of California regardless if the remains are modern or archaeological. Upon discovery of human remains, all work within a minimum of 200 feet of the remains must cease immediately, and the County Coroner must be notified. The appropriate land manager/owner or the site shall also be notified of the discovery. If the remains are located on federal lands, the federal land manager(s), federal law enforcement, and/or federal archaeologist should also be notified. If the human remains are determined by the Coroner to be prehistoric, the appropriate federal archaeologist must be called. The archaeologist will initiate the proper procedures under ARPA and/or NAGPRA. If the remains can be determined to be Native American, the steps as outlined in NAGPRA 43 CFR 10.6 *Inadvertent Discoveries* must be followed.

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**CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX A – CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**



## **APPENDIX B – NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LAND FILES**



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION  
Environmental and Cultural 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



December 27, 2018

Lauren DeOliveira  
Chambers Group

Sent by Email to: [Ideoliveira@chambersgroupinc.com](mailto:Ideoliveira@chambersgroupinc.com)

RE: 21131 Avalon K-12 Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. DeOliveira:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 573-1033.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment