APPENDIX B
Cultural/Paleontological Resources Report

minimum 6-inch load bearing base per code requirements to accommodate stacked shipping containers, at a maximum of two containers high.

The project proposes to retain and modify an existing building located in the southeast corner of the project site for office use. The existing structure would receive a 654-square foot addition as well as an interior remodel to support project operations. The exterior of the building would include an ADA-accessible ramp, covered bench, and signage.

Additional site improvements would include on-site parking stalls for trucks, vehicles, and bicycles; zero-emission charge stations for on-site trucks; plugins for refrigerated container charging; new drought-resistant landscape buffers; and fencing and railing. Implementation of the proposed project would provide additional support for the global and regional supply chain, propel POLB and the City toward more environmentally sustainable design and practices, and provide additional employment opportunities in the City.

The maximum depth of ground disturbance associated with project construction is expected to reach 18 inches below ground surface (bgs) for the structure addition footings, and 3 to 5 feet bgs for the utility cap-off, light pole, and fence excavations.

PROJECT AREA

The project area, identified as the maximum extent of ground disturbance, is identified as 1711 Harbor Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 7432-015-011) and 1515 West 17th Street (APNs 7432-014-022, 7432-014-025, and 7432-014-030) (**Attachment 1)**.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project is located on the western end of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. Northwest-trending mountain ranges and valleys following faults branching from the San Andreas Fault distinguish the Peninsular Ranges province. The Peninsular Ranges are bound to the east by the Colorado Desert and extend north to the San Bernardino–Riverside County line (Norris and Webb 1976), west into the submarine continental shelf, and south to the California state line. The project area is located within the lower portion of the Los Angeles River watershed in the southwestern block of the Los Angeles Basin.

Geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as young alluvium (Qya2) dating from the late Pleistocene to Holocene (129,000 years ago to present) and are composed of poorly consolidated, poorly sorted, floodplain deposits of clays, silts, and sands (Saucedo et al. 2016).

Soils in the project area, as mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) consist of the Urban land-Metz complex (NRCS 2022). This soil unit is composed of well-drained, discontinuous human-transported material over mixed alluvium derived from granite and/or

sedimentary rock. The Urban Land-Metz soil is located on a floodplain landform. Urban Land typically consists of areas with high population density in a largely built environment, which is the most common description of the land surrounding the Los Angeles River corridor. According to the NRCS, human-transported materials, human-altered materials, or minimally altered or intact "native" soils can significantly change existing soils and exhibit a wide variety of conditions and properties (NRCS 2022)

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The methods and results of the SCCIC records search, literature, historical map and aerial photo review, local historical group consultation, archaeological sensitivity analysis, pedestrian survey, and CRHR evaluation are presented below.

SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER

Michael Baker International staff conducted a cultural resources records search of the project area and a half-mile search radius on September 26, 2022. The SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, is part of the California Historical Resources Information System, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The SCCIC is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for Los Angeles County. As part of the records search and background research, the following federal and state inventories were reviewed:

- National Register of Historic Places (National Register) (NPS 2022).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 2022a).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2022b).
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (OHP 2012) for Los Angeles County.
- Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP 2022c). The directory includes resources reviewed for eligibility for the National Register and the California Historical Landmarks programs through federal and state environmental compliance laws, and resources nominated under federal and state registration programs, including the National Register, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest in Los Angeles County.

Results

No cultural resources were identified within the project area, and eight cultural resources were identified within the half-mile search radius, as summarized below (**Table 1**). The resources include residential, commercial, utility, recreational, and industrial buildings. No archaeological resources were identified.

Table 1: Previously Documented Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Miles of the Project Area

Primary/ Trinomial No.	Resource Name	Address/ Location	Type	OHP Status Code/ Eligibility Status	Proximity to Project Area
19-187181	Unknown	1444 W. 20th Street	Bungalow	Not evaluated	0.27 mile
19-187686	Building 5302, Basketball Court	South of Williams Street	Recreational Facility	6Z - Found ineligible for National Register, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation	0.5 mile
19-188864	Long Beach-1/Motor/Pump Building (Long Beach Main Pumping Plant)	1238 W. 16th Street	Public utility building	6Z - Found ineligible for National Register, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation	0.18 mile
19-188865	Long Beach-2/Storage Yard	1258 W.16th Street	Commercial building	6Z - Found ineligible for National Register, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation	0.15 mile
19-188866	Long Beach-3/Machine Shop (M & S Machinery)	1590 Fashion Avenue	Commercial building	6Z - Found ineligible for National Register, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation	0.14 mile
19-188867	Long Beach-4/Commercial suites (Magna Mechanical Specialties)	1570 Fashion Avenue	Commercial building	6Z - Found ineligible for National Register, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation	0.15 mile
19-190588	Port of Long Beach Smokehouses	1335 W 11th Street	Industrial building	6Z - Found ineligible for National Register, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation	0.5 mile
19-192743	1601 San Francisco Avenue	1601 San Francisco Avenue	Commercial/ Industrial	6Z - Found ineligible for National Register, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation	0.44 mile

No previous cultural resources studies have been identified within the project area, and 11 previous cultural resources studies have been identified within the half-mile search radius, as summarized below (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Previous Cultural Resource Studies Within 0.5 Miles of the Project Area

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Report Title	Identified Cultural Resources in Project Area?
LA-00083	Rosen, Martin D.	1975	*Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of the Joint Outfall System's Improvements on Sewer Treatment Plants and Installation Routes for New Large Diameter Sewers, Los Angeles County*	No
LA-00358	Stickel, Gary E.	1976	*An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California*	No
LA-02862	Hector, Susan M., William Manley, and Carson Anderson	1993	*Historic and Archaeological Inventory and Eligibility Survey or Savannah and Cabrillo Family Housing, Naval Station Long Beach, California Contract N68711-92-m-48*	No
LA-03102	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	1994	*The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report*	No
LA-04130	Anonymous	1984	*Los Angeles-long Beach Harbors Landfill Development and Channel Improvement Studied Cultural Resources Appendix*	No
LA-06062	Sylvia, Barbara	2001	*Highway Project to Cold Plane and Overlay With Rubberized Asphalt Concrete Type G on the Mainline and Ramps Along Route 710 Between the Pico Avenue Northbound On-ramp and the Route 1 Separation.*	No
LA-07908	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2006	*Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed Royal Street Communications LLC. Wireless Telecommunications Site La0536a (west PCH/Santa Fe Avenue), Located at 1700 Santa Fe Avenue, Long Beach, California 90813*	No

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Report Title	Identified Cultural Resources in Project Area?
LA-11993	O'Neill, Laura	2012	*Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange*	No
LA-12389	Chasteen, Carrie	2012	*Identification and Evaluation of Smokehouses Port of Long Beach Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California*	No
LA-12808	Chasteen, Carrie, Tiffany Clark, Richard Hanes, and Michael Mirro	2014	*Cultural Resources Study of the Wilmington Oil and Gas Field, Los Angeles County, California in Support of Analysis of Oil and Gas Well Stimulation Treatments in California Environmental Impact Report*	No
LA-13150	Strudwick, Ivan H.	2013	*Archaeological Survey of the 9.8-Acre California State University Long Beach Foundation Project*	No

LITERATURE, HISTORICAL MAP, AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

Michael Baker International staff reviewed literature and historical maps for historical information regarding the project area and the vicinity. Below is a list of resources reviewed, followed by a narrative description of the results for the project area.

- Downey, Calif. 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1896)
- Downey, Calif. 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1943)
- Wilmington, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1923)
- Long Beach, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1949)
- Long Beach, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1964)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: Flight C-236, Frame K-6 (UCSB 1928)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: Flight C-9114, Frame 396 (UCSB 1944)
- "Map of Long Beach, Volume 3" (Sanborn Maps 1950)
- "Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium" (Byrd and Raab 2007)
- "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology" (Wallace 1955)
- "Paradise or Purgatory: Environments, Past and Present" (Vellanoweth and Grenda 2002)
- "Environmental Imperatives Reconsidered: Demographic Crises in Western North America During the Medieval Climatic Anomaly" (Jones et al. 2004)
- "Gabrielino" (Bean and Smith 1978)
- *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles* (McCawley 1996)

Results

Traditional models of the prehistory of California hypothesize that its first inhabitants were the big game-hunting Paleoindians who lived at the close of the last Ice Age (~11,000 years before present [BP] through the early Holocene 7,600 BP). As the environment warmed and dried, Ice Age megafauna died out, requiring adaption to coastal resources by groups to survive. The coastal tool manifestation of Paleoindian people is the San Dieguito Complex and within a lifeway known as the Paleocoastal Tradition. Along the coast, rising sea levels created bays and estuaries. Groups adopted marine subsistence including fish and shellfish. These resulting shell middens contain flaked cobble tools, metates, manos, discoidals, and flexed burials and allowed for a semi-sedentary lifestyle (Byrd and Raab 2007).

During the middle Holocene (7,600–3,650 BP), conditions continued to warm and dry. Inhabitants practiced a mixed food procurement strategy with emphasis of shellfish and hard seeds. This shift in subsistence is what Wallace (1955) named the Millingstone Horizon. Characteristics of the middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish, flexed burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, discoidals, and crescentics.

Characteristics of the late Holocene (3,650–233 BP) include the increased dependence on mortar and pestle for food processing, a change to more complex and elaborate mortuary behaviors, and the introduction of the bow and arrow and ceramic technologies toward the end of the late Holocene. Marine resource exploitation proliferated and diversified. The climate fluctuated with periods of drought alternating with cooler and moister periods (Vellanoweth and Grenda 2002; Byrd and Raab 2007; Jones et al. 2004). This resulted in dynamic regional cultural patterns with considerable local variation. Settlement strategies shifted toward permanent settlement during this period.

The project area is located within the boundaries of Gabrielino Indians' territory. The name "Gabrielino" was given by the Spanish to the Indians that lived within the boundaries of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Generally, their territory included all the Los Angeles Basin, parts of the Santa Ana and Santa Monica Mountains, along the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Canyon in the north, and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The Gabrielino spoke a dialect of the Cupan group of the Takic language family. The Gabrielino lived in autonomous villages often connected by trail utilizing drainages such as the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers. Each village had access to hunting, collecting, and fishing areas (Bean and Smith 1978). The closest Gabrielino placenames are Swaanga, which is located 1.4 miles west of the project area, and Ahwaanga, which is located 2.5 miles east of the project area (McCawley 1996).

The project area is depicted as part of Rancho Los Cerritos in 1896. By 1923, a large industrial structure is depicted within the project area (USGS 1923). By 1928, the same large building (Golden State Woolen Mills Factory) is depicted on historical aerial imagery (UCSB 1928). Historical aerials

show the property at 1711 Harbor Avenue in its current configuration including a sawtooth building complex fronting W. 17th Street and Caspian Avenue. The boiler room and water tower near the center of the complex are visible, as well as the residence with the L-shaped plan at the southeast corner of the lot. The surrounding area is still relatively rural, although the land has been platted for development as evidenced by the rectilinear street grid. Over the next two decades, urban and industrial development continued within the vicinity of the project, including the construction of more streets, structures, and highways (UCSB 1944; USGS 1943, 1949). By 1950, Sanborn maps show that the project area contains the same grouping of buildings that were visible in the 1928 aerial photographs.

The 1950 Sanborn maps also indicate that the property was occupied by the Kit Trailer Manufacturing Company (Sanborn Maps 1950). The company specialized in the manufacturing of mobile homes. During the early post-World War II era, infill development in the form of manufacturing plants, large warehouses, and blocks of small storage facilities contributed to the area's industrial character. Since the early 1950s, however, development north of the Pacific Coast Highway has become largely residential, while the project area has remained an industrial district due to its proximity to the Long Beach harbor and its shipping facilities. The same property at 1711 Harbor Avenue is currently occupied by Custom Fiberglass Manufacturing Company, DBA Snug Top. The company manufactures camper shells.

LOCAL HISTORICAL GROUP CONSULTATION

Michael Baker International prepared a letter and figures describing the project and sent a copy via email to the Historical Society of Long Beach on September 19, 2022. The letter requested information or concerns regarding historical resources within the project area (**Attachment 2**). No response has been received to date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

On September 9, 2022, Michael Baker International archaeologist Marcel Young conducted an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area. All areas of the exposed ground surface were walked over in transects spaced approximately 3 meters apart. The entirety of the project area displayed surficial disturbances, low ground visibility, and no native vegetation. The project area consists of a highly disturbed built environment. Of the soil that was exposed, little to no native intact sediments were identified. The soil consisted of sandy loam with gravel, cement, and asphalt inclusions, as well as the presence of modern refuse. No archaeological resources were identified within the project area during the survey.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT SURVEY

On September 9, 2022, Michael Baker International conducted a survey of the property to assess the existing buildings and structures and noted the current condition, construction, and materials. Documentation included photographs and field notes, and photographs were incorporated into the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms (**Attachment 3**).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The soils of the project area have been heavily impacted by historic and modern development upon the surface and in the near-surface sediments. Though the soil sits upon Holocene-age sediment, they all are mapped as Urban Land-Metz (NRCS 2022). Urban Land is heavily modified through the creation of fills, soil import and construction. It typically is of low sensitivity for significant prehistoric resources though it can contain significant historic period resources. The SCCIC records search and pedestrian survey identified no prehistoric or historical resources within or in the vicinity of the project area. Previously recorded resources within a half-mile radius of the project area are all historic built environment structures (see Table 1).

The buried site sensitivity of the project area has also likely been negatively impacted by close proximity to the Los Angeles River. The river flooded numerous times in the twentieth century, sometimes with great impact upon the inhabitants living along its banks. Events such as the late March to early February 1938 flood dramatically overran the natural and man-made channelized banks of the river to cover 108,000 acres, destroyed substantial concrete structures, caused millions of dollars in property damage, moved the river's natural channel up to a mile, and removed and redeposited massive amounts of soil and alluvium (KCET 2012). The 1938 flood was only considered a 50-year flood. Larger one-hundred year and one-thousand-year flood regimes could have had even greater impacts upon archaeology sites along the channel. Though the river may have provided many natural resources during prehistoric times and would have been a corridor for human movement, it could be an ever-changing area in prehistory with annually changing banks, and deposition and removal of soil and alluvium. Vellanoweth and Grenda (2002) cited an 1862 flood in which the Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, and Santa Ana River combined to create an 18-mile-wide river flowing into the Pacific Ocean between Signal Hill and Huntington Beach.

The project area has low sensitivity for significant or potentially significant cultural deposits, such as prehistoric or historic period archaeology sites, as a result of historic and modern development and the negative impacts to the integrity of archaeological sites from the Los Angeles River flooding.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER EVALUATION

A description and history of the Golden State Woolen Mills Factory property at 1711 Harbor Avenue is included in the DPR forms in **Attachment 3**. Below is a summary of the evaluation of the property for potential listing in the CRHR.

Criterion 1 – The Golden State Woolen Mills Factory lacks an important association with any events significant in California's history and cultural heritage. Although the property has a direct association with the original owner and occupant of the property, the Golden State Woolen Mills Factory and later the Kit Manufacturing Company, research did not indicate that the factory's specific contribution to the industrial and economic development of Long Beach or the state of

California was significant. As such, the property lacks sufficient associative significance to meet CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 – The property lacks a significant association with the productive life of any person important in our past. Although the property is associated with officers of two companies with historical ties to the industrial buildings at 1711 Harbor Avenue—including C. H. Eyer, V. R. G. Wilbur, A. L. Taft, and W. K. Kyer of the Golden State Woolen Mills company and Bud Kruse of the Kit Trailer Manufacturing Company—research did not indicate that their individual contributions to the economic development of Long Beach rose to the level of significance needed to meet CRHR Criterion 2 (Long Beach Telegram 1922a: 44; 1922c:25; Long Beach Press Telegram 1959: 29). As such, the property at 1711 Harbor lacks sufficient associative significance to meet CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 – The property does not fully embody the distinctive characteristics of an early 1920s daylight factory, and the office building lacks architectural distinction as an early twentieth-century Craftsman-style building. While the industrial building complex retains some of the character-defining features of a daylight factory—including its sawtooth roof, parallel bands of roof skylights, enframed metal-sash glazed walls with pivoting awning-type windows, and metal roof—other critical elements are no longer visible (such as the original brick walls, which have been entirely covered with stucco) or have been altered by modern replacements. Similarly, the building at the southeast corner of the property currently used as an office has been substantially altered with a large addition and non-historic stucco wall cladding on its exterior walls. Due to these alterations, the building does not fully embody the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style. Additionally, the available research did not indicate that any of the resources on the property were the work of an important creative individual or possessed high artistic value. Online research failed to identify the name of the original architect (City of Long Beach 2022; PCAD 2022). Newspaper research, however, did reveal that the builder of the industrial buildings at 1711 Harbor Avenue was the Long Beach Brick Company, but it did not indicate that the company made advancements in the manufacturing of bricks or developed innovative brick building construction methods (Long Beach Telegram 1922b: 55; Long Beach Press Telegram 1906: 10; Long Beach Daily Telegram 1913a: 8; 1913b: 7). Because the property at 1711 Harbor Avenue lacks architectural distinction and high artistic values, and is not known to be the work of an important creative individual, it does not possess sufficient design or construction value to meet CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion 4 – The property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. As a property constructed in the early 1920s, it is not likely to yield important information about brick construction methods, steel structural systems, sawtooth roof designs, or enframed steel sash window walls. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the property lacks significance under CRHR Criterion 4.

In conclusion, the former Golden State Woolen Mills factory at 1711 Harbor Avenue lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the CRHR. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and is able to convey its significance. In the specific case of the subject property, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial because the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity. Consequently, the evaluation determined that the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under 14 CCR § 15064.5(a).

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The records search results, literature review, and sensitivity analysis are presented below.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCHES AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The geology of Long Beach has been mapped by Jennings (1962) at a scale of 1:250,000 and by Saucedo et al. (2016) at a scale of 1:100,000. The project area is located south of the Pacific Coast Highway, west of Harbor Avenue, east of Caspian Avenue, and north of West 17th Street in Long Beach. Geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as young alluvium (Qya2 of Saucedo et al. 2016) dating from the late Pleistocene to Holocene (129,000 years ago to present), and are composed of poorly consolidated, poorly sorted, floodplain deposits of clays, silts, and sands (Saucedo et al. 2016). Deposits from the Holocene Epoch (less than 11,700 years ago) can contain remains of animals and plants; however, only those from the early to middle Holocene (older than about 5,000 radiocarbon years) are considered scientifically important or significant (SVP 2010). Holocene-age deposits may overlie older alluvium of Pleistocene age at unknown but potentially shallow depths. Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits are also potentially present in the project area and have yielded scientifically important fossils elsewhere in the region, including mammoths, camels, and fish at various depths below current ground surface (**Tables 3** and **4**).

The NHMLAC completed a paleontology collection records search for locality and specimen data on August 28, 2022 (**Attachment 4**). The records search did not find any previously known fossil localities within the project area. However, NHMLAC staff identified six localities bearing invertebrate and vertebrate fossils within 5 miles of the project area from similar sedimentary deposits as those found on the project (**Table 3**).

Table 3 – Previously Recorded Paleontological Resources from NHMLAC Records Search

Collection Number	Taxa	Formation	Intervals	Depth	Distance to Project Area
LACM IP 2626	Invertebrates	Unknown Formation	Pleistocene	Unknown	~4 miles SW

Collection Number	Taxa	Formation	Intervals	Depth	Distance to Project Area
LACM VP 3550	Fish, camels, seals	Palos Verdes Sand	Pleistocene	48 feet bgs	~1 miles SE
LACM VP 3268	Elephant relatives	San Pedro Sand	Pleistocene	Unknown	~5 miles W
LACM VP 4129	Elephant relatives, camels	Undetermined Formation (sand)	Pleistocene	24 feet bgs	~2.5 miles N
LACM VP 3319	Mammoths	Unnamed Formation	Pleistocene	30 feet bgs	~3 miles N
LACM VP 4587	Sloth/anteater relatives, carnivores, marine mammals	Unknown Formation	Pleistocene	Unknown, collected from dredging	~2.5 miles S

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

Michael Baker International conducted supplemental paleontological records searches within 5 miles of the project area using the following databases:

- University of California Museum of Paleontology Locality Search (UCMP 2022).
- San Diego Natural History Museum Collection Database (SDNHM 2022).
- The Paleobiology Database (PBDB 2022).
- FAUNMAP Database (FAUNMAP 2022).

While these databases showed no previously identified fossil-bearing localities within the project area, several localities have been reported within 5 miles of the project area containing several groups of vertebrate and invertebrate fossils (**Table 4**).

Table 4 – Previously Recorded Paleontological Resources from Online Databases

Collection	Taxa	Formation	Intervals	Distance to Project Area
PBDB	Marine mammals	Unknown Formation	Middle to late Pleistocene	~2 miles S
PBDB	Dolphins, rays	Palos Verdes Sand	Middle to late Pleistocene	~4 miles W
PBDB	Snails	Palos Verdes Sand	Late Pleistocene	~5 miles NW

Collection	Taxa	Formation	Intervals	Distance to Project Area
PBDB	Seals, marine mammals, amphibians, turtles, sloths, rabbits, squirrels, mice, dogs, otters, large cats, mammoths, horses, camels, deer, antelopes, bisons, whales, sharks, rays, frogs, salamanders, ducks, falcons, vultures, auks, gulls, cormorants, birds	San Pedro Sand	Middle to late Pleistocene	~5 miles W
PBDB	Snails, bivalves, whales, sharks, rays, bony fishes, amphibians, turtles, mice, dogs, seals, mammoths, horses, deer, antelopes	Palos Verdes Sand	Late Pleistocene	~5 miles W
PBDB	Tapirs, horses, marine mammals, bony fishes, amphibians, snakes, turtles, lizards, ducks, birds	Unknown Formation	Middle to late Pleistocene	~5 miles W
PBDB	Bony fishes, sharks, rays, bivalves	Unknown sandstone	Latest Pliocene	~5 miles NE
PBDB	Snails, clams, oysters, scallops, scaphopods, barnacles, crabs	Palos Verdes Sand	Late Pleistocene	~5 miles E
PBDB	Snails, clams, scallops	San Pedro Sand	Middle Pleistocene	~5 miles E
SDNHM	Snails	Palos Verdes Sand	Pleistocene	~5 miles SW
SDNHM	Birds	Marine terrace deposits	Pleistocene	~5 miles SW
FAUNMAP	Unspecified assemblage	Unknown Formation	Middle to late Pleistocene	~5 miles SW
UCMP	Snails	Unknown Formation within Long Beach	Unknown	<8 miles from site

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The NHMLAC records search results indicate that potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area since the same Pleistocene-age deposits outside of the project area have contained fossils. The Holocene-age deposits in the project area have a low sensitivity, but

Pleistocene-age alluvial sediments may underlie these younger sediments at a relatively shallow depth. Therefore, sediments in the project area are considered to have paleontological sensitivity below the depth of 5 feet.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No historical or archaeological resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a) were identified within the project area as a result of the SCCIC records search, literature, map, and aerial photo review, historical society consultation, pedestrian survey, and CRHR evaluation of the property at 1711 Harbor Avenue. Sensitivity for buried archaeological resources is low due to the historical and modern development of the project. Nonetheless, there is a potential for disturbing previously unknown archaeological resources during excavation into native soil.

The project is moderately sensitive for paleontological resources with sensitivity increasing with depth because relatively shallow Pleistocene-age alluvial sediments may underlie the project area. Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits have yielded scientifically important fossils elsewhere in the region, including mammoths, camels, and fish at various depths below current ground surface. Excavations that extend below the recent disturbances to the project site have the potential to disturb paleontological resources below the depth of 5 feet.

Impacts may be avoided through the implementation of the following recommendations:

> **Archaeological Resources Inadvertent Discovery.** In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered during earth-moving activities, it is recommended that all work within 50 feet be halted until a qualified archaeologist evaluates the findings and makes recommendations. Prehistoric materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, choppers) or obsidian, chert, or quartzite toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash, and charcoal, shellfish remains, and cultural materials); and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones). Historical materials might include wood, stone, or concrete footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, metal, glass, ceramics, and other refuse. The archaeologist may evaluate the find in accordance with state and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, to assess the significance of the find and identify avoidance or other measures as appropriate. If suspected prehistoric or historical archaeological deposits are discovered during construction, all work within the immediate area of the discovery shall be redirected and the find shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983).
>
> If the archaeologist determines that the resource is prehistoric or otherwise Native American in origin or potential significance, then consulting Native American tribes will be contacted to obtain their input as to the significance and treatment of the find. Based on

the recommendations of the qualified archaeologist and the results of consultation with Native American governments, the City of Long Beach shall make a determination, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, whether the find is significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 and therefore constitutes a tribal cultural resource. If the City determines the resource is significant, then a plan of treatment shall be prepared and implemented by the qualified archaeologist as informed by the City's consultation with interested Native American tribal governments.

Human Remains Inadvertent Discovery. If human remains are found, those remains require proper treatment in accordance with State of California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5-7055. Specifically, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 describes the requirements if any human remains are discovered during excavation of a site. As required by state law, the requirements and procedures set forth in Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code would be implemented, including notification of the County coroner. If the coroner determines that the remains are potentially of Native American origin, then the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission. The commission shall identify an individual to be the "most likely descendant." If human remains are found during excavation, excavation must stop in the vicinity of the find and any area that is reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the County coroner has had the opportunity to examine the find and appropriate recommendations have been made for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Paleontological Monitoring. No significant fossils have been previously recovered from the project area, but several vertebrate and invertebrate fossils have been recovered from nearby (within 5 miles of the project) exposures of rock formations known or anticipated to underlie the project. Due to the project's location in a previously well-developed, urbanized region and the minimal ground disturbance expected for this project, it is recommended that the City of Long Beach retain an SVP-qualified paleontologist to monitor or supervise spot-check (part-time) monitoring should excavation occur into native Pleistocene-age soil and bedrock below 5 feet in depth. Ground disturbance refers to activities that would impact subsurface geologic deposits, such as grading, excavation, boring, etc. Activities taking place in current topsoil or within previously disturbed fill sediments, e.g., clearing, grubbing, pavement rehabilitation, do not require paleontological monitoring. Bedrock can occur at varying depths depending on the portion of the project area.

In the event that paleontological resources are encountered during earth-disturbing activities, all construction activities in the area of the find shall be temporarily halted and a qualified paleontologist shall evaluate the find to determine the appropriate treatment in accordance with SVP guidelines for identification, evaluation, disclosure, avoidance,

recovery, and/or curation, as appropriate. Any fossils recovered during mitigation shall be deposited to an accredited and permanent scientific institution.

A qualified professional paleontologist is a professional with a graduate degree in paleontology, geology, or related field, with demonstrated experience in the vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical paleontology of California, as well as at least one year of full-time professional experience, or equivalent specialized training in paleontological research (i.e., the identification of fossil deposits, application of paleontological field and laboratory procedures and techniques, and curation of fossil specimens), and at least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American paleontology (SVP 2010).

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

This memorandum was prepared by Michael Baker International Senior Archaeologist Kholood Abdo, Senior Paleontologist Peter Kloess, Senior Architectural Historian Monte Kim, and Archaeologist Maximilian van Rensselaer, and was reviewed by Senior Cultural Resources Manager Margo Nayyar.

Kholood Abdo, RPA, Senior Archaeologist has 26 years of experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. Her experience includes writing technical reports, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and CEQA compliance documents. She has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and data recovery, and monitoring at sites throughout California and Arizona since 1999. In her current capacity as senior archaeologist and laboratory director, Ms. Abdo oversees the processing, analysis, and curation of artifact collections from both prehistoric and historical sites. Her cultural material analysis experience includes flaked and ground stone lithics, glass, prehistoric and historic ceramic, and bead analysis. Ms. Abdo meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology.

Peter A. Kloess, Principal Investigator—Paleontology, is a principal investigator and paleontologist with over 20 years of experience in paleontology, with 7 years in paleontology mitigation. His experience includes private and public consultation, field monitoring, excavation, and laboratory research on projects across the western United States, predominantly in California. He has consulting experience with a range of projects, including construction, transportation, utility, transmission, monitoring, and surveys, as well as expertise recovering a diversity of fossils from project sites, such as marine invertebrates, microfossils, plants, small mammals, and birds, large marine and terrestrial mammals, and dinosaurs. He also has extensive experience in paleontological museum collections and lab settings. He has worked on and co-led scientific excavations of large mammals and dinosaurs in California, Utah, New Mexico, and Montana. Mr. Kloess has served as a lab preparator and assistant curator for paleontology museums in California and Montana, where his duties included manual preparation of specimens, casting, jacketing,

public outreach, cataloging, and curation. He meets the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's standards for paleontological Principal Investigator.

Monte Kim, PhD, Senior Architectural Historian, has over 20 years of professional experience inventorying, evaluating, and assessing effects on resources within the historic built environment. Mr. Kim meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in history and architectural history and has experience in all phases of regulatory compliance under Section 106 of the NHPA, Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, NEPA, and CEQA.

Maximilian van Rensselaer, RA, Archaeologist, has worked in cultural resource management since 2013. He has more than eight years of experience recording, excavating, and evaluating historic properties. He has worked in Nevada, California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Kentucky. Mr. van Rensselaer specializes in applying Section 106 of the NHPA. His other skills include geospatial information science (GIS) and NEPA desktop analysis. He is currently pursuing a master of professional studies degree in cultural and heritage resource management and a GIS graduate certificate at the University of Maryland.

Margo Nayyar, Senior Cultural Resources Manager, is a senior architectural historian with 12 years of cultural management experience in California, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Texas, and Mississippi. Her experience includes built environment surveys, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the National and California Registers, and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, including identification studies, finding of effect documents, memorandum of agreements, programmatic agreements, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey mitigation documentation. She prepares cultural resources sections for CEQA environmental documents, including infill checklists, initial studies, and environmental impact reports, as well as NEPA environmental documents, including environmental impact statements and environmental assessments. She also specializes in municipal preservation planning, historic preservation ordinance updates, Native American consultation, and provision of Certified Local Government training to interested local governments. She develops Survey 123 and Esri Collector applications for large-scale historic resources surveys, and authors National Register nomination packets. Ms. Nayyar meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

Sincerely,

Kholood Abdo, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Monte Kim, PhD

Senior Architectural Historian

Maximilian van Rensselaer, RA
Archaeologist

Peter A. Kloess, MS
Principal Investigator/Paleontologist

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Figures

Attachment 2 – Local Historical Group Consultation

Attachment 3 – DPR 523 series forms

Attachment 4 –NHMLAC Paleontological Record Search

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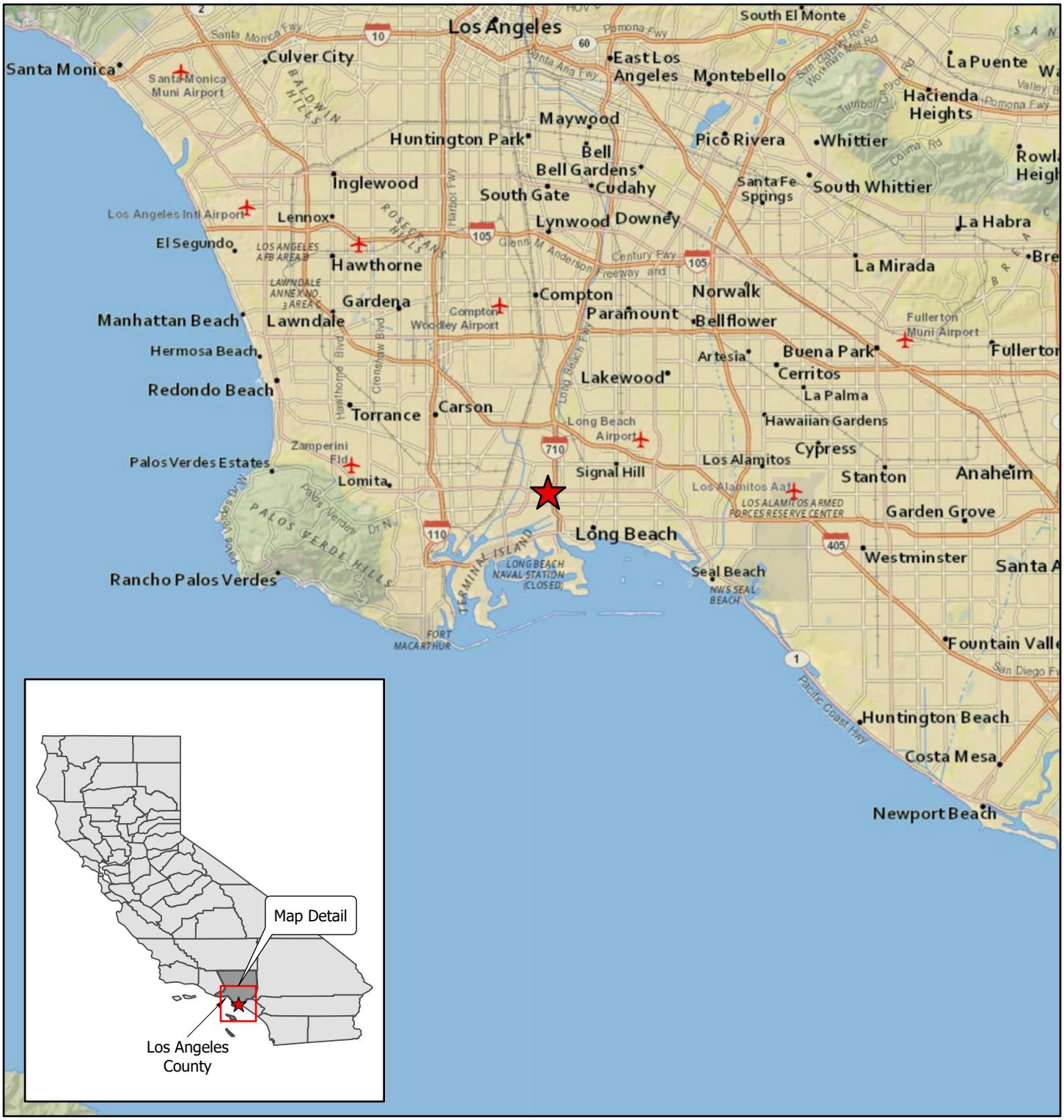
Attachment 1

Figures



Project Location

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

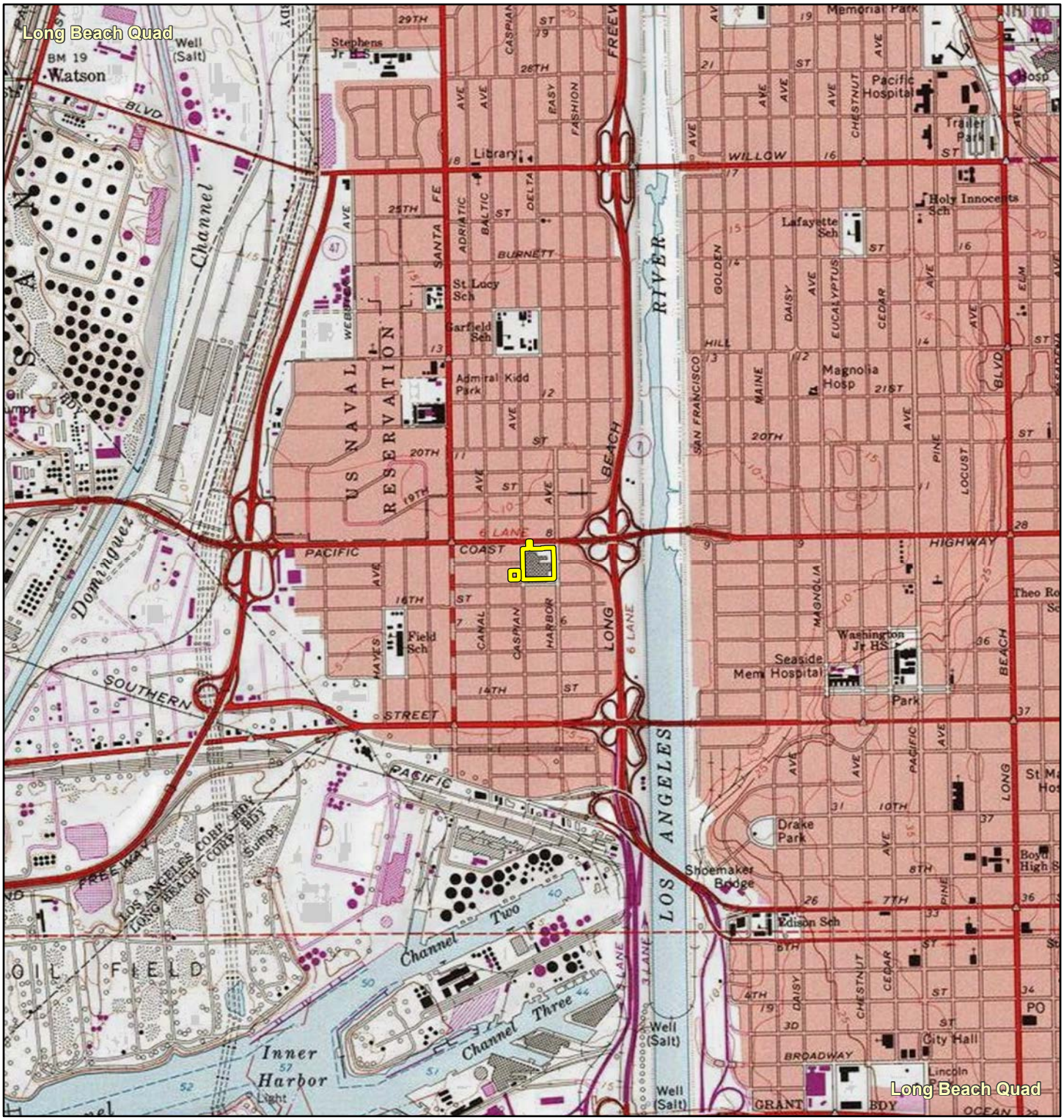
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Long Beach, California*

GREEN TRUCKING FACILITY AND CONTAINER STORAGE PROJECT LONG BEACH, CA

Regional Vicinity

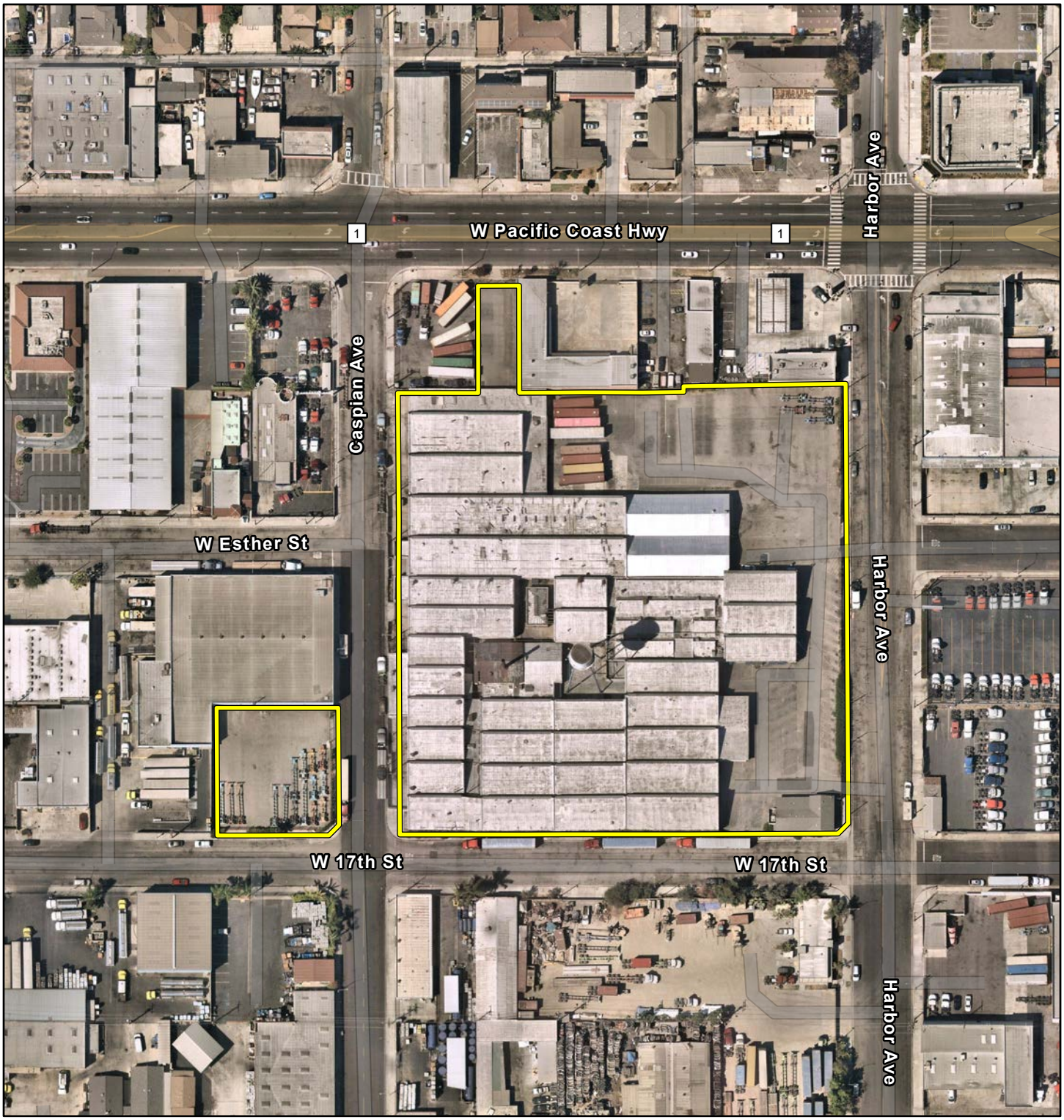
Figure 1



GREEN TRUCKING FACILITY AND CONTAINER STORGAE PROJECT LONG BEACH, CA

Project Vicinity

Figure 2



Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 50 100 200 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2021 Nearmap Imagery: *Long Beach, California*

GREEN TRUCKING FACILITY AND CONTAINER STORAGE PROJECT LONG BEACH, CA

Project Area

Figure 3

Attachment 2

Local Historical Group Consultation

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

September 19, 2022

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF LONG BEACH
4260 Atlantic Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90807
Attn: Jen Malone
Research Manager
Via email: Jenm@hslb.org

RE: Local Historical Group Consultation For The Green Facility And Container Storage Project, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Malone,

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Green Facility And Containers Storage Project (Project) located in Long Beach, Los Angeles, California as depicted on the accompanying figures (see **Attachment 1**).

The Green Trucking Facility and Container Storage Project (project) would occur on two properties; one located at 1711 Harbor Avenue and the other at 1515 West 17th Street. These two properties make up the project site. The project site is currently developed with buildings, storage areas, surface parking, and ancillary infrastructure, including a water tower, for commercial and industrial uses associated with the former operations of the Custom Fiberglass Manufacturing Company DBA Snug Top (Snug Top).

The proposed project would include the demolition of the existing buildings and associated equipment on-site to construct a storage yard facility for the temporary stowage of shipping containers en route to and from the Port of Long Beach (POLB). The project would include approximately 210 container stalls, double-stacked, to accommodate 420 shipping containers at 1711 Harbor Avenue and approximately 10 stalls, double-stacked, to accommodate 20 shipping containers at 1515 West 17th Street, for a total of 220 stalls. All shipping container stalls would be topped with a minimum six-inch load-bearing base per code requirements to accommodate stacked shipping containers, at a maximum of two containers high.

An existing building located on the southeast corner of the project site is to remain and would be renovated to serve as an office building. Additional site improvements would include on-site parking for trucks, vehicles, and bicycles, zero-emission charge stations for on-site trucks, plugins for refrigerated container charging, new drought-resistant landscape buffers, and fencing and railing. Project implementation would include two Conditional Use Permits (one for each property) and a Lot Merger for consolidation of the three parcels that comprise 1515 West 17th Street.

3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
P: (916) 361-8384 F: (916) 361-1574

Implementation of the proposed project would provide additional support for the global and regional supply chain, propel POLB and the City toward more environmentally sustainable design and practices, and provide additional employment opportunities in the City.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical resources within the project site. This is not a research request; it is solely a request for public input related to any concerns that the Historical Society of Long Beach may have pertaining to historical resources. If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at your earliest convenience at Kholood.Abdo@mbakerintl.com or at (909) 974-4975.

Sincerely,

Kholood Abdo, M.A., RPA

Attachment: Project Location Figures

Attachment 3

DPR 523 Series Forms

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Golden State Woolen Mills Factory

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

- ***a. County** Los Angeles
- ***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Long Beach, Calif.* **Date** **T** 4 South; **R** 13 West; **Sec** 26, 35 S.B.B.M
- c. Address: 1711 Harbor Avenue City Long Beach Zip 90813
- d. UTM: Zone 11S 387845 mE/ 3739389 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: APN 7432-015-011, 7432-014-022, 7432-014-025, 7432-014-030 Elevation: 5 feet above mean sea level.

***P3a. Description:**

This large urban parcel (APN 7432-015-011) contains a complex of industrial buildings, a stand-alone office building, and a water tower and tank with a street address of 1711 Harbor Avenue. The main resource on the property is a large, one-story industrial building originally constructed in 1923 as a "daylight factory"—an industrial property type that maximized natural light and ventilation through window walls, pivoting windows, and distinctive roof designs with skylights. The building features an irregular ground plan with an open central area, a concrete slab foundation, steel frame structural system, and brick walls sheathed in non-original cementitious stucco. The building is approximately 300 feet in length along the south elevation facing W. 17th Street, 430 feet in length along the west elevation facing Caspian Avenue, 300 feet in length (including the main and secondary masses of the building) along the north elevation facing the Pacific Coast Highway (US 1), and 330 feet in length (including the main and secondary masses of the building) along the east elevation facing Harbor Avenue. The subject building retains characteristics of the daylight factory typology, including its sawtooth roof profile and skylights clad with corrugated metal sheets. The skylights feature a long continuous ribbon of steel-frame windows that are located on the north side of each roof section. The ribbon of windows are arranged in parallel rows extending across the length of the building along an east-west axis. Other characteristics of the daylight factory that are still visible on the subject building are the metal-framed window walls with multi-light glazing and inset awning type pivoting windows. Most of the glass in the window walls, however, has been replaced with non-original translucent glass, and several of these windows, particularly along the west elevation, have been removed and replaced with metal service doors or filled in completely and covered with stucco to match the existing exterior wall surface. At the center of the property is a 100-foot-tall steel tower supporting a metal water tank and five ancillary buildings, one of which may have been used as a boiler room. Along the perimeter of the factory, a number of additions have been added to the building, including four on the west elevation, one on the north elevation, and two on the east elevation. Overall, the main building, as well as the additions and water tank and tower, appear to be in good condition, while the five ancillary buildings near the center of the property are in fair condition. (Continued on page 4).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial Building HP4. Ancillary Building HP11. Engineering Structure HP39. Other

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☒ Structure

P5a. Photograph

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1: West elevation of the main industrial building at 1711 Harbor Avenue. View northeast.
Date: 9/16/2022

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic
Year built: 1923
Source: Los Angeles County Assessor 2022

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cargomatic
1711 Harbor Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90313

***P8. Recorded by:**
Marcel Young
Michael Baker International
3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***P9. Date Recorded:** 9/9/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: Abdo, Kholood, Peter A. Kloess, Monte Kim, and Maximilian van Rensselaer. 2022. "Cultural and Paleontological Resources Identification Report for the Green Trucking Facility and Container Storage Project, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California." Michael Baker International.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
***Resource Name or #** Golden State Woolen Mills Factory

B1. Historic Name: Golden State Woolen Mills Factory
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Industrial
B4. Present Use: Industrial
***B5. Architectural Style:** Daylight Factory
***B6. Construction History:** The original 117,727-square-foot building was constructed in 1923 by the Long Beach Brick Company (Los Angeles County Assessor 2022; *Long Beach Telegram* 1922b: 55). The corner office building was originally constructed as a residence in 1913 and underwent a substantial remodeling in 1950 (Los Angeles County Assessor 2022). Two warehouses (Photo 7) were added to the northeast corner of the building complex in 2003 (Google Earth 2002, 2003).
***B7. Moved?** ☒**No**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Long Beach Brick Company
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Industrial development **Area:** Long Beach
Period of Significance: 1923 **Property Type:** Industrial Building **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

This former Golden State Woolen Mills factory at 1711 Harbor Avenue does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The property was evaluated in accordance with 14 Cal. Code of Regulations (CCR) § 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) using the criteria outlined in Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5024.1 and determined not to be historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Historic Context

European settlement of the Long Beach area began during the late eighteenth century. In 1771, Spanish missionaries established the Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, which served as the religious center for the surrounding farming community. In 1784, the Spanish governor of California, Pedro Fages, granted 300,000 acres to a Spanish soldier, Manuel Nieto, for his service in the military. This tract became known as the Rancho Los Nietos. Following the death of Manuel Nieto in 1804, the portion of the tract known as Los Coyotes was subdivided among his heirs. Eventually in 1834, Nieto's daughter, Manuela Cota, received a 27,000-acre tract known as Rancho Los Cerritos, which included the western area of Long Beach. In 1843, a merchant from Massachusetts, John Temple, purchased Rancho Los Cerritos and established a lucrative business raising cattle, sheep, and horses. Temple sold Rancho Los Cerritos in 1866 to the Flint, Bixby & Company for $20,000. Jotham Bixby, a brother of one of the company's partners, Lwellyn Bixby, was selected to be the manager of the land. By the late 1870s, Rancho Los Cerritos was under the control of the Bixby family (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2009: 32-33).

Development of the Long Beach area began during the mid-1870s, when Jotham Bixby began selling lots in the Cerritos Colony, which encompassed the area along the west side of the Los Angeles River near Willow Street and Santa Fed Avenue, approximately a mile north of the current property at 1711 Harbor Avenue. Further development in the area occurred with the organization of the Long Beach Land and Water Company, which actively promoted lots in the new town of Long Beach, and the completion of a transcontinental line to Los Angeles in 1887 by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, which brought thousands of middle-class families from the midwestern United States into the region. The real estate boom of the 1880s led to the incorporation of the City of Long Beach on February 10, 1888 (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2009: 34-35).

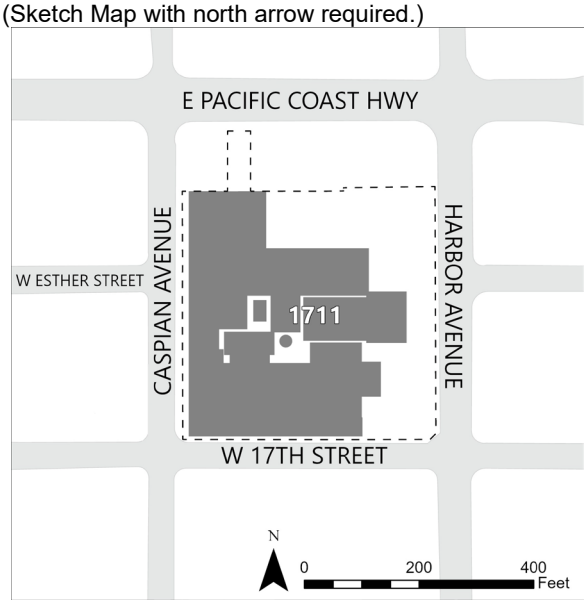
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None
***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet page 8.
B13. Remarks: No known previous surveys of the subject property.

***B14. Evaluator:** Monte Kim, PH.D., Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***Date of Evaluation:** 10/12/2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Required information

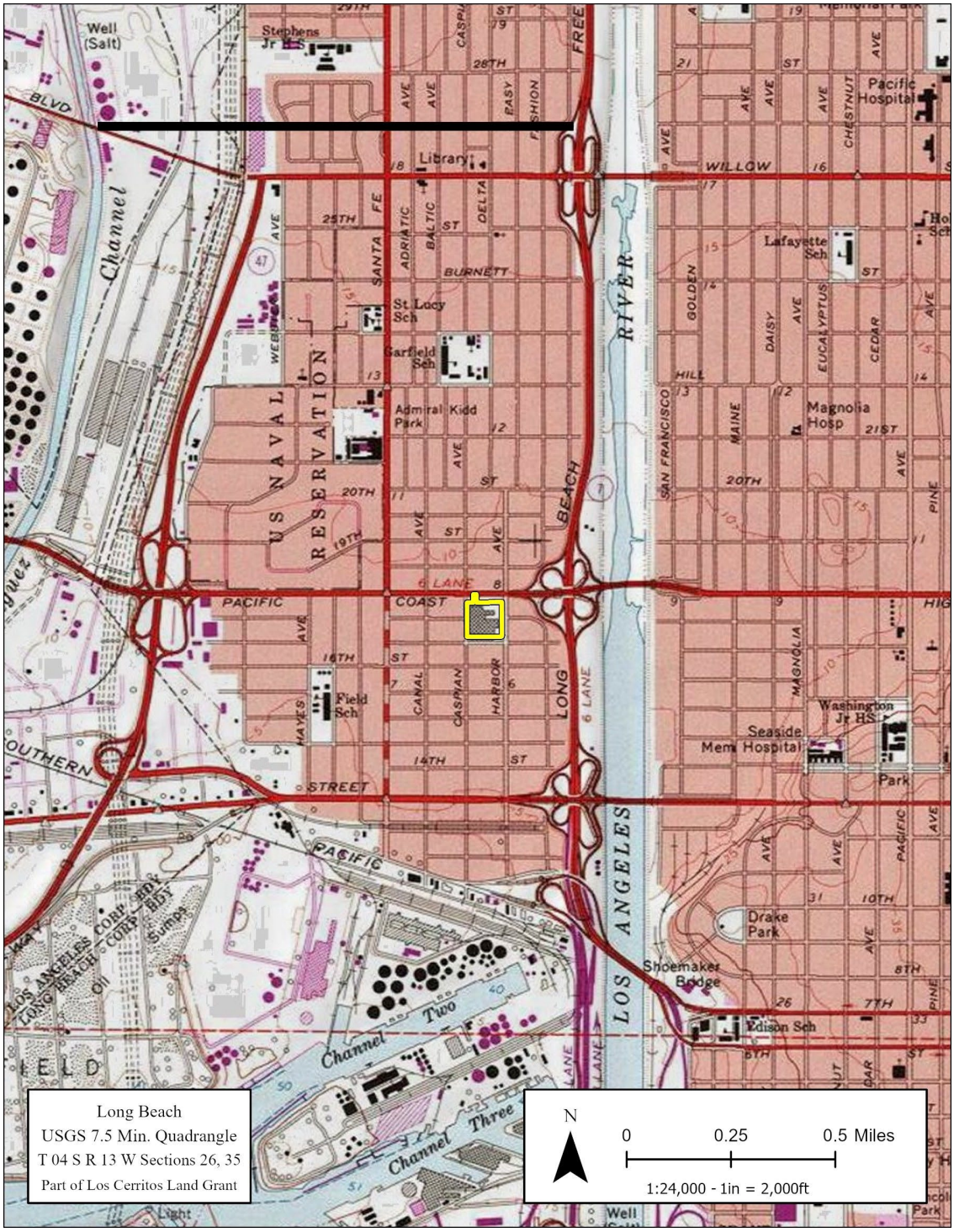
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 3 **of** 12
***Map Name:** *Long Beach, Calif* ***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Resource Name or #** Golden State Woolen Mills Factory
***Date of map:** 1964 (photo revised 1981)



* Required information

***P3a. Description** (continued):

At the southeast corner of the parcel near the intersection of W. 17th Street and Harbor Avenue is the office building. The one-story, 1,680-square-foot, former Craftsman-style residence was constructed in 1913 and was substantially remodeled in 1950 (Los Angeles County Assessor 2022). The building has a rectangular plan, a raised pier-foundation, and a wood-frame structural system that supports a medium-pitched, cross-gabled roof clad with composition shingles. The roof overhang is shallow and displays exposed purlins and rafter tails enclosed with fascia boards. The rectilinear exterior walls are sheathed in non-original cementitious stucco that terminate at a red brick water table punctuated by paired foundation vents. The building is asymmetrically fenestrated with original 1/1-light, double-hung wood-sash windows secured by steel window grills. The main entry is centered along the north elevation of a shed-roof addition and is flanked by horizontally sliding, aluminum-sash windows. A second, rectangular-shaped addition has been appended to the west gable end wall. The building appears to be in overall good condition.

***B10. Significance** (continued):

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the economy of the city turned largely on tourism, with facilities along the beach at the center of this development. It was also becoming evident that the shipping industry would soon rival the tourist-based economy. The discovery of oil in 1921 in the Signal Hill area of Long Beach triggered an influx of workers and a construction boom that also involved the dredging of the Long Beach harbor and the building of new docks, landings, and a breakwater to facilitate the export of oil and the burgeoning shipping industry. With the improvement of the harbor's infrastructure, many new factories, manufacturing plants, and warehouses were constructed in the surrounding areas (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2009: 41, 45, 76).

Among these new facilities was the complex of industrial buildings at 1711 Harbor Avenue, located less than one mile north of the harbor docks. The 1914 Sanborn maps indicate that the California Woolen Manufacturing Company had plans to construct a factory at the corner of Luciene Street (W. 17th Street) and Nadeau Avenue (Caspian Avenue). The proposed building had a structural system consisting of reinforced concrete columns and was fenestrated with windows featuring clear glass set in wood sashes. Near the center of the lot, the company proposed a brick boiler room and a well (Sanborn Maps: 1914). Assessor records indicate that a 1,680-square-foot building on the property was constructed in 1913 (Los Angeles County Assessor 2022). This building had an L-shaped plan and was likely a Craftsman-style residence that was later converted into the extant office building at the corner of W. 17th Street and Harbor Avenue (Sanborn Maps 1914).

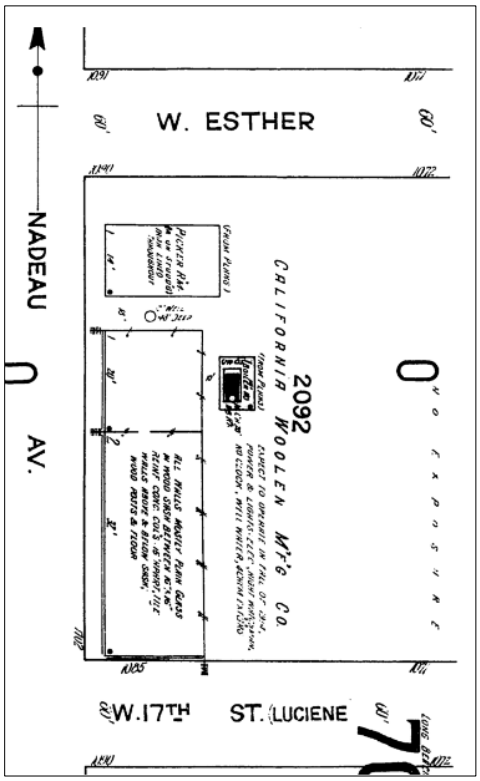


Figure 1. 1914 Sanborn map showing details of the original factory at 1711 Harbor Avenue. (Sanborn Map 1914)

The current industrial building at 1711 Harbor Avenue, however, is not the building that appeared in the 1914 Sanborn map. Contemporary newspaper articles indicate that the building in the 1914 Sanborn map was constructed as a two-story factory with a 60-foot by 20-foot footprint, and that it officially began operating on July 1, 1915, under the name of the Golden State Woolen Mills. The factory was designed to manufacture wool blankets for the national and international markets (*Long Beach Telegram* 1915: 4; 1922c: 25). In April 1921, a fire completely destroyed the factory. By March of the following year, construction of a new facility was well underway and nearing completion. The Long Beach Brick Company was the building contractor for the new facility (*Long Beach Telegram* 1922b: 55). The factory was eventually completed in 1923, according to county assessor records (Los Angeles County Assessor 2022).

***B10. Significance** (continued):

The officers of the company during this period included C. H. Eyer (president), V. R. G. Wilbur (vice president and secretary), A. L. Taft (treasurer), and W. K. Kyer (sales manager). Research did not identify any additional information about these

individuals to indicate that they made an individually significant contribution to the woolen manufacturing industry or the economic development of Long Beach. Research also did not indicate that the company made a significant contribution to advancements in new manufacturing technologies or the manufacturing and distribution of woolen products. While the company contributed to the economy, it was among many other similar sized manufacturers that fueled economic development during the early to mid-twentieth century in Long Beach and California (*Long Beach Telegram* 1922a: 8; 1922c: 25).

Historic aerial imagery from 1928 shows the subject property in its current configuration, including the sawtooth building complex fronting W. 17th Street and Caspian Avenue (**Figure 2**). The boiler room and water tower near the center of the complex are visible, as well as the residence with the L-shaped plan at the southeast corner of the lot. The surrounding area is still relatively rural, although the land has been platted for development as evidenced by the rectilinear street grid.

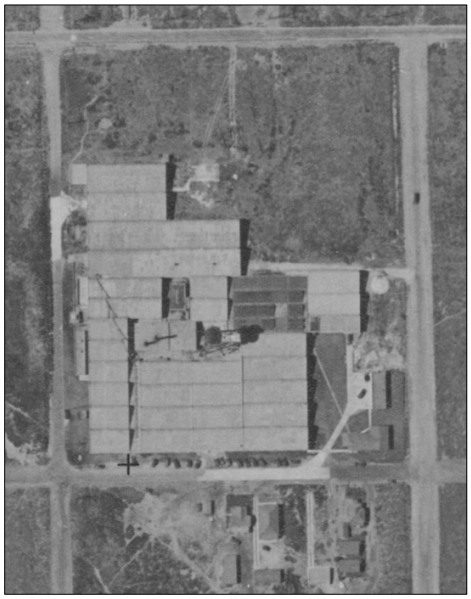


Figure 2. 1928 aerial photo showing the completed Golden State Woolen Mills Factory. (UCSB Frame Finder 1928).

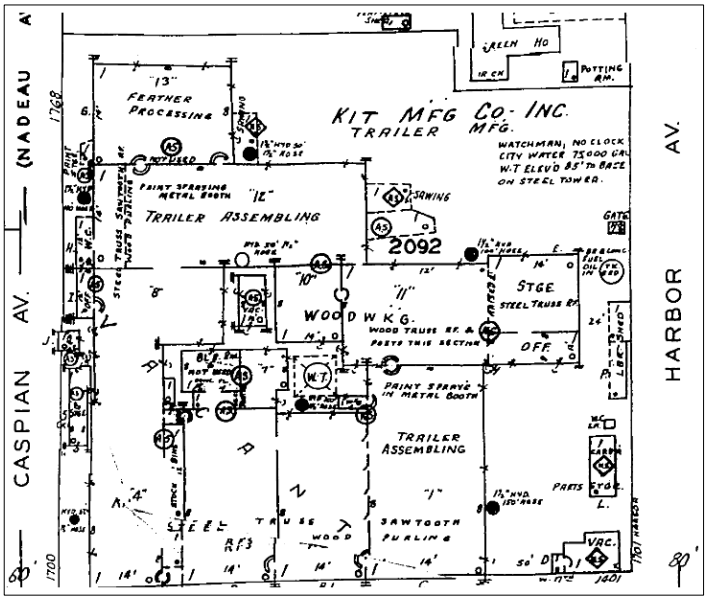


Figure 3. 1950 Sanborn map showing the property at 1711 Harbor Avenue occupied by the Kit Manufacturing Company, Inc. (Sanborn Maps 1950).

By 1950, Sanborn maps show that the subject property contains the same grouping of buildings that were visible in the 1928 aerial photographs. The 1950 Sanborn maps also indicate that the property was occupied by a new manufacturer, the Kit Trailer Manufacturing Company (Sanborn Maps 1950). The company specialized in the manufacturing of mobile homes. By the late 1950s, the company received contracts from the Federal Aviation Agency to build mobile homes for its personnel working in remote rugged areas in the western United States. The vice president of the Kit Trailer Manufacturing Company in 1959 was Bud Kruse. Research did not uncover any additional information about Mr. Kruse to indicate that he made a singularly important contribution to the mobile home industry or to the economic development of Long Beach (*Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1959: 29).

During the early post-World War II era, infill development in the form of manufacturing plants, large warehouses, and blocks of small storage facilities contributed to the area's industrial character. Since the early 1950s, however, development north of the Pacific Coast Highway has become largely residential, while the area surrounding the subject property has remained industrial due to its proximity to the Long Beach harbor and its shipping facilities.

The property at 1711 Harbor Avenue is currently occupied by Custom Fiberglass Manufacturing Company, DBA Snug Top. The company manufactures camper shells.

***B10. Significance** (continued):

Architectural Context

Daylight Factories

A daylight factory is an industrial building type that maximized daylight and ventilation through large expanses of glazed steel sash panels, pivoting awning type windows, and distinctive rooflines embedded with skylights (**Figure 4**). It emerged as the dominant industrial design during the late nineteenth century and remained popular in Los Angeles County through the early decades of the twentieth century. Traditional early nineteenth century factories were built with load bearing brick walls, which placed structural limitations on the use of window openings for lighting. With the development of steel framing and mill construction, architects could create curtain walls of glass between structural members. The use of these glazed walls increased the ratio of windows to wall space, thereby maximizing the amount of natural light entering a building and extending the working hours of the day. The introduction of thin steel industrial sash from England in the early 1900s further increased the amount of glazing on the wall. Marketed as "daylight units," steel sash windows had become the standard window type for steel and reinforced concrete industrial buildings by 1910. After World War II, new construction methods combined with advancements in electricity and air conditioning led to modern industrial buildings that replaced the daylight factory as the dominant industrial building type in Los Angeles County (City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources 2018: 11, 197-198; Bradley 1999: 166-170).

Figure 4. Golden State Woolen Mills Factory circa 1930. The building was representative of the daylight factory industrial building type with its iconic metal-clad sawtooth roof, bands of parallel roof skylights, and enframed metal-sash glazed walls. Source: USC Libraries Special Collections.

Craftsman Style

The Craftsman architectural style has its origins in Southern California. It was influenced by the Pasadena-based architects Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, who were active in their profession from 1893 to 1914. The style was

inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement in England and Asian wooden architecture. From 1905 through the 1920s, the style
***B10. Significance** (continued):

dominated the design of single-story residences throughout the United States. Craftsman-style residences are characterized by their low-pitched gabled roofs, wide unenclosed eave overhangs, and eave rafters that are generally exposed. Decorative beams or braces are often applied under the gables. Porches are either full or partial width and display tapered square columns (McAlester 1998: 454-455).

Architect and Builder

Research was unable to uncover the names of any architects associated with the design of the industrial buildings or office at 1711 Harbor Avenue. An online search of the City of Long Beach's building permits identified permits from 2002 and 2005; however, none of the records contained the name of the original architect of the buildings on the property (City of Long Beach 2022). Additional online research also failed to identify any information regarding the original architect of the subject buildings (PCAD 2022). Newspaper research, however, did reveal that the Long Beach Brick Company was the builder of the Golden State Woolen Mills Factory at 1711 Harbor Avenue (*Long Beach Telegram* 1922b: 55). The company was active in the Long Beach area from 1906 to the early 1920s. Contemporary newspaper articles indicated that their contracts were limited to local commercial and industrial projects. Research did not indicate that the Long Beach Brick Company was known for innovative advancements in the manufacturing of bricks or brick building construction methods (*Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1906: 10; *Long Beach Daily Telegram* 1913a: 8; 1913b: 7).

California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, the Golden State Woolen Mills Factory lacks an important association with any events significant in California's history and cultural heritage. Although the property has a direct association with the original owner and occupant of the property, the Golden State Woolen Mills Factory and later the Kit Trailer Manufacturing Company, research did not indicate that the factory's specific contribution to the industrial and economic development of Long Beach or the state of California was significant. As such, the property at 1711 Harbor Avenue lacks sufficient associative significance to meet CRHR Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, the property lacks a significant association with the productive life of any person important in our past. Although the property is associated with officers of two companies with historical ties to the industrial buildings at 1711 Harbor Avenue—including C. H. Eyer, V. R. G. Wilbur, A. L. Taft, and W. K. Kyer of the Golden State Woolen Mills company and Bud Kruse of the Kit Trailer Manufacturing Company—research did not indicate that their individual contributions to the economic development of Long Beach rose to the level of significance needed to meet CRHR Criterion 2 (*Long Beach Telegram* 1922a: 44; 1922c: 25; *Long Beach Press-Telegram* 1959: 29). As such, the property at 1711 Harbor lacks sufficient associative significance to meet CRHR Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the property does not fully embody the distinctive characteristics of an early 1920s daylight factory, and the office building lacks architectural distinction as an early twentieth-century Craftsman-style building. While the industrial building complex retains some of the character-defining features of a daylight factory—including its sawtooth roof, parallel bands of roof skylights, enframed metal-sash glazed walls with pivoting awning-type windows, and metal roof—other critical elements are no longer visible (such as the original brick walls, which have been entirely covered with stucco) or have been altered by modern replacements. Similarly, the building at the southeast corner of the property currently used as an office has been substantially altered with a large addition and non-historic stucco wall cladding on its exterior walls. Due to these alterations, the building does not fully embody the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style. Additionally, the available research did not indicate that any of the resources on the property were the work of an important creative individual or possessed high artistic value. Online research failed to identify the name of the original architect (City of Long Beach 2022; PCAD 2022). Newspaper research, however, did reveal that the builder of the industrial buildings at 1711 Harbor Avenue was the Long Beach Brick Company, but it did not indicate that the company made advancements in the manufacturing of bricks or developed innovative brick building construction methods (*Long Beach Telegram* 1922b: 55; *Long Beach Press Telegram* 1906: 10; *Long Beach Daily Telegram* 1913a: 8; 1913b: 7). Because the property at 1711 Harbor Avenue lacks architectural distinction and high artistic values, and is not known to be the work of an important creative individual, it does not possess sufficient design or construction value to meet CRHR Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criteria 4, the property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield , information important in prehistory or history. As a property constructed in the early 1920s, it is not likely to yield important information about brick construction methods, steel structural systems, sawtooth roof designs, or enframed steel sash window walls. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the property lacks significance under CRHR Criterion 4.

***B10. Significance** (continued):

Evaluation Conclusion

In conclusion, the former Golden State Woolen Mills factory at 1711 Harbor Avenue lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the CRHR. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and is able to convey its significance. In the specific case of the subject property, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial because the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity. Consequently the evaluation determined that the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under 14 CCR § 15064.5(a).

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P5a. Photographs (continued)

Photo 2. South and east elevations of office. View northwest. (Michael Baker International 9/9/2022)

Photo 3. North elevation of office. View south. (Michael Baker International 9/9/2022)

P5a. Photographs (continued)

Photo 4. West elevation of main industrial building. View southwest. (Michael Baker International 9/9/2022)

Photo 5. Corner section of west elevation showing original brickwork. View southwest. (Michael Baker International 9/9/2022)

P5a. Photographs (continued)

Photo 6. Enframed metal sash window wall along north elevation. View south. (Michael Baker International 9/9/2022)

Photo 7. Eastern wing along Harbor Avenue with ribbon skylights and enframed metal sash windows (center). At right are two warehouses added to the northeast corner of the building complex in 2003. (Michael Baker International 9/9/2022)

P5a. Photographs (continued)

Photo . Brick ancillary building in the center of the property. (Michael Baker International 9/9/2022)

Attachment 4

NHMLAC Paleontological Record Search

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

August 28, 2022

Michael Baker International
Attn: Kholood Abdo

re: Paleontological resources for the 1711 Harbor Ave Development Project.

Dear Kholood:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the 1711 Harbor Ave Development project area as outlined on the portion of the Long Beach USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on August 16, 2022. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM IP 2626	San Pedro Shipyard	Unknown (Pleistocene)	Large collection of invertebrates	Unknown
LACM VP 3550	Near 12th and Pine Streets, Long Beach	Palos Verdes Sand	Fish (Teleostei); camel family (Camelidae), seal clade (Pinnipedia)	48 feet bgs
LACM VP 3268	East side of Gaffey Street at the northern end of the Union Oil refinery	San Pedro Sand	Elephant clade (Proboscidea)	Unknown
LACM VP 4129	South of 223rd St. & west of Alameda Street	Undetermined (Pleistocene sand)	Elephant family (Proboscidea); camel family (Camelidae)	24 feet bgs
LACM VP 3319	Intersection of Carson St. & Alameda St	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (*Mammuthus*)	30 feet bgs
LACM VP 4587	SE tip of Terminal Island, immediately offshore in channel	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	sloth/anteater clade (Xenarthra); carnivores (Carnivora); marine mammal (Cetacea)	Unknown, collected from dredging

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,

Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice