Appendix C.1

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

ESA

MORNINGSIDE HIGH SCHOOL SITE UPGRADE AND WOODWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DEMOLITION PROJECT, CITY OF INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Prepared for
Inglewood Unified School District
401 South Inglewood Avenue
Inglewood, CA 90301

November 2022

ESA

[Draft phase here]

MORNINGSIDE HIGH SCHOOL SITE UPGRADE AND WOODWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DEMOLITION PROJECT, CITY OF INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

November 2022

Prepared for:
Inglewood Unified School District
401 South Inglewood Avenue
Inglewood, CA 90301

Prepared by:
ESA
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Los Angeles, CA 90017

Project Director:
Monica Strauss, M.A., RPA

Principal Investigator:
Candace Ehringer, M.A., RPA

Report Author:
Fatima Clark, B.A.

Project Location:
Inglewood (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad
Township 3 South, Range 14 West, Section 3

Acreage: Approx. 54 acres

Assessor Parcel Number: 4030-033-901 and 4030-033-903

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D202100446.01

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project – Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Appendices

Page

List of Figures

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project – Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by the Inglewood Unified School District (District) to prepare a cultural resources assessment for the Morningside High School Site Upgrade and Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project (Proposed Project) in support of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). The Proposed Project involves improvements to portions of the existing Morningside High School (Project Site or existing campuses). The District is the lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A records search was conducted on August 13, 2021, by staff at the California Historical Resources Information System – South Central Coastal Information Center housed at California State University, Fullerton, and included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous studies within the Project Site and a 0.50-mile radius. The records search results indicate that approximately less than 5 percent of the 0.50-mile records search radius and none of the Project Site have been included in previous cultural resources surveys. The records search results also indicate that one historic architectural resource has been previously recorded within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site. No historic architectural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site. No archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site or a 0.50-mile radius.

The California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search on August 3, 2021, yielding negative results.

Given the fact that the Project Site is developed with buildings, a parking lot, athletic facilities, and covered by sod, and lacks lacking ground surface visibility, a pedestrian survey was not conducted.

No known archaeological resources were identified within the Project Site, and the Proposed Project would have no impact on known archaeological resources. The archaeological sensitivity assessment concluded that there is a low potential for encountering subsurface prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources during Project-related ground-disturbing activities. However, since the Project includes ground-disturbing activities, there remains a possibility that buried archaeological resources or human remains could be encountered. Recommended mitigation measures, which include construction worker training and procedures to follow in the

event of a discovery, are provided in the *Conclusions and Recommendations* section at the close of this report to reduce potential impacts to unknown archaeological resources and human remains to less than significant levels under CEQA.

MORNINGSIDE HIGH SCHOOL SITE UPGRADE AND WOODWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DEMOLITION PROJECT

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Introduction

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by the Inglewood Unified School District (District) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Morningside High School Site Upgrade and Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project (Proposed Project) in support of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). The Proposed Project involves improvements to portions of the existing Morningside High School and Woodworth Elementary (Project Site or existing campuses). The District is the lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, MA, RPA, project director; Candace Ehringer, MA, RPA, Principal Investigator; Fatima Clark, BA, report author; and Stephan Geissler, GIS specialist. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A**.

Project Location

The 54-acre Project Site is located just south of the community of Morningside Park, in the southeastern portion of the City of Inglewood within Los Angeles County, California (**Figure 1**). The existing Morningside High School campus is approximately 48 acres and is located entirely within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 4030-033-901. The existing Woodworth Elementary School campus is approximately 6 acres and is located within APN 4030-033-903. The Project Site is bounded to the north by West 104th Street, residential homes, and commercial uses. Yukon Avenue South and residential homes are located to the west of the Project Site, with residential homes and West 108th Street to the south. Additionally, Woodworth-Monroe TK-8 Academy and South 10th Avenue are located to the east of the Project Site (**Figure 2)**. Specifically, the Project Site is located in Section 3 of Township 3 South, Range 14 West on the Inglewood, CA U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (**Figure 3**).

Project Description

The Proposed Project includes demolition of 14 buildings and hardscape on the Woodworth Elementary School campus and demolition of 13 buildings and hardscape (including 12 tennis courts and 6 basketball courts) on the Morningside High School campus. The Woodworth

Elementary School campus is currently vacant after operations were merged with Monroe Middle School in 2019, creating the Woodworth-Monroe TK-8 Academy. The Proposed Project would also adjust the boundaries of the Morningside High School campus, reducing the campus by 17-acres (the remaining 23 acres of land on the eastern portion of the Project Site, as shown in Figure 2, is owned by the District and is proposed to be leased). Construction of new facilities would also occur within the Morningside High School campus, including a relocated track and football/soccer field (including expanded seating at the bleachers), tennis courts, basketball courts, shotput and discus areas, a softball field, and a baseball field. Stadium lighting, electronic scoreboards, and public announcement (PA) systems are proposed at the football field, softball field, and baseball field. The Proposed Project would also include a ticketing and concessions building, a visitor team storage and restroom building, and a home team storage and restroom building. Additionally, proposed circulation improvements include an expansion of the existing northwest parking lot and fire lane, a new parking lot near the proposed baseball field and a new parking lot at the proposed football field and expanded internal pedestrian walkways leading to a proposed safe dispersal area. Landscaping and utility improvements would also be included throughout the proposed Morningside High School campus. The Proposed Project's demolition activities are depicted on **Figure 4**, while the Proposed Project components are shown on **Figure 5**.

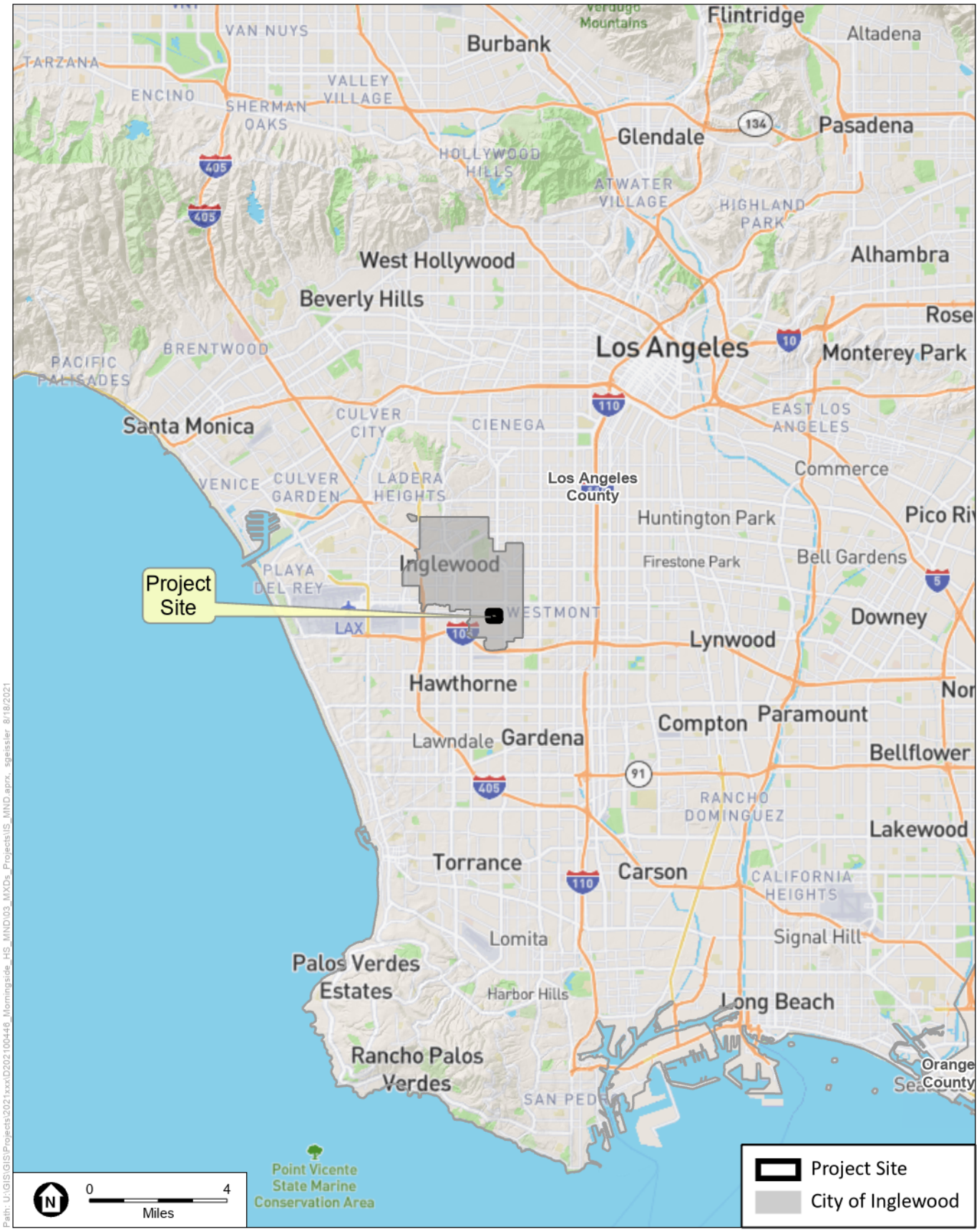
Setting

Natural Setting

The Project Site is located within the Los Angeles physiographic basin, which is bounded on the north by the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains, on the east and southeast by the Santa Ana Mountains and the San Joaquin Hills, and on the west and south by the Pacific Ocean. The Los Angeles basin is part of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, which extends north to the San Gabriel Mountains and south into the tip of Baja California, Mexico. The Province is "characterized by alluviated basins, elevated erosion surfaces, and northwest-trending mountain ranges bounded by northwest trending faults" (Koury Engineering & Testing, Inc. 2020: 6).

Prehistoric Setting

Based on recent research in the Southern California region (Douglass et al. 2016), the following prehistoric chronology has been divided into four general time periods: the Paleocoastal Period (12,000 to 8,500 Before Present [B.P.]), the Millingstone Period (8,500 to 3,000 B.P.), the Intermediate Period (3,000 to 1,000 B.P.), and the Late Period (1,000 B.P. to Anno Domini [A.D.] 1542). This chronology is manifested in the archaeological record by particular artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture.

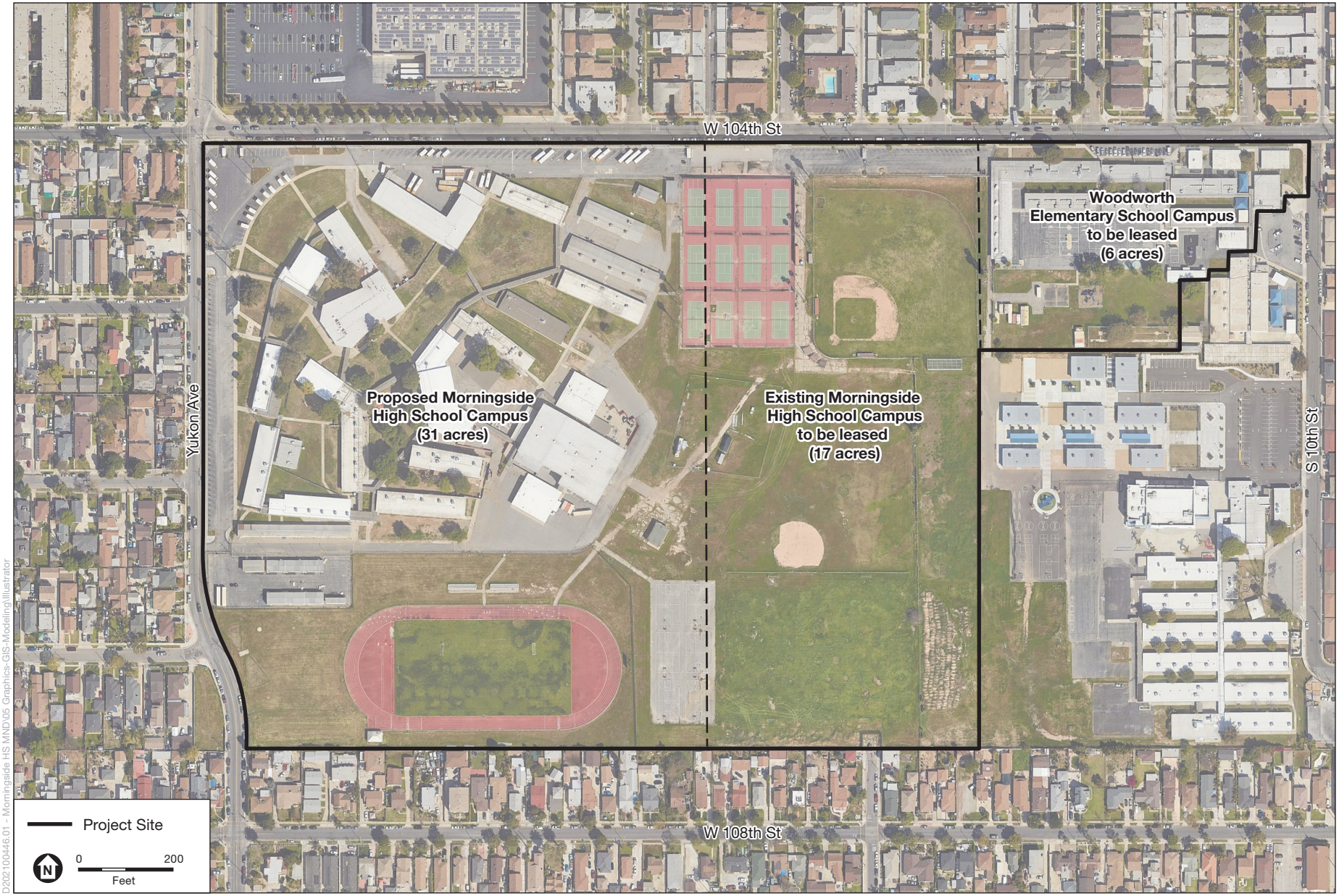


SOURCE: ESA, 2021

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 1
Regional Location

ESA

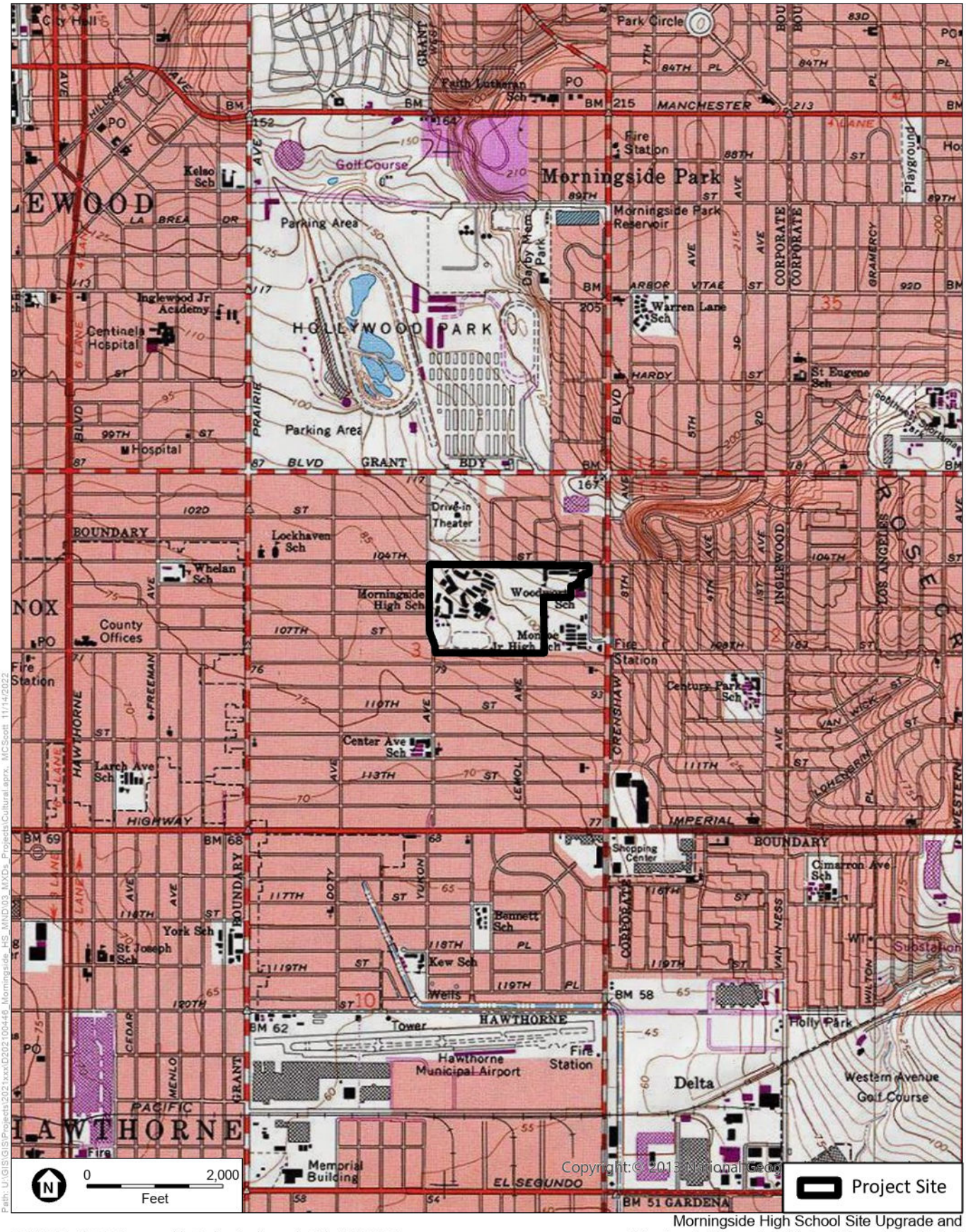


SOURCE: ESA, 2022; Google Earth, 2022

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 2
Project Location

ESA

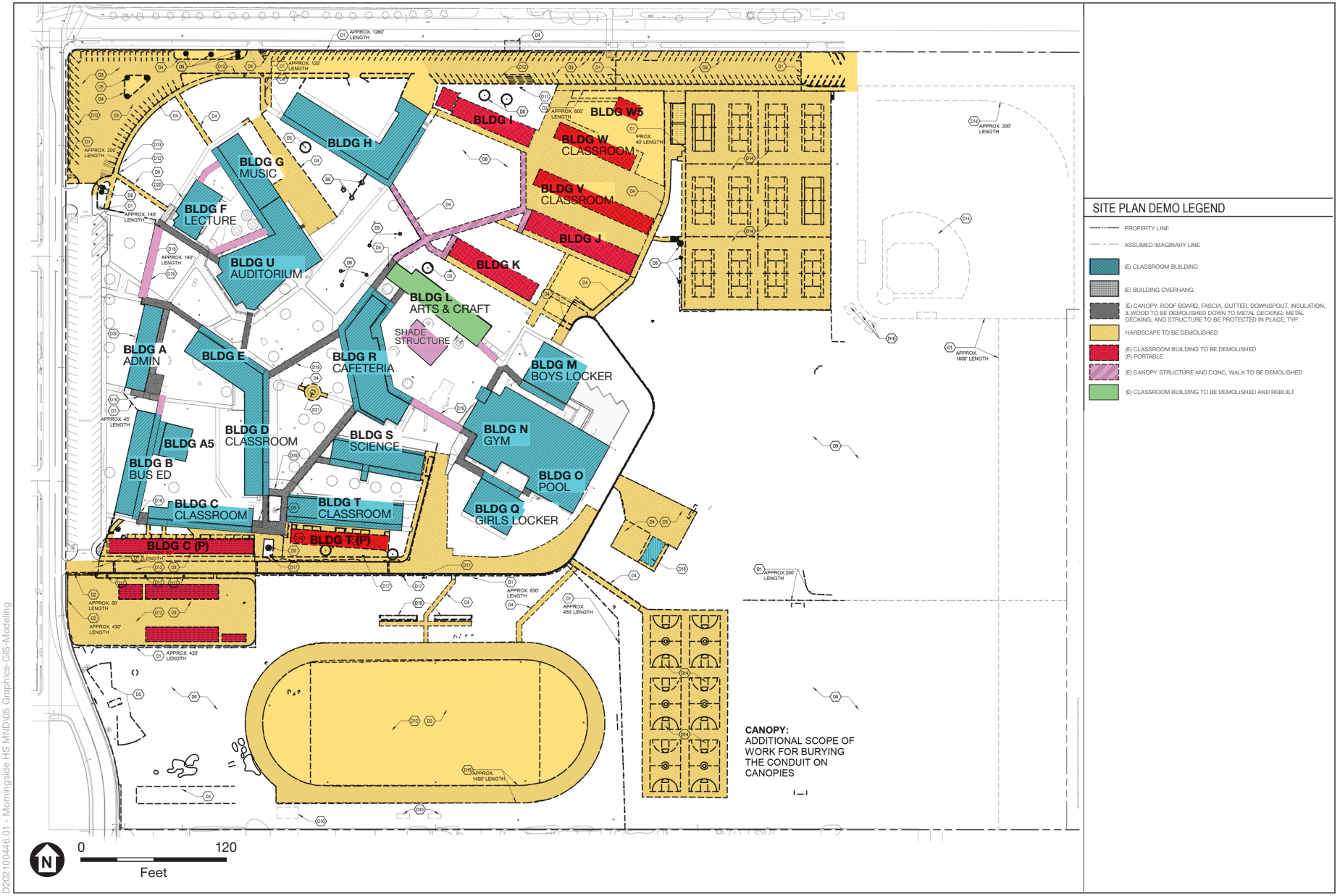


SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Inglewood, CA); ESA, 2021.

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and
Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 3
Project Location

ESA

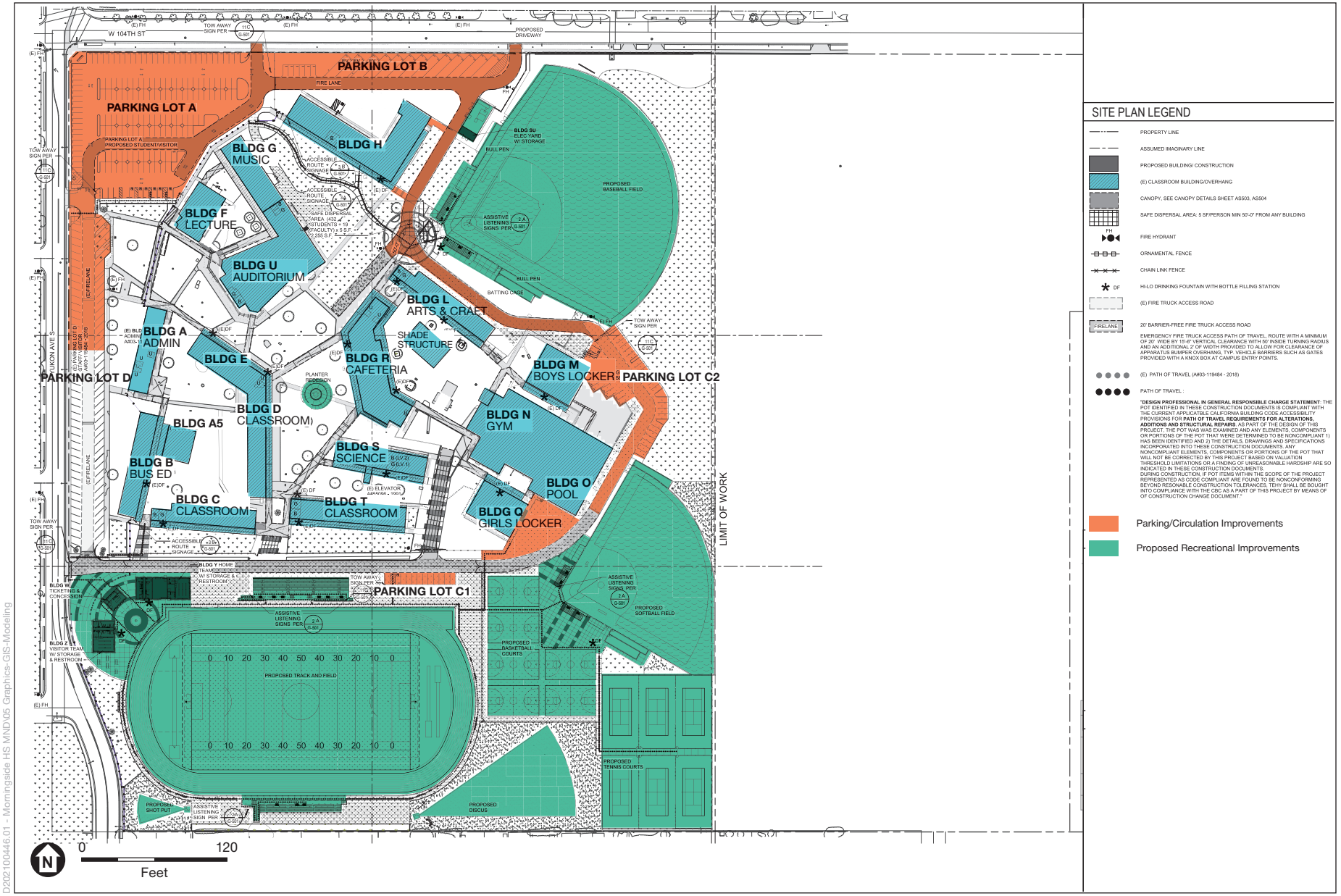


SOURCE: Lionakis, 2022

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 4
Morningside High School Demolition Plan

ESA



D2021004446.01 - Morningside HS MND\05 Graphics-GIS-Modeling

SOURCE: Lionakis, 2022

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 5
Conceptual Site Plan

ESA

Paleocoastal Period (12,000–8,500 B.P.)

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in Southern California by about 9,600 cal B.C. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 11,100 and 10,950 B.P. (Byrd and Raab 2007). During this time period, the climate of Southern California became warmer and more arid and the human population, residing mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab 2007). In the Project vicinity, evidence of Paleocoastal occupation is sparse, and none has been confirmed by scientific dating methods (such as radiocarbon dating) (Douglass et al. 2016).

Millingstone Period (8,500–3,000 B.P.)

During this time period, there is evidence for the processing of acorns for food and a shift toward a more generalized economy. The first evidence of human occupation in the Los Angeles area dates to at least 9,000 years B.P. and is associated with the Millingstone cultures (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Millingstone cultures were characterized by the collection and processing of plant foods, particularly acorns, and the hunting of a wider variety of game animals (Byrd and Raab 2007; Wallace 1955). Millingstone cultures also established more permanent settlements that were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than 5,000 B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region. Cogged stones (cog-shaped stones) and disocidals (stone discs) are also indicative of the Millingstone Period.

In the vicinity of the Project Site, sites that date to this time period appear to have been small settlements or campsites reflecting resource gathering groups exploiting nearby lagoon or marshland (inland swamp) resources and specialized resource processing (such as shellfish). There is a gap in the archaeological record between 6,000 and 5,000 B.P., which suggests that the Project Site vicinity was sparsely occupied or abandoned during this time frame (Douglass et al. 2016).

Intermediate Period (3,000–1,000 B.P.)

During this time period, many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). The native populations of Southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab 2007). This period is characterized by increased labor specialization, expanded trading networks for both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials, and extensive travel routes. Trade increased dramatically during this period, with asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite being traded from Southern California to the Great Basin. Use of the bow

and arrow spread to the coast around 1,500 B.P, largely replacing the dart and atlatl (Homburg et al. 2014). Increasing population densities, with ensuing territoriality and resource intensification, may have given rise to increased disease and violence between 3,300 and 1,650 B.P. (Raab et al. 1995).

The Intermediate Period is characterized by a lack of manos, metates, and core tools, an increase in the use of mortars and pestles, and the introduction of stone-lined earthen ovens. There is a wider variety and increased numbers of projectile points, and flexed burials are common (Douglass et al. 2016).

In the Project Site vicinity, the population density increased, possibly as a result of the migration of eastern desert Takic peoples into the Los Angeles Basin, which is postulated to have begun by the end of the late Millingstone period and to have continued into the late Intermediate period. The Takic incursion resulted in the introduction of new material culture and mortuary practices, and an increase in genetic variation, population, number of sites, and focus on terrestrial resources. Changes in climate may also have contributed to the increased occupation of the area, as a wetter environment led to increased biological diversity. During this time, the Ballona wetlands (located approximately 5.75 miles northwest of the Project Site) shifted from an open embayment to a more closed, brackish environment. Lowland sites were likely occupied on a seasonal or semi-permanent basis as resource processing camps, with semi-permanent settlements on the bluff tops. Other important local developments during this time period include organized site structure with designated areas for different types of activities, and the rise of the mourning ceremony with the ritual destruction and burial of ground stone and the deceased's personal possessions. Local settlement patterns reflect functional rather than social differentiation (Douglass et al. 2016).

Late Period (1,000 B.P.–A.D. 1542)

The Late Period is associated with the florescence of the Gabrielino, who are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period. The Gabrielino occupied what is presently Los Angeles County and northern Orange County, along with the southern Channel Islands, including Santa Catalina, San Nicholas, and San Clemente (Kroeber 1925). This period saw the development of elaborate trade networks and use of shell-bead currency. Fishing became an increasingly significant part of subsistence strategies at this time, and investment in fishing technologies, including the plank canoe, are reflected in the archaeological record (Erlandson 1994; Raab et al. 1995). Settlement at this time is believed to have consisted of dispersed family groups that revolved around a relatively limited number of permanent village settlements that were located centrally with respect to a variety of resources (Koerper et al. 2002).

In contrast to other parts of Southern California, occupation of sites in the Project Site vicinity appears to decrease during the early Late period, probably due to changing climate that resulted in an overall decline in precipitation, and episodic drought and flooding (the onset of the Late Period coincided with the medieval climatic anomaly [or MCA], a period of extended drought that occurred between A.D. 800 and 1350) (Douglass et al. 2016).

Ethnographic Setting

The Project Site is situated within land traditionally occupied by the Gabrielino (including the Tongva and Kizh). The following summary is not intended to provide a comprehensive account of this group, but is instead a brief historical overview based on available information from resources cited below.

Gabrielino (or Tongva and Kizh)

The term "Gabrielino" is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were sent by the Spanish to the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. (Bean and Smith 1978). Two indigenous terms are commonly used by tribal groups to refer to themselves and are preferred by descendant groups: Tongva and Kizh (Heizer 1968). Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included: the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978). Their neighbors included the Chumash and Tataviam to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith 1978). The Gabrielino language was part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino Indians were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable food supply. Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows (Bean and Smith 1978). Community populations generally ranged from 50 to 100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. The Gabrielino are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber 1925). The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1,500 years B.P. to the mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of the Gabrielino (Wallace 1955). Coming ashore near Malibu Lagoon or Mugu Lagoon in October of 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Gabrielino Indians. Maps produced by early explorers indicate that at least 26 Gabrielino villages were within proximity to known Los Angeles River courses, while an additional 18 villages were reasonably close to the river (Gumprecht 2001).

Historic Setting

The following section presents a brief overview of the region's history. For a detailed history on the City of Inglewood and Morningside High School, please see *Morningside High School Site Upgrade Project: Historic Resources Assessment* prepared by ESA (2022) for the Proposed Project.

Spanish Period (A.D. 1542–1821)

Although Spanish explorers made brief visits to the Southern California region in 1542 and 1602, sustained contact with Europeans did not commence until the onset of the Spanish Period. In 1769 Gaspar de Portolá led an expedition from San Diego, passing through the Los Angeles

Basin and the San Fernando Valley, on its way to the San Francisco Bay (McCawley 1996). Father Juan Crespi, who accompanied the 1769 expedition, noted the suitability of the Los Angeles area for supporting a large settlement. This was followed in 1776 by the expedition of Father Francisco Garcés (Johnson and Earle 1990).

In the late 18th century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and forcibly relocating and converting native peoples. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded on September 8, 1771, and Mission San Fernando Rey de España on September 8, 1797. By the early 1800s, the majority of the surviving Gabrielino population had entered the mission system, either at San Gabriel or San Fernando. Mission life offered some degree of security in a time when traditional trade and political alliances were failing and epidemics and subsistence instabilities were increasing (Jackson 1999). This lifestyle change also brought with it significant negative consequences for Gabrielino health and cultural integrity.

On September 4, 1781, *El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles* was established not far from the site where Portolá and his men camped during their 1769 excursion, with a land grant of 28 acres issued to California Governor Felipe de Neve in 1781 (Gumprecht 2001). The pueblo was first established in response to the increasing agricultural needs of Spanish missions and presidios in Alta California. The original pueblo consisted of a central square surrounded by 12 houses and a series of agricultural fields. Thirty-six fields occupied 250 acres between the town and the river to the east (Gumprecht 2001).

By 1786, the flourishing pueblo attained self-sufficiency and funding by the Spanish government ceased. Fed by a steady supply of water and an expanding irrigation system, agriculture and ranching grew, and by the early 1800s the pueblo produced surplus wheat, corn, barley, and beans for export. A large number of livestock, including cattle and sheep, grazed in the surrounding lands (Gumprecht 2001).

The Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1540–1770) and the Mission Period (A.D. 1769–1830) largely fall within this period, and are the terms often used in the archaeological record to refer to sites occupied during these two timeframes.

Mexican Period (A.D. 1821–1848)

Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821 (Gumprecht 2001). Mexico promoted the settlement of California with the issuance of land grants. In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al. 2009).

Many ranchos continued to be used for cattle grazing by settlers during the Mexican Period. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for Californios[1], many of whom became

[1] Spanish speaking, Catholic persons of Latin American descent born in Alta California between 1769 and 1848.

wealthy and prominent members of society. The Californios led generally easy lives, leaving the hard work to vaqueros and Indian laborers (Pitt 1994; Starr 2007).

The Rancho Period (A.D. 1834–1848) falls within this period, and is often used in the archaeological record to refer to sites occupied during this timeframe.

American Period (A.D. 1848–Present)

Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo in 1848. California officially became one of the United States in 1850. While the treaty recognized right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr 2007).

When the discovery of gold in northern California was announced in 1848, a huge influx of people from other parts of North America flooded into California and the population of Los Angeles County tripled between 1850 and 1860. The increased population provided an additional outlet for the Californios' cattle. As demand increased, the price of beef skyrocketed and Californios reaped the benefits. However, a devastating flood in 1861, followed by droughts in 1862 and 1864, led to a rapid decline of the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle perished during these droughts (McWilliams 1946; Dinkelspiel 2008). These natural disasters, coupled with the burden of proving ownership, caused many Californios to lose their lands during this period. Former ranchos were subsequently subdivided and sold for agriculture and residential settlement (Gumprecht 2001; McWilliams 1946).

Los Angeles County was connected to the transcontinental railroad via San Francisco on September 5, 1876, and the population again exploded. The Southern California region would experience its greatest growth in the 1880s when two more direct rail connections to the East Coast were constructed. The Southern Pacific completed its second transcontinental railway, the Sunset Route from Los Angeles to New Orleans, in 1883 (Orsi 2005). In 1885, the Santa Fe Railroad completed a competing transcontinental railway to San Diego, with connecting service to Los Angeles (Mullaly and Petty 2002). The resulting fare wars led to an unprecedented real estate boom. Despite a subsequent collapse of the real estate market, the population of Los Angeles increased 350 percent from 1880 to 1890 (Dinkelspiel 2008). The Los Angeles region continued on its upward trajectory in the first few decades of the 20th century with the rise of tourism, automobile travel, and the movie industry (McWilliams 1946).

Regulatory Framework

State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the state and is codified at Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21000 et seq. CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment,

including significant effects on historical or unique archaeological resources. Under CEQA (Section 21084.1), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The *CEQA Guidelines* (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15064.5) recognize that historical resources include: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of CEQA and Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the *CEQA Guidelines*, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083, which is as a unique archaeological resource. As defined in Section 21083.2 of CEQA a "unique" archaeological resource is 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 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; or,
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (Section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required. The *CEQA Guidelines* note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

A significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired" (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(1)). According to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

A. Convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or

B. Account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

C. Convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a Lead Agency for purposes of CEQA.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register of Historic Places (National Register) criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic-period property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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.

A resource eligible for the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally determined eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward; and,
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that in the event human remains are discovered, the County Coroner be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. In the event the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner is required to contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours to relinquish jurisdiction.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

California PRC Section 5097.98, as amended, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC Section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC Section 5097.98 further requires the NAHC, upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. The MLD has 48 hours from the time of being granted access to the site by the landowner to inspect the discovery and provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

California Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to "Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission." Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for "records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency."

Assembly Bill 52 and Related Public Resources Code Sections

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was approved by California State Governor Edmund Gerald "Jerry" Brown, Jr. on September 25, 2014. The act amended California PRC Section 5097.94, and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 applies specifically to projects for which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) or a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) will be filed on or after July 1, 2015. The primary intent of AB 52 is to include California Native American Tribes early in the environmental review process and to establish a new category of resources related to Native Americans that require consideration under CEQA, known as tribal cultural resources. PRC Section 21074(a)(1) and (2) defines tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe" that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource that is determined to be a tribal cultural resource by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence. On July 30, 2016, the California Natural Resources Agency adopted the final text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 27, 2016.

PRC Section 21080.3.1 requires that within 14 days of a lead agency determining that an application for a project is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency provide formal notification to the designated contact, or a tribal representative, of California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project (as defined in PRC Section 21073) and who have requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency (PRC Section 21080.3.1(b)). Tribes interested in consultation must respond in writing within 30 days from receipt of the lead agency's formal notification and the lead agency must begin consultation within 30 days of receiving the tribe's request for consultation (PRC Sections 21080.3.1(d) and 21080.3.1(e)).

PRC Section 21080.3.2(a) identifies the following as potential consultation discussion topics: the type of environmental review necessary; the significance of tribal cultural resources; the significance of the project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources; project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation; and mitigation measures. Consultation is considered concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21080.3.2(b)).

If a California Native American tribe has requested consultation pursuant to Section 21080.3.1 and has failed to provide comments to the lead agency, or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process, or if the lead agency has complied with Section 21080.3.1(d) and the California Native American tribe has failed to request consultation within 30 days, the lead agency may certify an EIR or adopt an MND (PRC Section 21082.3(d)(2) and (3)).

PRC Section 21082.3(c)(1) states that any information, including, but not limited to, the location, description, and use of the tribal cultural resources, that is submitted by a California Native

American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. If the lead agency publishes any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process, that information shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public.

Local

City of Inglewood General Plan

The City of Inglewood's General Plan does not identify any goals or policies related to cultural resources.

Archival Research

South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search

On August 13, 2021, a records search for the Proposed Project was conducted by staff at the California Historical Resources Information System - South Central Coastal Information Center housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous studies within the Project Site and a 0.50-mile radius. The Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list was also reviewed.

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The records search results indicate that seven cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site. Approximately less than 5 percent of the 0.50-mile records search radius and none of the Project Site have been included in cultural resources surveys. Of the seven previous studies, one study (LA-2904) overlaps the Project Site. LA-2904 consisted of conducting archival research for the *West Basin Water Reclamation Project*; however, the Project Site was not subject to pedestrian survey (Stickel 1993).

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that one historic architectural resource (P-19-190076) has been previously recorded within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site. P-19-190076 is located approximately 0.40 miles to the northeast of the Project Site and consists of a wooden utility pole. No historic architectural resources have been previously recorded with the Project Site. No archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site or a 0.50-mile radius.

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on July 16, 2021, to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated

August 3, 2021. The results of the SLF search conducted by the NAHC were negative (**Appendix B**). The District will consult with appropriate tribes per AB 52 requirements to identify potential tribal cultural resources. The results of this consultation will be summarized in the IS/MND.

Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

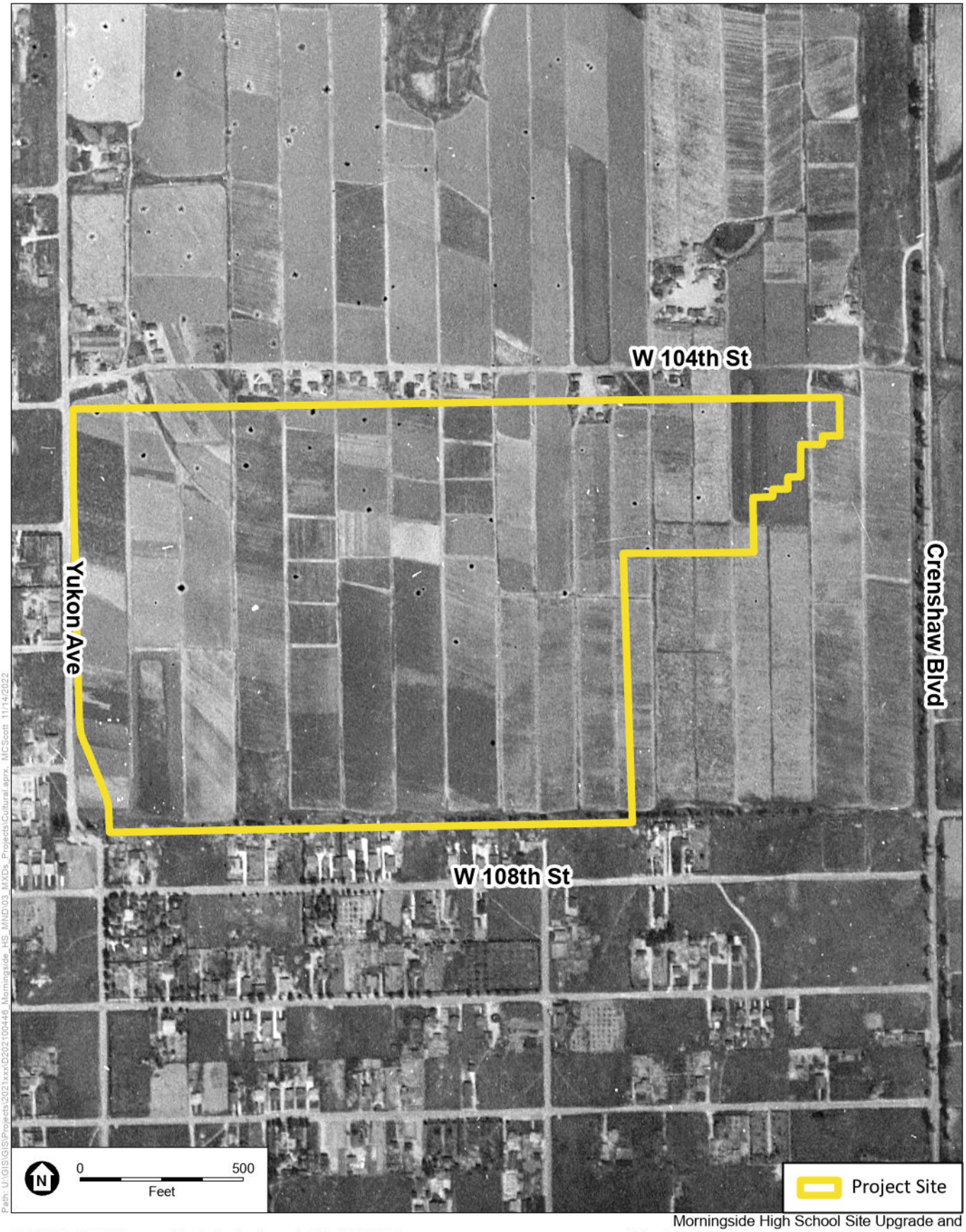
Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined to provide historical information about land uses of the Project Site and to contribute to an assessment of the Project Site's archaeological sensitivity. Available topographic maps include the 1896 Redondo 15-minute quadrangle and the 1924 Inglewood 7.5-minute quadrangle (TopoView 2021). Historic aerial photographs were available for the years 1928, 1934, 1938, 1941, 1947, 1952, 1956, 1963, 1972, 1980, 1994, 2004, 2010, 2018, and 2021 (Bing Maps 2021; historicaerials.com 2021; UCSB 2021). Sanborn Fire Insurance maps do not show coverage of the Project Site.

Review of the 1896 historic topographic map shows the Project Site and immediate vicinity as mostly undeveloped; however, roads are already observed north, south, east, and west of the Project Site. The closest body of water to the Project Site is Aguaje de la Centinela, located approximately 2 miles northwest of the Project Site. The 1924 historic topographic map continues showing the Project Site as undeveloped; however, areas to the south and west are observed as subdivided into lots and developed with structures.

The 1928 historic aerial photograph depicts the Project Site in agricultural uses (fields) with the area just to the north developed with farm-related buildings and structures. The northeast portion of the Project Site is also depicted as developed with at least three farm-related buildings/structures (**Figure 6**). The areas further north, and to the east and southeast, are also in agricultural uses. Residential uses are shown to the south and west of the Project Site. The 1934, 1938, and 1941 historic aerial photographs depict largely the same conditions as the 1928 aerial, with the exception of some additional structures in the northeast portion and with residential uses increasing over the years in the surrounding areas (**Figures 7-9**). On the 1947 historic aerial photograph, there appear to be some small structures in the northwest corner of the Project Site and the structures in the northeast portion depicted in the previous aerial photographs appear to have been removed (**Figure 10**).

The 1952 historic aerial photograph depicts Morningside High School in the Project Site, with approximately eight structures shown in the western portion of the Project Site and a track shown in the southwestern corner of the Project Site. The 1956 historic aerial photograph depicts additional school buildings and parking lots within Morningside High School and approximately six buildings associated with the Woodworth Elementary School in the northeast portion of the Project Site (**Figure 11**).

The 1963 historic aerial photograph shows additional school buildings and a baseball field within Morningside High School and an additional L-shaped building within Woodworth Elementary School. Additional facilities, including basketball and tennis courts, are observed in subsequent aerial photographs from 1972, 1980, 1994, 2004, 2010, 2018, and 2021.

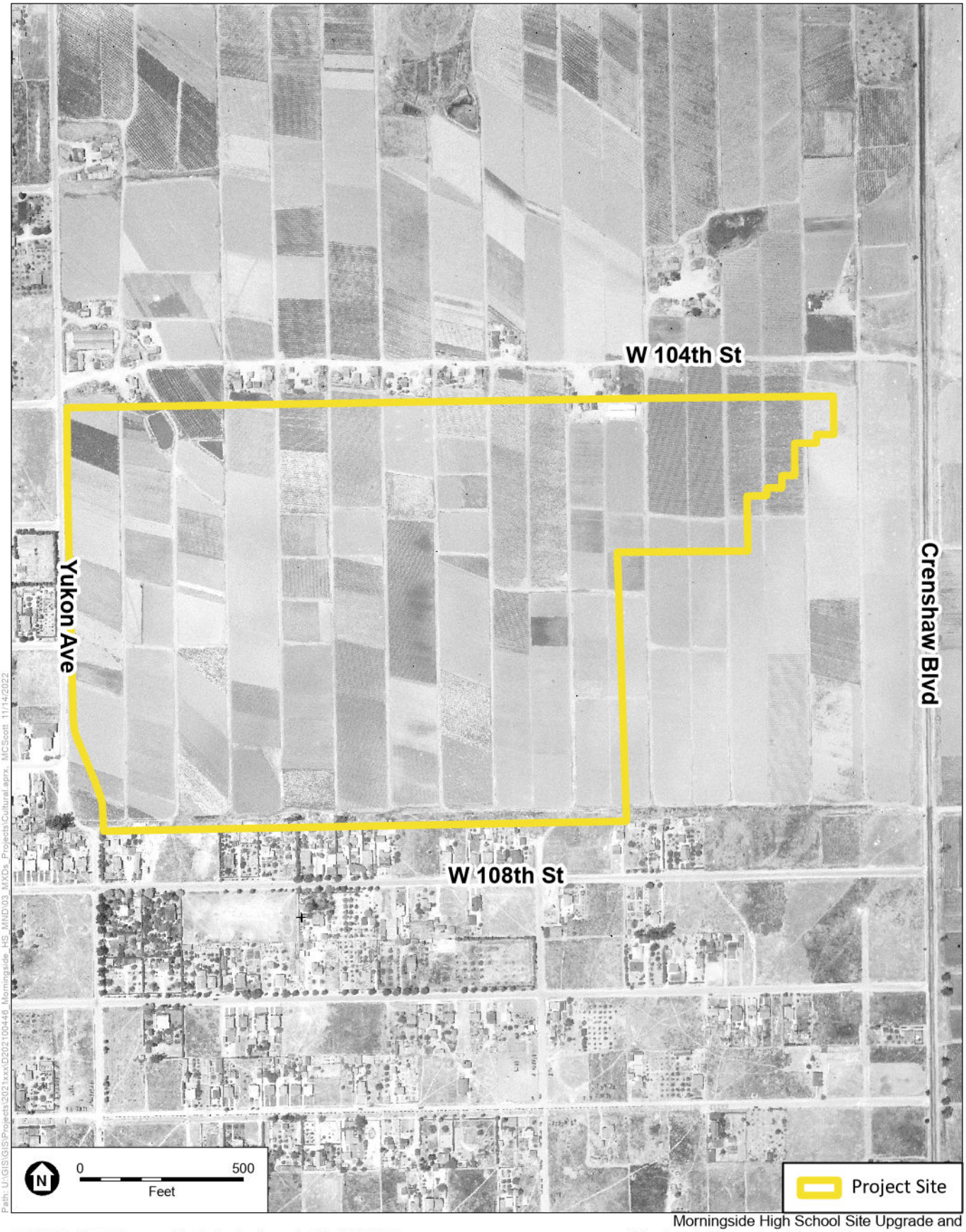


SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Inglewood, CA); ESA, 2021.

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and
Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 6
Historic Imagery (1928)

ESA

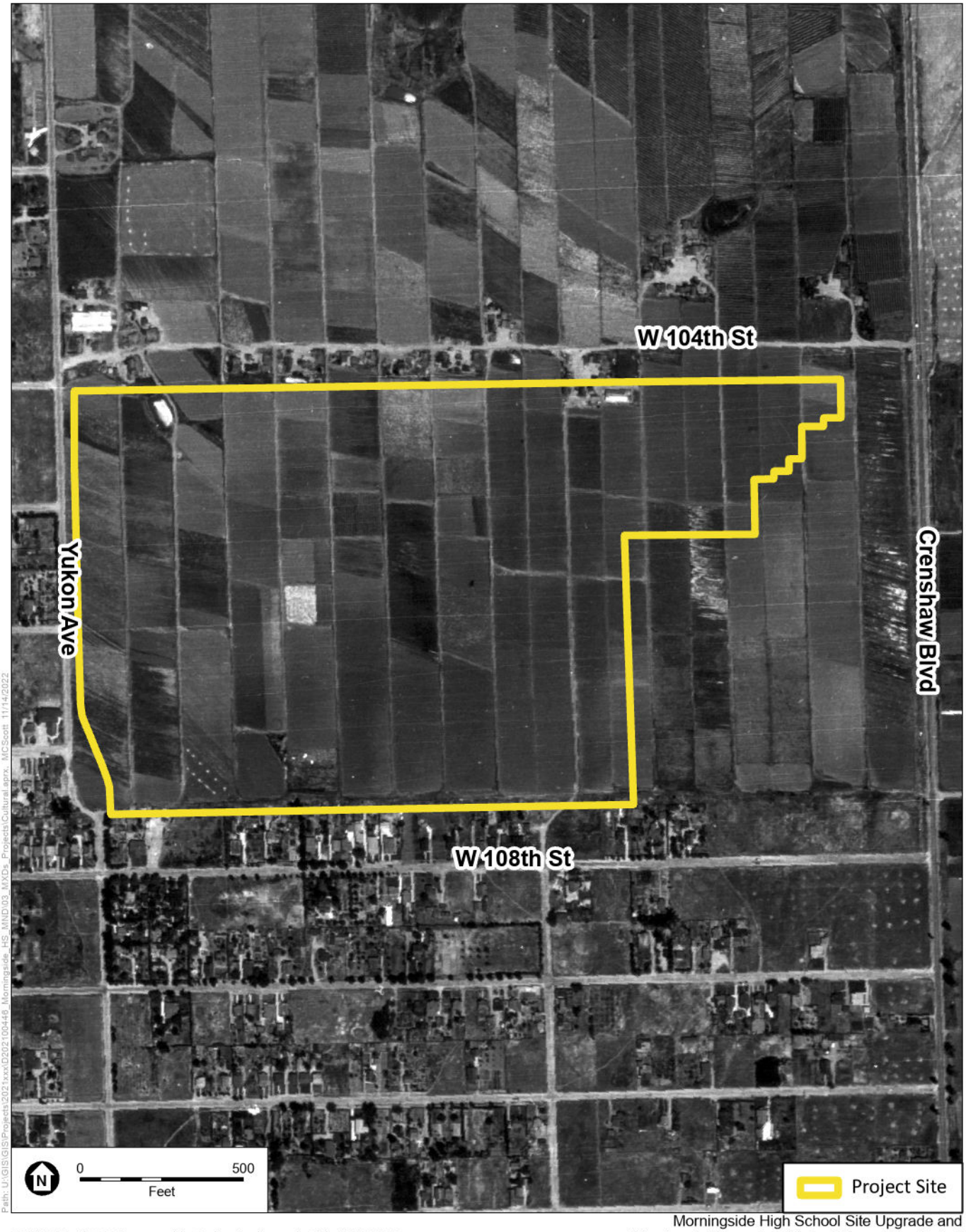


SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Inglewood, CA); ESA, 2022.

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and
Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 7
Historic Imagery (1934)

ESA

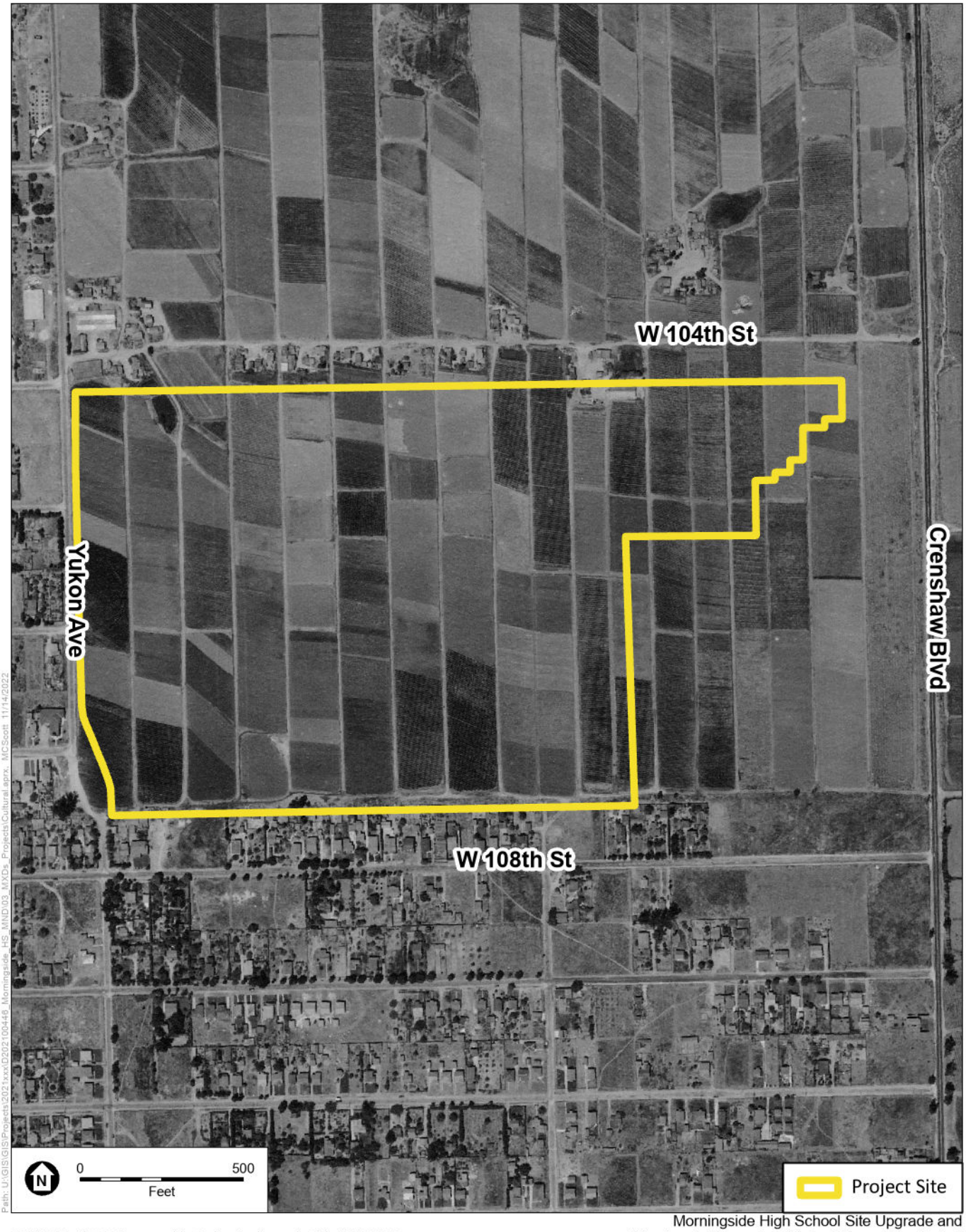


SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Inglewood, CA); ESA, 2022.

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and
Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 8
Historic Imagery (1938)

ESA

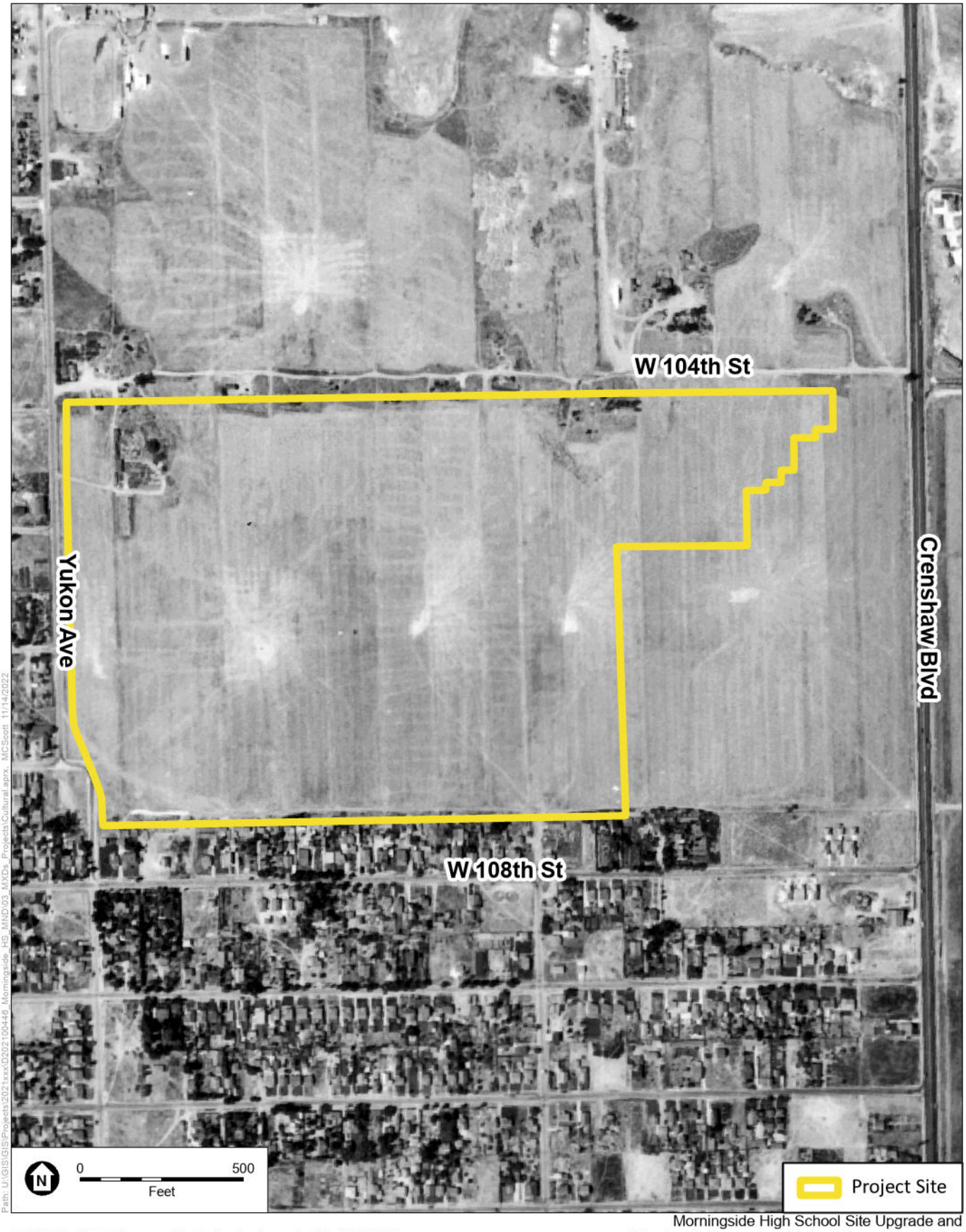


SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Inglewood, CA); ESA, 2022.

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and
Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 9
Historic Imagery (1941)

ESA



Morningside High School Site Upgrade and
Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Inglewood, CA); ESA, 2022.

Figure 10
Historic Imagery (1947)

ESA

SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Inglewood, CA); ESA, 2022.

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and
Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 11
Historic Imagery (1956)

ESA

Geologic Map Review

Geological mapping of the Venice and Inglewood quadrangles indicate that the Project Site is underlain by Quaternary older alluvium (Qoa) sediments, described as "gray to light brown pebble-gravel, sand, and silt-clay" (Dibblee and Minch 2007) from the Pleistocene (2,588,000 to 11,700 years ago).

Geotechnical Investigation Review

A *Limited Geotechnical Investigation Report* (Geotechnical Report) was prepared for the Proposed Project by Koury Engineering & Testing, Inc. (2020). A total of 10 soil test borings (B-1 through B-10) were drilled (using a truck-mounted hollow-stem auger drilling equipment) at different locations within the Morningside High School campus down to depths ranging between 6.5 and 41.5 feet below ground surface. Fill soils were found between 2 and 5 feet below ground surface at the boring locations. Underneath the fill soils, alluvial deposits were encountered. However, the Geotechnical Report does not make a distinction between younger and older alluvium (Koury Engineering & Testing, Inc. 2020).

Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

The records search through the California Historical Resources Information System - South Central Coastal Information Center indicates that no prehistoric archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site or a 0.50-mile radius and the SLF search through the NAHC yielded negative results. However, the radius and Project Site have never been subject to systematic survey. Review of historic topographic maps also indicate that no bodies of water, which could have provided a fresh water source to inhabitants, were located in close proximity to the Project Site. The closest body of water was located approximately 2 miles away. Additionally, review of the geologic map indicates that the surface of the Project Site is underlain by Quaternary older alluvium sediments dating to the Pleistocene (2,588,000 to 11,700 years ago). These conditions suggest that the Project Site likely lacks the potential to contain subsurface deposits dating to the latest Pleistocene and Holocene (11,700 years ago to present) – the period for which there is widely accepted evidence for people in Southern California. Additionally, if any prehistoric resources once existed in the Project Site, these are expected to have remained at or near the surface. Past disturbances, including grading and the construction of the existing school, have likely displaced or destroyed resources if any once existed. Therefore, ESA considers the Project Site to have a low sensitivity for buried prehistoric archaeological resources.

Historic-Period Archaeological Resources

A review of historic aerial photographs indicates that the majority of the Project Site contained agricultural fields prior to its development as a high school and middle school. The Project Site also contained some small non-agricultural related structures that may have once been present in the northwest corner of the Project Site (where a parking lot will be constructed) and agricultural-related structures in the northeast corner (where only demolition of existing structures will occur). However, it is highly likely that if any historic-period agricultural related resources (such as

housing, barns, or outbuildings) once existed within the northeast and northwest portions of the Project Site that these have been destroyed during grading and construction for the existing schools. As such, ESA considers the Project Site to have a low sensitivity for buried historic-period archaeological resources. Nevertheless, the area immediately north and outside of the Project Site is known to have contained farm-related buildings and structures, which appear to have been demolished when West 104th Street was extended. Any buried features related to these structures, such as privies or trash pits, are possibly underneath West 104th Street, since grading for roads is typically known to be shallow, and therefore this type of activity would not have disturbed or displaced deeper archaeological deposits. **Figure 12** illustrates the alignment of West 104th Avenue as it relates to the Project Site and the farm-related buildings and structures just to the north of the Project Site, as shown on the 1947 and 2022 historic aerial photographs.

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D2021004446.01 - Morningside HS MND\05 Graphics-GIS-Modeling

SOURCE: UCSB, 2022; Google Earth 2022

Morningside High School Site Upgrade and Woodworth Elementary School Demolition Project

Figure 12
1947/2022 Aerial Photographs

ESA

Conclusions and Recommendations

No known archaeological resources were identified within the Project Site, and the Proposed Project would have no impact on known archaeological resources. The archaeological sensitivity assessment concluded that there is a low potential for encountering subsurface prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources during Project-related ground-disturbing activities. However, since the Project includes ground-disturbing activities, there remains a possibility that buried archaeological resources or human remains could be encountered. The following mitigation measures are recommended in order to reduce potential impacts to unknown archaeological resources and human remains to less than significant levels under CEQA.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Prior to start of ground-disturbing activities, the Inglewood Unified School District (District) shall retain a Qualified Archaeologist (defined as meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology) to prepare cultural resources sensitivity training for construction personnel. The Qualified Archaeologist, or their designee, shall instruct all onsite construction personnel on the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered and the procedures to follow in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. The District shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, the District or its contractor shall immediately cease all work activities in the area (within approximately 100 feet) of the discovery until it can be evaluated by the Qualified Archaeologist. Construction shall not resume until the Qualified Archaeologist has conferred with the District on the significance of the resource. If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource or unique archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigation. Preservation in place maintains the important relationship between artifacts and their archaeological context and also serves to avoid conflict with traditional and religious values of groups who may ascribe meaning to the resource. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, avoidance, incorporating the resource into open space, capping, or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. In the event that preservation in place is determined to be infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation available, an Archaeological Resources Data Recovery and Treatment Plan shall be prepared and implemented by the Qualified Archaeologist that provides for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource. The District shall consult with the appropriate Native American tribal representatives in determining treatment for prehistoric or Native American resources to ensure cultural values ascribed to the resources, beyond those that are scientifically important, are considered. The treatment plan shall include provisions for the final disposition of the recovered resources, which may include onsite reburial, curation at a public, non-profit institution, or donation to a local Native American tribe, school, or historical society.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3: If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the Proposed Project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the

remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the land owner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access by the land owner to inspect the discovery. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this mitigation measure, with the MLD regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.

If the NAHC is unable to identify a MLD, or the MLD identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation of the MLD and the mediation provided for in Subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94, if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or their authorized representative shall inter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the facility property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance.

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Appendix A
Personnel

ESA

Monica Strauss, RPA

Director, Southern California Cultural Resources Group

EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology, California State University, Northridge

B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge

AA, Humanities, Los Angeles Pierce College

19 YEARS EXPERIENCE

SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Treatment of Historic and Prehistoric Human Remains

Archaeological Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden Sites

Groundstone Analysis

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), #12805

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

QUALIFICATIONS

Exceeds Secretary of Interior Standards

CA State BLM Permitted

Monica has successfully completed dozens of cultural resources projects throughout California and the greater southwest, where she assists clients in navigating cultural resources compliance issues in the context of CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106. Monica has extensive experience with archaeological resources, historic buildings and infrastructure, landscapes, and Tribal resources, including Traditional Cultural Properties. Monica manages a staff of cultural resources specialists throughout the region who conduct Phase 1 archaeological/ paleontological and historic architectural surveys, construction monitoring, Native American consultation, archaeological testing and treatment, historic resource significance evaluations, and large-scale data recovery programs. She maintains excellent relationships with agency staff and Tribal representatives. Additionally, Monica manages a general compliance monitoring team who support clients and agencies in ensuring the daily in-field compliance of overall project mitigation measures.

Relevant Experience

County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Rancho Los Amigos South Campus EIR, Downey. CA. *Project Manager*. The County of Los Angeles (County) proposes redevelopment of a portion of the Rancho Los Amigos (RLA) South Campus which is located in the City of Downey. The 74-acre RLA South Campus was the home of the "Los Angeles County Poor Farm" that was established in 1880s to provide room and board to indigent citizens in exchange for agricultural labor, then served as an infirmary and later evolved into a hospital facility in 1932. The RLA South Campus functioned as a major hospital complex from 1956 to the 1990s, when it was abandoned. The RLA South Campus is currently unoccupied and has been designated as the RLA Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places. The County is proposing redevelopment of a 21-acre portion of the RLA South Campus with County uses, including a Sheriff's Station Crime Laboratory, Internal Services Department Headquarters, and Probation Department Headquarters. The project will include supporting parking and installation of utilities and other features on a site that has been abandoned for nearly 30 years. Building demolition and/or repurposing or relocation of existing buildings will be required. ESA is leading the CEQA process on behalf of the County, including preparation of all technical studies in support of a full-scope EIR for the RLA South Campus Project. This includes a Historic District Evaluation, archaeological surveys, traffic, water supply, arborist services, and all other CEQA-required topics. ESA is also serving in an Executive Consultant role to the County, to advise on other potential future projects at the RLA Campus.

County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Arroyo Seco Bike Path Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Director.* Working for the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works in connection with a project to make improvements to the Arroyo Seco Channel, Monica

managed all aspects of Section 106 review in accordance with Caltrans Cultural Resources Environmental guidelines. Monica and her team evaluated the Arroyo Seco Channel, identified character-defining features, informed the design of channel improvements to retain such features, and addressed the channels' potential for eligibility as part of a larger Los Angeles Country water management district. She developed the research strategy, directed the field teams, and prepared cultural resources assessment documentation for approval by Caltrans and FHWA, as well as the cultural resources section for a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Campus, Los Angeles County, CA. *Project Director.* The project involved the rehabilitation of the 61,000-square-foot building located at 518-524 Colyton Street, demolition of the building located at 537-551 Hewitt Street, and construction of an open space public plaza and surface parking lot, and involved compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. ESA is providing archaeological monitoring and data recovery services and is assisting LADWP with meeting their requirements for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Monica is providing oversight to archaeological monitors and crew conducting resource data recovery and laboratory analysis, and is providing guidance to LADWP on meeting Section 106 requirements.

Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Florence Nightingale Middle School Historic Architectural Review, Los Angeles County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director*. Monica managed the historical analysis of the LAUSD Florence Nightingale Middle School. The analysis included a cultural resources survey that photo-documented buildings that would be affected by the project. The project includes HVAC replacement to a 1967 Classroom Buildings, kitchen upgrades within the 1937 Domestic Science/Cafeteria Building, and improvements to the 1965 chiller yard. Florence Nightingale Middle School was previously recommended eligible for listing in the California Register.

Viewpoint School, Tennis Courts and Park, Calabasas, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director.* ESA is working with the City of Calabasas to prepare an IS/MND to support the development of the proposed Viewpoint School Tennis Courts and Parking Lots project, which includes the development of three sites (Peters, Brown, and Castle Oak) that would become part of the school campus property. Improvements entail installation of six tennis courts (including an accessory building), additional campus parking in three areas, and the renovation of two existing residential structures, one to accommodate offices for school administration and the second to provide a primary residence to the school principal. The project would remove the Peter's property building and appurtenant structures, redevelop the interior of the Castle Oaks property to accommodate the administrative offices, and update the Brown residence to accommodate the principal's primary residence. ESA is preparing three technical studies to support the IS/MND, including air quality, cultural resources, greenhouse gas emissions, and noise. ESA peer reviewed the biological resource reports and traffic study that were prepared to support the document. Monica provided technical and compliance oversight to the cultural resources staff.

Candace R. Ehringer, RPA

Cultural Resource Program Manager

EDUCATION

MA, Anthropology, California State University, Northridge

BA, Anthropology, East Carolina University

22 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

QUALIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists, No. 15146

Meets Secretary of the Interior's PQS for Archaeology and History

Meets Caltrans PQS for Co-Principal Investigator

Orange County Certified Archaeologist

CA State BLM Permitted

HAZWOPER Certified

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology

Society for Historical Archaeology

Register of Professional Archaeologists, Standards Board Chair

CONTINUING EDUCATION

AEP AB 52 Tribal Perspective Training presented by the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and Morongo Band of Mission Indians, 2017

Candace is a cultural resources project manager with 22 years of experience in California. She provides technical and compliance oversight for archaeological survey, evaluation, and treatment; built environment studies, including the documentation and evaluation of buildings, structures, and districts; Tribal resources consultations; and paleontological resources survey and sensitivity assessments. Candace also has experience working with agencies and Tribes to identify Traditional Cultural Properties and tribal cultural resources. She is skilled in the evaluation, analysis of effects, and development of measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects for archaeological, historic, tribal, and paleontological resources under Section 106 and CEQA.

Candace manages multi-disciplinary cultural resources projects and is adept at building teams of specialists that are uniquely qualified for the project at hand. Her project work includes experience in every county in Southern California, as well as many in the Central Coast, Central Valley, and Northern California regions. She is proficient in the areas of CEQA, NEPA, Section 106, and AB 52 compliance, and routinely provides planning and strategic guidance to clients on complex projects within the larger scope of state and federal regulations.

Relevant Experience

California Department of Water Resources, Castaic Dam High Intake Tower Bridge Retrofit Project, Los Angeles County, CA, 2019-2020. *Cultural Resources Project Manager*. Candace managed the preparation of a cultural resources technical study in support of an IS/MND, and participated in AB 52 consultation with California Native American tribes. The consulting tribe identified tribal cultural resources in the project area. Candace worked with the tribe and DWR cultural staff to address tribal concerns and incorporate mitigation designed to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency, Watsonville Slough System Managed Aquifer Recharge and Recovery Projects, Santa Cruz County, CA, 2019-2020. *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace is managing the preparation of a cultural resources study in support of the project EIR, including archival research, Native American outreach, survey, and testing. Several significant prehistoric archaeological sites of concern to local Native American tribes are within the vicinity of project elements. Candace is analyzing impacts to these sites as historical resources and tribal cultural resources, and is developing alternatives and mitigation to avoid or reduce impacts pursuant to CEQA.

Los Cerritos Wetlands Restoration Program, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA, 2017-2020. *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the preparation of a cultural resources technical study in support of a

Programmatic EIR. The Los Cerritos Wetlands has been identified as a tribal cultural landscape of significance to local California Native American tribes. Candace assisted the lead agency with AB 52 consultation, analyzed potential impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources, and developed mitigation to minimize impacts. The program would restore wetland, transition, and upland habitats throughout the approximately 503-acre Los Cerritos Wetlands Complex.

California Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC), Topock Compressor Station Remediation CEQA Services, Mohave County, AZ and San Bernardino County, CA, 2012-2019. *Cultural Resources Project Manager*. Candace managed the preparation of cultural resources EIR sections analyzing impacts to historical, archaeological and tribal resources. She also assisted with Native American consultation, including participating in field visits and meetings with tribal representatives. The project is located within the Topock Traditional Cultural Property, and the project was highly scrutinized by regional Native American tribes since they attach cultural and religious significance to the area. ESA prepared several CEQA documents in support of the project, tiering off the Program EIR. The project would remediate groundwater and soil contamination caused by hexavalent chromium and other chemicals.

California State Coastal Conservancy, Ballona Wetlands Restoration Project, Los Angeles, CA, 2012-2019. *Archaeologist*. Candace provided support for the cultural resources component of the project, which involved field survey and excavation, archival research, geoarchaeological assessment, SHPO and USACE consultation, and reporting. The area is considered exceptionally sensitive to local Native American groups, requiring extensive consultation and coordination between local tribes, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and USACE. The Ballona Wetlands once occupied a 2,000-acre expanse of critical coastal habitat and included some of the most diverse wetland habitat types in the Los Angeles Basin. The Ballona Wetlands Restoration EIR/EIS evaluated four alternatives that included the following key elements: ecosystem restoration, flood and stormwater management, public access improvements, infrastructure and utility modifications, a full-scale implementation and restoration program, a state-of-the-art monitoring and adaptive management program, and ongoing operations and maintenance activities.

Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency, Basin Management Plan College Lake Integrated Resources Management Plan EIR, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, CA, 2017-2019. *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the preparation of cultural resources studies in support of the project, which included archival research, Native American outreach, survey, and monitoring of geotechnical work. She led the field survey and authored the technical report in compliance with Section 106 and CEQA. The project is in an area of known cultural resources sensitivity, and is an area of concern to several Native American tribes. Candace analyzed impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources. The project would consist of a new weir structure and intake pump station, a water treatment plant, and a 5.5-mile-long pipeline to convey treated water to agricultural uses in the Pajaro Valley.

California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Seepage Recovery, Riverside County, CA, 2018-2019. *Principal Investigator.* Candace served as Principal Investigator for a Phase I cultural resources study conducted in compliance with CEQA. Tasks included archival research, survey, subsurface archaeological sensitivity assessment, analysis of direct and indirect effects to the National Register-Colorado River Aqueduct, reporting, and preparation of the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources sections of the EIR. The proposed project would collect water that is currently seeping out of Lake Perris through an integrated recovery well system, and then provide the recovered water to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Seepage Recovery, Riverside County, CA, 2018-2019. *Principal Investigator.* Candace served as Principal Investigator for a Phase I cultural resources study conducted in compliance with CEQA. Tasks included archival research, survey, subsurface archaeological sensitivity assessment, analysis of direct and indirect effects to the National Register-Colorado River Aqueduct, reporting, and preparation of the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources sections of the EIR. The proposed project would collect water that is currently seeping out of Lake Perris through an integrated recovery well system, and then provide the recovered water to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Emergency Release Facility, Riverside County, CA., 2016-2019 *Cultural Resources Project Manager*. Candace managed the preparation of a Phase I cultural resources study and cultural resources EIR section. Tasks included archival research, assistance with Native American outreach, survey, and reporting in compliance with CEQA. The project would modify the existing emergency outlet facility for the Perris Dam and construct a water conveyance facility to connect with the Perris Valley Channel in the event of a need for an emergency drawdown.

California Department of Water Resources, Los Robles Seismic Bridge Retrofit, Los Angeles County, CA, 2018. *Project Manager.* DWR requested that ESA prepare an expedited archaeological resources study for a seismic retrofit of the existing Los Robles Road Bridge at Quail Lake. Candace managed the preparation of the study, which included a records search, historic map and aerial photograph review, geoarchaeological review and sensitivity analysis, pedestrian survey, and technical report. ESA completed the study and delivered the report to DWR within 20 days of the request.

City of Temecula, Cypress Ridge Project EIR, Temecula, CA, 2016-2018. C*ultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace authored the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources sections of the EIR, and assisted with AB 52 consultation. Consultation resulted in the identification of a tribal cultural resource and development of mitigation to reduce impacts to less than significant. The project includes the development 245 detached/attached, cluster, and duplex/triplex units totaling approximately 439,341 square feet, conversion of an existing concrete drainage ditch to an infiltration basin, improvements to Pala Park, and off-site landscape improvements along Pechanga Parkway, and requires a General Plan Amendment, Tentative Tract Map, and zoning change.

Palmdale Water District (PWD) Water System Master Plan EIR, Los Angeles County, CA 2016-2018. *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the cultural resources studies, including the Phase I and Extended Phase I identification efforts. These efforts included archival research, an archaeological sensitivity assessment, field surveys, presence/absence testing, and reporting. Candace assisted PWD with AB 52 consultation with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and coordinating with the San Manuel's CEQA lead. Candace authored the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources chapters of the EIR. The project would evaluate the existing water system deficiencies, future facility requirements, and would serve as a guideline for the planning of the build-out of the PWD's potable water system in the near-term (by 2020) or in the long-term (by 2021 to 2040). The project would involve construction of water system improvements throughout PWD's 47 square mile service area in the City of Palmdale, and outside of PWD boundaries in either the City of Palmdale or unincorporated Los Angeles County, in order to meet potable water system needs.

City of Morro Bay Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) CEQA Plus EIR, Morro Bay, CA, 2015-2018. *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace provided peer review of cultural resources studies and authored the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources sections of the EIR, analyzing impacts to the numerous prehistoric sites in the project vicinity. The City of Morro Bay is proposing to build a WRF at a new inland location. The proposed WRF would provide wastewater treatment services for the City of Morro Bay and provide opportunities for beneficial reuse of advanced treated recycled water, including agricultural irrigation and groundwater replenishment. The proposed project includes all necessary pipeline collection and conveyance infrastructure needed to support the treatment facility. The existing Morro Bay-Cayucos Wastewater Treatment Plant would be decommissioned and replaced by the proposed WRF.

California Department of Water Resources, Pyramid Lake Maintenance, Los Angeles County, CA., 2016-2017. *Principal Investigator.* Candace managed the preparation of a cultural resources study, which included archival research, Native American outreach, field survey, geoarchaeological review, a sensitivity analysis, reporting, and coordination with Angeles National Forest staff. The projects consisted of installing a warning siren at Frenchman's Flat Campground, repairing an existing bathroom at Emigrant Landing swim beach, and revegetating the Los Alamos Campground Loop 4 within the Pyramid Lake area of the Angeles National Forest, requiring compliance with Section 106.

California Department of Water Resources, Castaic Lake Drawdown, Los Angeles County, CA, 2014-2016. *Principal Investigator.* Candace served as Principal Investigator for the project. She developed research questions and survey strategies, participated in the survey, oversaw documentation and evaluation of identified resources, and provided senior review of the report. The project was conducted to comply with mitigation after a drawdown of the water level at Castaic Lake during an extended period of drought in California. Portions of the project were located on lands administered by the Angeles National Forest, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and California State Parks, requiring permitting and compliance with both State and Federal laws.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Owens Lake Master Project – Cultural Resources Services, Inyo County, CA, 2014-2015. *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the preparation of cultural resources sensitivty maps, which documented archaeological, historical, Native American, and paleontological resources on the Owens Lake bed. Candace also assisted with the development of Cultural Resources Protection Criteria designed to protect sensitive cultural resources during implementation of the Master Project. LADWP is currently working to identify an environmentally sustainable approach to dust control at Owens Lake. LADWP is seeking to avoid impacts to cultural resources by considering their locations during the project development and planning stage.

City of Temecula, Altair Specific Plan EIR, Archaeological Services, Riverside County, CA, 2014-2015. *Principal Investigator.* Candace served as the Principal Investigator for an Archaeological Investigation Report. The study included geoarchaeological review, preparation of a research design, subsurface exploration of impact areas with higher sensitivity for archaeological resources, and preparation of a technical report. She co-authored the cultural resources section of the EIR, which analyzed impacts to the National Register-listed Luiseño Ancestral Origin Landscape Traditional Cultural Property. The project would construct a pedestrian-oriented residential community with up to 1,750 mixed density residential units within walking or cycling distance of Old Town Temecula.

California Department of Water Resources, Pearblossom Solar, Los Angeles County, CA, 2013-2015. *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the preparation of a Phase I cultural resources study for the project. The project includes installation of approximate 70-acres of photovoltaic solar panels. The study resulted in the identification of three historic-period archaeological sites and one historic resource (Pearblossom Pumping Plant complex). The archaeological resources were recommended ineligible for the National Register and California Register. The plant complex is considered a contributing element of the California Aqueduct, a National Register-eligible resource. The study concluded that the project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the California Aqueduct and no further work was recommended.

California Department of Water Resources, Cantua Creek Stream Group Improvements, Fresno County, CA, 2013-2014. *Project Manager*. Candace managed archaeological, historic, and paleontological resources studies in compliance with Section 106 and CEQA. She led a field survey of an approximate 1,867-acre area and served as the primary report author. The project includes a series of improvements to the San Luis Canal of the California Aqueduct, including raising existing/constructing canal embankments, pump pads, and roadbeds, a new concrete weir, sediment removal, and relocation of existing utilities. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the California Department of Water Resources were the lead agencies.

California Department of Water Resources, Perris Dam Mitigation Area, Riverside County, CA, 2012-2013. *Cultural Resources Project Manager*. Candace managed a Phase I cultural resources study for a proposed biological mitigation area. Tasks included archival research, survey, and reporting. The study

concluded that the area is sensitive for archaeological resources and additional work was recommended. The project includes a creation/restoration program within the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority mitigation area with the purpose of creating/restoring riparian habitat that is biologically equivalent or superior to that which is being impacted as a result of the Perris Dam Remediation Program being carried out at Lake Perris.

California Department of Water Resources, Serrano Beach Project, Los Angeles County, CA, 2012. *Project Manager*. Candace managed a Phase I cultural resources study, including archival research, survey, and report. DWR proposes to repair culverts along the Serrano Beach access road near the Pyramid Lake Vista Del Lago Visitors Center, replacement of a fence surrounding an existing water tank, and installation of a new water pipeline near the Warne Powerplant. The project is located within the Angeles National Forest, requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Fatima Clark

Archaeologist

EDUCATION

BA, Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton

12 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Section 106 Webinar, 2016

Workshop: The Art and Science of Flintknapping, California Desert Studies Center, 2013

Successful CEQA, Compliance-Southern California Edison, Environmental Training, 2011

Cultural Resources Protection under CEQA and Other Legislative Mandates, UCLA Extension, 2010

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

Orange County Certified Archaeologist

Fatima has 12 years of hands-on archaeological experience and is practiced in project management and client and agency coordination. Her field experience is complimented by the course study and participation in numerous archaeological excavations in California, Arizona, and Peru. Fatima has written California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level technical reports, Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections, Initial Study (IS) sections, archaeological peer reviews, archaeological monitoring reports, and reports pursuant to California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) requirements. She is also experienced in performing archaeological testing, site recordation, laboratory analysis, pedestrian surveys, records searches through several California Historical Resources Information Systems-Information Centers, and monitoring for a wide variety of projects, including mixed-use, residential, and energy, water, and road infrastructure projects. In addition to her archaeology background, Fatima has been cross-trained in conducting paleontological surveys and monitoring and has co-authored and managed associated reports.

Relevant Experience

Hillcrest Real Estate, LLC., Universal Hilton City, Universal City, CA (2020). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment and EIR section for the project pertaining to CEQA. Fatima also coordinated the preparation of the Paleontological Resources Assessment. The project will include a new 20-story Hotel Expansion Building (with 395 guest rooms and a spa limited to guests and 250 non-guest members) with a new single-level lobby connecting to the Existing Hotel Building. The Project is located near the entrance of Universal Studios.

Irvine Ranch Water District, Syphon Reservoir Improvement Project, Orange County, CA (2018-2019). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research, pedestrian survey, and served as one of the lead authors of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report, pursuant to CEQA and Section 106. The survey for the study led to the relocation of two previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and the recordation of five additional resources, including one prehistoric isolate, one historic-period archaeological resource, and three historic architectural resources.

City of Santa Monica, Miramar Hotel Redevelopment EIR, Santa Monica, CA (2019). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research and preparing the Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment for the project pertaining to CEQA. Fatima also coordinated the preparation of the Paleontological Resources Assessment. The project includes adaptive reuse of the historic Palisades Building and replacement of other buildings in order to provide a mixed-use luxury hotel with new food and beverage facilities, open space, spa,

meeting facilities, and retail space, along with residential units on the upper floors of the new buildings.

California Pacific Homes, Oaks at Monte Nido, Santa Monica Mountains, Unincorporated Los Angeles County, CA (2019-2020). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research, the archaeological and paleontological pedestrian survey, the preparation of the Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment pertaining to CEQA, and assisted with the preparation of Paleontological Resources Assessment. The pedestrian survey yielded the identification of a sandstone boulder that contains a fossil impression of the skull of a small-toothed cetacean "dolphin" and the identification of fossilized shells of pelecypods (e.g., bivalves such as clams, mussels, oysters, and cockles) and gastropods (e.g., snails and slugs). The project proposes the development of 15 single-family residences on separate individual recorded parcels within the Monte Nido Community, along the scenic route of Piuma Road.

Sandstone Properties, Inc., 11469 Jefferson Hotel Project, Culver City, CA (2019). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting the archival research, survey, and subsurface sensitivity assessment for archaeological resources. The project is within an area of archaeological sensitivity, and the study identified those areas with a higher likelihood to contain subsurface resources based on a review of environmental, geologic, and historic data. The project would develop a five-story, 175-room boutique hotel with below-grade parking, and would require demolition of existing commercial structures.

California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Seepage Recovery, Riverside County, CA (2019). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of the following tasks: archival research, survey, subsurface archaeological sensitivity assessment, analysis of direct and indirect effects to the National Register-Colorado River Aqueduct, and preparation of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report in compliance with CEQA. The proposed project would collect water that is currently seeping out of Lake Perris through an integrated recovery well system, and then provide the recovered water to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Manhattan Wellfield On-Site Hypochlorite Generation Station, Los Angeles, CA (2019). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment Report in compliance with CEQA and Section 106. Tasks included delineation of an Area of Potential Effects (APE), archival research, Native American outreach, desktop geoarchaeological review and subsurface sensitivity assessment, survey, reporting. The project would upgrade the existing chlorination station at Manhattan Wellfield to an on-site hypochlorite.

City of Burbank, Avion Project, Burbank, CA (2018). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Cultural Resources Assessment Report and prepared the Cultural Resources section for the EIR. The project is a mixed-use development consisting of creative offices, creative industrial, retail, and a hotel located within a 61-acre Project area, which was once developed with the Lockheed-Martin B-6 site.

California Department of Water Resources, Los Robles Road Bridge Seismic Retrofit Project, Quail Lake, Los Angeles County (2018). *Archaeologist.* Fatima conducted the archival research, pedestrian survey and was the lead author for the Archaeological Resources Survey Report for the project, which pertains to CEQA. The project consisted of the seismic retrofitting of the existing Los Robles Road Bridge, which crosses the West Branch of the California Aqueduct.

Los Angeles Unified School District, San Pedro High School Comprehensive Modernization Project, Los Angeles, CA (2017-2018). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was the lead author for the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources report for the project pursuant to CEQA. The project is a site-specific school upgrade and modernization project being completed by the Los Angeles Unified School District under the School Upgrade Program. In addition to writing the report, Fatima was also the lead preparer of the Cultural Resources section of the EIR.

Los Angeles Unified School District, Burroughs Middle School Comprehensive Modernization Project, Los Angeles, CA (2018). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was the lead author for the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources report for the project pursuant to CEQA. The project would include: demolition of the Shop Building, Cafeteria/classroom buildings, and approximately 14 classrooms located in portable (relocatable) buildings; and construction of approximately 34 general and specialty classrooms, support spaces, and a new Food Services Building and Lunch Shelter. The proposed project would also include modernization and seismic retrofits to the Administration/auditorium Building, the Classroom Building, and the Gymnasium Building.

City of Burbank, Town Center Project, Burbank, CA (2018). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the project. The Project is a comprehensive redevelopment of the Burbank Town Center property that would introduce a new mix of uses intended to create an integrated urban community atmosphere promoting live, work and play in Downtown Burbank.

California Water Service Company, Palos Verdes Peninsula Water Reliability Project, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA (2017). *Archaeologist*. Fatima assisted in the preparation of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment report, conducted records searches and conducted the pedestrian survey for this project pursuant to Section 106. The project proposed to construct new potable water pipelines and a new booster pump station to improve overall system reliability in the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

Santa Margarita Water District, San Juan Watershed Project, San Juan Capistrano and Dana Point, CA (2017). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Phase I Cultural Resources Studies for the project compliant with CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Besides being the lead author for the report, Fatima conducted the records searches, pedestrian survey, prepared the Cultural Resources section of the EIR, and conducted

coordination with the Orange County Flood Control District in order to acquire an encroachment permit to conduct the pedestrian survey. The project is to be constructed in multiple phases. The first phase (Phase I) would include installation of three rubber dams and control buildings within San Juan Creek. Subsequent phases include additional dams within San Juan Creek and Arroyo Trabuco, recycled water recharge facilities, and additional upgrades to existing groundwater recovery facilities.

California Department of Transportation, La Costa Chevron, Encinitas, CA (2013-2017). *Project Manager.* Fatima led the archaeological services for the La Costa Chevron Project in Encinitas, which addressed Chevron-created erosion onto a Caltrans right-of-way. Because of the project site's location within a recognized archaeological site, Caltrans required an Extended Phase I (XPI). ESA conducted an XPI archaeological excavation to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits (and their horizontal and vertical extent) where the drainage improvements were expected to occur. Managing the company's role as a subcontractor to a larger engineering firm, Fatima coordinated with the prime consultant, the Native American groups in the area, and Caltrans. She was in charge of conducting archaeological testing, served as the primary author of the XPI, prepared the Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan and the Historic Resources Compliance Report.

Lennar Homes, Aidlin Property Residential Project, Los Angeles County, CA (2016). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Section 106 report for the project. The proposed project would include the development of 102 single-family dwellings, three parks, the widening of Pico Canyon Road, and associated supporting infrastructure including local roadways, water tanks and a pump station, water quality treatment basins, and an emergency secondary fire access road. The project would also require the grading of natural topography, including slopes in order to remediate existing geologic conditions and to create stable building pads and roadways.

Lennar Homes, Aidlin Property Residential Project, Los Angeles County, CA (2014). *Archaeologist.* Fatima conducted the historical records searches through the CHRIS, pedestrian survey, the preparation of the CEQA cultural resources assessment report. The proposed project consists of a residential development on approximately 230 acres of land in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, California.

Southern California Edison, Archaeological Services/Contingent Employee (2008–2013), Southern California, CA. Fatima worked at Southern California Edison (SCE) as a full-time in-house consulting archaeologist in the Deteriorated Poles Program, GO 131-D Program and for the Valley South Subtransmission Project (VSSP). Fatima was in charge of managing work sent to outside consultants for surveys and preparation of archaeological reports and coordinating with consultants and SCE staff. Fatima also conducted over 100 archaeological reviews, including records searches, field surveys, project coordination, report writing for projects subject to the rules and regulations of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and thus also following CEQA-mandated requirements.

Appendix B
Sacred Lands File Search

ESA

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

August 3, 2021

Fatima Clark
ESA

Via Email to: fclark@esassoc.com

Re: Morningside High School Site Upgrade Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Clark:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/3/2021

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

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Morningside High School Site Upgrade Project, Los Angeles County.