

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR
DAPPLEGRAY SCHOOL INTERSECTION PROJECT
CITY OF ROLLING HILLS ESTATES,
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Township 5 South, Range 14 West, Unsectioned, Torrance, California, 1964
(Photorevised 1981), 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

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Key Words: Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment; Los Angeles County; Torrance, Calif., USGS
7.5 min. topo; Tongva/Gabrielino; Pedestrian Survey; Negative Results

September 24, 2021

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I, Steve O'Neil, RPA, hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

September 24, 2021

Date



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HANA Resources, Inc. (HANA) was contracted by the Willdan Engineering to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of the Palos Verdes Drive North/ Dapplegray Elementary School Intersection Project in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California (**Exhibit I** and **Exhibit II**). The project consists of street improvements along Palos Verdes Drive North for approximately 1,600 feet. HANA conducted the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

Intersection capacity improvements will be carried out at Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance. The roadway improvements will include approximately 800 feet to the east and to the west of the Dapplegray school entrance along Palos Verdes Drive North. The project improvements are intended to enhance the traffic flow along Palos Verdes Drive North, improve the American Disability Act (ADA) access at the intersection, modify the current roadway median island, adjust the nearby equestrian trail as the roadway is widened, and improve bus stops at the intersection. The project consists of widening the intersection to add an additional through-lane for eastbound and westbound Palos Verdes Drive North. This improvement will enhance the traffic flow on Palos Verdes Drive North, which is a primary roadway providing access to the cities on the Palos Verde Peninsula including Rolling Hills, Rancho Palos Verdes, Palos Verdes Estates and Rolling Hills Estates. To accommodate the widening, the current traffic signal equipment will be modified, retaining walls will be designed, as well as other improvements.

The Project is located in the northern portion of the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County. This may be seen on the *Torrance, Calif.*, USGS 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle, Township 5 South, Range 14 West, in unsectioned lands of the Rancho Los Palos Verde (see **Exhibit III**).

The study was performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is an approval requirement for the Planning Department of the City of Rolling Hills Estates. A cultural resources records search, pedestrian field survey, and Native American consultation and coordination were all elements of this project and were included within the Scope of Work. Native American individuals and tribal groups were contacted for their input.

A cultural resource record search was conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) facility located at the California State University, Fullerton, and received on November 12, 2020. The archival records search included a one-mile buffer surrounding the Project area. Within the Project area itself, there was one prior cultural resources survey report that had been completed and there were no previously recorded cultural resources sites. However, within the project's one-mile buffer there were 20 previously completed cultural survey reports and seven prior records of cultural resources.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted regarding the Project and a Sacred Lands File Search was completed. In the reply of April 22, 2021, the Sacred Lands File research yielded negative results.

The NAHC also provided a list of potentially interested and affiliated Native American individuals and groups. All of these parties, identified by the NAHC, were contacted for further information and potential concerns regarding cultural resources within the project area.

As stated above, the immediate Project site was determined to have a low sensitivity due to the lack of native surface soil remaining and the deep cut-and-fill carried out throughout the project site as a result of Palos Verdes Drive North's original construction. The Consultant therefore does not recommend that cultural resources monitors be retained during earth-moving activities.

If previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during construction activities, a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find. Construction activities shall be diverted until the significance of the find is assessed. If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

The Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified immediately when human remains are discovered. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric or protohistoric human remains of Native American origin, the coroner will notify the NAHC. The NAHC shall determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and this individual or group will consult with the Project's Cultural Resources Manager and recommend the manner of treatment and disposition for any human remains and associated offerings.

These studies were undertaken by Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards. Qualifications of the author are provided in **Appendix A, Resume**.

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SECTION 1. Project Description and Summary

1.1. Introduction

HANA Resources, Inc. (HANA) was retained by Willdan Engineering to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Dapplegray Elementary School Intersection Project (Project). HANA conducted the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary along Palos Verdes Drive North adjacent to the Dapplegray Elementary School in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California. This study was performed pursuant to requirements and protocols of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.2. Personnel

This Cultural Resources Assessment was compiled by Stephen O’Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards. Qualifications of the author are provided in **Appendix A, Resume**.

1.3. Project Summary

1.3.1. Location

The Project is located along Palos Verdes Drive North in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, CA (**Exhibit I, Project Vicinity Map**). The Project includes work along Palos Verdes Drive North, extending approximately 800 feet northwest and east of the intersection with Dapplegray Elementary School entrance (**Exhibit II, Project Location Map**).

The Project lies within the City of Rolling Hills Estate, California. As shown in Exhibit 1, the project is in an unsectioned part of Township 5 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian on the Torrance 7.5-minute US Geological Survey quadrangle (**Exhibit III, Project Map**). The Project’s eastern end lies a bit more than 1000 feet west of the Palos Verdes Reservoir. This segment of Palos Verdes Drive slopes to the east. The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 440 to 460 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The project improvements will enhance the traffic flow along Palos Verdes Drive North, improve the ADA access at the intersection, modify the median island, adjust the equestrian trail and improve bus stops. The project consists of widening the intersection to add an additional through lane for eastbound and westbound Palos Verdes Drive North. This improvement will enhance the traffic flow on Palos Verdes Drive North, which is a primary roadway providing access to the cities on the peninsula including Rolling Hills, Rancho Palos Verdes, Palos Verdes Estates, and Rolling Hills Estates. To accommodate the widening, the current traffic signal equipment will be modified, retaining walls will be designed, as well as other improvements (**Exhibit IV, Concept Plan Map**).

Exhibit I: Project Vicinity Map



Exhibit II: Project Location Map



www.hanaresources.com/rollingshills/Pages/ExhibitII_P1_CulturalResourcesAssessment/ExhibitII_P1_CulturalResourcesAssessment.pdf



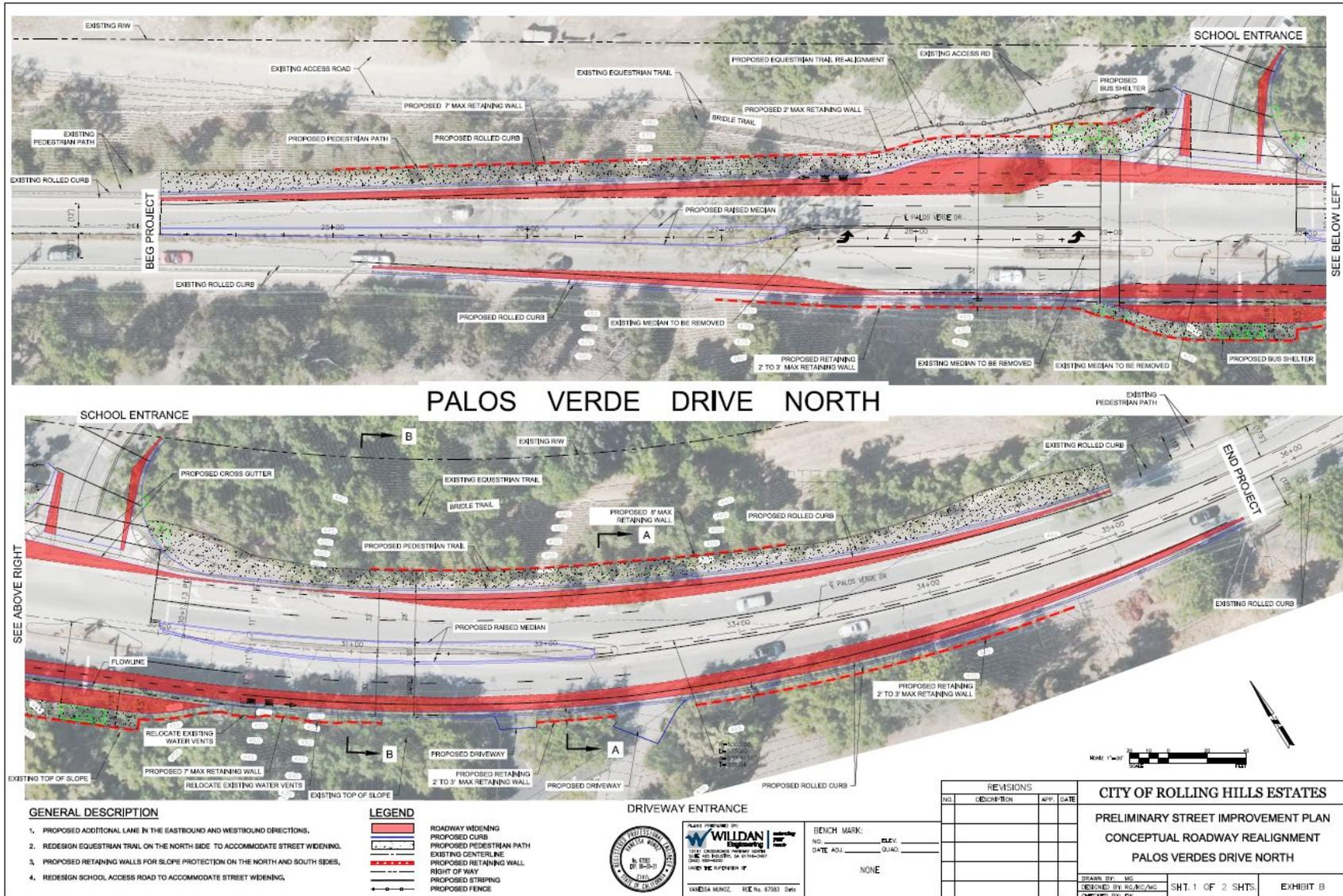
Rolling Hills Estates
Exhibit II: Project Location

 Project Area



1 inch = 200 feet
0 100 200 Feet

Exhibit IV: Concept Plan Map



SECTION 2. Project Tasks

A cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) Information Center. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the Project area and a half-mile radius. The records search included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within the proposed Project area and a 1.0-mile buffer, and a review of listed cultural resource surveys and/or excavation reports within that same geographical area.

Mr. O'Neil coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local tribal organizations to let the tribes know of the project, to gather information they may have on cultural resources that may be associated with the project site, and to give them the opportunity to state any concerns they may have regarding the project. The outreach by Mr. O'Neil supports the requirements of the oversight agency regarding outreach with Native American tribal organizations. A cultural resource record search, Native American consultations, and an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey were undertaken by Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA.

2.1. Regulatory Setting

2.1.1. State

CEQA requires consideration of project impacts on archaeological or historical sites deemed to be "historical resources." Under CEQA, a substantial adverse change in the significant qualities of a historical resource is considered a significant effect on the environment. For the purposes of CEQA, a "historical resource" is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Historical resources may include, but are not limited to, "any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (PRC §5020.1(j)).

The eligibility criteria for the California Register are the definitive characteristics for assessing the significance of historical resources for purposes of CEQA (California State Office of Historic Preservation). Generally, a resource is considered "historically significant" if it meets one or more of the following criteria for listing on the California Register:

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.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (PRC §5024.1(c)).

2.1.2. City of Rolling Hills Estates

2.1.2.1. The General Plan – Section 5.1: Conservation Element

The Conservation Element of the Rolling Hills Estates General Plan is concerned with the management of natural and cultural resources in the planning area (equivalent to the Rolling Hills Estates city boundary). The Element identifies significant resources within the City and establishes a plan for their conservation, management, or preservation. The following is taken from the General Plan (CRHE 1992:5-1).

The Conservation Element states that Cultural Resources within the city represents “the rich and colorful history of the Peninsula provides the area with a sense of importance and historical pride. The preservation of cultural resources will enrich the educational and cultural aspirations of residents and visitors alike.” Therefore, a goal of the General Plan is to promote the preservation of cultural, historical and natural resources within the City. To implement this goal, the General Plan presents Policy 3.1 to implement General Plan guidelines for the protection of sites of paleontological, archaeological, historical or culturally valuable significance. 3.1.1 Implementation Measure: New development in areas designated as having a high cultural sensitivity will be required to have archaeological surveys and on-site monitoring when deemed necessary. All development shall be subject to the provisions of Appendix K in the CEQA Law and Guidelines. Some protection is afforded through the California Environmental Quality Act which requires that a project be considered "significant" in terms of impact if it will disrupt or adversely affect a site of archaeological, paleontological, or historical significance (CRHE 1992:5-8 and 5-22.).

A map indicating cultural resource sensitivity is provided in Exhibit 5-3 of the General Plan. This exhibit identifies those areas where there is a high probability of discovering archaeological sites in the course of new development. A sensitivity rating has been applied to all of the planning area and is described as follows:

- **Low Sensitivity:** Areas of low cultural resource sensitivity include those lands which have been surveyed with the express purpose of identifying cultural resource sites, but which provided negative results. Low sensitivity areas also include land where development or grading has resulted in the movement or relocation of massive amounts of earth.
- **Moderate Sensitivity:** Areas of moderate sensitivity include those lands which have been developed or altered by means which may not have resulted in the removal or relocation of earth on a large scale. Depending on the methods by which urbanization was accomplished, variable degrees of destruction to cultural resources can result. For example, agricultural fields represent areas where the surface has been disturbed though any buried artifacts have been preserved.
- **High Sensitivity:** High sensitivity areas within the Peninsula planning area include those areas which have not been previously surveyed or have been subject to historic human disturbance other than agriculture.

For this reason, any proposed project that involves a significant amount of grading should have an archaeological survey conducted prior to construction. In addition, archaeological resources may be discovered in the course of construction and appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that artifacts are recorded (CRHE 1992:5-23).

The City of Rolling Hills Estates will seek to avoid damaging effects on an archaeological resource whenever feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, the importance of the site shall be evaluated according to the following criteria.

- The site's association with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history, or scientific importance in prehistory.
- The site's ability to provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable or archaeological research questions.
- The site's special or particular qualities such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind.
- The site's age being at least 100 years old and maintained its stratigraphic integrity.
- The site's potential for answering important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods. In-situ preservation (leaving the site as is) is the preferred manner of avoiding damage to archaeological resources.

SECTION 3. Settings

3.1. Natural Setting

Rolling Hills Estates is situated near the coast of the Pacific Ocean in the center of the Palos Verdes Peninsula between the mouth of the San Gabriel River to the south and Redondo Beach to the north. What is now the Palos Verdes Peninsula was submerged until an early Pleistocene uplift along the Palos Verdes Fault brought it above sea level. At that time, most of downtown Los Angeles was still under water. During parts of the Pleistocene Epoch, the peninsula was an isolated island (Stewart 2021:5). This area is characterized by the Palos Verdes Hills upland which is cut by numerous ravines and channels that slope and drain southwestward to the Peninsula cliffs overlooking the ocean. The Los Angeles Basin plain east of the peninsula. The canyons over which Palos Verdes Drive North passes contain vegetation consisting of a dense mix of native trees and shrubs (e.g., toyon, walnut and holly-leaf cherry), and ornamental plants (e.g., eucalyptus, castor bean). Along the road on either side are non-native grasses and a variety of ornamental shrubs and trees planted in the roadway island, sidewalk landscaping and the graded slopes. In the past, several large creeks contained riparian habitat as well as estuaries at their ocean exits.

The Project site is located in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, which is shown on the Torrance, California, 1964 (photorevised 1981) USGS quadrangle map. Rolling Hills Estates is bordered by the cities of Palos Verdes Estates, and Torrance to the north, Lomita to the northeast, Rancho Palos Verdes to the southeast, southwest and west, and Rolling Hills to the south, with the Pacific Ocean to the south, all situated within Los Angeles County. The Palos Verdes Drive North project site is at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level. According to the United States Census Bureau, the population within the city limits was 41,643 in 2010, higher than the 2020 estimate of 40,918. The city of Rolling Hills Estates has an area of 13.47 square miles (34.9 square kilometers). The city is served by Interstate 710/Harbor Freeway on the east and Pacific Coast Highway/State Route 1 on the north. The general climate is typical of southern California with mild, rainy winters, and warm, dry summers. Summer temperatures can exceed 80° Fahrenheit in the afternoon, though this is moderated by ocean breezes.

3.2. Cultural Setting

3.2.1. Prehistoric Context

In the history of the Americas, the term "prehistoric period" refers to the time prior to the arrival of Euro Americans, when native lifeways and traditions remained intact and viable. In the case of Alta and Baja California, it is widely acknowledged that human occupation began about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated (cal) radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred in the ensuing years, archaeologists have developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes observable in the archaeological record into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases. There are many such models for various regions of California (cf. Grayson 2011; Warren 1984) including the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986), and interior San Diego (Meighan 1954; True 1958, 1970). Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional synthesis adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Long Beach area consists of the following four periods:

- Paleoindian Stage (ca. cal. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.), which was characterized by highly mobile foraging patterns and a broad-spectrum subsistence strategy. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in American were marked by the use of large dart or spear points that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of the time period was a change in climate and the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points were employed with the aid of atlatls, and it is believed that these early archaeological remains are representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine environments;
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. cal. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000), during which mobile hunter gatherers became more sedentary and plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategies. This horizon is typified by the large number of millingstones, (especially well-made, deep-basin metates) and portable formalized handstones (manos), accompanied by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping tools), with only a slight representation of dart points;
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. cal. A.D. 1000 to 1500), during which a more complex social organization, more diversified subsistence base and an extensive use of the bow and arrow is evidenced by smaller, lighter arrow projectile points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery—and the full development of regional cultures and tribal territories; and
- Protohistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times).

3.2.2. Ethnohistoric Context

The Project area lies within the ethnolinguistic territory of the Gabrielino/Tongva Native American group (Bean and Smith 1978:538). These Natives speak a language classified as members of the Uto-Aztecan language stock. Gabrielino is specifically identified as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of Uto-Aztecan.

With the notable exception of the northern Chumash neighbors, the Gabrielino were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore one of the most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978), and McCawley (1996).

According to the recent research of several prehistorians, Takic groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archaeologists suggest that the Takic migrated into the area perhaps as early as 2,000 years ago, replacing or intermarrying with the prior indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab 1993; Porcasi 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin reaching east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area, south to Aliso Creek in central Orange County and north to Malibu on the coast.

Different groups of Gabrielino adopted varied types of subsistence, based on combinations of gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. Because of the similarities to other southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, dominated by basket weaving, demonstrated no substantial difference from those of their neighbors (Kroeber 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich (Bean and Smith 1978). Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1772. Priests from here proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin region. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California (Engelhardt 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduction (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino Native community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

The Palos Verdes Peninsula region, which is situated along the Pacific Coast and bracketed by the mouth of the Los Angeles River on the south and Ballona Creek to the north, was a prime location for prehistoric settlement. Several Tongva villages are located in the Palos Verdes Peninsula area, along the outer coastline and near the river mouths on either side. Shua was a village located to the east near the Los Angeles River mouth, the village of Ahau lay just northeast toward Signal Hill, and *Engva* near Ballona Creek to the north (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57), as well as *Chaawvenga* at the San Pedro slough (McCawley 1996:66). On the coast of the peninsula itself, largely grouped around the southern bend near Point Fermion, were five or so villages – *Unavngna*, *Xuuxuonga*, *Moniikanga*, *Haraasnga*, *Kiinkenga*, *Toovemonga* and *'Aateveanga* (McCawley 1996:66-68). The fact that two of these settlements, *Haraasnga* and *Kiinkenga*, had names that correspond to the island of San Clemente and a village name on Santa Catalina Island (*Pemuu'nga*, or *Pimú* in Tongva) respectively strongly suggests that these settlements maintained ties with island people and may have served as brokers for trade between the islands and the mainland, thus eliminating mainland middle-men.

3.2.3. Historic Context

Spanish / Mexican Era

Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo

The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo traveled northward from Navidad, Mexico looking for the Northwest Passage between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and sailed along the coast of California, but did not explore the interior. He stopped at various bays along the California shores and sailed into San Pedro Bay. Spain's interest in California continued and its captains were asked to search the coast more closely for the Northwest Passage and for good harbors. Sebastian Vizcaino stopped at San Diego, San Pedro, Avalon Bay and Monterey during his trip. He visited the Palos Verdes Peninsula shortly in 1602 and named the area Canada de los Palos Verdes (Canyon of the Green Trees). During the 17th century, Russian and English explorers also visited along the coast of California. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from Lower California through San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 62 people passed north and east of the Palos Verdes Peninsula in August 1769 (Brown 2001), and encountered several Tongva villages, including Yangna in the downtown Los Angeles region (Brown 2001:345; McCawley 1996:59). Father Junipero Serra established the San Gabriel Mission 25 miles from the Palos Verdes Peninsula and its Tongva inhabitants. Ten years later, a pueblo was established for the families as a farming colony to support the presidios. The pueblo was named the Village of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of Porcuinula (later Los Angeles). The Spanish hegemony of California was expanded through the influence of the missions, presidios and pueblos. Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles Basin in 1771, and the Los Angeles pueblo was established as a civilian settlement on September 4, 1781 (Engelhardt 1931).

Huge land grants known as ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounded the mission lands in all directions. Except for those large tracts of land, the Mission San Gabriel lands were used for the support of the mission and provided for the large population of Tongva Native Americans. The mission lands were held in trust for Native peoples by the Franciscan missionaries for eventual redistribution. The lands along the coast, however, were open for early settlement by the colonists from New Spain. Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including California, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic secularized the Franciscan missions, thus allowing the granting of their land as private holdings to citizens to encourage emigration to California.

Early American Period

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California by the United States from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, the United States rule was firmly established. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848 which ceded California, along with Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and portions of Colorado and Wyoming to the U.S. This was soon followed by the Gold Rush of 1849 which brought in a great flood of people from the East and around the world to northern California. "Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California becoming the 31st state" (Haas and Ramirez 2014:9). In part, because of this California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order, however, was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. Los Angeles was a

part of the “Cow Counties” and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population (Cleland 1951). This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers. Coupled with devastating droughts in the 1860s that crippled many livestock raisers, and debt brought on supporting their property rights in U.S. courts, dismemberment of the ranchos soon followed. This helped pave the way for the “Boom of the Eighties” which saw a new influx of people from the eastern United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke 1944). Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to arrive in the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. This was the first big spurt of growth for Los Angeles, and communities started to form to the southeast, west and northwest. Much of the plains between these areas were filled with farms, dairies and orchards.

The Rancho Palos Verdes

In 1784, Juan Jose Dominguez would soon retire from the army and petitioned for the tract (use rights) of lands already known as San Pedro for services rendered to the Spanish Crown. Governor Fages of Alta California allowed Corporal Dominguez 75,000 acres of range land on which to graze his herd of cattle. Dominguez' land, covering the present-day cities of Redondo, Torrance, Compton, Gardena, Lomita, Harbor City, San Pedro, Wilmington, the western portion of Long Beach and the Palos Verdes Peninsula, was called Rancho San Pedro. Upon Dominguez' death in 1809, Manuel Gutierrez, the executor of his will, assumed the management of the ranch. Gutierrez allowed Juan Dolores Sepúlveda to graze livestock on the hilly (peninsular) portion of the ranch. Cristobal Dominguez, nephew of Juan Jose Dominguez, laid claim to the property in 1817. Sepúlveda fought the claim and disputes continued for several decades. (CRHE 1992:5-40.)

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain, and Cristobal Dominguez filed another petition for Rancho San Pedro to allow full ownership under Mexican law. Juan Dolores Sepúlveda and Cristobal Dominguez died in the middle of all this, however, and their sons continued conflicting petitions for claims over the land. Manuel Dominguez and Jose and Juan Sepúlveda eventually agreed to have the claim settled by Governor Jose Figueroa. Figueroa awarded the Palos Verdes area to the Sepúlvedas and the rest of Rancho San Pedro to Manuel Dominguez with Manuel Gutierrez having only rights to pasture his cattle. This started the prosperous years for the Sepúlvedas. Manuel Dominguez, however, never gave up his effort to return control to his family, and in 1839, he filed another petition. Governor Alvarado upheld the previous decision of Governor Figueroa and this time Manuel Dominguez and the Sepúlveda's signed an agreement establishing the boundaries of the Rancho San Pedro and Rancho Palos Verdes.

A permanent title to the Rancho Palos Verdes was finally granted under American law on June 22, 1880. By then, The Farmers and Merchants Bank owned the land. In 1882, a portion of the Rancho, listed in records books as Lot H, was sold to Jotham Bixby who was already leasing the land as a cattle range. After Jotham Bixby's death, his son, George, inherited the land. George Bixby hired Harry Phillips, Sr. to manage the land which was still being used for cattle ranching and dry farming (CRHE 1992:5-41).

In 1913, Bixby sold 16,000 acres of the Peninsula to New York investors led by Frank A. Vanderlip, Sr. With E.G. Lewis, Vanderlip founded the Palos Verdes Estates development in 1921. In 1923, lots were put up for public sale. Construction in the area, however, was slow, and several campaigns were made to attract buyers and residents into the area. Large residences were being built in the area which is now the City of Rolling Hills.

“Beginning in 1931, A.E. Hanson was the General Manager of the Palos Verdes Corporation and was

responsible for the early growth of the community” (Maxon 2011:8). “Shortly after he became General Manager, Mr. Hanson laid out the boundaries of the development he named ‘Rolling Hills,’ which consisted of approximately 600 acres and 100 home sites. . . . Development of Rolling Hills accelerated in 1845 when Kelvin Vanderlip was appointed President of the Palos Verdes Corporation and controlled the development of Rolling Hills as well as the early neighborhoods in the current City of Rolling Hills Estates along Palos Verdes Drive North” (Maxon 2011:8-9).

“In 1953, the Great Lakes Carbon Corporation purchased much of the peninsula from the Vanderlip family with the intention of opening the land to mining. These plans were discarded, however, in favor of developing the peninsula for residential purposes. The residential development of the peninsula resulted in the establishment of the City of Rolling Hills Estates on September 18, 1957” (Hass and Ramirez 2014:10). Growth was modest in the 1950s but exploded in the 1960s through development by large corporations. Today, residential developments in the City, typified by large houses enclosed within white rail fences, have filled the hillsides. The rural atmosphere of the Peninsula has remained with large lot residential developments and a generally low intensity of development (CRHE 1992:5-42).

Dapplegray Elementary School

Dapplegray Elementary School was founded in the late 1950s as a middle school within the Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District. It first appears in the 1963 aerial photo of this area on top of a hill to the north of Palos Verdes Drive North with a single entrance road off of that street (but was not present in 1954); it first appears on the Torrance, Calif. USGS topo map in 1966 (it was not shown in the 1959 version) (USGS 1959, 1966). It was built in nearly its present full configuration with six of the now seven buildings, the seventh being added by 1972 (NETROnline 2021: 1954, 1963, 1972).

Dapplegray is now an elementary school, noted as the “largest transitional Kindergarten through fifth grade school” in the district (DGE 2021). The school may have taken its name from the nearby neighborhood on Dapplegray Lane a quarter mile to the east which was already in place up to ten years before the school was built as seen in the 1953 USGS topo map.

SECTION 4. Research Methods

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research includes a background archaeological records check (archival research) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton, the California Historic Resources Information System's local facility, a Sacred Lands File search request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a list from the NAHC identifying local Native American groups and individuals as contacts for Native American coordination. Although the Palos Verdes North Drive fully constructed and does not contain any undisturbed native soils, a pedestrian cultural resource survey of the entire Project area was conducted. This report presents the results of all of these cultural resource studies including cultural resource management recommendations.

4.1. Records Search

A cultural resource records search was requested by Dr. Alan Gold, RPA from the SCCIC in November 2021, to identify previously recorded cultural resources on or near the proposed Project site. Additionally, the California State Historic Resources Inventory for Los Angeles County was reviewed to identify local cultural resources within the Project area and vicinity that have been previously evaluated for historic significance. Finally, the archive was searched for previous cultural resource survey reports that have been completed in the Project site and half-mile buffer.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Los Angeles County, the City of Los Angeles, National Register of Historic Places, Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), California Register of Historical Resources (2012), California Points of Historical Interest (2012), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), California Historical Landmarks (2012), Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978), and Historic Spots in California (2002).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile radius buffer zone of the Project's APE (see **Exhibit III**) to assess the sensitivity of the Project site for subsurface archaeological resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the undertaking.

4.2. Field Survey

On April 10, 2021, Archaeologist Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, visited the Project area to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the Project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). Because of the fully built environment of the site, direct observation of the ground was limited to landscaping along the shoulder of Palos Verdes North Drive, and along the equestrian trail paralleling the north side of the road.

4.3. Native American Outreach

On April 7, 2021, Mr. O'Neil sent a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) via email and United States mail and notified the agency of the proposed Project activities (**Appendix B**). At that time, a request was made for recommendations as to the local Native

American tribes and individuals that should be contacted for cultural resource information and concerns relating to the general Project area. The Commission's SLF results were received in a letter sent by email on April 22, 2021. The eight Tribes and Native American individual contacts recommended by the NAHC were contacted by mail and also by email on April 24, 2021.

SECTION 5. Findings

5.1. Records Search

5.1.1. Recorded Cultural Resource Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search conducted by the SCCIC on November 17, 2020, no prehistoric cultural resource sites or isolates, have been recorded within boundary of the proposed Project site. However, there are seven known prehistoric cultural resource site that have been recorded within the 1.0-mile radius buffer zone surrounding the Project site (**Table 1** and **Appendix C**, *California Historic Resources Information System Records Search - Reports*).

The first formally recorded prehistoric site in the project area is CA-LAN-113 located approximately 0.90 mile to the southwest of the project site. This consists of a single burial (Eberhart 1952); the site was nominated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in November 2000, but was designated 6Y, “Determined ineligible for [the] NR by consensus through Section 106 process” (California OHP 2012). Two sites, CA-LAN-276 and CA-LAN-278, are located approximately 0.75 mile to the north of the project site on ridges overlooking Bent Spring Canyon, both recorded as habitation sites. LAN-276 was originally recorded as CA-LAN-93; Racer (1939) and True (1960a) recorded LAN-276 containing a burial and a large number of artifacts – pestles, mortars, over 75 manos, and 4 or 5 cogged stones among them in a very disturbed context due to being in a sand quarrying; however, the site could not be relocated in the 2010 and was considered to have been either destroyed or mapped incorrectly (Shepard 2005a:1). LAN-278 was noted as a camp site with scattered chipping waste but a thin midden (True 1960b). There is a spring between these two sites recorded on the current USGS *Torrance* topo map (USGS 1964).

Two other sites situated near to one another are CA-LAN-280 (previously recorded as CA-LA-112) and CA-LAN-281, on ridges overlooking George Canyon about 0.65 and 0.8 miles to the east of the project site, on the west and east sides of canyon respectively. LAN-280 was recorded by True (1960c) as well-developed midden with “some shell and scattered chipping waste” that had already destroyed according to local residents, one of whom had a metate from the site in his yard. LAN-281 was noted as a habitation site with a deep midden containing burials that had been disturbed when the Palos Verdes Reservoir was constructed (Haas and Ramirez 2014:12-13, and True 1960d). Monitoring conducted in the autumn of 2017 during construction work at the reservoir observed exposed midden soil to five feet deep, but no artifacts were identified at the time (Rincon 2017:1).

Farther up a branch of Bent Spring Canyon, known as Dead Horse Canyon, approximately one mile north of the project site, are situated the two loci of CA-LAN-3583, Locus A 50 x 85 m and Locus B 65 x 85 m. Though heavily disturbed by gravel quarrying operations, artifacts recorded at the site included chert flakes and chert debitage as well as a variety of tools consisting of a modified chert scrapper, a side-notched chert projectile point, and a unifacial mano; there was no midden marine shell (McKenna 2006). During testing of the two loci by backhoe trenching and shovel scrapes, upwards of 60 artifacts were recovered, mostly flakes (one of quartz) and tool fragments, including project points, drills, manos, chert cores and a stone pipe bowl, as well as shell, very sparsely scattered over the site. The remaining portion of this site is now protected within the Alta Lomas Park’s greenbelt in the City of Torrance (Shepard 2005b:1-3). Also, to the north, on a large rounded knoll overlooking Bent Spring Canyon from the east is CA-LAN-3863, also known as the Thunderhawk Hill Site. This site is approximately half a mile to the north-

northeast of the project site. This site is described as an extensive but low-density deposit of lithics consisting of a variety of chipped stone tools – bifaces, knives, scrapers and choppers of chert and obsidian with associated flakes; there is also groundstone consisting of bowls and mortars made from sandstone and soapstone (steatite) (Johnson and Lipo 2009:1, 5). Aside from surface pot-hunting there has been little disturbance to this site except for past cattle grazing. The site is now protected within a city park. Two obsidian artifacts from LAN-3863 were sourced to the Coso Volcanic Field (Skinner and Thatcher 2008:2), which is a common source for obsidian tool-making material in Southern California.

There are no historic period sites recorded within the 1.0-mile buffer zone (**Table 1**).

Table 1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE APE

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Description
P-19-000113 LAN-113 (Eberhart #10)	Eberhart, H.	1952	A burial was observed here in 1952. The site is located approximately 0.90 mile to the southwest of the project center.
P-19-000276 CA-LAn-276 (Racer's Site #5; LAn-93; Tor. 1)	Racer, F.H. True, D. Shepard, R, McKenna, et al. McKenna, J., McKenna, et al.	1939 1960 2005 2006	Originally recorded as a habitation site with a burial, it could not be relocated in a later survey. The site is located approximately 0.75 mile to the northeast of the project center.
P-19-000278 CA-LAn-278 (Tor. 3)	True, D.	1960	A habitation site. The site is located approximately 0.95 mile to the northeast of the project center.
P-19-000280 CA-LAn-280 (Eberhardt #11; LAn-112; Tor. 5)	Eberhardt, H. True, D.	1952 1960	A shell midden with a well-developed midden. The site is located approximately 0.65 mile to the east-northeast of the project center.
P-19-000281 CA-LAn-281 (Tor. 6)	True, D. Porras, Lindsay	1960 2017	A habitation site with a burial; later resurvey suggested the site had been destroyed. The site is located approximately 0.80 mile to the east of the project center.
P-19-003583 CA-LAn-3583	Shepard, Richard S., McKenna, et al. McKenna, J.	2005 2006	Two loci on top of a flat knoll with debitage and flakes; several tools consisting of a chert scrapper, chert projectile point, and a unifacial mano. No shell; Loci A 85 x 50 m, Loci B. 85 m x 65 m. The site is located approximately 1.0 mile to the north of the project center.
P-19-003863 CA-LAn-3863 (Thunderhawk Hill)	Johnson, Gary, Carl P. Lipo	2009	A chipped stone tool scatter over the top of a knoll with bifaces, choppers and scrapers. There are also groundstone artifacts of sandstone and soapstone including bowls and mortars. The site is 150 m by 3200 m, with no observed features. The site is approximately 0.5 mile north-northeast of the project center.

5.1.2. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The archived records at the SCCIC show there was previous cultural resources survey completed within the Project area itself, LA-5988 (McKenna 2002) along Palos Verdes Drive North through the current project's APE. An additional 20 surveys were identified within the 0.5-mile radius project buffer of the Project site boundary (**Table 2**). However, none of the surveys completed within the half-mile buffer zone identified any cultural resources within the Project site itself.

As noted above, none of these cultural resource surveys recorded any prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the Project boundary (see **Appendix C**).

Table 2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-03400	Mason, Roger D.	1995	Cultural Resources Survey for the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Project No. 6650, Unit 2, Line D Storm Drain in the City of Rolling Hills, Los Angeles County.	NA
LA-03969	McLean, Deborah K.	1998	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La 404-01, 26438 Crenshaw Boulevard, City of Rolling Hills Estates, County of Los Angeles, California.	NA
LA-04995	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Sm 011-01, County of Los Angeles, California.	NA
LA-05586	Stickle, Gary E.	1998	A Phase I Cultural Survey at the Fairway Estates Development Parcel Located at Palos Verdes Drive North, City of Rolling Hills, California.	NA
LA-05984	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Sm 011-01, County of Los Angeles, California.	NA
LA-05988	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2002	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation, Paleontological Overview, and Monitoring Program for the Proposed Palos Verdes Drive East Storm Drain Improvement Project, City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Los Angeles County, California.	NA
LA-06190	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment AT & T Wireless Services Facility No. 05343a Los Angeles County, California.	NA

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-08059	McKenna, Jeanette A., and Richard S. Shepard	2006	Results of Phase II Cultural Resources Testing Program at CA-LAN-276, CA-LAN-277, and CA-LAN-3583, Three Prehistoric Sites Identified Within the Chandler Ranch/Rolling Hills Country Club Property in the Rolling Hills Estates and Torrance Areas of Los Angeles County.	19-000110,19-000191, 19-000276,19-000277, 19-000278,19-000279, 19-000280,19-003583
LA-08414	Schmidt, June A.	2007	Dwo 6044-4800; A.i. No. 7-4800, 7-4801, 7-4802, 7-4804, 7-4805, 7-4806, 7-4807, 7-4811; South Bay District Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Los Angeles County.	19-000140,19-000141, 19-000821,19-000822, 19-000850,19-000999, 19-002584,19-002585 19-187590
LA-10108	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2006	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Paleontological Overview of the Chandler Ranch/Rolling Hills Country Club Residential Development, Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.	19-000110,19-000191, 19-000276,19-000277, 19-000278,19-000279, 19-000280,19-003583
LA-10153	Vidal, Fatima and Kyle Garcia	2009	Results of the Cultural Resource Assessment for the Southern California Edison Replacement of Deteriorated Pole Nos. 974277E and 900651E, Los Angeles County, California.	19-000303,19-000821, 19-000822,19-000884, 19-001019,19-186554, 19-187590
LA-10333	McKenna, Jeanette M.	2009	A Brief Historic Context Statement Prepared for the General Plan Update: The City of Torrance, Los Angeles County, California	19-000100,19-000110, 19-000127,19-000137, 19-000138,19-000191, 19-000276,19-000277, 19-000278,19-000279, 19-000280,19-000281, 19-000344,19-002378
LA-10794	McKenna, Jeanette M.	2010	Archaeological Survey Report: The City of Rolling Hills Estates Type II Bike Lanes on Palos Verdes Drive North, Between Crenshaw Blvd. and the West City Boundary, Los Angeles County, California.	NA
LA-10971	Bonner, Wayne	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA23217-A (Palos Verdes Dr. North ROW), 3423 Palos Verdes Drive North, Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.	19-189961

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-11150	Maxwell, Pamela	2003	West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor/ South Bay Water Recycling Project.	19-000094,19-000098, 19-000103,19-000140, 19-000276,19-000277, 19-000278,19-000279, 19-000280,19-000281, 19-000282,19-000389, 19-000390,19-000709, 19-000794,19-000822, 19-000844,19-000845, 19-000847,19-000848, 19-000999,19-001735
LA-11161	Skinner, Craig and Jennifer Thatcher	2008	Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory Report 2008-18, X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis and Obsidian Hydration Measurement of Artifact Obsidian from a Site at Palos Verdes Peninsula, Los Angeles County, California.	19-003863
LA-11244	Loftus, Shannon	2011	Cultural resource Records Search and Site Survey and Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment. NextG Palos Verdes Das Node Site: VZ1018CA-SP19 Pole#A1435Y. Row Adjacent to 49 Saddleback Road, Rolling Hills, California.	19-000113,19-003400, 19-189478
LA-11245	Loftus, Shannon	2011	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey and Historic Architectural Resource Inventory and Assessment. NextG Palos Verdes Das Node Site: VZ1018CA-SP16 Pole#A5647Y. Row Adjacent to 130 Upper Blackwater Canyon Road, Rolling Hills, California.	19-189477
LA-11482	Racer, F.H.	1939	Camp Sites in Harbor District - F.H. Racer.	19-000057,19-000060, 19-000088,19-000091, 19-000094,19-000096, 19-000097,19-000098, 19-000099,19-000100, 19-000101,19-000103, 19-000104,19-000105, 19-000106,19-000107, 19-000138,19-000276, 19-000279,19-000285, 19-000288
LA-11832	Maxon, Patrick	2011	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment to Replace One Deteriorated Wood Pole, Rolling Hills, Los Angeles County, California.	19-000113,19-000276, 19-000278,19-000280, 19-000281,19-003400, 19-003863
LA-12826	Haas, Hannah and Robert Ramirez	2014	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Palos Verdes Reservoir Upgrades Project.	19-192333

5.2. Native American Outreach

On April 7, 2021, Mr. O’Neil submitted a request to the NAHC via email for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search within the 0.5-mile project buffer. The results of the search request were received April 22, 2021 from Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that “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 [emphasis in the original].” On April 24, 2021 letters with accompanying maps were transmitted to the eight individual contacts representing seven separate local tribes recommended by the NAHC, and the letters and maps were also emailed to each of the eight tribal contacts. Following-up on the letters, telephone calls were completed on September 16, 2021. The log of these contacts and the results of these efforts are presented in the Native American Contact Log in **Appendix B**.

On April 26, Ms. Christina Marsden-Conley, Cultural Resources Administrator with the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California representing Chairperson Robert Dorame, replied by email stating that the project “area is highly sensitive with respect to cultural resources” and that a tribal monitor should be present for all soil disturbance; Mr. O’Neil replied by email April 30, 2021, acknowledging receipt. An Administrative Specialist with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, representing Chairperson Andrew Salas, replied by email on April 27, 2021, requesting contact information for the Lead Agency. Mr. O’Neil replied April 29 with this information. Chairperson Anthony Morales telephoned Mr. O’Neil on April 27, 2021 stating that the Palos Verdes Peninsula area was thickly settled with Tongva villages and that the entire area was heavily used for resources gathering. Mr. Morales asked about the depth of disturbance that the project would entail, the findings of the cultural resource pedestrian survey, and expressed concerns about how potential cultural finds would be addressed during the construction. Telephoned Mr. Morales back on September 16, 2021 with information on potential depth of the planned retaining wall and excavation; he reiterated his concerns about potential exposure of deeply buried cultural resources and asked to be called if cultural material is found during construction. (See the Native American Contact Log in **Appendix B**.)

On September 16, 2021, telephone calls were placed to the tribes who had not previously responded to the April 24, 2021 letters and emails. The call to Chairperson Sandonne Goad of the Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation was not answered, and a message could not be left. Charles Alvarez with the Gabrielino-Tongva did not answer the call and a message was left describing the project, leaving a call-back phone number. Calling Chairperson Lovina Redner of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, Vanessa with the tribal administration office answered and stated that projects in Los Angeles County are outside the tribe’s area of concern, and suggested contacting one of the nearby Chumash tribes. Calling Chairperson Isaiah Vivanco of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, tribal administration staff answered and transferred the call to the tribe’s Cultural Resources Department; there Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, the Department Director, answered and stated upon hearing that the project was located in Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, that the Soboba Band defers to Chairperson Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. There has been no further response from Mr. Alvarez or Chairperson Goad.

5.3. Pedestrian Survey Results

A pedestrian survey was conducted on April 10, 2021. The survey consisted of walking, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface and landscaped areas of the roadway in and around the

roadway shoulders and landscaping and adjacent equestrian trail that will be affected by the improvements, using standard archaeological procedures and techniques.

The pedestrian survey was conducted along both north and south sides of Palos Verdes Drive North for approximately 700 feet beyond the intersection at the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance in both directions. The equestrian trail that parallels Palos Verdes Drive North on the north side was also surveyed. On the north side of the road there is an asphalt sidewalk with some landscaping (**Appendix C, Figure 1**) for a few hundred feet west of the intersection along the edge of the roadway. Along this sidewalk west of the intersection there is a slope up to the equestrian path, while east of the intersection there is an equally steep slope down to the equestrian path.

On the south side of Palos Verdes Drive North to the west there is no walkway along the road, only a space of varying width between the roadway curb (**Appendix C, Figure 2**) and, to the south, a moderately steep slope of loose soil up to widely spaced residences. To the east, also with no roadside sidewalk, there is a precipitous slope into a ravine followed by driveways and landscaping for two widely spaced residences (**Appendix C, Figure 3**).

In Palos Verdes Drive North at the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance intersection are three islands separating the west and east bound lanes related to a stop light, a turn lane, a pedestrian crossing and a bus stop. They are planted in grass and trees (**Appendix C, Figure 4**).

All of these areas were observed during the pedestrian survey. There was approximately 20% visibility of the ground surface along the road edges due to vegetation consisting mostly of dead grass and shrubbery. The equestrian path above the west stretch of Palos Verdes Drive North (**Appendix C, Figure 5**) and along the stretch below the road to the east (**Appendix C, Figure 5**) are graded dirt paths approximately two to four feet wide with 100% visibility.

It was apparent that all areas adjacent to the roadway had been graded down to the same level of the road when it was constructed. Two portions of the road edge consisted of fill brought in where the road crosses over a ravine immediately east of the of the intersection, and possibly along the north side of the east portion that are along a steep slope downward to and over the equestrian path. The equestrian path parallel and over the roadway west of the intersection has been graded down to the bedrock present in this area, a soft white material (in appearance and feel like a hard talc or soft limestone) identified as Altamira Shale (Stewart 2021:9). The equestrian trail in the east side appears to be filled and leveled with loamy surface soil from the adjacent ravine.

All the surfaces in the project area are thoroughly and deeply disturbed with no native surface soil remaining along the roadside, with only the eastern portion of the present equestrian path possibly containing displaced surface soil.

The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both prehistoric and historic sites and isolates.

SECTION 6. Management Considerations

6.1. Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) uses criteria found in eligibility statements for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources in the state historic preservation law [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as a potentially significant historical resource if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of person important in our past.
- 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 value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources were identified during the present investigation; therefore, evaluation was not required for this study.

6.2. Potential Effects

No known, potentially significant cultural resources will be adversely impacted by the proposed Project. The CHRIS records search and the pedestrian survey did not locate any known cultural resources within the project boundary. Widening of the road would be affected by grading into slopes along the northwest and southwest stretches that had already been cut for the original roadway and have not native surface soil. Widening of the road to the northeast and western edge to the southeast would consist of fill in a ravine and so not affect any potential remaining native soil surface. As evidenced in the present cuts adjacent to the road, bedrock consisting of Altamira Shale lies just a few feet below an overlay of soil. These are locations at the edges of slopes that would not have been suitable locations for prehistoric habitations, camps or features, and their original surfaces would have been either removed or filled with overburden during the original construction of Palos Verdes Drive North. Also, there are no prehistoric cultural resources within the project boundary and the nearest known site is approximately 0.50 mile to the north-northeast.

Therefore, it is determined that there is low potential for potential effects to possible cultural resources within the project boundary.

SECTION 7. Conclusions and Recommendations

This cultural study was completed pursuant to CEQA. Field survey investigations were conducted on April 10, 2021, which resulted in negative findings for both prehistoric and historic resources. Additional input from a number of Native American groups indicates the sensitivity of the Project area and an interest by these groups to provide a Native American Monitor to review all ground disturbing activities.

Native American Consultation

The NAHC was contacted to complete a Sacred Lands File Search of the property, which returned negative results. The NAHC provided a list of potentially interested parties and affiliated Native American individuals and groups. These individuals were all contacted for further outreach and to identify if there are any concerns related to cultural values and resources for the proposed project area.

As provided in **Appendix B** two Native groups, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, indicated the Project was an element of their traditional territory and would have made extensive use of the natural resources throughout the Palos Verdes Peninsula. These groups made requests to be involved in the Project and to provide Native American Monitors. We have memorialized that information into this report and have made recommendations consistent with their requests (see below).

Archival Records Search

A request to the SCCIC was executed and an archival records search for the Project was conducted. The search included a one-mile buffer surrounding the Project. Twenty-one cultural resources survey reports were identified as having been completed within the Project buffer and seven cultural resource sites also located in the Project buffer were previously documented. No previous records of sites or were noted within the Project boundary; there was one survey along Palos Verdes Drive North within the project boundary, but that survey did not identify any cultural resources within that area.

Cultural Resources Management Recommendations

No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were observed during the field survey. The possibility of subsurface cultural deposits is minimal. The previous cultural resources surveys within the one-mile buffer zone resulted in no archaeological sites or isolates being recorded. The fully built environment of the Project site and elevation relative to the roadways suggests that the ground here has been significantly cut and filled, with no original surface soil remaining. While seven prehistoric sites were identified within the one-mile buffer zone, none are within the Project area itself, and the results of the pedestrian assessment indicate it is highly unlikely that historic properties will be adversely affected by construction of the Project. There are no historic period sites within the one-mile buffer zone.

Two of the Native American tribal organizations – Chairperson Anthony Morales with the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians and Cultural Resources Administrator Christina Marsden-Conley for the Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council – recommended archaeological and tribal monitoring take place during subsurface work at the Project site (see the Native American Outreach Section and **Appendix B**).

As described above in the records search findings, all but of one of the seven sites recorded within a one-mile radius of the project site are located to the north, northeast and east of the project. These are all positioned on knolls and ridgelines overlooking canyons whose streams flow to the northeast down from

the Palos Verdes Peninsula hills crestline toward the San Gabriel River. Therefore, it would be unlikely for archaeological material to have been redeposited within the ravines in the project construction area on either side of the Dapplegray Elementary School that cross Palos Verdes Drive North, Bent Spring Canyon on the west and a tributary to it on the east side of the school.

The cultural resource study findings suggest that there is a low potential for encountering resources during the road-widening construction work. While undisturbed native geological strata will be exposed during grading into slopes, this will primarily be into bedrock that would not contain cultural features. Other areas of widening would be through fill overstep ravines that might contain native surface soil but in locations too steep to likely support prehistoric cultural features. These may reach into previously undisturbed natural soil. It is recommended that an archaeological monitor observe this subsurface disturbance work. During other ground disturbance work, at a minimum, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this Project, work will halt, and the Los Angeles County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The coroner will determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make recommendations within 24 hours of his or her notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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Stephen O’Neil, R.P.A.

Cultural Resources Specialist

Years of Experience 41
Education <ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton, CA, Ethnobotany Emphasis• B. A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA• A.A., Anthropology/ Psychology, Orange coast College, Costa Mesa, CA
Professional Affiliations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Register Orange County Natural History Museum, Board Member• Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Past President• Society of CA Archaeology• California Mission Studies Association• Capistrano Indian Council; past Board Member• Environmental Sustainability Committee, City of Laguna Beach• Malki Museum (Morongo Indian Reservation)• Native Seed/SEARCH
Professional Registrations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104)• Riverside County, CA Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259)• Cultural Resources Field Director BLM Permit (CA-15-10) CA

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. O’Neil has 41 years of experience as a cultural resource specialist in California. He has researched and written on ethnography, Native American studies, archaeology, ethnobotany and history throughout California. Mr. O’Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. He has research interests in ethnobotanical studies (interviews, J.P. Harrington field notes and field collections), rock art and mission sacramental registers studies. Much of his archaeological work has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His project management experience includes private, municipal, county, state and federal survey, excavation and monitoring projects. He has range of expertise in Phase I & II Cultural Resource Inventories, and archaeological, historical and paleontological survey assessments, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O’Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Safe Routes to School Project (Federal Project Number ATPL-5307(024)), City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA

Mr. O’Neil provided environmental services support for their sidewalk and bicycle infrastructure upgrade project. This will consist of work on Arrow Boulevard and Fontana Avenue installing 2.2 miles of sidewalk and bicycle infrastructure including sidewalks bicycle lanes curb and gutter, ADA compliant driveways, ramps, signage and pavement restriping. The City of Fontana prepared a Preliminary Environmental Study (PES), which was reviewed by Caltrans. Prepared for the City an Environmental Assessment of the impacts of the project in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) Section 106 (Protection of Cultural Resources & Historic Properties), Caltrans Local Assistance Procedures Manual (LAPM), Standard Environmental Reference (SER), and Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA): 1. Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map approved by Caltrans District 8 District Local Assistance Engineer (DLAE) and Senior Environmental Planner (SEP) prior to commencing the following studies. 2. Historical Properties Survey Report (HPSR) and Historical Resources



Evaluation Report (HRER) - approved from the Caltrans District 8 DLAE and SEP, a HSPR, ASR [Archaeological Survey Report] and HRER.

Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory, Pine Canyon Rd. Improvement Project, Los Angeles County, CA

The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LACDPW) proposed the reconstruction of 9.6 miles of Pine Canyon Road between Three Points Road and Lake Hughes Road, county roads near the rural communities of Lake Hughes and Three Points in unincorporated Los Angeles County, California. Approximately 6.25 miles of Pine Canyon Road are located within the Angeles National Forest, which is managed by the United States Forest Service. Project work will include resurfacing and widening of the roadway, replacing and extending culverts and their headwalls, grading, guardrail replacement and installation, and tree removal. Archaeologists conducted a literature review of the cultural resources and contacted the Native American Heritage Commission for Native American comment and response. Six previously recorded archaeological sites were identified in the literature. As a result of the survey, one prehistoric and one historic site records were updated, and four new historic-era structures and one prehistoric isolate were recorded. O'Neil conducted the field survey and prepared a cultural resources inventory report for LACDPW and site records were submitted to CHRIS.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation Project, Paleontological and Cultural Resources Monitoring, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California

Mr. O'Neil was the Project Manager and Lead Monitor during trenching for laying storm drainpipe along Via Ballena and Via Cascadita the summer of 2015. The old underground storm drain required replacement the length of the roadway to prevent further erosion of the cliffside parallel to the roads causing ground movement. No cultural resources were observed but late Pleistocene marine shell, including an extinct species were recovered and described in the final technical report. The need for monitoring was determined by a Phase I cultural evaluation report for assessing potential impacts. Prepared for the City of San Clemente Engineering Department.

Cultural and Paleontology Resources Monitoring for Orangethorpe Avenue/BNSF Railroad Bridge Grade Separation, Cities of Placentia and Anaheim, Orange County, CA

Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) added a bypass lane to Orangethorpe Avenue, re-alignment power lines, and added sewer lines in the Cities of Anaheim and Placentia to construct a bridge over the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe (BNSF) railway. The project site lies in the old bed of the Santa Ana River which carries alluvium from the San Bernardino Mountains upstream. This riverbed alluvium is known to be sensitive for paleontological material and a monitoring program was put in place. Initial ground disturbance work pot-holing for utility lines was monitored. Extensive excavation on both sides of the railroad line was conducted for the new Orangethorpe Avenue bridge footings and this was monitored for cultural and paleontological material, as well as footings excavation for the Miller Street Bridge repositioning. Widening the banks of Atwood Channel and excavation to remove and replace water pipes in the Atwood and Carbon Canyon Creek channels was also monitored. This work took place as needed from July 2013 through May 2016. Several deposits of historic trash were encountered probably associated with mid-20th century railroad work crews; also minor amounts of fossilized mollusks possibly dating to the Pleistocene were observed. A project monitoring summary report was prepared. Resource monitoring was completed on time and within budget.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological



excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for the Orange County Department of Public Works. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, Mr. O'Neil conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of hearth features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the archaeological and paleontological findings. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts.

Willowbrook Area Access Improvement, Los Angeles County, CA

Mr. O'Neil was contracted by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LACDPW) for historic and archaeological resource inventory surveys and related material for the Willowbrook Area Access Improvement Project, Willowbrook Community, Los Angeles County, California. Mr. O'Neil was the cultural resources project manager. This material was needed for the project to meet Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act requirements. The project was located in the unincorporated Willowbrook area of Los Angeles County, encompassing the area along Wilmington Avenue and 119th/120th Streets in the vicinity of the Imperial/Wilmington Rosa Parks Metro Rail Station and the Martin Luther King-Harbor Care Center (MLK MACC). The project included wayfinding signage and monument signs, bicycle facilities, sidewalks, pavement repair, crosswalks, site furnishings, pedestrian lighting, LID features, and landscaping. Mr. O'Neil prepared historic documentation for the County to submit to Caltrans to include a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR), Phase I Archaeological Survey Report, and Area of Potential Effects (APE) map. Caltrans received and approved the APE map, HSPR, and archaeological reports.

Pasadena Transit Operations and Maintenance Facility Project, City of Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California

Mr. O'Neil was the Cultural Resources investigator in support of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared for the City's new transit operations and maintenance facility consisting of a three-level, 84,650-square-foot structure used for parking buses and paratransit vehicles, vehicle repair and fueling, and dispatching and administrative functions. The cultural investigation consisted of a Phase I Report prepared with material from a records search at the South-Central Coastal Information Center, a Sacred Lands File search by the Native American Heritage Commission, outreach to local tribes, and a pedestrian survey of the project site. No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were discovered. Mr. O'Neil communicated with the City to gather information on their AB 52 tribal consultation. This work provided information to prepare the Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources sections of the IS/MND.

Dogwood Road Bridge Improvement Project, Imperial County, CA

Mr. O'Neil was the Cultural Resources investigator for this bridge replacement project located over the Central Main Canal near the intersection of Dogwood Road and Willoughby Road in Imperial County, California. The project includes an Initial Study (IS) to identify potential environmental impacts, and a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) to adopt measures to avoid or reduce potential environmental impacts to less than significant levels. Mr. O'Neil conducted the California Historical Records Information Systems search, consulted with the Native American Heritage Commission and local tribes, and conducted a field pedestrian survey of the project site. No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were discovered. Mr. O'Neil communicated with the City to gather information on their AB 52 tribal consultation. This work provided information to prepare the Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources sections of the IS/MND.



Cultural Resources Research and Evaluation, Imperial Solar Energy Center - West Project, Community of Seeley, Imperial County, CA

Mr. O'Neil was the cultural resources manager on the 1,130-acre solar generating facility project near the community of Seeley in the Imperial Valley. Prior to the start of construction, he oversaw the paleontological survey and subsequent technical report preparation, and paleontological monitoring of soil test borings. In anticipation of the construction, he prepared the Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Programs, the Long-Term Management Plan, and the Tribal Participation Plan – all submitted to and approved by the Bureau of Land Management. During construction he coordinated archaeological, tribal and paleontological monitoring in private and BLM-managed lands for the development of the solar fields and construction of a 5.6-mile transmission line, also preparing weekly and monthly monitoring logs, and oversaw the final cultural resource monitoring reports

NAVFAC NAF El Centro Cultural Resources Inventory Survey, Imperial County, CA

Mr. O'Neil was co-cultural resources manager on the 15,073-acre field survey project on the Target Range 101 and Superstition Hills portions of Naval Air Facility El Centro, in the Salton Basin portion of the Colorado Desert, Imperial County. The effort re-surveyed portions of lands inadequately surveyed by previous workers and complete the previously surveyed portions. This information will provide cultural resource information needed by the base to comply with Section 110 requirements. Mr. O'Neil co-authored the Work Plan, was the Field Director for the field survey effort, and was co-author of the final inventory report. Client: Naval Facilities Engineering Command – Southwest, San Diego, California.

Cameron Ranch Residential Development Project, Riverside County, CA

Mr. O'Neil was the director of cultural resources studies for the Cameron Ranch Residential Development Project located in the northern foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains, above the City of Banning. He directed archaeologists on the cultural resources field survey. He conducted the CHRIS records search and Native American outreach and prepared the subsequent Phase I technical report. He coordinated the paleontological field survey and subsequent technical report. Client: Do Kojima Development.

Native American Cultural Affiliation Investigation, Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton, North San Diego County, CA

On behalf of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Mr. O'Neil conducted research to reconstruct the pattern of villages, where were once located on what is now the U.S. Marine Corps base in Camp Pendleton in North San Diego County. The project's purpose was to determine the cultural affiliation of these populations, tracing modern families with ancestry dating back to those villages. His work included archival research and interviews with members of the Luiseño and Acjachemen tribal groups. Mr. O'Neil ultimately created a database containing more than 4,500 mission register entries. He co-authored two reports on the findings of this research with his colleague, Dr. John R. Johnson.

Ethnographic Consulting, Jet Propulsion Laboratories (NASA), Pasadena, CA



Mr. O'Neil was retained as an ethnographic consultant to JPL's cosmology ("star lore") education project and represented the agency by attending the 2001 summer Sun Dance ceremony on the Navajo Reservation (Pinon, Arizona).

Ethnographic and Historic Research of Traditional Cultural Properties, Liberty Quarry, Temecula, CA

Mr. O'Neil was responsible for an investigation of Luiseño tribal sacred sites and landscape for National Register of Historic Places evaluation as Traditional Cultural Properties. This involved field observation, archival research and interviews. For possible development of a quarry in Rainbow Canyon, Riverside County.

NAVFAC NAF El Centro Cultural Resources Inventory Survey, Imperial County, CA

Mr. O'Neil is co-cultural resources manager on the 15,073-acre field survey project on the Target Range 101 and Superstition Hills portions of Naval Air Facility El Centro, in the Salton Basin portion of the Colorado Desert, Imperial County. The effort re-surveyed portions of lands inadequately surveyed by previous workers and complete the previously surveyed portions. This information will provide cultural resource information needed by the base to comply with Section 110 requirements. Mr. O'Neil co-authored the Work Plan, is the Field Director for the field survey effort, and is co-author of the final inventory report. Client: Naval Facilities Engineering Command – Southwest, San Diego, California.

Cultural Resources Research and Evaluation, Imperial Solar Energy Center - South Project, Community of Mount Signal, Imperial County, CA

Mr. O'Neil was the cultural resources manager on the 947-acre solar generating facility project near the community of Mt. Signal in the Imperial Valley for the Imperial Solar Energy Center-South for CSOLAR Development, LLC. Prior to the start of construction, he oversaw the cultural resources and the paleontological resources surveys on both BLM and private lands and subsequent technical report preparation, and paleontological monitoring of soil test borings. In anticipation of the construction, he prepared the Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Programs, the Long-Term Management Plan, and the Tribal Participation Plan and, with the biology team, prepared and presented the Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) – all submitted to and approved by the Bureau of Land Management. During construction he coordinated archaeological, tribal and paleontological monitoring in private and BLM-managed lands for the development of the solar fields and construction of a 1.1-mile transmission line. He also prepared weekly and monthly monitoring logs and oversaw the final cultural resource monitoring reports. Client - Tenaska, Omaha, Nebraska.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for the Orange County Department of Public Works. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, Mr. O'Neil conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of hearth features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts.



APPENDIX B
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH



April 7, 2021

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear NAHC Staff,

HANA Resources (HANA) has been contracted by Willdan Engineering to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project. The Project consists of intersection capacity improvements at Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance from that street in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The proposed Project would include improvements to enhance the flow of traffic along Palos Verdes Drive North, improve the ADA access at the intersection, modify the median island, adjust equestrian trail and improve bus stops. The project consists of widening the intersection to add an additional lane for eastbound and westbound Palos Verdes Drive North. This improvement will enhance the traffic flow on Palos Verdes Drive North which is a primary roadway providing access to the cities on the Palos Verdes peninsula. To accommodate the road widening, the current traffic signal equipment will be modified, retaining walls will be designed, as well as other improvements.

The Project is located in Rolling Hills Estates, and is at the intersection of Palos Verdes Drive North and the school entrance drive at 3011 Palos Verdes Drive North, and for approximately 800 feet east and 800 feet west of that intersection. This may be seen on the *Torrance, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 14 W, T 05 S, in an unsectioned portion of the Rancho Los Palos Verdes. The project area is located on Palos Verdes Drive North and bounded by Rolling Hills Road to the northwest and Palos Verdes Drive East to the southeast, in a single-family residential area. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stephen O'Neil".

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 22, 2021

Stephen O'Neil
HANA Resources

Via Email to: soneil333@gmail.com

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Re: Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/22/2021**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
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San Jacinto, CA, 92581
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ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
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Indians**

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Cahuilla
Luiseno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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Gabrielino

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

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Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
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lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

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 Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, Los Angeles County.



April 24, 2021

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, California, 90707

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

HANA Resources (HANA) has been contracted by Willdan Engineering to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project. The Project consists of intersection capacity improvements at Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance from that street in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California. HANA will be conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The Project is located in Rolling Hills Estates at the intersection of Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance drive at 3011 Palos Verdes Drive North, and for approximately 800 feet east and 800 feet west of that intersection. This may be seen on the *Torrance, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 14 W, T 05 S, in an unsectioned portion of the Rancho Los Palos Verdes. The project area is located on Palos Verdes Drive North and bounded by Rolling Hills Road to the northwest and Palos Verdes Drive East to the southeast, in a single-family residential area. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stephen O'Neil".

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Management Consultant
HANA Resources
(949) 677-2391
soneil333@gmail.com

20361 Hermana Circle
Lake Forest, CA 92630

Telephone: 949.680.4444
Website: www.HANAResources.com



April 24, 2021

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

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Chairperson Dorame,

HANA Resources (HANA) has been contracted by Willdan Engineering to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project. The Project consists of intersection capacity improvements at Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance from that street in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California. HANA will be conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Website: www.HANAresources.com



April 24, 2021

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

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Chairperson Goad,

HANA Resources (HANA) has been contracted by Willdan Engineering to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project. The Project consists of intersection capacity improvements at Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance from that street in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California. HANA will be conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Website: www.HANAResources.com



April 24, 2021

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, California, 91778

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Chairperson Morales,

HANA Resources (HANA) has been contracted by Willdan Engineering to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project. The Project consists of intersection capacity improvements at Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance from that street in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California. HANA will be conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The Project is located in Rolling Hills Estates at the intersection of Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance drive at 3011 Palos Verdes Drive North, and for approximately 800 feet east and 800 feet west of that intersection. This may be seen on the *Torrance, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 14 W, T 05 S, in an unsectioned portion of the Rancho Los Palos Verdes. The project area is located on Palos Verdes Drive North and bounded by Rolling Hills Road to the northwest and Palos Verdes Drive East to the southeast, in a single-family residential area. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

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Cultural Resources Management Consultant
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(949) 677-2391
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Lake Forest, CA 92630

Telephone: 949.680.4444
Website: www.HANAResources.com



April 24, 2021

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

HANA Resources (HANA) has been contracted by Willdan Engineering to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project. The Project consists of intersection capacity improvements at Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance from that street in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California. HANA will be conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Website: www.HANAResources.com



April 24, 2021

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, California, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Tribal Chair Redner,

HANA Resources (HANA) has been contracted by Willdan Engineering to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project. The Project consists of intersection capacity improvements at Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance from that street in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California. HANA will be conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The Project is located in Rolling Hills Estates at the intersection of Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance drive at 3011 Palos Verdes Drive North, and for approximately 800 feet east and 800 feet west of that intersection. This may be seen on the *Torrance, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 14 W, T 05 S, in an unsectioned portion of the Rancho Los Palos Verdes. The project area is located on Palos Verdes Drive North and bounded by Rolling Hills Road to the northwest and Palos Verdes Drive East to the southeast, in a single-family residential area. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

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April 24, 2021

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, California, 91723

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Chairperson Salas,

HANA Resources (HANA) has been contracted by Willdan Engineering to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project. The Project consists of intersection capacity improvements at Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance from that street in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California. HANA will be conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The Project is located in Rolling Hills Estates at the intersection of Palos Verdes Drive North and the Dapplegray Elementary School entrance drive at 3011 Palos Verdes Drive North, and for approximately 800 feet east and 800 feet west of that intersection. This may be seen on the *Torrance, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 14 W, T 05 S, in an unsectioned portion of the Rancho Los Palos Verdes. The project area is located on Palos Verdes Drive North and bounded by Rolling Hills Road to the northwest and Palos Verdes Drive East to the southeast, in a single-family residential area. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

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April 24, 2021

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Palos Verdes Drive North / Dapplegray School Intersection Project, City of Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Chairperson Vivanco,

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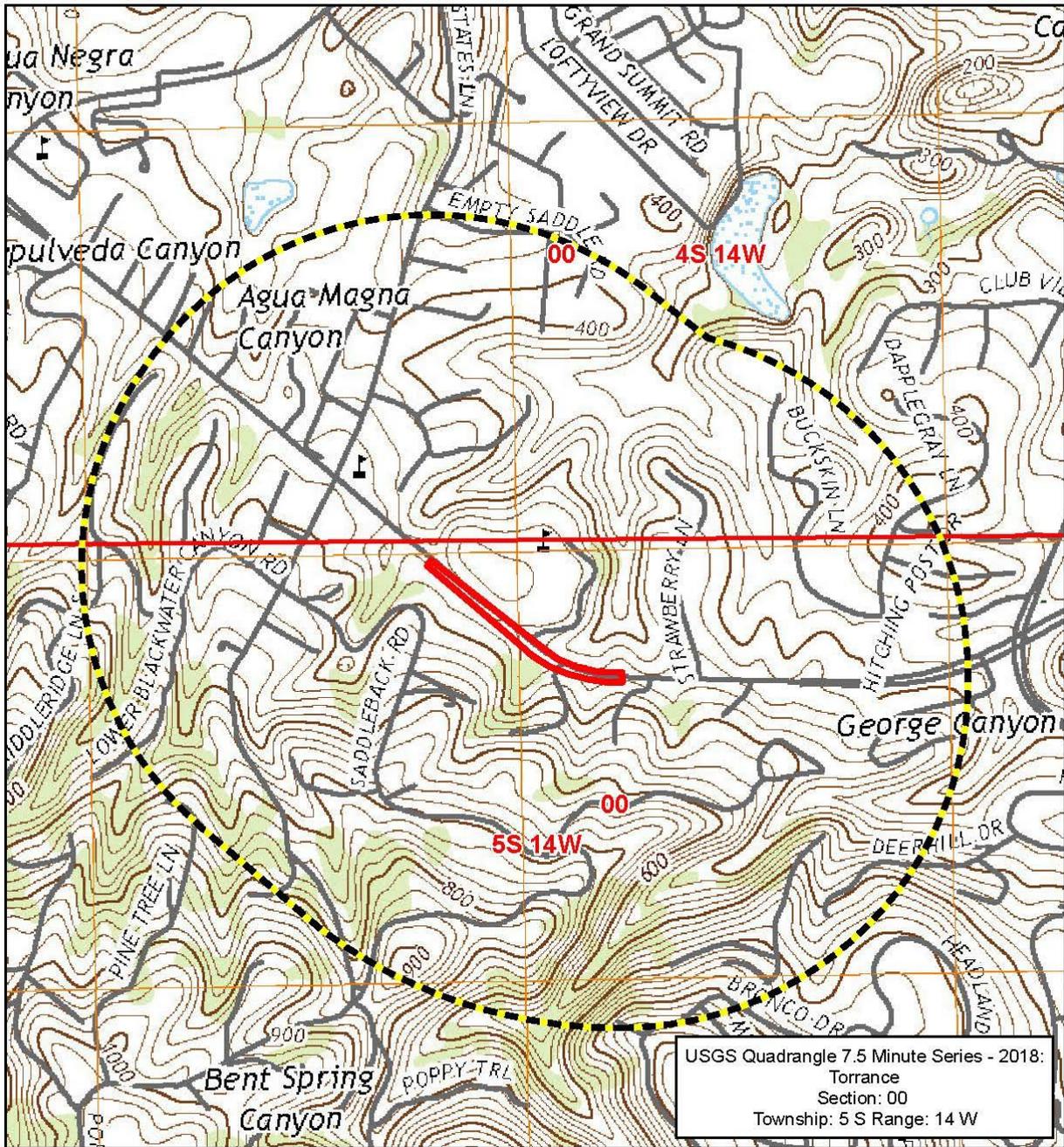
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Rolling Hills Estates Cultural Site Map



 Project Area  0.5 Mile Buffer



1 inch = 1,000 feet
 0 500 1,000
 Feet

From: **Gabrieleno Administration** <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Date: Tue, Apr 27, 2021 at 10:42 AM
Subject: Re: Palos Verdes Drive Improvement Project
To: Stephen O'Neil <soneil333@gmail.com>

Hello Stephen O'Neil

Thank you for your email. Can you please provide the lead agency's contact information.

Thank you

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



From: **CHRISTINA CONLEY-HADDOCK**
<christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu>
Date: Mon, Apr 26, 2021 at 11:48 AM
Subject: Palos Verdes Drive Improvement Project- Native American culturally sensitive area
To: <soneil333@gmail.com>

Good morning,
I was notified by Chairman Dorame that you will be conducting work in Palos Verdes Drive, Rolling Hills Estates.

This area is highly sensitive with respect to cultural resources and a monitor from our tribe should be present for all soil disturbances.

Please let us know your next steps and how we may be able to assist you.

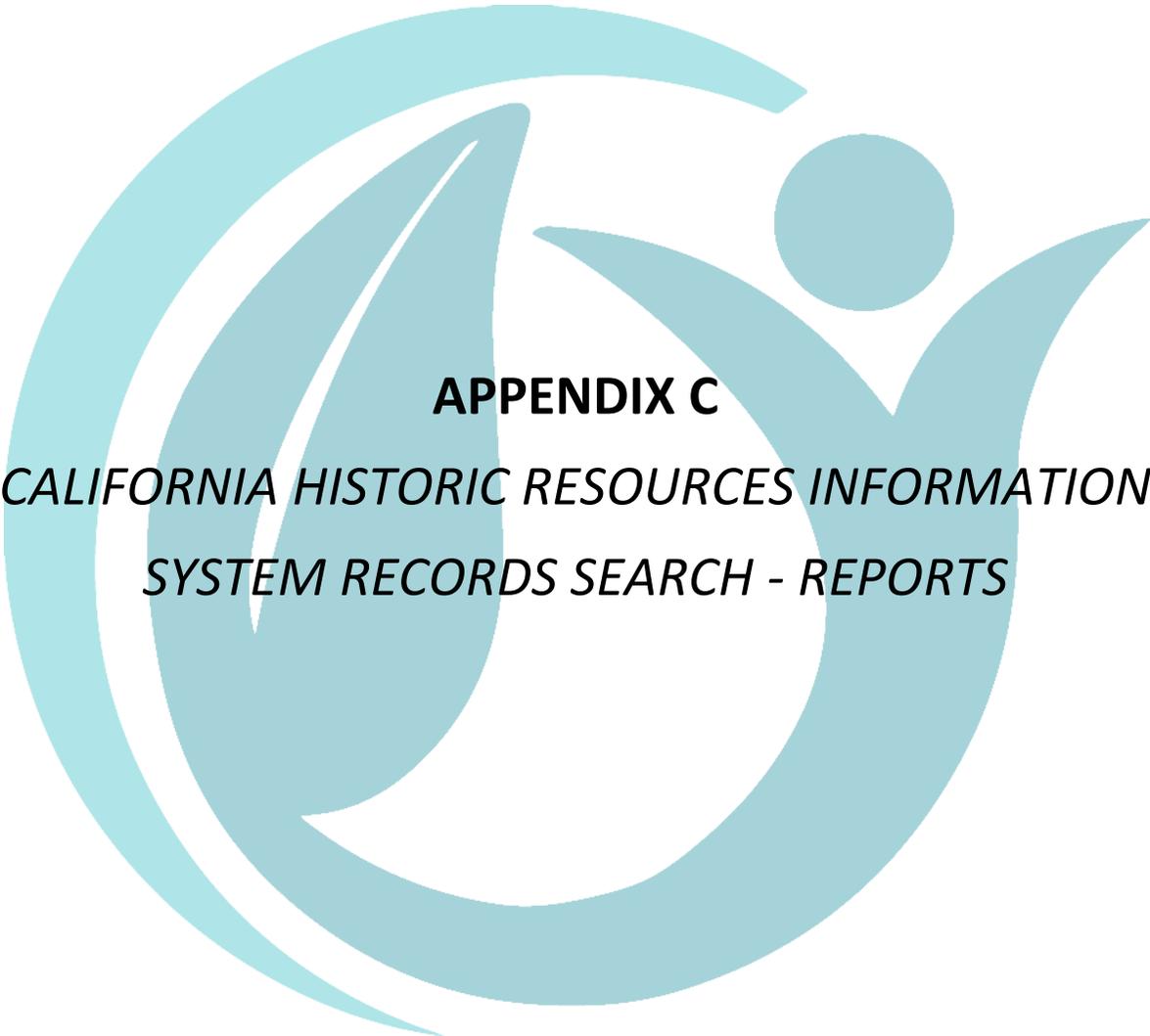
CHRISTINA MARSDEN-CONLEY
Native American Monitor
Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame
626.407.8761

Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	April 7, 2021	April 7, 2021	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply received April 22, 2021 from Andrew Green
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians	April 24, 2021	April 24, 2021	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 24, 2021. Email reply April 27, 2021 from the tribe's Administrative Specialist requesting Lead Agency contact information; replied April 29 with that information. No further response.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	April 24, 2021	April 24, 2021	Telephone call made September 16, 2021	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 24, 2021. Mr. Morales telephoned Mr. O'Neil on April 27, 2021 to ask about construction plans, expressed concerns for the presence of cultural resources in the project area due to the numerous Tongva villages on the Palos Verdes Peninsula and the areas use for natural resources, and the wish for tribal monitoring. O'Neil stated he would get back to Morales with information on the potential depth of excavation. Telephoned Mr. Morales back on September 16, 2021 with information on potential depth of retaining wall and excavation; he reiterated his concerns about potential exposure of deeply buried cultural resources, the wish for to be called if cultural material is found.

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrieleno / Tongva Nation	April 24, 2021	April 24, 2021	Telephone call made September 16, 2021	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 24, 2021 No answer to the call of September 16, 2021 and could not leave a message.
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	April 24, 2021	April 24, 2021	N/A	Letter and describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 24, 2021. Email reply April 26, 2021 from Ms. Marsden-Conley, the tribal Cultural Resources Administrator expressing concerning about ground disturbance and requested NA monitoring; O'Neil acknowledged the reply on April 30 and stated that the concerns would be noted in the report. No further response.
Charles Alvarez	Gabrielino- Tongva Tribe	April 24, 2021	April 24, 2021	Telephone call made September 16, 2021	Letter describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 24, 2021. Did not answer telephone call of September 16, 2021; left a message. No response.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	April 24, 2021	April 24, 2021	Telephone call made September 16, 2021	Letter describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 24, 2021. Vanessa in tribal administration answered the September 16, 2021 call; stated that any projects in Los Angeles County are outside their area of concern and recommended getting in touch the Chumash tribe.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	April 24, 2021	April 24, 2021	Telephone call made September 16, 2021	Letter describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 24, 2021. Tribal administration staff answered the September 16, 2021 call and transferred the call to the tribe's Cultural Resources Department. See Joseph Ontiveros contact information below.

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	April 24, 2021	April 24, 2021	Telephone call made September 16, 2021	Letter describing project and requesting input on concerns, April 24, 2021. The Tribal Administration staff took the September 16, 2021 call and transferred it to Cultural Resources Department. Mr. J. Ontiveros answered and hearing that the project was in Rolling Hills Estates, Los Angeles County, stated that the tribe refers us to Mr. Anthony Morales of the Gabrielino San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.
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APPENDIX C
*CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION
SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH - REPORTS*

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-000113	CA-LAN-000113	Resource Name - Eberhart #10; Other - LA-113 (#10)	Site, Other	Prehistoric	AP09	1952 (H. EBERHART)	LA-03583, LA-11243, LA-11244, LA-11832
P-19-000276	CA-LAN-000276	Resource Name - Racer's Site #5; Other - LA-93; Other - Tor. 1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP09; AP15	1939 (F. H. Racer); 1960 (TRUE); 2005 (R. Shepard, McKenna et. Al); 2006 (J. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	LA-03583, LA-08059, LA-10108, LA-10333, LA-11150, LA-11482, LA-11832, LA-12324
P-19-000278	CA-LAN-000278	Resource Name - Tor. 3	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	1960 (True)	LA-03583, LA-08059, LA-10108, LA-10333, LA-11150, LA-11832, LA-12324
P-19-000280	CA-LAN-000280	Resource Name - Eberhart #11; Other - LA-112; Other - Tor. 5	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	1952 (H. Eberhart); 1960 (TRUE)	LA-03583, LA-08059, LA-10108, LA-10333, LA-11150, LA-11832, LA-12324
P-19-000281	CA-LAN-000281	Resource Name - Tor. 6	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	1960 (True); 2017 (Lindsay Porras, Rincon Consultants)	LA-03583, LA-10333, LA-11150, LA-11832, LA-12324, LA-13344
P-19-003583	CA-LAN-003583	Resource Name - Chandler 1137-01	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2005 (Richard S. Shepard, McKenna e al.); 2006 (J. McKenna)	LA-08059, LA-10108
P-19-003863	CA-LAN-003863	Resource Name - Thunderhawk Hill	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2009 (Gary Johnson, Carl P. Lipo, California State University, Long Beach)	LA-11161, LA-11832

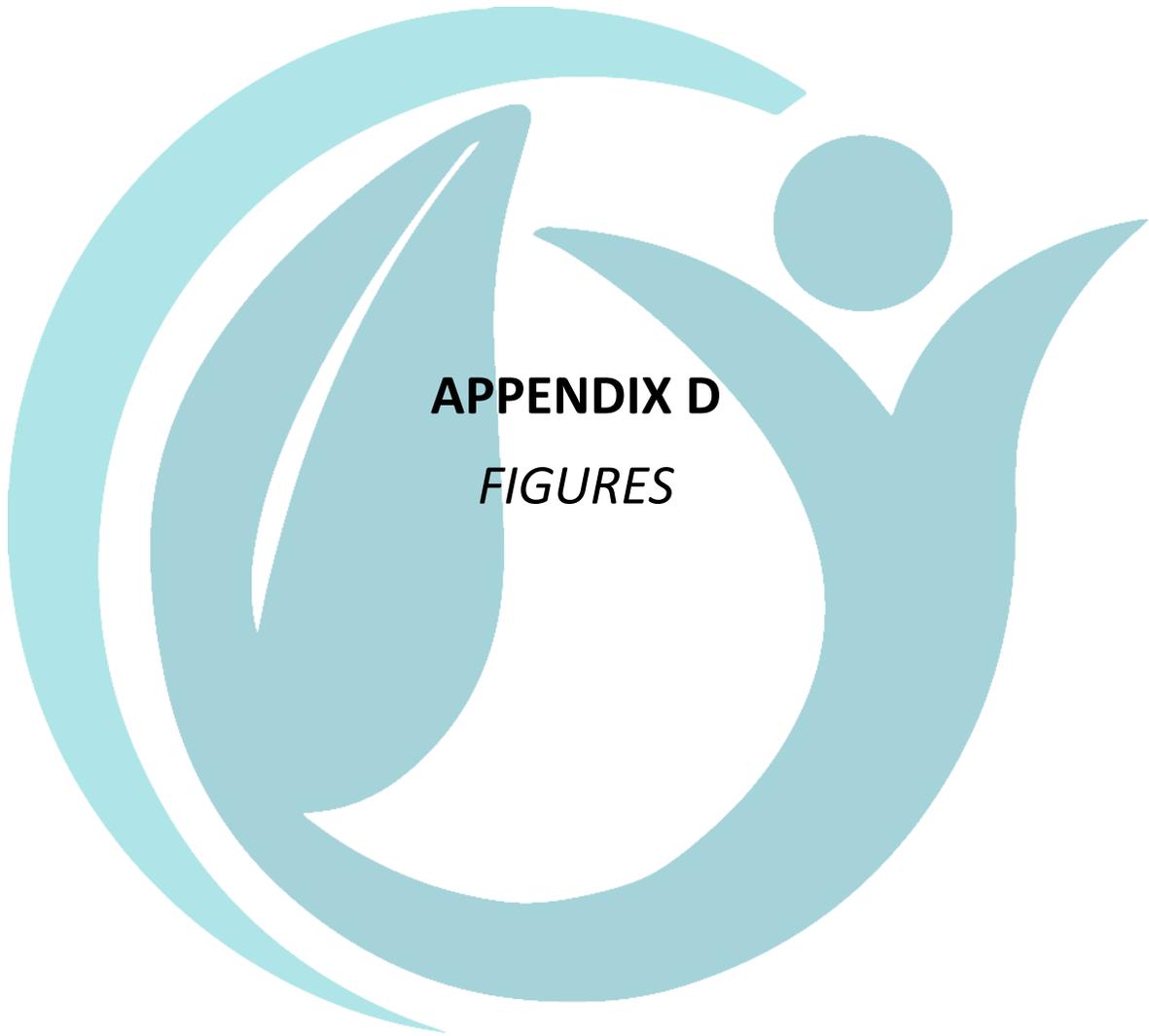




Figure 1: Landscaping, Sidewalk, and Slope up to Equestrian Trail on North Side of Palos Verdes Drive North Westward of the Intersection; View to the East.



Figure 2: View of the South Side of Palos Verdes Drive North from the Intersection Westward; View to the West.



Figure 3: South Edge of Palos Verdes Drive North Eastward of the Intersection; View to the East.



Figure 4: Island with Landscaping in the Center of Palos Verdes Drive North at Intersection; View to the West.



Figure 5: Equestrian Path Overlooking North Side of Palos Verdes Drive North Westward of the Intersection; View to the East.

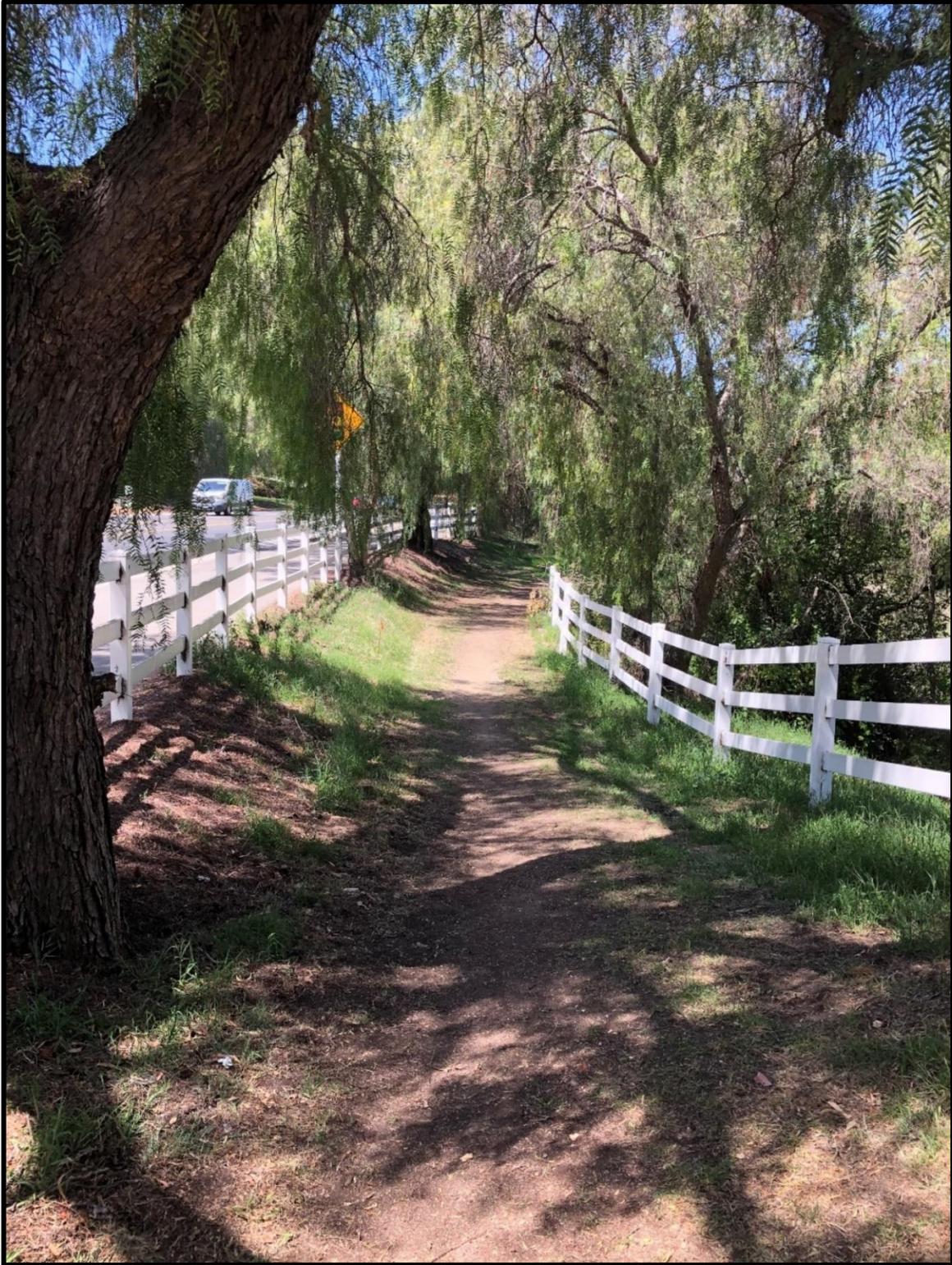


Figure 6: Equestrian Path Below North Side of Palos Verdes Drive North Eastward of the Intersection, Steep Slope into Canyon to the Right; View to the West.