

# Stadium & Athletic Sports Complex (SASC) Project Cultural Resources Desktop Study Results Letter Report

LONG BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT



January 31, 2024  
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(21447)

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c/o Long Beach Community College District  
4901 E. Carson Street – G21  
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**Subject: Cultural Resources Desktop Study Results Letter Report for the Stadium & Athletic Sports Complex (SASC) Project**

Dear Soufiane Boudiaf:

Chambers Group provides the following Cultural Resources Desktop Study Results Letter Report to the Long Beach Community College District (LBCCD) for the proposed Stadium and Athletic Sports Complex (SASC) Project (Project) in the City of Long Beach in Los Angeles County, California. This assessment includes the results of a cultural resources records search and literature review of the Project site and surrounding half-mile radius (study area) (Figure 1). The purpose of the study is to gather and analyze information needed to assess the potential for impacts to cultural resources within the Project site and to assess potential for impacts to those resources from Project activities in compliance with applicable County, State, and federal codes, regulations, and statutes. LBCCD is the Lead Agency for this Project.

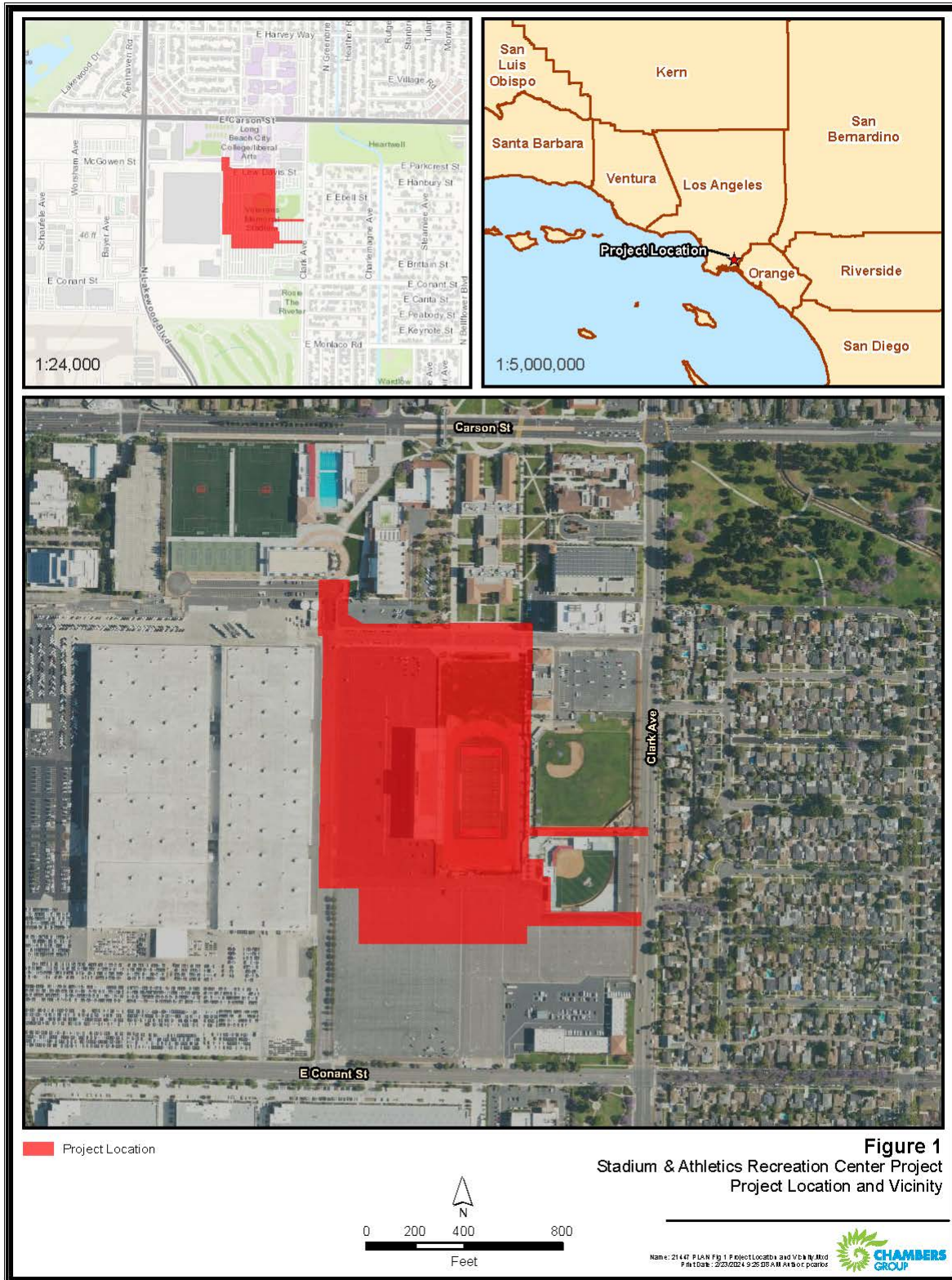
## Project Site Location and Description

The Project would be the construction of a new Stadium & Athletic Sports Complex (SASC) along with existing facility renovations and will be located at the Liberal Arts campus at the west side of the current Veterans Memorial Stadium, in Parking Lot M of the Liberal Arts Campus (LAC) at 4901 East Carson Street in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The SASC would be located on approximately 18 acres and include approximately 180,000 square-feet of new construction, covering a portion of Parking Lot M, west of the Veterans Memorial Stadium. The existing Veterans Stadium will be demolished as part of the Proposed Project, which will include 40,783 square-feet of demolition. The Project site is approximately one mile northeast of the Long Beach Municipal Airport, one mile north of Interstate 405 (San Diego Freeway), 3.2 miles northeast of Interstate 405 (San Diego Freeway), and four miles east of Interstate 710 (Long Beach Freeway).

The Long Beach City College (LBCC) LAC campus is bounded by Harvey Way on the north, Clark Avenue on the east, Skylinks Golf Course on the south, and Faculty Avenue on the west. The Veterans Stadium is located south of the LAC campus between Clark Avenue and Faculty Avenue to the west of the ball fields. Existing land uses surrounding the Project site are single-family residences to the north and east, commercial facilities to the west, and the Skylinks Golf Course and Long Beach Municipal Airport located to the south. The Project site is found on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Long Beach, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 2021), in Township 4 South, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.



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## Regulatory Framework

Work for this Project was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The regulatory framework as it pertains to cultural resources under CEQA is detailed below.

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

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

### California Register of Historical Resources

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

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

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

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

- An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
  - Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information





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- Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

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

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

## Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted in 2015 and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category: tribal cultural resources (TCR). AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC § 21084.2). AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. AB 52 requires that lead agencies “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed in the jurisdiction of the lead agency. It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC § 21084.3). PRC § 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) define TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” which meet either of the following criteria:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k)
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1 (in applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe)

## Environmental Setting

The Project site is located in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, within the inland portion of the actively subsiding Los Angeles Basin. This basin is bound by the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, and the Palos Verdes Hills to the south (Yerkes et al. 1965). The geologic units underlying the project are Holocene and late Pleistocene-age deposits (Saucedo et al. 2016). Soils of the project area are mapped as Urban Land from the Biscailuz-Hueneme complex, which has 0 to 2 percent slopes (UC Davis SoilWeb 2023).

The Project site is situated atop a geologic formation of Pleistocene to Holocene age sediments comprised largely of marine and non-marine alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; this includes both unconsolidated and semi-consolidated (Jennings 2010; California Department of Conservation 2023). In Southern California, the middle Pleistocene is generally associated with a pre-human presence, although recent research suggests early human exploration of North America earlier in the Late Pleistocene than previously documented. Fossil specimens are also associated with the Pleistocene epoch, particularly in areas where deposits are referred to as “older Alluvium.” The Holocene is the most recent geologic period and one that is directly associated with human activity. The Holocene is



also generally associated with “younger Alluvium,” which tends not to be fossil-bearing, except in instances where fossils have been redeposited.

## Cultural Setting

### Prehistoric Overview

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

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000- and 6,000 years BP, a predominantly hunting and gathering economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. The most heavily exploited species were likely those species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts in California, unlike other regions of the continent. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and vegetal foods were likely exploited. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests small groups practiced high residential mobility during this period (Wallace 1978).

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

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

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

In sites post-dating roughly 3,000 years BP, archaeological evidence indicates the reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued but was more specialized and locally adapted to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Chipped-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem



to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. The exact time of their entry into the region is not known; however, they were present in southern California during the final phase of prehistory. During this period, population densities were higher than before; and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). During the Intermediate Period, mortars and pestles appeared, indicating the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn – a high-calorie, storable food source – probably facilitated greater sedentism and increased social organization. Large projectile points from archaeological sites of this period indicate that the bow and arrow, a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period, had not yet been introduced; and hunting was likely accomplished using the *atlatl* (spear thrower) instead. Settlement patterns during this time are not well understood. The semi-sedentary settlement pattern characteristic of the Late Prehistoric Period may have begun during the Intermediate Period, although territoriality may not yet have developed because of lower population densities. Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The Late Prehistoric Period is better understood than earlier periods largely through ethnographic analogy made possible by ethnographic and anthropological research of the descendants of these groups in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

### Ethnographic Overview

The Project site is located within an area of the City of Long Beach identified as part of Gabrielino traditional territory. In addition, the Juaneño or Acjachemen suggest that the Project area is part of their traditional territory.

### Gabrielino

The Gabrielino (sometimes spelled Gabrieliño, Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño), are Cupan speakers. The Cupan languages are part of the Takic family, which is part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. Their tribal territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers, all of the Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina. Villages or triblets were politically autonomous and made up of different lineages. Each lineage had its own leader and would seasonally leave the village to collect resource items (Bean and Smith 1978). Tribal boundaries were not fixed and overlapped with neighboring people, including Chumash (Barbareño, Ventureño, Purisimeño, Obispeño, Ineseño, Cruzeño, Emigdiano, and the Cuyama Chumash), Fernandeseño Tataviam, Serrano, Cahuilla, Acjachemen (Juaneño), and Luiseño cultural groups. These overlaps historically have been a source of confusion, contest, conflict, and opportunity, which has persisted to this day.

During the Spanish missionization period, people from the greater area would have been incorporated into the San Gabriel mission. Whether they were Serrano, Cahuilla, Fernandeseño Tataviam, Chumash or local Gabrielino, all would have been identified as Gabrielino, or as belonging to Mission San Gabriel. Indeed, even Fernandeseño people have been collectively grouped within Gabrielino ethnographic treatments. Today, the Fernandeseño Tataviam, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kihz Nation, and the Gabrielino-Tongva Indian Tribe identify as individual groups.

### Juaneño/Acjachemen

The Juaneño, or Acjachemen, are members of the Takic-speaking group that includes Gabrielino, Luiseño, Cupan, and Cahuilla, among others, and are named after the Spanish mission at San Juan Capistrano (Bean and Shipek 1978). The degree to which the Acjachemen are related to their Gabrielino neighbors to the north, or to their Luiseño neighbors to the south and east is debated. Bean and Shipek (1978) essentially subsume the Juaneño within the greater Luiseño discussion, while others (e.g., Kroeber 1925, Harrington, n.d, cited in Koerper and Mason 2004) suggest affinity with the Gabrielino. Nevertheless, Juaneño or Acjachemen territory generally ranged between Las Flores Creek in the south, to Aliso Creek in the north, and from the coast, across the Santa Ana Mountains, to Temescal Valley in the east.



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The Acjachemen practiced a semi-sedentary hunting and gathering subsistence strategy, with a focus on well-watered drainage systems that allowed seasonally available resources (Koerper and Mason 2004). One of the most important food resources for the group were hard seeds. Availability of seed as a staple may have been a determinant as to when the group moved or split apart into smaller units in other parts of the territory (Koerper and Mason 2004). Additionally, acorns were gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorns were ground into flour using mortars and pestles. Protein was supplemented through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with the bow and arrow, or trapped. Shellfish were collected and eaten, and the shell was then used to make hooks for fishing, beads, and other ornaments (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Accurate population figures remain elusive; however, villages may have contained up to 300 people at certain times of the year. These tended to be located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. The San Juan Basin was densely populated, and villages were closely spaced because of the year-round availability of fresh water in San Juan Creek. Each village was typically located in the center of an established area from which resources for the group were gathered, usually within a day's journey. Subsequently, small groups would leave the village for a short time to hunt fish or gather plant materials (Bean and Shipek 1978).

## Historic Overview

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1540–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848– present). Briefly, and in very general terms, the Spanish Period encompassed the earliest historic-period explorations of the West, followed by colonization, missionization, and proselytization across the western frontier later during their occupation. The Spanish Period witnessed the establishment of pueblos such as Los Angeles and Monterey and a line of missions and presidios with attendant satellite communities, minor prospecting, and a foundational economic structure based on nascent ranchos and cattle herds, and a ship-based trade and exchange system. The Mexican Period initiated with a continuation of the same Spanish structures; however, commensurate with the political changes that led to the establishment of the Mexican state the missions and presidios were secularized, the lands parceled into ranchos, and Indian laborers released from Church lands only to be conscripted into the ranchos. Increased global trade introduced both foreign and American actors into the Mexican economic and political spheres, and both coincidentally and purposefully, smoothing the transition to the American Period. The American Period was ushered in, following the conclusion of the Mexican-American War of 1846, with a momentous influx of people seeking fortune in the Sierra foothills where gold was “discovered” in 1848. By the early 1850s people from all over the globe had made their way to California. Expansive industries were required to supply the early mining operations, such as forestry products and food networks. Grains, poultry, cattle, and water systems, which were initiated in the early Mexican Period, were intensified into a broad system of ranches and supply networks. Additionally, this period witnessed the development and expansion of port cities to supply hard goods and clothes, animals, and people transported along improved trail and road networks throughout the interior regions of the state. California cycled through boom and bust for several decades until World War I when the Department of the Navy began porting war ships along the west coast. Subsequently, California has grown, and contracted, predominantly around military policy along the west coast, and the Pacific Ocean. Following the industrial expansion related to World War II and the Cold War, technology and systems associated have come to fore as economic drivers.

## City of Long Beach

The present city of Long Beach is located on a portion of the 300,000 acres of land granted to Manuel Nieto by the Spanish colonial government in 1784. This property would subsequently be divided into five smaller land grants, including Rancho Los Alamitos and Rancho Cerritos, on which Long Beach would later be established. Rancho Los Alamitos was purchased in 1840 by real estate speculator and cattleman Abel Stearns, who was in the process of amassing one of the largest landholdings in Southern California, known collectively as Stearn's Ranchos. Rancho Cerritos was purchased in 1843 by Los Angeles merchant John Temple. The two ranchos owned by Stearns and Temple would later be sold to Jotham Bixby (PCR 2015).



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The town site was purchased in 1884 by the Long Beach Land and Water Company, which began making significant improvements, including the construction of a wharf and hotel, and connecting the town to the Southern Pacific Railroad's Wilmington branch. The elements for growth now in place, the expansion was explosive, especially after the opening of a Pacific Electric line to the city in 1902. Long Beach, which in the early 1900s had become one of the region's premier seaside resorts, was incorporated as a city in 1908. The discovery of oil in 1921 and the construction of a modern harbor between 1925 and 1930 sparked an unprecedented boom in the building industry in Long Beach, including associated residential, commercial, and industrial development. The acute demand for housing and the availability of capital resulted in the redevelopment of part of the downtown shoreline with apartment hotels on a grand scale (PCR 2015).

The stock market crash in 1929 and the 1933 earthquake had a devastating impact on the built environment, both financial and physical. In 1935, thanks to funding from the federal Works Progress Administration, parks and transportation facilities, and civic and recreational buildings in the city were reconstructed. In addition, the Federal Art Project subsidized art, literature, music, and drama and engaged public artists, producing a legacy of public art in Long Beach. By the eve of World War II in 1940, the local economy was sufficiently reinvigorated by the oil and air transportation industries. After 1941, the wartime defense industry served to fully restore it, unlike many Southern California communities, which only truly rebounded in the postwar period. When residential and commercial construction resumed after the war, outlying areas of Long Beach experienced rapid growth during the latter part of the 1940s and through the 1950s to accommodate the increasing population and resulting generation of baby boomers (PCR 2015).

The LBCCD, founded in 1927, is one of the largest of the 114 California community college districts. LBCCD is comprised of two campuses: the Pacific Coast Campus (PCC) located at 1305 East Pacific Coast Highway, and the Liberal Arts Campus (LAC), the subject of this report.

Founded as Long Beach Junior College, Long Beach City College (LBCC) started at Woodrow Wilson High School, but the 1933 earthquake destroyed the building. Classes were held outside in tents at neighboring Recreation Park until the college moved to the site of its present-day Liberal Arts Campus at Carson Street and Clark Avenue in 1935 (LBCC 2023).

The college grew rapidly during and after World War II and added the Pacific Coast Campus, formerly Hamilton Junior High, in 1949. Numerous extension campuses and satellite locations were added as growth continued in the early 1970s. As a result of state law, the college separated from the Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD) and became the independent Long Beach Community College District with its own locally elected Board of Trustees (LBCC 2023).

In 1987, the college completed a decade of negotiations with the City of Long Beach to acquire the neighboring Veterans Memorial Stadium. Through the sale of surplus land to another neighbor, McDonnell Douglas (now Boeing), the college was able to finance the \$3 million in renovations required to upgrade the facility. Veteran's Memorial Stadium was originally constructed in 1950, with its most recent addition in 1991 (LBCC 2023).

## Methods of Review

Chambers Group requested a records search from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton on September 6, 2023. A half-mile study area was requested to provide additional context to the Project site and surrounding area and more information on which to base this review. Resources consulted during the records search conducted by the SCCIC included the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, local registries of historic properties, and a review of available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as well as historic photographs, maps, and aerial imagery. The task also included a search for potential prehistoric and/or historic burials (human remains) evident in previous site records and/or historical maps. In addition, Chambers Group submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Land Files (SLF) for the Project site and surrounding vicinity. Results of the NAHC SLF





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records search are detailed below and included in Attachment 1. The results of the SCCIC records search are also detailed below and included in confidential Attachment 2.

Additionally, on September 6, 2023, Chambers Group requested a paleontological records search from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). This information was requested with the intent to provide further context related to the paleontological context of the area based on known fossil locations identified within the Project site and surrounding study area. The paleontological records provide insight into which associated geological formations are more likely to contain fossils as well as the associated depths and placement of the documented fossil localities relative to the geological formations mapped in the area. The results of the NHMLA records search are detailed below.

In addition to the records search review, Chambers Group archaeologists completed background research to determine if any additional historic properties, landmarks, bridges, or other potentially significant or listed properties are located within the Project site or half-mile study area. This background research included, but was not limited to, the NRHP, California State Historic Property Data Files, California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historic aerial imagery accessed via NETR Online, Historic U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) State and Local Bridge Surveys. Additionally, Chambers Group archaeologists reviewed the San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks inventory designated by the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks inventory and local historical newspaper clippings via Newspapers.com, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.com, and the California Digital Newspaper Collection.

**Project Personnel**

Chambers Group Cultural Resources Department Lead Lucas Tutschulte managed the Project tasks related to cultural resources. Chambers Group cultural resources specialist Kellie Kandybowicz conducted background research and authored the report. Richard Shultz, MA, RPA, served as Principal Investigator for cultural resources and performed quality control for the report.

**Cultural Resources Reports within the Study Area**

The results of the records search request were received on October 9, 2023. The CHRIS records search indicates that 13 previous cultural resource investigations have been recorded within a half-mile radius of the Project site. Of these, three investigations include the Project site; these are shown in bold italics in Table 1. The details pertaining to the investigations are listed below in Table 1 and in confidential Attachment 2.

**Table 1. Cultural Resources Studies within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report Number	Author / Company	Year	Study Title	Included Project site?
LA-02887	Demcak, Carol R.	1993	Cultural Resource Assessment for Proposed Project for Lakewood Boulevard (rte. 19) in the City of Long Beach, California	No
LA-04354	Anonymous	1977	Historic Property Survey for the Proposed Heartwell Park Bike Route	No
LA-04354 A	Anonymous	1974	Environmental Management Element of the General Plan Archaeological	No



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**Table 1. Cultural Resources Studies within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report Number	Author / Company	Year	Study Title	Included Project site?
			Resources and Policy Recommendation, City of Long Beach	
LA-05407	Duke, Curt	2001	<b>Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 069-02 Los Angeles County, CC</b>	Yes
LA-05868	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 05315a Los Angeles County, California	No
LA-08720	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	<b>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La0587a (veterans Stadium), 5000 East Lew Davis Street, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California</b>	Yes
LA-09349	Bonner, Wayne H.	2008	<b>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate CA7078C (Aristotle), 5000 Lew Davis Street, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California</b>	Yes
LA-09695	Onken, Jill, Ellen Chapman, William Hayden, Ken Becker, Christopher J. Doolittle, and Jeffrey H. Altschul	2006	Archaeological Testing in Support of the Douglas Park Project, Long Beach, California; Statistical Research, Inc. Technical Report 06-71	No
LA-10435	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2010	Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site EL0328 (Wardlow Park) located at 3457 Stanbridge Ave., Long Beach, CA 90802	No
LA-10771	Feldman, Jessica B.	2005	Historical Assessment and Impacts Discussion for the Proposed Terminal Improvements, Long Beach Airport	No
LA-10893	Wlodarski, Robert	2011	Record search and performed field reconnaissance for proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LAC789, located at 4000 North	No



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**Table 1. Cultural Resources Studies within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report Number	Author / Company	Year	Study Title	Included Project site?
			Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90712	
LA-11429	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2011	Archaeological/cultural Resources Records Search, City of Lakewood Overview	No
LA-13444	Ortiz, Vanessa, Gabrielle Harlan, and Hanna Winzenried	2018	FINAL Long Beach Airport Phase II Improvements Project, Long Beach, California, Historic Properties Inventory Report	No

**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area**

The CHRIS records search also identified that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the half-mile radius of the Project site. Additionally, no resources are mapped within the Project site. The negative results are summarized in confidential Attachment 2.

**Background Research Results**

Based on the review of available historic documents, maps, photographs, and aerial imagery, Chambers Group observed that the northern portion of the Project site, the Veterans Memorial Stadium being demolished for this Project, was originally constructed in 1950 and is displayed on the 1951 topographical map and in aerial images starting in 1952 (NETRonline 2023). Additionally, in the 1952 aerial photograph, the southwestern portion of the Project site (Parking Lot M), and the area directly adjacent to the east, was shown to be a predominately vacant field. By 1963, the vacant field was being utilized for sports recreation, as represented by three distinct baseball/softball fields. By 1972, the southwestern portion of the Project site had been turned into a parking lot (NETRonline 2023). Between 1972 and 1991, the aerial images depict the expansion of the parking lot covering the entire previously vacant field, which remains a parking lot today. The most recent addition to Veterans Memorial Stadium was in 1991 (LBCC 2023).

As a result of the review of the records search data, archival research, and review of available historic maps and imagery, no listed or potentially significant resources were identified within the Project site. None of the buildings from the LBCC LAC have been evaluated for eligibility. The built environment is currently being assessed for this Project by Kleinfelder (2023). For a comprehensive built environment historical study of the LBCC LAC, refer to the Kleinfelder 2023 document.

**NAHC SLF Search**

Chambers Group submitted a request for a search of the SLF records housed at the California NAHC on September 6, 2023. The results of the search were returned on October 20, 2022, and were **POSITIVE**. The NAHC response provided contact information for the nine tribes that may have information on cultural resources on the Project site.

The NAHC provided a list of 13 contacts, representing nine tribal governments, who may have knowledge of cultural resources near the Project Site (Attachment 1). The nine Native American tribal governments identified by the NAHC include the:

- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation



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- Gabrielino - Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrieleno - Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrielino/ Tongva Nation
- Gabrielino - Tongva Tribe
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Belardes
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - 84A
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

Due to the positive SLF results, it was requested by the NAHC that the District contact the **Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians** in order to actively engage with the tribe for further information. Chambers Group updated the District with the positive NAHC SLF results in October 2023.

## AB 52 Consultation

AB 52 was enacted in 2015 (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), requiring an update to Appendix G (Initial Study Checklist) of the CEQA Guidelines to include questions related to impacts to tribal cultural resources (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21074), and establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process (PRC § 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2). The bill specifies that any project may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Public Resources Code § 21074 defines “tribal cultural resources” (TCR) as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. As a Lead Agency, LBCCD is required to conduct AB 52 consultation with requesting tribal groups on a government-to-government basis.

PRC § 21074 defines a resource as a TCR if it meets either of the following criteria:

1. sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a tribe that are listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the national or state register of historical resources, or listed in a local register of historic resources; or
2. a resource that the lead agency determines, in its discretion, is a tribal cultural resource.

## Paleontological Resources

On September 24, 2023, Chambers Group received the results of the paleontological records search from the NHMLA. The results show that no fossil localities lie directly within the Project site, however, there are fossil localities documented nearby from the same sedimentary deposit that underlays the Project site, either at the surface or at depth (Bell 2023). The records search covered only the records of the NHMLA. The results are detailed below in Table 2. Based on the available information, the paleontological sensitivity could be considered low to moderate in the overall area considering the fossil localities recorded within the study area surrounding the Project site and the existence of similar fossil-bearing geologic units mapped underlying the Project site.

The geology of Long Beach has been mapped by Saucedo et al. (2016) at a scale of 1:100,000, showing Young alluvium, undivided (Qya2) underlying the Project site. Qya2 were deposited during the late Pleistocene (126,000 years ago to 11,700 years ago) and Holocene (11,700 years ago to today) Epochs, and are composed of poorly consolidated, poorly sorted, permeable floodplain deposits consisting of soft clay, silt and loose to moderately dense sand and silty sand (Saucedo et al. 2016). Deposits from the Holocene Epoch (less than 11,700 years ago) can contain remains of animals





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and plants; however, only those from the middle to early Holocene (older than about 5,000 radiocarbon years) are considered scientifically important or significant (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 2010). Holocene-age deposits may overlie older alluvium of Pleistocene age at unknown but potentially shallow depths. Pleistocene-age alluvium is also potentially present at the ground surface. Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits have yielded scientifically important fossils elsewhere in the region, including mammoth, bison, and other large and small mammals, reptiles, and fish at the natural ground surface (Bell 2023).

**Table 2: Previously Recorded Paleontological Localities within the Half-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 3660	Cover St & Pixie Ave; Lakewood	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (Mammuthus)	19 feet bgs
LACM VP 3245; LACM IP 2668, 423	South side of the San Diego Freeway where it crosses Cherry Ave	Fernando Formation (dark grey sand & silt)	Fish (Osteichthyes) in a dense shell bed (invertebrates uncatalogued)	35 - 37 feet bgs
LACM VP 7493	30 yards south of Pacific Coast Highway & 10 yards west of Grand Avenue; Long Beach	Lakewood Formation	Camel family (Camelidae)	8.5 feet bgs
LACM VP 3260	Long Beach (more specific locality not available)	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Bison (Bison)	Unknown
LACM VP 3319	Intersection of Carson St. & Alameda St	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (Mammuthus)	30 feet bgs
LACM VP 1021, 1022, 1932; LACM IP 4, 2629, 2685, 20214, 20222, 20272, 20274, 20275, 20278, 21191, 22353	Signal Hill, Long Beach	San Pedro Sands (Pleistocene)	Birds, mammoth; Invertebrates (Amiantis, Semele, Psammotreta, Ostrea, Caesia, Entobia, Alia, Leptopecten, Crepidula, Chione, Callianax, Ophiidermella, Californiconus, Glossaulax, Macoma, Simomactra, Paciocinebrina, Dosinia, Donax, Cryptomya, Dentalium, Epitonium, Saxidomus, Hima, Agathistoma, Mexicardia, Balcis,	up to 20 feet bgs



**Table 2: Previously Recorded Paleontological Localities within the Half-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
			Periploma, Nucula, and others)	

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

### Conclusions and Recommendations

A cultural resources records search results review and ample background research have been completed and no documented cultural resources were identified within the Project site. However, given the overall historic age of initial construction of much of the LBCC LAC campus and the known construction methods most common during that period, which did not include substantial over-excavation or cut and fill methods, there is still potential for intact native sediments that are known to bear cultural resources in the region, to be encountered during the proposed ground disturbing construction for the Project. Similarly, the paleontological records search results show that no fossil localities are documented directly within the Project site, but there are fossil localities documented nearby from the same sedimentary deposit that underlays the Project site, either at the surface or at depth (Bell 2023). As such, there is still a low to moderate potential that paleontological materials may be encountered during the proposed ground disturbing construction for the Project. Due to the demonstrated sensitivity of the study area for both cultural and paleontological resources, and the positive results produced from the NAHC SLF search, Chambers Group recommends the following mitigation measures be implemented as part of Project approval to ensure that potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources are less than significant.

**MM CUL-1** LBCCD shall retain the services of a qualified cultural resources consultant and require that all initial ground disturbing work be monitored by a cultural resources monitor. This includes all initial construction activities that will potentially expose or encounter intact subsurface sediments underlying the Project site. The cultural resources consultant shall provide a Qualified Archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008), to provide necessary oversight and require that all initial ground-disturbing work be monitored by cultural resources monitor (monitor) proficient in artifact and feature identification in monitoring contexts. The Consultant (Qualified Archaeologist and/or monitor) shall be present at the Project construction phase kickoff meeting.

**MM CUL-2** Prior to commencing construction activities and thus prior to any ground disturbance in the Project site, the Consultant shall conduct initial Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to all construction personnel, including supervisors, present at the outset of the Project construction work phase, for which the lead contractor and all subcontractors shall make their personnel available. This WEAP training will educate construction personnel on how to work with the monitor(s) to identify and minimize impacts to cultural resources and maintain environmental compliance and be performed periodically for new personnel coming on to the Project as needed.

**MM CUL-3** The contractor shall provide the Consultant with a schedule of initial potential ground disturbing activities. A minimum of 48 hours’ notice will be provided to the archaeological consultant at the commencement of any initial ground disturbing activities that have potential to expose or encounter intact subsurface sediments underlying the Project site. These activities may include grading, trenching, and mass excavation.

As detailed in the schedule provided, a monitor shall be present onsite at the commencement of ground-disturbing activities related to the Project. The Consultant shall observe initial ground disturbing activities and, as they proceed, adjust the monitoring approach as needed to provide adequate observation and



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oversight. All monitors will have stop-work authority to allow for recordation and evaluation of finds during construction. The monitor will maintain a daily record of observations as an ongoing reference resource and to provide a resource for final reporting upon completion of the Project.

The Consultant, lead contractor, and subcontractors shall maintain a line of communication regarding schedule and activity such that the Consultant is aware of all ground disturbing activities in advance to provide appropriate oversight.

**MM-CUL-4** If cultural resources are discovered, construction shall be halted within 50 feet of any cultural artifacts or features and within 100 feet of any potential human remains and shall not resume until the Qualified Archaeologist can determine the significance of the find and/or the find has been fully investigated, appropriately documented, and cleared.

**MM CUL-5** At the completion of all ground disturbing activities, the Consultant shall prepare a Cultural Resources Monitoring Report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed, and any and all prehistoric or historic archaeological finds, as well as providing follow-up reports of any finds to the SCCIC, as required.

**MM PAL-1** Prior to issuance of a grading permit, LBCCD shall be required to obtain the services of a Qualified Project Paleontologist to remain on call for the duration of the proposed ground-disturbing construction activity. Upon approval or request by LBCCD, a paleontological mitigation plan (PMP) outlining procedures for paleontological data recovery shall be prepared for the Project and submitted to LBCCD for review and approval. The development and implementation of the PMP shall include consultations with the City's Engineering Geologist as well as a requirement that the curation of all specimens recovered under any scenario shall be through an appropriate repository agreed upon by LBCCD. If LBCCD accepts ownership, the curation location may be revised. The PMP shall include developing a multilevel ranking system, or Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC), as a tool to demonstrate the potential yield of fossils within a given stratigraphic unit. The PMP shall outline the monitoring and salvage protocols to address paleontological resources encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, as well as the appropriate recording, collection, and processing protocols to appropriately address any resources discovered.

**MM-PAL-2** At the completion of all ground-disturbing activities, the Project Paleontologist shall prepare a final paleontological mitigation report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed in line with the PMP, and all paleontological resources encountered, if any, as well as providing follow-up reports of any specific discovery, if necessary.

**HUMAN REMAINS – LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

In the event that human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, then the Project would be subject to California Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5, and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (NPS 1983). If human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner shall be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Medical Examiner-Coroner shall notify the NAHC, which shall notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (NPS 1983).

Sincerely,



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**CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.**

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kellie Kandybowicz".

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard D. Shultz".

**Kellie Kandybowicz**

*Cultural Resource Specialist*

kkandybowicz@chambersgroupinc.com

**Richard D. Shultz**

*Principal Investigator*

rshultz@chambersgroupinc.com

### Attachments

**Attachment 1:** NAHC SLF Records Search Results

**Attachment 2:** CONFIDENTIAL Record Search Results





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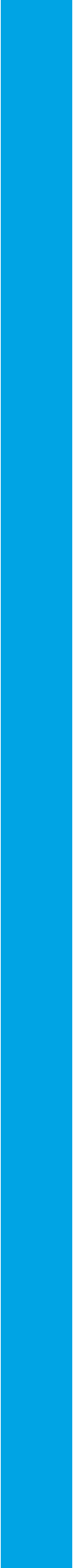
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## **ATTACHMENT 1: NAHC SLF RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**







**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

October 20, 2023

Kellie Kandybowicz  
Chambers Group Inc.

Via Email to: [kkandybowicz@chambersgroupinc.com](mailto:kkandybowicz@chambersgroupinc.com)

**Re: LBCC Stadium & Athletics Recreation Center Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Kandybowicz:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyay

COMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
Serrano

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Vacant**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok, Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
10/20/2023**

<b>Tribe Name</b>	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>	<b>Phone #</b>	<b>Email Address</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvator@gmail.com	Gabrielino
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522	kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884	jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com	Juaneno

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
10/20/2023**

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno

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 LBCC Stadium & Athletics Recreation Center Project, Los Angeles County.

## **ATTACHMENT 2: CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**

