

5. Environmental Analysis

5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources include places, objects, and settlements that reflect group or individual religious, archaeological, architectural, or paleontological activities. Such resources provide information on scientific progress, environmental adaptations, group ideology, or other human advancements. This section of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) evaluates the potential for implementation of the Southeast Area Specific Plan (SEASP) to impact cultural resources. The analysis in this section is based, in part, upon the following information:

- *Cultural Resources Overview: The City of Long Beach Southeast Area Specific Plan, Los Angeles County, California*, McKenna et al., April 28, 2016.

This report is provided in Appendix E of this DEIR; portions of this report that contain confidential information on Native American cultural resources have been removed.

5.5.1 Environmental Setting

5.5.1.1 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the National Register of Historic Places and coordinates public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect the nation's historic and archaeological resources. The National Register includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture

Section 106 (Protection of Historic Properties) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Section 106 Review refers to the federal review process designed to ensure that historic properties are considered during federal project planning and implementation. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, administers the review process, with assistance from State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register), as stipulated under the Code of Federal Regulations Title 36 Part 60, is "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment."

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Criteria

As stipulated under Part 60.4, to be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must be at least 50 years of age and possess significance in American history and culture, architecture, or archaeology. A property of potential significance must meet one or more of four established criteria:

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- D. Yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Physical Integrity

According to National Register Bulletin #15, “to be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it must also have integrity.” Integrity is defined in Bulletin #15 as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.” Within the concept of integrity, the National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that in various combinations define integrity. The aspects/qualities include feeling, association, workmanship, location, design, setting, and materials, and they are defined by Bulletin #15 as follows:

- Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

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- Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Context

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must also be significant within a historic context. National Register Bulletin #15 states that the significance of a historic property can be judged only when it is evaluated within its historic context. Historic contexts are defined in Bulletin #15 as “those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific...property or site is understood and its meaning...is made clear.” A property must represent an important aspect of the area’s history or prehistory and possess the requisite integrity to qualify for the National Register.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 regulates the protection of archaeological resources and sites that are on federal and Indian lands.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) is a federal law passed in 1990 that provides a process for museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items, such as human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian tribes.

State

California Register of Historical Resources

In 1992, Governor Wilson signed Assembly Bill 2881 into law establishing the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is an authoritative guide used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse impacts.

The CRHR consists of properties that are listed automatically as well as those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The CRHR automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the National Register and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register.
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 0770 onward.

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- California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion on the CRHR.

The criteria for eligibility of listing in the CRHR are based on the National Register criteria, but are numbered 1 to 4 instead of lettered A to D. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must be at least 50 years of age and possess significance at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR may include buildings, sites, structures, objects, and historic districts. Resources less than 50 years of age may be eligible if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand their historical importance. Although the enabling legislation for the CRHR is less rigorous with regard to the issue of integrity, properties are expected to reflect their appearance during their period of significance, as stipulated in Public Resources Code Section 4852.

The CRHR may also include properties identified during historical resource surveys. However, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the survey must meet all of the following criteria:

- The survey has been or will be included in the State Historical Resources Inventory.
- The survey and the survey documentation were prepared in accordance with OHP procedures and requirements.
- The resource is evaluated and determined by OHP to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Form 523.

If the survey is five or more years old at the time of the resource's nomination for the CRHR, the survey is updated to identify historical resources that have become eligible or ineligible due to

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changed circumstances or further documentation and those that have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminishes the significance of the resource.

California Public Resources Code

Archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites are protected pursuant to a wide variety of state policies and regulations, enumerated under the California Public Resources Code. In addition, cultural and paleontological resources are recognized as nonrenewable resources and therefore receive protection under the California Public Resources Code and CEQA.

California Public Resources Code 5020–5029.5 continued the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the CRHR and is responsible for the designation of State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

California Public Resources Code 5079–5079.65 defines the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation. The OHP is responsible for the administration of federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California and the California Heritage Fund.

California Public Resources Code 5097.9–5097.991 provides protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites and identifies the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). It also requires notification to descendants of discoveries of Native American human remains and provides for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

California Senate Bill 18

Existing law provides limited protection for Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places. These places may include sanctified cemeteries, religious, ceremonial sites, shrines, burial grounds, prehistoric ruins, archaeological or historic sites, Native American rock art inscriptions, or features of Native American historic, cultural, and sacred sites.

Senate Bill 18: This bill on Traditional Tribal Cultural Places was signed into law in September 2004 and went into effect on March 1, 2005. It places new requirements upon local governments for developments within or near Traditional Tribal Cultural Places (TTCP). Per SB 18, the law requires local jurisdictions to provide opportunities for involvement of California Native Americans tribes in the land planning process for the purpose of preserving traditional tribal cultural places. The Final Tribal Guidelines recommend that the NAHC provide written information as soon as possible but no later than 30 days to inform the lead agency if the proposed project is determined to be in proximity to a TTCP, and another 90 days for tribes to respond to a local government if they want to consult with the local government to determine whether the project would have an adverse

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impact on the TTCP. There is no statutory limit on the consultation duration. Forty-five days before the action is publicly considered by the local government council, the local government refers action to agencies, following the CEQA public review time frame. The CEQA public distribution list may include tribes listed by the NAHC who have requested consultation or it may not. If the NAHC, the tribe, and interested parties agree upon the mitigation measures necessary for the proposed project, it would be included in the project's EIR. If both the City and the tribe agree that adequate mitigation or preservation measures cannot be taken, then neither party is obligated to take action.

Per SB 18, the law institutes a new process which would require a city or county to consult with the NAHC and any appropriate Native American tribe for the purpose of preserving relevant TTCP prior to the adoption, revision, amendment, or update of a city's or county's general plan. While SB 18 does not specifically mention consultation or notice requirements for adoption or amendment of specific plans, the Final Tribal Guidelines advise that SB 18 requirements extend to specific plans as well, as state planning law requires local governments to use the same process for amendment or adoption of specific plans as general plans (defined in Government Code § 65453). In addition, SB 18 provides a new definition of TTCP requiring a traditional association of the site with Native American traditional beliefs, cultural practices, or ceremonies or the site must be shown to actually have been used for activities related to traditional beliefs, cultural practices, or ceremonies. Previously, the site was defined to require only an association with traditional beliefs, practices, lifeways, and ceremonial activities. In addition, SB 18 law also amended Civil Code Section 815.3 and adds California Native American tribes to the list of entities that can acquire and hold conservation easements for the purpose of protecting their cultural places.

California Assembly Bill 52

The **Native American Historic Resource Protection Act** (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and incorporates tribal consultation and analysis of impacts to tribal cultural resources (TCR) into the CEQA process. It requires TCRs to be analyzed like any other CEQA topic and establishes a consultation process for lead agencies and California tribes. Projects that require a Notice of Preparation of an EIR or Notice of Intent to adopt a ND or MND on or after July 1st are subject to AB 52. A significant impact on a TCR is considered a significant environmental impact, requiring feasible mitigation measures.

TCRs must have certain characteristics:

- 1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (must be geographically defined), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources or included in a local register of historical resources. (PRC § 21074(a)(1))

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- 2) The lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, chooses to treat the resource as a TCR. (PRC § 21074(a)(2))

The first category requires that the TCR qualify as a historical resource according to PRC Section 5024.1. The second category gives the lead agency discretion to qualify that resource—under the conditions that it support its determination with substantial evidence and consider the resource’s significance to a California tribe. The following is a brief outline of the process (PRC §§ 21080.3.1–3.3).

- 1) A California Native American tribe asks agencies in the geographic area with which it is traditionally and culturally affiliated to be notified about projects. Tribes must ask in writing.
- 2) Within 14 days of deciding to undertake a project or determining that a project application is complete, the lead agency must provide formal written notification to all tribes who have requested it.
- 3) A tribe must respond within 30 days of receiving the notification if it wishes to engage in consultation.
- 4) The lead agency must initiate consultation within 30 days of receiving the request from the tribe.
- 5) Consultation concludes when both parties have agreed on measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect to a TCR, OR a party, after a reasonable effort in good faith, decides that mutual agreement cannot be reached.
- 6) Regardless of the outcome of consultation, the CEQA document must disclose significant impacts on TCRs and discuss feasible alternatives or mitigation that avoid or lessen the impact

Local Ordinances

City of Long Beach Historic Landmarks

Section 2.63.050 (Criteria for Designation of Landmarks and Landmark Districts) of the City’s municipal code, as amended by Ordinance No. ORD-15-0038, establishes the procedures and criteria for designating local historic landmarks. Specifically, a cultural resource qualifies for designation as a landmark if it retains integrity and manifests one or more of the following criteria:

- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in the City's past.

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- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or it represents the work of a master or it possess high artistic values.
- D. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The City of Long Beach also recognizes local historic districts. Per Section 2.63.050, a group of cultural resources qualify for designation as a landmark district if it retains integrity as a whole and meets the following criteria:

- A. The grouping represents a significant and distinguishable entity that is significant within a historic context; and
- B. A minimum of 60 percent of the properties within the boundaries of the proposed landmark district qualify as a contributing property.

5.5.1.2 CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric

The Project site is within an area associated with the prehistoric and protohistoric Native American populations generally referred to as the Gabrieliño/Tongva based on ethnographic records and archaeological data. The name Gabrieliño references Native American populations under the jurisdiction of the historical Mission San Gabriel de Archangel (located in San Gabriel). The Mission San Gabriel serviced the entire Los Angeles Basin and into the San Bernardino area.

The Gabrieliño utilized numerous plants and animals for food, shelter, and medicines. They used seeds most often, followed by foliage, shoots, fruits, and berries. Mountain shrubs, ash, elder, and willow were used for shelters and tool materials (e.g. bows). Over 20 plants were used regularly for medicinal purposes. Food sources also included deer, rabbits, wood rats, squirrels, quail, and ducks.

Along the coast, the Gabrieliño regularly exploited the wetlands and ocean resources. The Gabrieliño developed bow styles, bedrock mortars, portable mortars, pipes, chisels, metates, manos, and various forms of chipped stone tools. Prior to the establishment of the Mission system, populations tended to live in larger villages with a series of *daughter* or *satellite* sites (limited activity areas) with lesser populations.

Seasonal migration was practiced for the exploitation of resources and protection from seasonal weather conditions. Habitation structures were constructed of branches, grasses, and mud, and interior hearths were used for heat. Cooking was generally conducted outdoors, with hearths generally used for food preparation.

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Cultural Chronology

The coastal chronology generally accepted for Southern California has been:

- **Early Man Horizon:** Predating 6,000 B.C.; characterized by the presence of large projectile points and scrapers, suggesting a reliance on hunting rather than gathering.
- **Milling Stone Horizon:** 6,000 to 1,000 B.C.; characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scraper planes; tools associated with seed gathering and shell fish processing with limited hunting activities; evidence of a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources.
- **Intermediate Horizon:** 1,000 B.C to A.D. 750; reflects the transitional period between the Milling Stone and the Late Prehistoric Horizons; little is known of this period, but evidence suggests interactions with outside groups and a shift in material culture reflecting this contact.
- **Late Prehistoric Horizon:** A.D. 750 to European Contact; characterized by the presence of small projectile points; use of the bow and arrow; steatite containers and trade items, asphaltum; cremations; grave goods; mortars and pestles; and bedrock mortars.

European Contact

The earliest known records of European contact with Southern California Native Americans date to the mid-1500s during early explorations by the Spanish. These explorations resulted in the identification of populations from ships but did not include direct contact. Personal contact was not made until the 1770s, when Father Graces traversed the Mojave Desert and entered coastal Southern California.

In the 1770s, the Spanish padres, under the direction of Juniper Serra, began the process of establishing a series of missions throughout Alta California, as California was then known. The Project area is within the boundaries of lands historically held by the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel. The Mission continued to hold these large tracts until the Mexican government declared its independence from Spain and issued orders for the secularization of the missions (ca. 1824).

By 1833-34, the majority of mission lands were taken from the Catholic Church and granted to individuals who had served as Spanish or Mexican soldiers, settlers, financiers, etc. The Mexican government hoped to initiate a pattern of settlement in Alta California by relocating populations from Mexican settlements to California settlements.

The Project site is generally within the boundaries of land claimed by the historical Mission San Gabriel de Archangel and, later, Rancho Los Cerritos. The Rancho Los Cerritos was a Mexican-

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Period, 27,054-acre rancho granted to Manuel Nieto de Cota as part of the larger Rancho Santa Gertrude's. Rancho Santa Gertrude's was granted in 1834 by Governor Figueroa to members of the de Cota/Nieto family.

Jonathan Temple, who owned the first general merchandise store in the Pueblo de Los Angeles, acquired large tracts of land, including the Rancho Los Cerritos from the heirs of Manuela Nieto de Cota, in 1843. Temple's 1844 adobe on the Rancho Los Cerritos still stands and is a recognized historical landmark.

"Long Beach" was originally founded as the community of "Willmore City" in 1882 under William Willmore. In 1887, the Long Beach Land and Water Company acquired the Willmore holdings and began referring to the area as "Long Beach." Long Beach remained relatively remote and sparsely populated until after 1902, when the "road to Long Beach" from Los Angeles was completed. Major historical events are chronologically listed below:

- **1843:** Rancho Los Alamitos was purchased in 1843 by John Temple.
- **1888:** The City of Long Beach was incorporated.
- **1902:** The Pacific Electric Trolley was built across the southeast corner of the Project site.
- **1911:** The Port of Long Beach was established.
- **1921:** Oil was discovered on Signal Hill, leading to a building boom in downtown Long Beach.
- **1932:** The Marine Stadium, next to the southwest site boundary, was developed for rowing events in the 1932 Olympics held in Los Angeles.
- **1933:** The Long Beach Earthquake of 1933 caused 120 deaths and over \$50 million in property damage. Damage to public schools, closed when the quake occurred, led to passage of the Field Act regulating construction of public school buildings in California.
- **1949:** California State University Long Beach (CSULB) was founded next to the north Project site boundary as Los Angeles-Orange County State College; CSULB is now the third-largest campus by enrollment of the 23-campus California State University system.

The eastern/southeastern portions of Long Beach were some of the last areas of the City to be developed. The oil industry dominated the Project area for years; oil production activities and equipment are still abundant in the wetlands area and other parts of the site. Improvements in the Project area are dominated by the post-WWII era developments and, more recently, with modern

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improvements in the form of residential properties, commercial developments, and roadway improvements.

Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey

Historical Resources

Historical resources and potential historical resources identified during the records search within and immediately adjacent to the Project area are identified below.

- **Long Beach Marine Stadium (Site 19-198115):** The Long Beach Marine Stadium was built in 1932 for the Los Angeles Olympics; the facility is considered the first man-made watercourse developed for the Olympic rowing competition. It has also been used for subsequent races, including the 1968, 1976, and 1984 U.S. Olympic trials, and has served as the Olympic Training Center. This resource is listed in the CRHR as a California Point of Historic interest (LAN-056) and as a California Historical Landmark (1014). It is considered likely eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Alamitos Generating Station Fuel Tank Farm (Site 19-186880):** The Alamitos Generating Station Fuel Oil Tank Farm was built in 1955 for the Alamitos Generating Station (built by 1963) and is now encompassed within the larger AES Alamitos facility. The tank farm remains in operation and is not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR.
- **Bixby Ranch Field Office (Site 19-187657):** The Bixby Ranch Field Office was built in 1927 near the site of the Marine Stadium and moved to its current location, 6433 East 2nd Street, before about 1946. It is considered likely that the structure was moved during planning for construction of the Marine Stadium or shortly thereafter. The structure may be locally significant, although it is not expressed specifically on the site record. There have been changes to the structure, but it is referenced as the last of its kind in the area and predates all other structures. If later plans require relocation, this building can be relocated once again.
- **SeaPort Marina Hotel:** The SeaPort Marina Hotel was assessed by Galvin Preservation Associates (GPA) in 2014. As presented:

The SeaPort Marina Hotel, previously known as the Edgewater Inn Marina Hotel, constructed in 1961, includes a two-story lobby, restaurant, and meeting lobby near the corner of East Marina Drive and Second Street, and a grouping of narrow two-story hotel buildings divided by parking lots, landscaping, and a swimming pool. The exterior surface of the building is sheathed in field-stone and stucco, with large expanses of curtain wall windows divided by aluminum mullions.... [T]he ... Hotel

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has undergone substantial alterations since the purchase of the hotel by Hyatt Corporation in 1969.... (GPA 2014)

GPA identified the designer of the hotel as Roy Anthony Sealey and the contractor as the Martin Burton Company. The architectural style was described as "... Mid-Century Modern-style garden motels and some Googie-style features" (GPA 2014). Googie-style architecture, like Art Deco, is a unique style indicative of the space-age architecture introduced in the late 1950s and early 1960s (see McKenna 2011 and 2012).

Despite Googie architectural elements, GPA concluded that the hotel is not a significant cultural resource and not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the CRHR. The hotel also fails to meet the minimum requirements for listing as a local Long Beach Landmark, and therefore the property could be redeveloped without resulting in an adverse environmental impact. McKenna et al. concurred with these findings.

Other Historic Resources

A "historic resource" is a cultural resource that is 50 years old (or more) and dates to the historic period(s), as currently defined in the federal and state guidelines. A "historical" resource is a resource that has been formally evaluated and determined to be significant on the federal, state, regional, or local level. Not all "historic" resources meet the requirements to be considered "historical."

Generally, properties must be at least 50 years old to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Because the California Register and local register are modeled after the National Register, the industry standard is 50 years as the minimum age requirement for eligibility. However, to capture properties that might turn 50 years old during the development of a project or survey, 45 years old is the minimum age requirement for evaluation.

Based on a review of historical aerial photographs, portions of the Project area have been used for oil field operations since at least the 1920s, and two power plants have been located on the eastern portion of the Project area since the 1950s. Oil field operations have occurred in the wetland areas for at least 90 years. Development of the marina started in the 1950s. Commercial development along the Pacific Coast Highway corridor began in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The two hotels in the Project area were developed in 1962 and 1963.

Structures and buildings more than 45 years old that could be considered historic resources (not evaluated) within the Project area include:

- Roadways: PCH, 7th Street, 2nd Street, Bellflower Blvd.

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- Bridge crossings/waterways: Los Cerritos Channel, San Gabriel River, Alamitos Bay, Los Alamitos Channel
- Substation and power plant (AES) east of Studebaker Road (between 22 Freeway and Westminster Avenue (predates 1960)
- Substation and power plant (DWP facility) on Westminster Avenue, east of Studebaker Road (predates 1960)
- The various oil fields scattered throughout the Project area (various owners; early 1900s to the present)
- Two relatively early trailer parks (the Island Village on Westminster Avenue and Belmont Shores on Loynes Drive)
- The PCH Club on Pacific Coast Highway at Alamitos Bay
- Railroad alignment on the north side of 2nd Street/Westminster Avenue (predominantly in Orange County)

Archaeological Resources

A total of 117 cultural resources investigations have been recorded within one mile of the Project area. Of these, 15 cover approximately 50 percent of the Project area. A total of 66 resources were identified during the records search, of which 6 were archaeological resources identified in the Project area. Three of the records related to historical resources previously described above.

19-000231

Site 19-000231 was recorded by Dixon in 1961 and located south of 4th Street at Havana. It was described as a shell midden overlooking the “lagoon” (Marine Stadium area). This site was destroyed by modern improvements to the area.

19-000273

Site 19-000273 was also recorded by Dixon (1961) and described as a midden deposit with both shell and lithics. This site was destroyed by the residential community south of 7th Street and the CSULB campus.

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19-000274

Site 19-000273 was described as a light concentration of shell fragments with no evidence of lithic materials (Dixon 1961). This site was destroyed by the residential community south of 7th Street and the CSULB campus.

19-000275

Site 19-000275 (was described as a light concentration of shell fragments with no evidence of lithic materials (Dixon 1961). This site was destroyed by the residential community south of 7th Street and the CSULB campus.

19-000702

Site 19-000702 was recorded by Clutter and Howard in 1974 and supplemented by Dixon. This site, south of Colorado Street and west of Pacific Coast Highway, was described as consisting of a dark, abundant shell midden with a high percentage of unbroken pecten and fishbone. Manos and chipping waste were also identified. Dixon suggested this site might be a village site with burials, similar to 19-000272 (not in Project area) and considered it rare and worthy of testing. There is no data to suggest this site was tested or studied in any fashion. Based on its mapped location, this site has been destroyed by modern developments.

19-003043

The site form for 19-003043 was not available at the time of this research. However, its mapped location (south of Colorado Street and west of Bellflower Blvd.) placed the site in a small oil field and suggests it, too, is a midden deposit impacted by the establishment of the oil field. This particular area has been completely redeveloped as a residential community, and the site is considered destroyed.

Native American Consultations

Sacred Lands File

On December 8, 2015, the NAHC conducted a Sacred Lands File check and found one site on the Los Alamitos Quadrangle. Additionally, they provided a tribal consultation list. Requests for consultation were sent to 18 tribal representatives. Responses were received from the following representatives:

- Rebecca Robles, Juaneño/United Coalition to Protect Panhe
- Joyce Perry, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
- Andrew Salas, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians Kizh Nation
- Anthony Morales, Gabrieleño/Tongva Band of Mission Indians

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Each of the respondents stated that the study area was within the traditional territories of their tribe and was highly sensitive for archaeological resources. All requested continued contact as individual projects in the Specific Plan are proposed. Three of the representatives requested Native American monitoring of all earth-moving activities.

SB 18/AB 52

The City of Long Beach conducted Native American consultations pursuant to California Government Code Section 65352.3 and California Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 et seq. The City received a list of tribal contacts made up of tribal contacts under both of the consultation processes from NAHC and written requests from tribal councils in 2015, consisting of 11 tribal representatives. Letters requesting consultation were mailed out to all of the tribal representatives on December 8, 2015. Two responses were received. Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requested a tribal monitor during any future ground disturbing activities along with archaeological surveys and testing. He deferred to Gabrieleño tribal consultants for monitoring. Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians Kizh Nation indicated that the Project lies where the traditional territories of the Kizh and Gabrieleño villages adjoined and overlapped during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods. Due to the sensitivity of the area, a certified Native American monitor was requested during all ground disturbing activities.

Paleontological Resources

The Project area consists of younger and older Quaternary alluvial deposits that have been known to yield evidence of paleontological specimens. Research identified one locality within the Project area and four localities west of the Project.

- **LACM 3757:** One vertebrate fossil locality was identified onsite that produced fossil specimens of eagle ray, *Myliobatis*; skate, *Rhinobatoidea*; white shark, *Carcharodon*; blue shark, *Prionace*; requiem shark, *Carcharhinidae*; surfperch, *Damalichthys* and *Rhacochilus*; croaker, *Genyonemus*; pond turtle, *Clemmys*; diving duck, *Chendytes*; loon, *Gavia*; dog, *Canis*; sea otter, *Enhydra*; horse, *Equus*; camel, *Hemiauchenia*; and pocket gopher, *Thomomys*.
- **LACM 6746:** This locality produced fossil mammoth, *Mammuthus*, at shallow but unstated depth.
- **LACM 2031:** This locality produced specimens of fossil bison, *Bison antiquus*, at about 25 feet from the top of bluff.
- **LACM 7739:** This locality at a depth of about 55 feet below the surface produced a diverse suite of marine vertebrate fossils, including dusky shark, *Carcharhinus*; soupfin shark, *Galeorhinus galeus*; hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna*; leopard shark, *Triakis semifasciata*; horn shark, *Heterodontus francisci*;

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stingray, *Dasyatis*; eagle ray, *Myliobatis californica*; skate, *Raja*; guitarfish, *Rhinobatos productus*; dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*; angel shark, *Squatina californica*; midshipman, *Porichthys notatus*; cusk eel, *Chilara taylori*; surf perches, *Cymatogaster aggregata*, *Damalichthyes*, *Embiotoca jacksoni*, *Hyperprosopon argenteum*, *Micrometrus aurora*, and *Phanerodon furcatus*; goby, Gobiidae; croaker, *Genyonemus lineatus*; queenfish, *Seriphus politus*; barracuda, *Sphyraena argentea*; sanddabs, *Citharichthys sordidus*, *Citharichthys stigmaeus*; sole, *Glyptocephalus zachirus*, *Lyopsetta exilis*; sculpin, *Cottidae*; rockfish, *Sebastes goodei*; herring, *Clupeidae*; and undetermined mammal, *Mammalia*.

- **LACM 1005:** This locality produced specimens of fossil mammoth, *Mammuthus columbi*, and ground sloth, *Nothrotheriops shastensis*, at a depth of about 60 feet from the surface.

Based on the older Quaternary Alluvial deposits underlying the Project area and recorded vertebrate fossils, the Project area is considered sensitive for paleontological resources.

5.5.2 Thresholds of Significance

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

- C-1 Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- C-2 Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- C-3 Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- C-4 Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- C-5 Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074.

Archaeological and Historical Resources

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 provides direction on determining significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Generally, a resource shall be considered “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), including the following:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.

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- Is associated with lives of persons 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 values.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, or is not included in a local register of historical resources, does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource.

A project has a significant impact on a historic resource if it “would result in the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resources would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)). Material impairment would occur if the project would result in demolition or material alteration of those physical characteristics that convey the resource’s historical significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Paleontological Resources

Only qualified, trained paleontologists with specific expertise in the type of fossils being evaluated can determine the scientific significance of paleontological resources. Fossils are considered significant if one or more of the following criteria apply:

- The fossils provide information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct.
- The fossils provide data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein.
- The fossils provide data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas.
- The fossils demonstrate unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life.
- The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.

Significant paleontological resources are determined to be fossils or assemblages of fossils that are unique, unusual, rare, uncommon, or diagnostically important. Significant fossils can include remains

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of large to very small aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates or remains of plants and animals previously not represented in certain portions of the stratigraphy. Assemblages of fossils that might aid stratigraphic correlation are also critically important—particularly those offering data for the interpretation of tectonic events, geomorphologic evolution, and paleoclimatology. Paleontological remains are recognized as nonrenewable resources significant to the history of life.

5.5.3 Environmental Impacts

Methodology

The Cultural Resources Overview technical report was based on an archaeological records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton; Native American consultation; review of historic references, maps, and aerial photographs; a paleontological overview by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County; a field reconnaissance survey consisting of a windshield survey of the main roadways and a pedestrian survey of accessible areas such as open space near State Route 22 and parks.

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance related to cultural resources. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.5-1: Implementation of the proposed Specific Plan could result in an impact on a known and/or unknown historical resource. [Threshold C-1]

Impact Analysis: As described above, there is one known local historical resource in the Project area, the Bixby Ranch Field Office, and one California-listed Point of Historic Interest and Historical Landmark adjacent to the Project area, Long Beach Marine Stadium. Based on past records, the Alamitos Generating Station Fuel Tank Farm and SeaPort Marina Hotel were previously evaluated and determined not to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. In addition to the resources that have been officially designated, other structures and landmarks have the potential to meet National or State Register criteria. A resource may be considered historical even if it is not officially registered on the National and State Register or local list.

Under CEQA, a project has a significant impact on a historical resource if it “would result in the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resources would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)). Material impairment would occur if the project would result in demolition or material alteration of those physical characteristics that convey the resource’s historical significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

New development and redevelopment has the potential to occur throughout the Project area. The proposed land use changes and intensification are identified predominantly in the proposed Mixed

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Use Community Core and Mixed Use Marina areas. These areas are developed, and there are no known historical resources in these areas. The majority of development in this area occurred in the late 1970s and early 1980s and has continued to present day. Therefore, buildings in these land use designations do not meet the age criteria for listing, with two exceptions, the SeaPort Marina (1962) and Best Western Golden Sails (1963) hotels. As previously stated, the SeaPort Marina hotel has been evaluated and is not eligible for listing as a historical resource (GPA 2014). The Best Western Golden Sails hotel is over 50 years old and has not been formally evaluated. If a formal evaluation determines that the Golden Sails hotel would be eligible for listing on the CRHR, then demolition and redevelopment of the hotel would result in a significant impact to historical resources. In addition, buildings within the Mixed Use Community Core that do not currently meet the age criteria for listing could become 45 years or older during the life of the plan, since buildout would occur over a minimum 20-year period. If future development would impact buildings 45 years or older, a formal historical resources evaluation would be required at that time.

Similar to redevelopment within the proposed mixed use areas, the proposed Project would allow for redevelopment of residential and industrial uses consistent with the provisions in the Southeast Area Specific Plan. Although intensification is not proposed or anticipated in these areas and no site-specific development or redevelopment is proposed as this time, future development could impact potential historical resources. As stated previously, residential developments began in the 1960s. Substations and power plants in the proposed Industrial land use area meet the age criteria to be considered historic and would require further evaluation at the time site specific development is proposed to determine whether these structures have the potential for listing as a historical resource. Redevelopment of these areas could impact historical resources and is considered a significant impact.

Marine Stadium, a historical landmark, is adjacent to the southwest boundary of the Specific Plan area. Impacts to a historical resource could occur if there are conflicts or impacts to the resources in the immediately surrounding area. The existing residential properties immediately adjacent to Marine Stadium are currently built out and not expected to result in land use changes. Furthermore, the areas of proposed intensification in the Mixed Use Community Core are not expected to impact Marine Stadium because these areas are separated by existing development, Marina Drive, and parking areas. Although the scale and character of the area may change, new development is required to be consistent with the development standards and design guidelines in the proposed Specific Plan. Special attention is required for edge effects and views. For example, the proposed Specific Plan would enhance views by integrating view corridors and creating views from the marina to the wetlands. In addition, transitions from buildings to water are encouraged to be designed with a gradual change in building massing and height. The San Gabriel River, Los Cerritos Channel, and its connection to Marine Stadium are designated Channel/Marina/Waterway in the Specific Plan. Uses in this designation are required to comply with Long Beach Municipal Code Title 16, "Public

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Facilities and Historical Landmarks.” As a result, impacts to Marine Stadium would be less than significant.

The existing oil fields and wetlands in the Project area are considered a potential resource because they date to the historic period and their existence played a major role in the development of the area and region. This area may also be associated with significant persons. The Southeast Area Specific Plan designates this area Coastal, Habitat, Wetlands & Recreation, which allows for very limited land use changes. This land use designation would provide for coastal restoration, visitor-serving recreation (boating, public launching, kayaking, paddle boarding, etc.), and biological reserves. An interpretative or education center and parking may also be allowed. Wetlands restoration activities in this area would enhance its biological and historic value, ensuring impacts are less than significant.

The Coastal, Habitat, Wetlands & Recreation designation allows for ongoing oil operations and encourages the consolidation of wells. If the oil fields have some historical significance, the wells themselves would not be a contributing factor, because no unique way of drilling or design stands out. Whether the wells exist as they are today or are grouped together does not affect the general history of the area. Therefore, the Specific Plan policy encouraging the consolidation of the wells does not have the potential to impact a historical resource. Impacts are less than significant.

Impact 5.5-2: Implementation of the proposed Specific Plan could impact archaeological, tribal cultural and paleontological resources. [Thresholds C-2, C-3, and C-5]

Impact Analysis:

Archeological Resources

Development of projects pursuant to the proposed Specific Plan, including infrastructure improvements, could impact known archaeological sites. As discussed above, the record search documented six known archaeological sites within the Project area. Locations of archaeological sites in each site are kept confidential due to their sensitive nature. The Project area is considered highly sensitive for archaeological resources.

The vast majority of the Project area is built out. However, development on vacant parcels or redevelopment of taller buildings (the proposed Specific Plan allows up to seven stories in some locations) could involve ground disturbance to greater depths and previously disturbed areas. For example, development of underground parking may result in excavations that unearth unknown archeological resources. Since ground disturbance has the potential to uncover archeological resources, this is considered a potentially significant impact.

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Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal cultural resources are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either eligible or listed in the CRHR or local register of historical resources (Public Resources Code Section 21074).

Tribal cultural resources on and/or within about one mile of the site were identified in the cultural resources overview, including a village site (Puvunga). One site was documented in the NAHC's sacred land file search, and tribal representatives from five tribes responded indicating the Project area has the potential to yield cultural resources. New development or redevelopment in accordance with the proposed Specific Plan may uncover tribal cultural resources and is a potentially significant impact.

Paleontological Resources

Several vertebrate fossil localities have been discovered in the southern part of the City of Long Beach, including one in the Project area. The entire Project area is considered sensitive for paleontological resources, and the older Quaternary alluvial deposits have the potential to yield fossils. Specific Plan buildout would entail development and redevelopment within the Project area. Grading and excavations deeper than the existing development areas and previously disturbed areas have the potential to impact significant fossils. This is a potentially significant impact.

Impact 5.5-3: Grading activities could encounter unknown human remains. [Threshold C-4]

Impact Analysis: The Project area is considered archeologically sensitive, and the prehistoric background has indicated that the area was occupied by Native Americans. One tribal representative indicated that there is the potential for human burials within the Project area. Therefore, ground disturbance by projects developed pursuant to the proposed Specific Plan Update could encounter human remains. Implementation of the proposed Specific Plan could disturb human remains, include those interred outside of formal cemeteries, and impacts are potentially significant.

5.5.4 Cumulative Impacts

The area considered for cumulative impacts is the cities of Long Beach and Seal Beach and the Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach.¹ Other projects in this area would alter or remove structures and would involve ground disturbances. Thus, other projects could damage historic structures or other historic resources and could damage archaeological and/or paleontological resources that may be

¹ The cultural resources overview investigated an area extending one mile or more beyond the site boundaries, including part of the City of Seal Beach; the Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach boundary is less than one mile from the project site.

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present in soils in the region. Cultural resources investigations would be required for other projects before the respective cities and the US Navy would permit ground disturbances or demolition or substantial alteration of existing structures. Such investigations would identify resources on the affected project sites that are or appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. Such investigations would also recommend mitigation measures to reduce impacts to cultural resources. Cumulative impacts would be less than significant, and Project impacts to cultural resources would not be cumulatively considerable.

5.5.5 Existing Regulations

Federal

- United States Code, Title 16, Sections 470 et seq.: National Historic Preservation Act
- United States Code, Title 16, Sections 470aa et seq.: Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- United States Code, Title 25, Sections 3001 et seq.: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

State

- California Public Resources Code Sections 5020–5029.5: Authorized State Historical Resources Commission.
- California Public Resources Code Sections 5079–5079.65: Authorized Office of Historic Preservation.
- California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.9–5097.99: Protections for Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites; authorized Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); prescribes responsibilities respecting discoveries of Native American human remains.
- California Government Code Sections 65352.3 et seq. (SB 18). Requirements for Native American consultation regarding General Plans, General Plan Amendments, and Specific Plans.
- California Public Resources Code Sections 21073 et seq. (AB 52). Requires analysis of impacts to tribal cultural resources under CEQA.
- California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. Requirements for treatment of human remains.

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Local

- City of Long Beach Municipal Code, Section 2.63.050 (Criteria for Designation of Landmarks and Landmark Districts)

5.5.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

After implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, the following impacts would be **potentially significant**:

- **Impact 5.5-1** Specific Plan implementation could impact known or unknown historical resources.
- **Impact 5.5-2** Specific Plan implementation could encounter archaeological, paleontological, and/or tribal cultural resources during grading activities.
- **Impact 5.5-3** Specific Plan implementation could disturb human remains.

5.5.7 Mitigation Measures

Impact 5.5-1

CUL-1 Future development or redevelopment projects on or near buildings or structures 45 years of age or older shall require an intensive-level historical evaluation. Prior to issuance of grading permits, the project applicant/developer shall prepare the evaluation in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local guidelines for evaluating historical resources. If, based on the evaluation of the property, it is determined that the proposed development or redevelopment project will have a substantial adverse effect on a historical resource (i.e., it would reduce its integrity to the point that it would no longer be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or in the list of Long Beach Landmarks), then the provisions of Mitigation Measure CUL-2 shall be implemented by the property owner or project applicant/developer to eliminate or reduce the project's impact on historical resources.

CUL-2 If, based on the intensive-level historical evaluation required under Mitigation Measure CUL-1, it is determined that the proposed development or redevelopment project will have a substantial adverse effect on a historical resource, the City of

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Long Beach shall require the property owner or project applicant/developer to implement the following measures:

A. Rehabilitation According to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards

1. If the proposed project includes renovation, alteration, or an addition to a historical resource (not including total demolition), then the property owner or project applicant/developer shall first seek to design all proposed renovation, alterations, or additions to the historical resource in a manner that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards), found at: <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/stand.htm>.
 - a. Plans for rehabilitation shall be created under the supervision of a professional meeting the Department of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in Architectural History or Historic Architecture and be designed by a licensed architect with demonstrated historic preservation experience.
 - b. Plans shall be reviewed in the schematic design phase prior to any construction work, as well as in the 60 and 90 percent construction documents phases, for compliance with the Standards by a historic preservation professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards with demonstrated experience with the Standards compliance reviews.
 - c. The qualified historic preservation professional reviewing the plans shall create a technical memo at each phase and submit the memo to the City of Long Beach Development Services Department for concurrence.
 - d. At the discretion of the City, a detailed character-defining features analysis and/or historical resource treatment plan may need to be prepared for select historical resources by a historic preservation professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards if the nature of the project or the significance of the property warrants such detailed analysis.
 - e. A qualified historic preservation professional shall monitor construction activities at key milestones to ensure that the work to be conducted complies with the Standards. The milestones shall be agreed upon in advance by the City and property owner or project applicant/developer.

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- f. City staff and the qualified historic preservation professional shall review the finished rehabilitation/renovation in person upon completion.
- g. In the event that any historical resource(s) are leased to third-party tenants and tenant improvements will be made, all of the terms of this stipulation shall be disclosed in the lease agreements, agreed upon in writing, and mutually enforced by the property owner or project applicant/developer and the City. The tenants shall not be permitted to conduct work that does not comply with the Standards.

B. Retention/On-Site Relocation- For Proposed Demolition

- 1. If the proposed project includes total demolition of a historical resource, the property owner or project applicant/developer shall first consider an alternative that retains the historical resource and incorporates it into the overall project development as an adaptive re-use of the building.
- 2. If the project site permits, the historical resource should be relocated to another location on the site, and the resource should be reincorporated into the overall project.
- 3. If the City determines that retention/onsite relocation of the historical resource is not feasible through a credible feasibility study, the City shall elect to allow the property owner or project applicant/developer to move forward with the development/redevelopment project; however, all other requirements outlined in this mitigation measure shall apply.

C. Third Party Sale

- 1. If the City determines that retention or onsite relocation of the historical resource is not feasible, then the property owner or project applicant/developer shall offer any historical resources scheduled for demolition to the public for sale and offsite relocation by a third party:
 - a. The historic resource(s) shall be advertised by the property owner or project applicant/developer at a minimum in the following locations: project applicant's/developer's website (if applicable); City of Long Beach website; *Los Angeles Times* website and print editions; *Long Beach Press Telegram*.

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- b. The bidding period shall remain open for 60 days after the date of advertisement to allow adequate response time from interested parties.
- c. Qualified parties shall meet the following minimum qualifications to be considered a realistic buyer: possess adequate financial resources to relocate and rehabilitate the historical resource(s); possess an available location for the historical resource(s); and provide for a new use for the historical resource(s).
- d. The City shall approve the qualified buyer. If no such buyer comes forward within the allotted time frame, the City shall elect to issue a demolition permit for the historical resource. However, all other requirements outlined in this mitigation measure shall apply.

D. Recordation

- 1. The property owner or project applicant/developer shall create HABS-like Level II documentation prepared in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation. Information on the Standards and Guidelines is available at the following links: http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_6.htm.
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hdp/standards/index.htm>.
 - a. Photographs with large-format black-and-white negatives (4 inches by 5 inches or larger) of the property as a whole shall be provided; photocopies with large format negatives of select existing drawings, site plans, or historic views where available. A minimum of 12 views showing context and relationship of historical resources to each other shall be provided; aerial views showing the whole property shall also be provided.
 - b. Written historical descriptive data, index to photographs, and photo key plan shall be provided.
 - c. The above items shall be created by a historic preservation professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards with demonstrated experience in creating HABS Level II documentation.
 - d. The above items shall be created prior to any demolition or relocation work.

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- e. The above items shall be distributed to the following repositories for use by future researchers and educators. Before submitting any documents, each of the following repositories shall be contacted to ensure that they are willing and able to accept the items: City of Long Beach Public Library; Long Beach Historical Society; Los Angeles Public Library; South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton; and City of Long Beach Development Services Department (building files).

E. Salvage and Reuse

1. If offsite relocation of the historical resource by a third party is not accomplished, the property owner or project applicant/developer shall create a salvage and reuse plan identifying elements and materials of the resource that can be saved prior to any demolition work.
 - a. The salvage and reuse plan shall be included in bid documents prepared for the site and shall be created by a historic preservation professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards with demonstrated experience in creating salvage and reuse plans.
 - b. Elements and materials that may be salvageable include windows; doors; roof tiles; decorative elements; bricks, foundation materials, and/or paving materials; framing members; furniture; lighting; and flooring materials, such as tiles and hardwood.
2. The property owner or project applicant/developer shall identify individuals, organizations, or businesses interested in receiving the salvaged items; these may include Habitat for Humanity Restore; other affordable housing organizations; or salvage yards. The following steps shall be taken by the property owner or project applicant/developer:
 - a. Identification of the individuals, organizations, or businesses interested in receiving the salvaged items shall be completed in consultation with the City.
 - b. Identification of the individuals, organizations, or businesses interested in receiving the salvaged items shall be accomplished by contacting potentially interested parties directly first.

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- c. Items to be salvaged shall be advertised in the following locations for a period of 60 days if none of the contacted parties are able to receive the items: *Los Angeles Times* and *Long Beach Press Telegram*.
 3. The property owner or project applicant/developer shall remove salvageable items in the gentlest, least destructive manner possible. Historic materials and features shall be protected by storing salvaged items in indoor, climate- and weather-controlled conditions until recipients can retrieve them. The removal of salvageable items shall be performed by a licensed contractor with demonstrated experience with implementing salvage and reuse plans.
- F. Other Optional Interpretive, Commemorative, or Educational Measures

The City may also elect to require additional (optional) mitigation measures crafted in response to a specific historical resource's property type or significance, association with a specific historic person, or overall value to the community, as practical, so long as the measure is commensurate with the significance of the property and the level of impact to that resource. Such measures may include educational or interpretive programming; signage; incorporation of historical features into new developments or public art; contribution to a mitigation fund for future historic preservation efforts; written histories or contexts important to the public's understanding of the lost resource (presuming no other extant resource can interpret such significance); etc. The need for these additional measures shall be determined by the City on a case-by-case basis and incorporated into the conditions of approval for the project. Some measures may be made available to the public through museum displays, written reports at research repositories, on- or offsite signage, or existing online multimedia sites.

Impact 5.5-2

- CUL-3 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, and for any subsequent permit involving excavation to increased depth, the project applicant for each development or redevelopment project considered for approval pursuant to the Southeast Area Specific Plan shall provide letters to the City of Long Beach from a qualified archaeologist and paleontologist (for excavations five feet below ground surface and deeper) who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. The letters shall state that the project applicant has retained these individuals, and that the archaeological consultant will be present during all grading in previously undisturbed areas and other significant ground-disturbing activities and

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that the paleontological consultant will be present during all grading that occurs below 5 feet from the ground surface. In the event archeological or paleontological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, the professional archeological or paleontological monitor shall have the authority to halt any activities adversely impacting potentially significant cultural resources until they can be formally evaluated. Suspension of ground disturbances in the vicinity of the discoveries shall not be lifted until the archaeological and/or paleontological monitor, in coordination with the construction contractor, has evaluated discoveries to assess whether they are significant cultural resources, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). If significance criteria are met, then the project shall be required to perform data recovery, professional identification, radiocarbon dates as applicable, and other special studies. The resources shall be offered for curation or preservation to a repository with a retrievable collection system and an educational and research interest in the materials, such as the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History or California State University, Fullerton, or other local museum or repository. If no museum or repository is willing to accept the resource, the resource shall be considered the property of the City and may be stored, disposed of, transferred, exchanged, or otherwise handled by the City at its discretion.

CUL-4 At least 30 days prior to ground disturbance by each project development or redevelopment in conformance with the Specific Plan, the City of Long Beach would notify the three Native American tribal representatives who requested Native American monitoring of ground-disturbing activities. For each project, the project applicant would retain one certified Native American monitor who would accompany the professional archaeological monitor during on-call monitoring. The Native American monitor would have the same authority to halt activities that could adversely impact archaeological or tribal cultural resources that the professional archaeological monitor would. The Native American monitor would recover Native American archaeological and/or tribal cultural resources, as practicable, and would convey such resources to the pertinent tribe or most likely descendant, as applicable.

CUL-5 Any development that is proposed on undeveloped or vacant land shall prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation prior to the issuance of grading permits. The cultural report shall be prepared by a qualified archeologist consistent with the most recent standards and guidelines. The report shall set forth criteria for evaluating the significance of resources discovered during construction and identify appropriate data recovery methods and procedures to mitigate project impacts on significant resources. At a minimum, the report shall include a summary of available

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information on known sites and sensitive locations in the project area; a historical context for the evaluation of resources that may be encountered during construction; data requirements and the appropriate field and laboratory methods to be used to acquire data needed for significance evaluation and impact mitigation. The report will also identify specific locations where cultural resources monitors would be required during grading and identify reporting and curating requirements for artifacts uncovered during construction.

Impact 5.5-3

CUL-6 If human remains are encountered during construction excavation and grading activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition, pursuant to Public Resources Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the person(s) thought to be the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American, who will then help determine what course of action should be taken in dealing with the remains. Preservation of the remains in place or project design alternatives shall be considered.

5.5.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impact 5.5-1

Implementation of mitigation measures set forth above would minimize impacts to historical resources. However, implementation of the Specific Plan would occur over a number of years and buildings and structures may become historic during Specific Plan buildout. Additionally, if a future site-specific development project has met the requirements of CUL-2 and determines that retention or onsite relocation of the historical resource is not feasible and demolition is allowed to occur, a ***significant and unavoidable*** impact to historical resources would occur.

Impact 5.5-2

Implementation of the mitigation measures set forth above would reduce impacts to cultural resources to less than significant. No significant and unavoidable impacts would occur.

Impact 5.5-3

Implementation of the mitigation measures set forth above would reduce impacts to human remains to less than significant. No significant and unavoidable impacts would occur.

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5.5.9 References

Galvin Preservation Associates (GPA). 2014. Historic Resources Assessment: SeaPort Marina Hotel, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California.

McKenna et al. 2016, April. Cultural Resources Overview: The City of Long Beach Southeast Area Specific Plan, Los Angeles County, California.

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