

July 23, 2020

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VIA EMAIL
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Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Analysis for the 3701 Pacific Place Project, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Harbin:

Psomas conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 3701 Pacific Place Project (hereinafter referred to as the “Project) located in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. This Technical Memo summarizes the Cultural and Paleontological Resources Records Searches and Survey Results that was conducted for the Project. The results of the study are below.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Project site is approximately 5.46 acres in the west-central part of the City of Long Beach (hereinafter referred to as the City) in southern Los Angeles County. The Project site is on the Long Beach quadrangle in Township 4S, Range 13W, Section 13. A topographic map showing the Project site is enclosed (Exhibit 1).

PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

The Project would allow for the construction of a 77,000 square foot warehouse building with 10 truck bays and 70 surface parking spaces on 5.46 acres in the southeast part of the Project site in the area labeled *McDonald Trust parcels* on Exhibit 2.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A cultural resources and paleontological records search, and Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) sacred lands files search were conducted for the parcel adjacent to the *Self-Storage/RV Parking Project* (LSA 2020) at the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), and the NAHC. Due to the proximity of the *Self-Storage/RV Parking Project* to the Project site and the extended wait times for record searches as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Psomas 2020 study will use the March 13, 2020 (SCCIC), March 12, 2020 (LACM), and February 28, 2020 (NAHC) studies for cultural (Attachment A) and paleontological (Attachment B) resources. The adjacent parcel is heavily disturbed from its use as an oil sump and driving range, and prior to that usage the project site would have been in the floodplain of the Los Angeles River with no accumulation of cultural

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City of Long Beach
July 23, 2020
Page 2

deposits as a result of seasonal flooding. As such, there is extremely limited to no potential to encounter intact archaeological cultural deposits in the project site during construction activities (LSA No. ISP2002, 2020: 4). Furthermore, most of the adjacent parcel consists of Artificial Fill (LSA No. ISP2003, 2020: 3) which ranges from 6.5 to 27 feet (ft) below ground surface (BGS). Below the Artificial Fill is undisturbed younger Quaternary (from the surface in some areas and as deep as 10 ft BGS) and older Quaternary soils, consisting of alluvium and Old Shallow Marine Deposits on Wave-Cut-Surface below the younger Quaternary (beginning at 10 ft BGS). The older Quaternary soils should be considered sensitive for significant paleontological resources.

South Central Coastal Information Center

The SCCIC is a designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System and houses records regarding archaeological and historic resources recorded in San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. The 2020 review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's 7.5-minute *Long Beach, California* topographic quadrangle to determine if any sites are recorded or if any cultural resources studies have been conducted on or within a ½ -mile radius of the Project site. Data sources consulted at the SCCIC include archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the California Register of Historical Resources and/or the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

The records search and literature review conducted for the adjacent parcel revealed that eight (8) cultural resource studies (Table 1) have been conducted within ½ -mile of the Project site; two of the studies (LA-03102 and LA-11993) included the Project site. The studies consisted primarily of archaeological and paleontological surveys, an Environmental Impact Report, a Finding of No Adverse Effects Report, and one Historic Property Survey Report. The studies were located to the south, southeast, southwest, north, northeast, and northwest of the Project site.

**TABLE 1
 CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN ½-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Report No.	Author(s) (Year)	Title
LA-00358	Stickel, G.E. (1976)	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, County
LA-00359	Stickel, G.E. and J.B. Howard (1976)	Final Report of a Cultural Resource Survey in Long Beach, California
LA-02970	Chamberlaine, P. and J. Rivers-Council (1992)	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report
LA-03102	McCawley, W. J. Romani, and D. Slawson (1994)	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report
LA-07907	Wlodarski, R.J. (2006)	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed Royal Street Communications LLC, Wireless Telecommunications Site La0541a (SCE Wireless) Located at 1435 West Wardlow Road, Long Beach, California 90810
LA-09214	Bonner, W.H. (2007)	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA2887C (Sylar-SCE Tower), North of Carson Street/East of 710 Freeway, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California
LA-11993	O'Neill, L (2012)	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange
LA-13274	Williams, A. and W.L. Tinsley Becker (2016)	Historical Resource Analysis Report/Historic Property Survey Report, Southern California Edison Company, Long Beach Steam Plant 66kV and 220kV Transmission Lines
Source: SCCIC 2020.		

The results of the SCCIC records search confirms there are no cultural resources located within the Project site. However, three (3) resources are located within ½ -mile of the Project site. None of the three resources are located at the Project site. These resources P-19-179268 (Jennie A Reeve House), P-19-189246 (Light Hipe Long Beach Tower #M5/T2), and P-19-192309 (Southern California Edison transmission line). However, due to the distance between these resources and the Project site, the Project will not impact these buildings. As such, the Project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as defined in §15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

**TABLE 2
 CULTURAL RESOURCE SITES WITHIN 1-MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Trinomial/ Primary Number	Recorder (Year)	Description
P-19-179268	Makinson, R. (1983)	Jennie A Reeve House – OHP 029956
P-19-189246	Johnson, B.D. (2007)	Light Hipe Long Beach Tower M5/T2 – Sylvar – SCE Tower LA2887C
P-19-192309	Williams, A. (2016)	SCE Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220 kV Transmission Lines
Source: SCCIC 2020.		

Historic plat maps for the area were also reviewed to determine the potential for historic archaeological sites to underlie the Project site. A review of the 1896 and 1942 maps indicated that although the site was in a developed portion of the City during those time periods, there is no indication of historic structures or features at the location of the project site.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

The NAHC conducted a sacred lands file search on February 28, 2020. The purpose of the search was to review the sacred lands file database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources and/or sacred places in the Project vicinity that are not documented in other databases. The results of the sacred lands file failed to identify any sacred places or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe on the Project site. However, the absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file database does not indicate the absence of cultural resources.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

The paleontological records searches were conducted by Dr. Samuel McLeod from the LACM of Los Angeles County on March 12, 2020. The paleontological records search for the LACM of Los Angeles County revealed that the Project area is comprised of younger and older terrestrial Quaternary alluvial fan sediments the Project site. The surficial Quaternary alluvial deposits are not likely to contain significant vertebrate fossils; however, deeper excavations within the Quaternary alluvium at the proposed Project site may encounter significant fossils. There were no fossil localities found during the LACM records search that lie within the Project site, although many have been recorded nearby from older Quaternary sediments (Table 3).

**TABLE 3
 FOSSIL LOCALITIES NEAR THE PROJECT SITE**

Locality Number	Resource Type	Taxa	Proximity to Project Site	Depth
LACM 1165	Vertebrate Fossils	<i>Mammuthus</i> (Mammoth)	West of the Project Site	30 Feet BTS
LACM 3319	Vertebrate Fossils	<i>Camelidae</i> (Camel)	West of the Project Site	24 Feet BTS
LACM 4129	Vertebrate Fossils	<i>Bison</i> (Bison)	West of the Project Site	Unknown
LACM 1919	Vertebrate Fossils	<i>Mammuthus</i> (Mammoth)	West of the Project Site	10 Feet BTS
LACM 1022	Vertebrate Fossils	<i>Aves</i> (Undetermined Birds)	Southeast of the Project Site	Unknown
LACM 1021	Vertebrate Fossils	<i>Aves</i> (Undetermined Birds); <i>Mammuthus</i> (Mammoth)	East of the Project Site	Unknown
LACM 3245	Invertebrate Fossils Vertebrate Fossils	Skull Otoliths; <i>Citharichthys stigmatheus</i> and <i>Citharichthys sordidus</i> (halibut); <i>Paraalichthys californicus</i> (sole); <i>Parophrys vetulus</i> and <i>Lyopsetta exilis</i> (lanterfish); <i>Electrona rissoi</i> and <i>Lepidogobius lepidus</i>	Northwest of the Project Site	37 Feet BTS

Source: LACM 2020

Grading or very shallow excavations in the uppermost few feet of the younger Quaternary alluvial sediments in the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in the Quaternary alluvium at the proposed project site that extend down into older deposits and all excavation into the older Quaternary sediments, however, may encounter significant vertebrate fossils.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Psomas conducted an archaeological and paleontological pedestrian survey of the 5.46-acre Project site (Figure 1) on April 13, 2020. The survey consisted of walking along the parcel in 5- to 10-foot linear transect intervals moving north/south or west/east when feasible. The surface of the Project site was inspected for evidence of prehistoric or historic use through the presence/absence of material culture. However, ground visibility was low due to vegetation within portions of the Project site. The graded roads and trails were completely visible but were flanked by portions of dense vegetation. Paleontological resources were searched for by inspecting the geologic features on the property. No archaeological or paleontological resources were identified during the survey.



FIGURE 1: OVERVIEW OF PROJECT SITE

CONCLUSION

All data considered, the Project will not impact any known cultural or paleontological resources. The records search/literature review results confirm there are no cultural resources located within the Project site. Nevertheless, three (3) historic-era resources are located within ½ -mile of the Project site. All three resources are built environment resources; however, due to the distance between these resources and the Project site, the Project will not impact these structures.

Furthermore, no archaeological or paleontological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey for the Project. As such, the Project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as defined in §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines

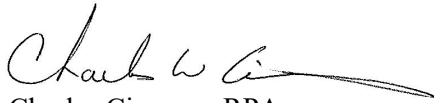
City of Long Beach
July 23, 2020
Page 6

While buried archaeological sites are not expected within the Project site due to past disturbances from human activity and flooding, there is always a potential for archaeological resources to be uncovered during grading activities, thus resulting in a potentially significant impact. Paleontologically, significant fossil remains are unlikely to occur at shallow depths; however, deeper excavations into the Quaternary alluvium sediments beginning at 10 ft BGS or deeper may encounter significant fossil remains; however, Artificial Fill soils have been documented on the adjacent parcel as deep as 27 ft BGS. Nevertheless, if project activities do disturb older Quaternary soils there is always a possibility to impact significant paleontological resources. Therefore, with implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources would be reduced to less than significant levels.

If you have any questions, you can reach me at 626.204.6520 or Charles.Cisneros@Psomas.com.

Sincerely,

P S O M A S



Charles Cisneros, RPA
Senior Archaeologist, Project Manager

Exhibits: 1 – Project Site Map (Topographic)
 2 – McDonald Trust Parcels Map

Attachments: A – Phase I Archaeological Cultural Resources Technical Letter Report (LSA 2020)
 B – Paleontological Resources Technical Letter Report (LSA 2020)

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REFERENCES CITED

- 2020 Phase I Archaeological Cultural Resources Study for the Self-Storage/RV Parking Project at 3701 North Pacific Place in Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California (LSA Project No. ISP2002)
- 2020 Paleontological Resources Technical Letter Report for the Self-Storage/RV Parking Project at 3701 North Pacific Place in Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California (LSA Project No. ISP2003)

ATTACHMENT A

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES
TECHNICAL LETTER REPORT (LSA 2020)**

ATTACHMENT B

**PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES
TECHNICAL LETTER REPORT (LSA 2020)**