July 23, 2020

Amy Harbin, AICP
Planner
City of Long Beach
Development Services
411 West Ocean Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Long Beach, California 90802

VIA EMAIL
Amy.Harbin@longbeach.gov

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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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	*Mammuthus* (Mammoth)	West of the Project Site	30 Feet BTS
LACM 3319	Vertebrate Fossils	*Camelidae* (Camel)	West of the Project Site	24 Feet BTS
LACM 4129	Vertebrate Fossils	*Bison* (Bison)	West of the Project Site	Unknown
LACM 1919	Vertebrate Fossils	*Mammuthus* (Mammoth)	West of the Project Site	10 Feet BTS
LACM 1022	Vertebrate Fossils	*Aves* (Undetermined Birds)	Southeast of the Project Site	Unknown
LACM 1021	Vertebrate Fossils	*Aves* (Undetermined Birds); *Mammuthus* (Mammoth)	East of the Project Site	Unknown
LACM 3245	Invertebrate Fossils Vertebrate Fossils	Skull Otoliths; *Citharichthys stigmaeus* and *Citharichthys sordidus* (halibut); *Paraalichthys californicus* (sole); *Parophrys vetulus* and *Lyopsetta exilis* (lanterfish); *Electrona rissoi* and *Lepidogobius lepidus*	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.

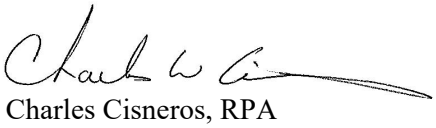
Furthermore, no archaeological or paleontological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey for the Project. As such, the Project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as defined in §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines

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,

PSOMAS



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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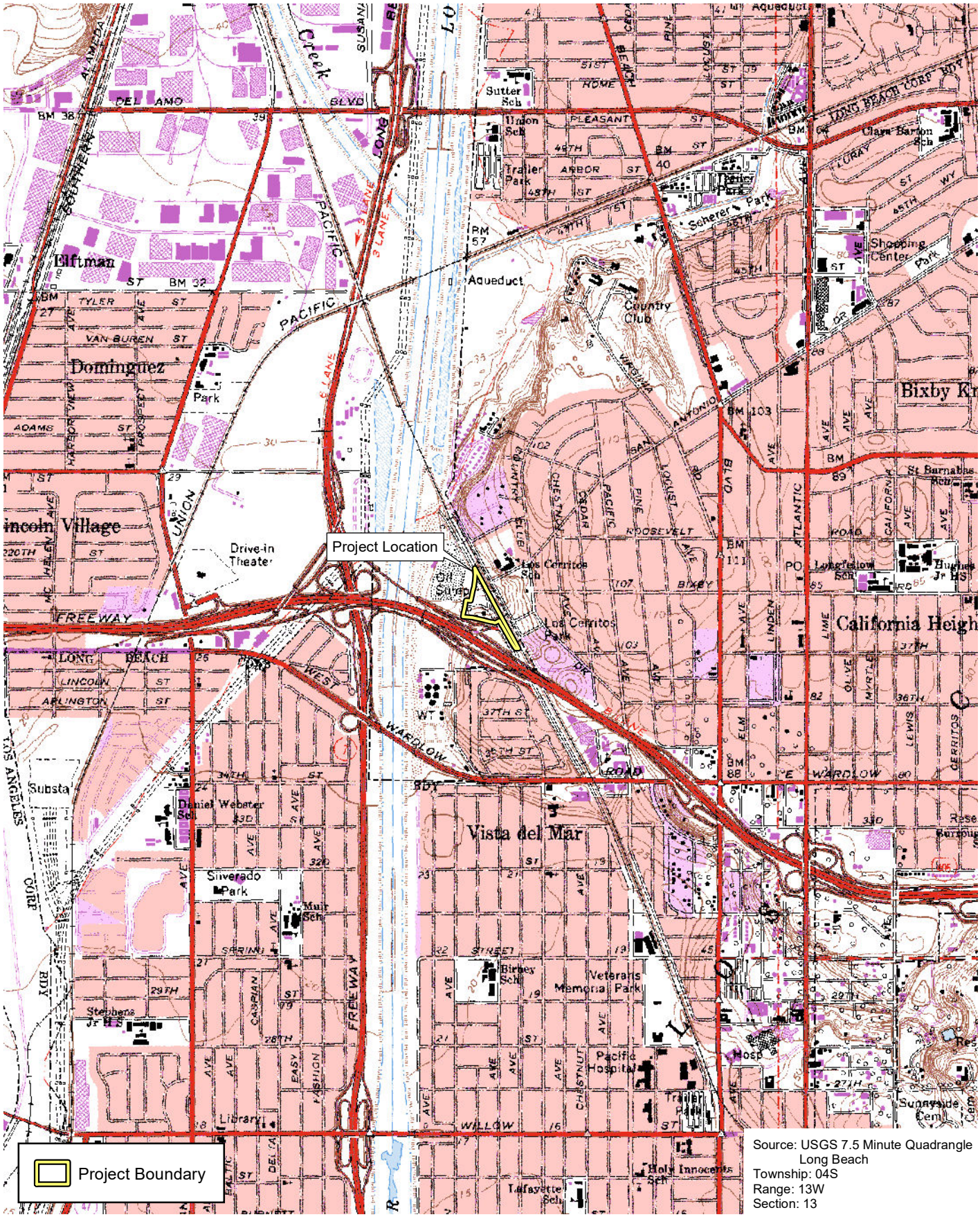
REFERENCES CITED

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)



U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Digital Quadrangle

Exhibit 1

3701 Pacific Place Project

PSOMAS

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D:\Projects\3LON\3LON010102\MXD\Bio_Constraints\ex_USGS_20200402.mxd

D:\Projects\3LON\3LON010101\MXD\ex_LV_20200311.mxd

Local Vicinity Map

Exhibit 2

Pacific Place Project

N
W E
S

2,000 1,000 0 2,000

Feet

PSOMAS

(Rev: 4-14-2020 RMB) R:\Projects\3LON\3LON010101\Graphics\ex_LV.pdf

ATTACHMENT A

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

CARLSBAD
FRESNO
IRVINE
LOS ANGELES
PALM SPRINGS
POINT RICHMOND
RIVERSIDE
ROSEVILLE
SAN LUIS OBISPO

April 2, 2020

Annie Baek
InSite Property Group
811 N. Catalina Avenue, Suite 1306
Redondo Beach, CA 90277

Subject: 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)

Dear Ms. Baek:

LSA conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Study (study) for the Self-Storage/RV Parking Project (project) at 3701 North Pacific Place in Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. Current plans for the project consist of the development of 1,100 self-storage units and 580 RV storage spaces on a former driving range. This study was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of this study is to: (1) identify archaeological deposits that may meet the CEQA definition of a historical resource (California Public Resources Code [PRC] §21084.1) or a unique archaeological resource (PRC §21083.2) and that may be impacted by the proposed project; (2) assess the potential for human remains; and (3) recommend procedures for avoiding or mitigating impacts to such deposits, if warranted. The study consisted of background research and a field survey, and was conducted by LSA Senior Cultural Resources Manager Kerrie Collison, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) No. 28731436.

PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 18-acre project site, which is also the study site, is delineated by the maximum limit of ground disturbance for the development project, as shown on project plans. The project site includes all areas with impacts related to the development project. The project site is in unsectioned land of the Los Cerritos Land Grant in Township 4 South, Range 13 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Long Beach, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1978; Figures 1 and 2 [all figures provided in Attachment B). Subsurface sediments of the project consist of marine and nonmarine continental sedimentary alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits that date to the Pleistocene (2.58 million years ago to 11,700 years ago) and Holocene (11,700 years ago to present) (CGS 2015). The nearest water source to the project site, the currently channelized Los Angeles River, is less than 300 feet (ft) to the west.

Excavation associated with the parking area is expected to reach a maximum depth of approximately 18 ft, excavation for dry utilities and water lines will reach depths of 3 to 4 ft , excavation for the storm drain will range from approximately 2 to 6 ft below existing grade and ultimately connecting to the County line 20 ft below existing grade, and excavation for the sewer

line will extend approximately from existing grade to 32 ft below existing grade (personal communication, InSite Property Group March 2020).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

South Central Coastal Information Center

A record search of the project site and a 0.5-mile radius was conducted on March 13, 2020, by staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Fullerton (SCCIC Record Search File No. 21161.7099; Attachment C). The SCCIC, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official repository of cultural resources records and reports for Los Angeles County. Background research also included a review of the following State and federal inventories:

- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (OHP 2012). The directory includes the listings of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), National Historic Landmarks, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992).
- Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California (OHP 1988).
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976).

The record search results indicate that no cultural resources have been recorded in the project site. Three cultural resources have been recorded within 0.5 miles of the project site, all of which are historic-period built environment resources. These resources consist of P-19-179268 (the Jennie A Reeve House), P-19-189246 (the Light Hipe Long Beach Tower #M5/T2), and P-19-192309 (a Southern California Edison transmission line). Two previous cultural resources studies have included the project site: LA-03102 (an Environmental Impact Report [EIR]) and LA-11993 (a Finding of No Adverse Effect report). Six additional reports have included areas within the 0.5-mile radius around the project site: four surveys, one EIR, and one Historic Property Survey Report.

Native American Heritage Commission

On February 28, 2020, LSA submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the presence of Native American cultural resources that might be impacted by the proposed project. The NAHC maintains the SLF database and is the official State repository of Native American sacred-site location records in California.

Steven Quinn, NAHC Cultural Resources Analyst, responded to the SLF search request on March 11, 2020, stating that results were negative and that no Native American cultural resources were known

in the area (Attachment D). The NAHC also provided a suggested list of Native American individuals to contact for information regarding the project site.

Aerial Photographs and Historic Maps

Additional background research included a review of historic-period USGS maps and aerial photographs to assess the potential for subsurface historic-period archaeological deposits at the project site (NETR 2020). The oldest available aerial photograph dates to 1953, at which time the project site was not in its natural state; it appears to have been used as an oil sump hole. Between 1963 and 1972, construction of Interstate 405 (I-405; south of the project site) was completed, but the project site use did not change. By 1980, the project site use changed, and the oil sump hole appears to have been either filled in with dirt. The driving range was constructed between 1994 and 2002.

The earliest available topographic quadrangle reviewed by LSA dates to 1896 and depicts no buildings on the project site, as well as the Los Angeles River running its natural course. The 1899, 1902, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1923, 1924, and 1926 maps show the same. The 1939 map depicts a railroad to the east of the project site, and the 1951 map depicts the project site with the label "Oil Sumps." The map dated to 1966 shows I-405 as developed and the project site as an oil sump. The project site continues to be labeled as an oil sump up through the map dated to 1987. The maps dated to 2012 and later do not have the site labeled as an oil sump.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 27, 2020, LSA Archaeologist Ivan Strudwick, M.A., RPA, conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project site. Mr. Strudwick surveyed the entire project site by walking transects spaced 7 to 10 meters apart. A trowel was used to periodically shift surficial soils to examine subsurface sediments. Rodent burrowing holes and backdirt piles were examined for indications of archaeological deposits and/or human remains.

Field Survey Results

The field survey did not identify any cultural resources in the project site. Ground surface visibility was approximately 50 percent, with the covered portions of the site consisting of weeds and grass 6 inches to 18 inches high. The project site is highly disturbed from its prior use as a driving range and unofficial site usage as a dump site. Dirt roads cover the project site, and horse shoe prints were observed throughout the project site as well. Dumped trash is scattered throughout the project site, but concentrated on the eastern fence line near the railroad tracks. Observed sediments consisted of alluvial sand with some gravel, along with construction gravel in areas where dumping has occurred and buried golf balls (Attachment E).

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study, consisting of background research and a field survey, did not identify archaeological deposits or human remains in the project site. The project site was originally used as an oil sump, with more recent usage as a driving range and an unofficial dump site. According to the site geotechnical report prepared by Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc. (2019), materials at the project site

consist of undocumented fill over sump materials, over native sediments. The undocumented fill and sump material depth is shallower around the perimeter of the project site. The majority of excavation will occur at the northern end of the project area in order to create fill for the southern end to level the project area. The deeper excavations for sewer and storm drain would occur in trenches, partly along existing lines, and only partly to depths that would reach archaeologically sensitive deposits. As noted in the geotechnical report (Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc. 2019), the foundation for the building is recommended to be placed on driven piles extending through the artificial fill to reach native deposits. Although the driven piles would extend through native deposits, the individual piles would not have a large impact area, and this construction method does not produce spoils that may be inspected for archaeological cultural deposits.

Creeks and rivers are of importance to humans—pre-contact populations included—and archaeologists acknowledge that archaeological sites are often located near natural water sources. The project site is located adjacent to the currently channelized Los Angeles River and would have been within the floodplain of the natural alignment of the Los Angeles River. As discussed by Waters and Kuehn (1996), floodplains of creeks are subject to erosion as a result of flooding and, as such, the floodplains are not conducive to the accumulation and preservation of archaeological materials.

The project site 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 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. No further archaeological studies are recommended for this project.

If human remains are encountered, the regulatory process outlined in Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 must be followed, which involves coordination with the NAHC and a Native American Most Likely Descendant.

Please contact me at kerrie.collison@lsa.net if you have any questions regarding this study. Thank you for using the services of LSA.

Sincerely,

LSA Associates, Inc.

Kerrie Collison, RPA
Senior Cultural Resources Manager

Attachments: A – References
B – Figures
C – Record Search Results Letter
D – Native American Heritage Commission Communication
E – Survey Photographs

ATTACHMENT A

REFERENCES

California Geological Survey (CGS)
2015 Geologic Map of California (2010), Copyright 2015, State of California. Website: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/gmc/ (accessed March 13, 2020).

California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)
1976 California Inventory of Historic Resources. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

1988 *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California.* California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

1992 California Points of Historical Interest. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

1996 California Historical Landmarks. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

2012 Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento. April 5.

Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc.
2019 Geotechnical Exploration: Proposed Self-Storage Facility, 3701 North Pacific Place, Long Beach, California. On file, LSA Associates, Inc.

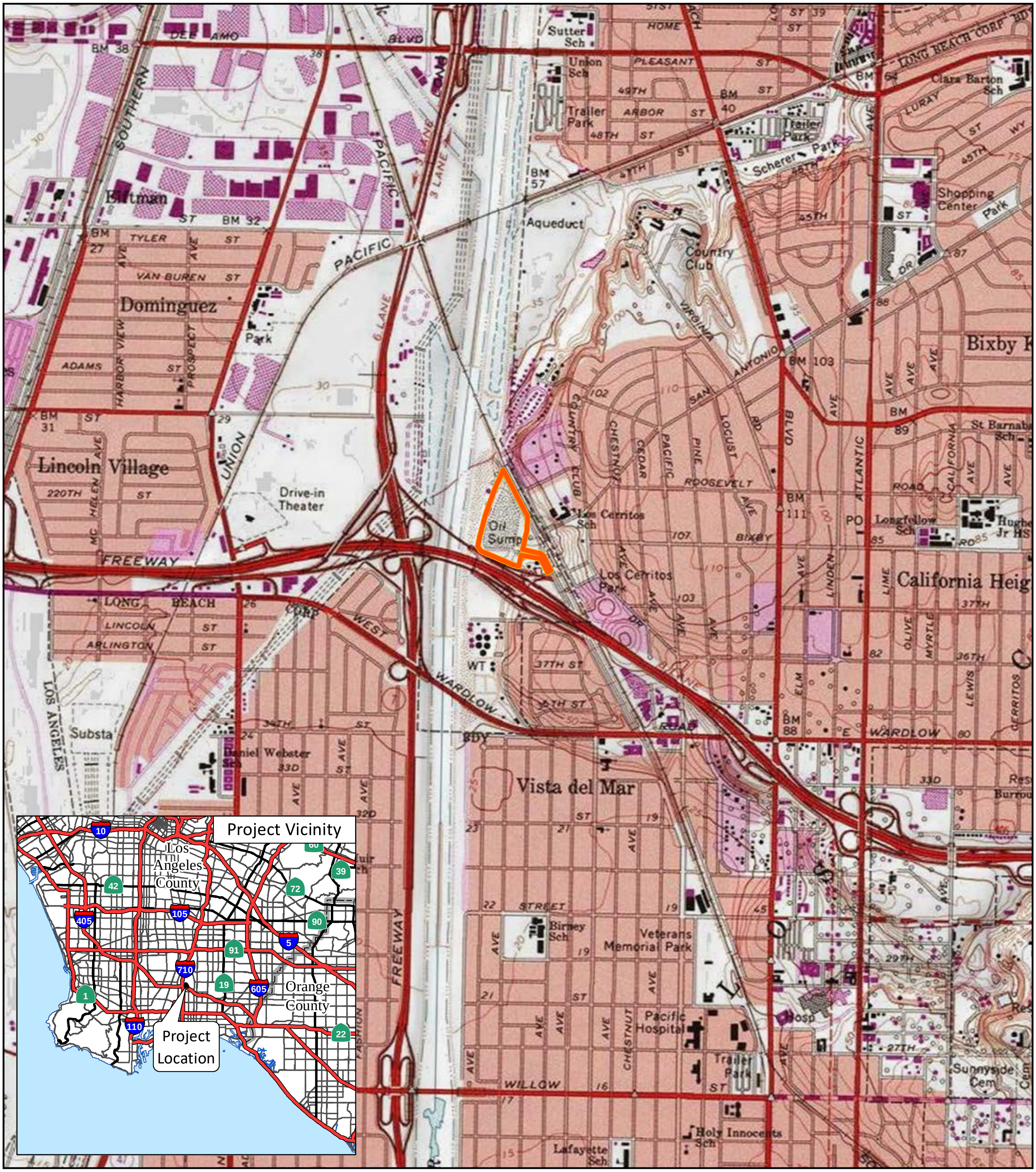
National Environmental Title Research (NETR)
2020 Historic Aerials. Website: http://www.historicaerials.com (accessed March 25, 2020).

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1978 *Long Beach, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.

Waters, Michael R., and David D. Kuehn
1996 The Geoarchaeology of Place: The Effect of Geological Processes on the Preservation and Interpretation of the Archaeological Record. *American Antiquity* 61(3):483–497.

ATTACHMENT B

FIGURES



LEGEND

Project Location

FIGURE 1

0 1000 2000

FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Long Beach (1978), CA

3701 North Pacific Place Archaeological Study

Project Location and Vicinity

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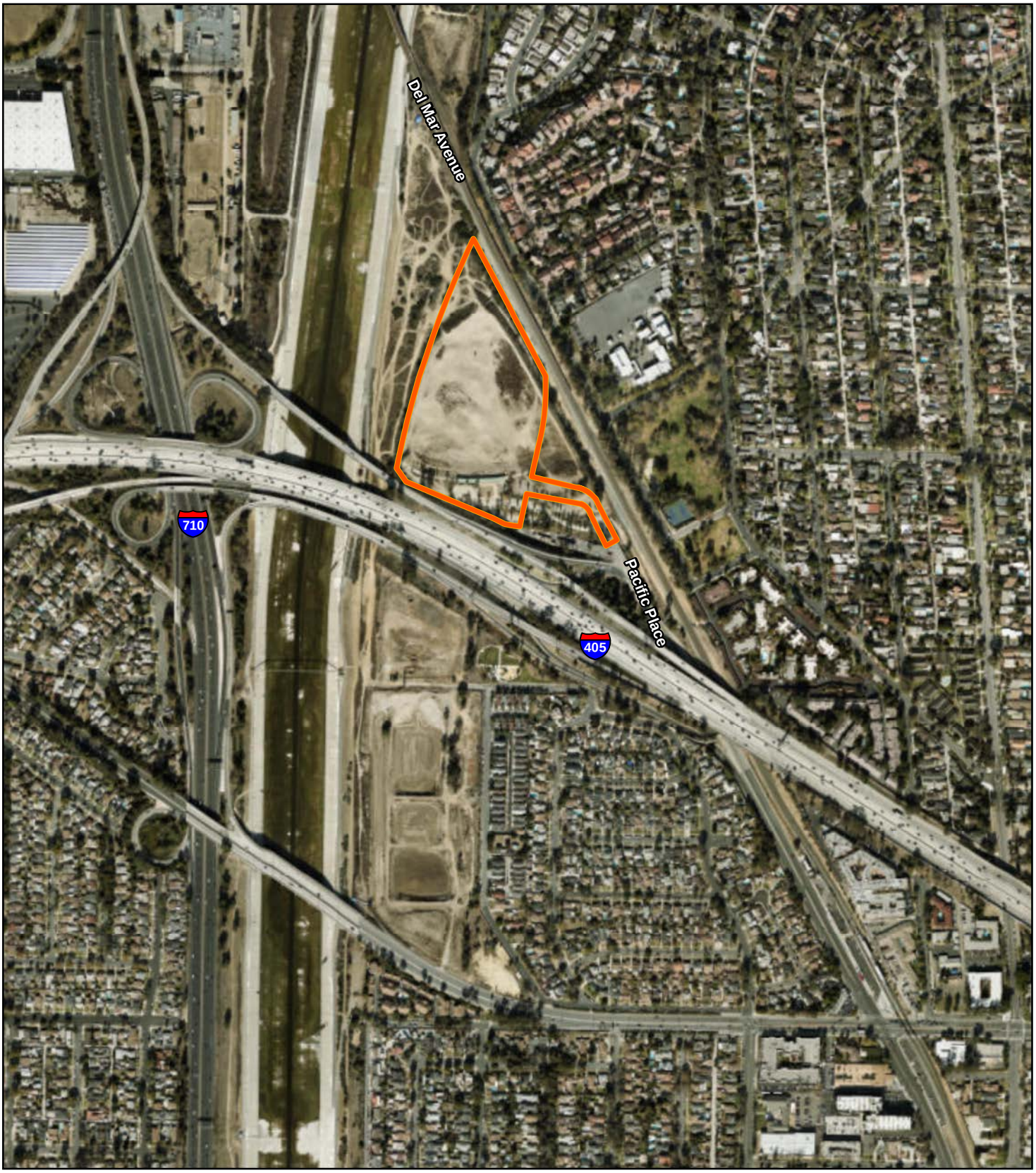

LSA

LEGEND

Project Location

FIGURE 2

N

0 375 750

FEET

SOURCE: Port of Long Beach, 2017

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3701 North Pacific Place Archaeological Study

Project Site

ATTACHMENT C

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS LETTER

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

3/13/2020 Records Search File No.: 21161.7099

Kerrie Collison
LSA
285 South Street, Suite P
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Re: Record Search Results for 3701 N Pacific Place Phase I (ISP2002)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Long Beach, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ½-mile radius: 3	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Resources listed in the 2019 OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) within project area: 0	None
Resources listed in the 2019 OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) within ½-mile radius: 63	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES – resource locations from the OHP HPD may or may not be plotted on the custom GIS map or provided as a shape file
Resources listed in the 2019 OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) that lack specific locational information: 5	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES - These properties may or may not be in your project area or in the search radius.
Reports within project area: 2	LA-03102, LA-11993
Reports within ½-mile radius: 6	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Historical Maps:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information:	☒ not available at SCCIC		
Historical Literature:	☒ not available at SCCIC		
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	☒ not available at SCCIC		
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm		
Shipwreck Inventory:	☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp		
Soil Survey Maps: (see below)	☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx		

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 3 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Report Database Printout (details) – 9 pages

(X) OHP Built Environment Resources Directory 2019 (BERD) – 68 lines

(X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page

(X) Historical Maps – 6 pages

ATTACHMENT D

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION COMMUNICATION

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

March 11, 2020

Kerrie Collison
LSA

Via Email to: kerrie.collison@lsa.net

Re: 3701 North Pacific Place Phase I Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Collison:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
3/11/2020

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

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

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

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

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capisttrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

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 3701 North Pacific Place Phase I Project, Los Angeles County.

ATTACHMENT E

SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

Survey Photographs: 3701 North Pacific Place,
Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California

Project area from east side of highest point.
View to south southeast. March 27, 2020.

Buried golf balls (example of area scattered throughout project site).
View down. March 27, 2020.

ATTACHMENT B

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL LETTER REPORT (LSA 2020)

CARLSBAD
FRESNO
IRVINE
LOS ANGELES
PALM SPRINGS
POINT RICHMOND
RIVERSIDE
ROSEVILLE
SAN LUIS OBISPO

April 2, 2020

Annie Baek
InSite Property Group
811 N. Catalina Avenue, Suite 1306
Redondo Beach, CA 90277

Subject: Paleontological Resources Technical Letter Report for the Self-Storage/RV Parking at 3701 Pacific Place Project, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California (LSA Project No. ISP2003)

Dear Ms. Baek:

LSA conducted a Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Self-Storage/RV Parking at 3701 Pacific Place Project (project) in Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether paleontological resources may be present within the proposed project area, whether they might be impacted by development of the project, and to make recommendations to mitigate any potential impacts to paleontological resources.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area is located north of Interstate 405, east of Interstate 710 and the Los Angeles River, and west of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation A Line light rail tracks. Figure 1 (Attachment B) depicts the project area on the *Long Beach, California* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map in Township 3 South, Range 8 West, in unsectioned lands of the Cerritos Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS, 1978).

The project proposes the construction of a three-story building of approximately 145,764 square feet with 1,100 self-storage units, associated parking, and 580 RV parking spaces. The project also includes a car wash, dump station, retaining walls, landscaping, lighting, and signage, with installation of new wet and dry utilities.

Excavation associated with the parking area is expected to reach a maximum depth of approximately 18 feet (ft) (personal communication, InSite Property Group, March 2020). Excavation for dry utilities and water lines will reach depths of 3–4 ft (personal communication, InSite Property Group, March 2020). Excavation for the storm drain will range from approximately 2–6 ft below existing grade and ultimately connecting to the County line 20 ft below existing grade (personal communication, InSite Property Group, March 2020). Excavation for the sewer line will extend approximately from existing grade to 32 ft below existing grade (personal communication, InSite Property Group, March 2020).

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

State of California

Under State law, paleontological resources are protected by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Public Resources Code Section 5097.5.

California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code 21000 et seq.)

CEQA's purpose is to provide a statewide policy of environmental protection. As part of this protection, State and local agencies are required to analyze, disclose, and, when feasible, mitigate the environmental impacts of, or find alternatives to, proposed projects. The State *CEQA Guidelines* (California Code of Regulations 15000 et seq.) provide regulations for the implementation of CEQA and include more-specific direction on the process of documenting, analyzing, disclosing, and mitigating environmental impacts of a project. To assist in this process, Appendix G of the State *CEQA Guidelines* provides a sample checklist form that may be used to identify and explain the degree of impact a project will have on a variety of environmental aspects, including paleontological resources (Section VII[f]). As stated in Section 15002(b)(1-3) of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, CEQA applies to governmental action, including activities that are undertaken by, financed by, or require approval from a governmental agency.

California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.5

This law protects historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources on public lands within California and establishes criminal and civil penalties for violations. Specifically, Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 states that "No person shall knowingly or willfully excavate upon, remove, destroy, injure, or deface any … paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands" and that public lands includes lands "… under the jurisdiction of the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof."

City of Long Beach

The Land Use Element of the City of Long Beach's (City) General Plan (City of Long Beach, 2019) establishes the City's priorities as they relate to natural, historical, and paleontological resources and outlines the means for their preservation by implementing the following goals and policies to protect these resources:

> **LU Policy 20-12, CR-2:** Minimize any potential impacts to unknown paleontological resources by ensuring appropriate treatment and documentation of the discovery in accordance with federal, State, and local guidelines.

METHODS

LSA examined geologic maps of the project area and reviewed relevant geological and paleontological literature to determine which geologic units are present within the project area and whether fossils have been recovered within the project area or from those or similar geologic units elsewhere in the region. A fossil locality search request was conducted on March 12, 2020 through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) in order to determine the status and extent of previously recorded paleontological resources within and surrounding the project area. On February 28, 2020, LSA paleontologist Paul Alms, M.Sc., conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project area. This survey involved walking parallel transects over the project area to document and collect any paleontological resources that may have been present, as well as to note the sediments at the surface.

RESULTS

Literature Review

The project area is in the northern Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900 mile long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges in the north to the tip of Baja California in the south and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey, 2002; Norris and Webb, 1976). The total width of this province is 225 mi, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf, to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west (Sharp, 1976). This province is characterized by a series of mountain ranges and valleys that trend in a northwest-southeast direction roughly parallel to the San Andreas Fault Zone (Norris and Webb, 1976; Sharp, 1976). It contains extensive pre-Cenozoic (more than 66 million years ago [Ma]) igneous and metamorphic rocks covered by a veneer of Cenozoic (66 Ma to Present) sedimentary deposits (Norris and Webb, 1976).

Within this larger region, the project is located in the Los Angeles Basin, a broad alluvial lowland bounded to the north and east by the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Mountains, respectively, and by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest (Yerkes et al., 1965). The basin is underlain by a structural depression that has discontinuously accumulated thousands of feet of marine and terrestrial deposits since the late Cretaceous (approximately 100.5 Ma) (Yerkes et al., 1965). Over millions of years, the basin has experienced episodes of subsidence, deposition, uplift, erosion, and faulting, all of which have resulted in very complex geology (Yerkes et al., 1965). The surface of the basin slopes gently southwestward toward the ocean, interrupted in various places by low hills and traversed by several large rivers (Sharp, 1976; Yerkes et al., 1965), including the Los Angeles River, the Rio Hondo, the San Gabriel River, and the Santa Ana River.

Geologic mapping by Saucedo et al. (2016) shows that the project area is underlain by Holocene to late Pleistocene Young Alluvium, Unit 2, and the late to middle Pleistocene Old Shallow Marine Deposits on Wave-Cut Surface (Figure 2). Although not mapped by Saucedo et al. (2016), the project area contains Artificial Fill, which was noted during the field survey and in the geotechnical report prepared for this project (Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc., 2019). The geotechnical report also noted layers of sand, silt, clay, and sump material with varying amounts of hydrocarbon content below the surface, material which was likely placed during the previous use of the project area as an oil field disposal site (Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc., 2019). For the purposes of this report, all the non-native deposits (e.g., the surficial fill and layers of sand, silt, clay, and sump material) described in the geotechnical report prepared for this project (Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc., 2019) are considered to be Artificial Fill. These geologic units and the respective paleontological sensitivities are discussed in more detail below. Dates for the geologic intervals referenced in this report are derived from the *International Chronostratigraphic Chart* published by the International Commission on Stratigraphy (Cohen et al., 2019).

Artificial Fill

Artificial Fill consists of sediments that have been removed from one location and transported to another location by human activity, rather than by natural means. The transportation distance can vary from a few feet to many miles, and composition is dependent on the source and purpose.

According to the geotechnical report prepared for this project, material imported to the project area consists of poorly graded, fine sand and silty sand overlying layers of variably mixed sand, silt, and clay that often has an oily residue, a mild to strong petroleum odor, and contains variable amounts of hydrocarbons. These imported materials, herein grouped as Artificial Fill, are present throughout the project area (Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc., 2019). In the southeastern corner, one boring drilled for the geotechnical report did not encounter any Artificial Fill, while another encountered Artificial Fill only to a depth of approximately 6.5 ft (Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc., 2019). However, the remaining borings across the project area encountered Artificial Fill from the surface to depths of approximately 12.5–27 ft (Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc., 2019).

While Artificial Fill may contain fossils, these fossils have been removed from their original location and are thus out of stratigraphic context. Therefore, they are not considered important for scientific study, and Artificial Fill has no paleontological sensitivity.

Young Alluvium, Unit 2

The Young Alluvium, Unit 2, is Holocene to late Pleistocene in age (less than 126,000 years ago) and consists predominantly of poorly sorted and poorly consolidated clay and silt, and loose to moderately dense sand and silty sand (Saucedo et al., 2016). These deposits are generally found adjacent to stream and river channels and represent deposition by streams and rivers during flood events. In the project area, these deposits represent flooding events of the Los Angeles River (Saucedo et al., 2016).

Although Holocene (less than 11,700 years ago) deposits can contain remains of plants and animals, only those from the middle to early Holocene (4,200 to 11,700 years ago; Cohen et al., 2019) are considered scientifically important (SVP, 2010), and fossils from this time interval are not very common. These Holocene deposits overlie older, Pleistocene deposits, which have produced scientifically important fossils elsewhere in the region (Jefferson, 1991a, 1991b; Miller, 1971; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Springer et al., 2009). These older, Pleistocene deposits span the end of the Rancholabrean North American Land Mammal Age (NALMA), which dates from 11,000 to 240,000 years ago (Sanders et al., 2009) and was named for the Rancho La Brea fossil site in central Los Angeles. The presence of *Bison* defines the beginning of the Rancholabrean NALMA (Bell et al., 2004), but fossils from this time also include other large and small mammals, reptiles, fish, invertebrates, and plants (Jefferson, 1991a, 1991b; Miller, 1971; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Springer et al., 2009). There is a potential to find these types of fossils in older sediments of this geologic unit, which may be encountered below a depth of approximately 10 ft. Therefore, these deposits are assigned a low paleontological sensitivity above a depth of 10 ft and a high sensitivity below that mark.

Old Shallow Marine Deposits on Wave-Cut Surface

The Old Shallow Marine Deposits on Wave-Cut Surface are late to middle Pleistocene in age (11,700–781,000 years ago) and consist of poorly sorted, somewhat permeable siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate that are reddish-brown in color (Saucedo et al., 2016). These deposits accumulated in strandline, beach, and estuarine environments and rest on platforms that have been carved by wave action and pushed up from below the water by regional uplift (Saucedo et al., 2016). These and other late Pleistocene marine deposits with a veneer of terrestrial deposits from Los

Angeles and Orange Counties have also been referred to as the Palos Verdes Sand (Long, 1993; Woodring et al., 1946).

Because these deposits accumulated in nearshore environments during the late to middle Pleistocene, they have the potential to preserve both marine and terrestrial animals and plants from the Rancholabrean and Irvingtonian NALMAs (Bell et al., 2004; Sanders et al., 2009). Fossils recovered from these NALMAs around Southern California include large and small mammals, reptiles, fish, invertebrates, and plants (Bell et al., 2004; Jefferson, 1991a, 1991b; Miller, 1971; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Springer, 2009). From deposits referred to as the Palos Verdes Sand in San Pedro, Miller (1971) described a mix of marine and terrestrial vertebrates he referred to as the "San Pedro fauna," which includes specimens of bony fish, frog, snake, duck, giant ground sloth, rabbit, ground squirrel, meadow mouse, pocket gopher, woodrat, whale, dire wolf, sea otter, saber-toothed cat, American lion, mountain lion, horse, camel, deer, antelope, and bison. Also from localities in marine and terrestrial deposits of the Palos Verdes Sand in the San Pedro area and Palos Verdes Peninsula, Woodring et al. (1946) described an extremely abundant and diverse collection of marine and terrestrial fossils, including specimens of echinoids, gastropods, bivalves, chitons, birds, seal, sea lion, rodents, mammoth, ground sloths, horse, cats, dogs, camels, deer, and bison. Late Pleistocene marine and terrestrial deposits of the Palos Verdes Sand from Costa Mesa in central Orange County produced a variety of fossils of reptiles, birds, mammals, sharks, rays, and bony fish (Long, 1993). Because there is a potential to encounter these types of fossils in the Old Shallow Marine Deposits on Wave-Cut Surface, these deposits are considered to have high paleontological sensitivity.

Fossil Locality Search

According to the locality search LACM conducted, there are no known fossil localities within the boundaries of the project, nor does the museum have records of fossil localities from what is calls younger Quaternary alluvium (i.e., the Holocene-age deposits of the Young Alluvium, Unit 2, as mapped by Saucedo et al. [2016]). However, the LACM has fossil localities near the project area from what it calls older Quaternary deposits (i.e., the Pleistocene-age deposits of the Young Alluvium, Unit 2 and the Old Shallow Marine Deposits on Wave-Cut Surface as mapped by Saucedo et al. [2016]). The closest vertebrate localities from the older Quaternary deposits are LACM 1165, 3319, and 4129, located just west of the project area along both sides of Alameda Street from Carson Street on the north to Sepulveda Boulevard on the south. These localities produced a mammoth (*Mammuthus*) 30 ft below the surface, a camel (Camelidae) 24 ft below the surface, and a bison (*Bison*) from an unknown depth. Slightly farther west, west of Wilmington Avenue and south of 223rd Street, LACM 1919 produced a mammoth (*Mammuthus*) at a depth of 10 ft below the surface. Southeast of the project area, near the intersection of Spring Street and Orange Avenue, LACM 1022 produced specimens of birds (Aves). A copy of the letter describing the locality search results from the LACM is provided in Attachment C.

Field Survey

Visibility in the project area was fair, at approximately 30 percent in the southeastern section and 50 percent in the central and northern sections, due to pavement and vegetation cover. Where visible, sediments in the southeastern section consisted of reddish-brown clay to sandy clay with sparse

pebbles. Loose, fine to coarse quartz sand was noted along the parking lot and entry road, presumably imported into the project area from previous golf course activities. In the northern and central sections, visible sediments consisted of light brown, pebbly, sandy silt. Also noted in various places across the project area were concrete aggregate, golf balls, netting, and modern debris, all evidence of Artificial Fill placed during previous uses of the parcel. No paleontological resources were noted or collected during the field survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

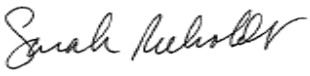
The majority of the project area contains Artificial Fill, which has no paleontological sensitivity, to depths ranging from 6.5–27 ft. Below the Artificial Fill and in a small area at the surface, there is; Young Alluvium, Unit 2, which has low paleontological sensitivity from the surface to a depth of 10 ft and high paleontological sensitivity below 10 ft. Below the Artificial Fill and/or the Young Alluvium, Unit 2, there are Old Shallow Marine Deposits on Wave-Cut Surface, which have high paleontological sensitivity. Based on project plans and the geotechnical report prepared for this project (Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc., 2019), LSA understands that the majority of excavation will occur at the northern end of the project area in order to create fill for the southern end to level the project area. The deeper excavations for sewer and storm drain would occur in trenches, partly along existing lines, and only partly to depths that would reach paleontologically sensitive deposits. Excavation in the southeastern corner would likely reach native deposits, but only to depths at which the deposits are considered to have low paleontological sensitivity. Also noted in the geotechnical report (Carl Kim Geotechnical, Inc., 2019), the foundation for the building is recommended to be placed on driven piles extending through the Artificial Fill to reach native deposits. Although the driven piles would reach native deposits with high paleontological sensitivity, the individual piles would not have a large impact area, and this construction methods does not produce spoils that may be inspected for fossils.

Considering the paleontological sensitivities of the geologic units in the project area, the construction methods involved, and the excavation depths, the potential for the project to impact scientifically significant fossils during project development is extremely low. Therefore, LSA recommends that no mitigation is required for paleontological resources. If for any reason, the project plans change to involve different construction methods or deeper excavation, a qualified paleontologist should be retained to revisit this recommendation and determine whether it remains appropriate or should be modified.

Considering the

Sincerely,

LSA Associates, Inc.



Sarah Rieboldt, Ph.D.
Associate/Senior Paleontologist

Attachments: A – References

B – Figure 1: Project Location and Vicinity
Figure 2: Geology
C – Fossil Locality Search Results from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

ATTACHMENT A

REFERENCES

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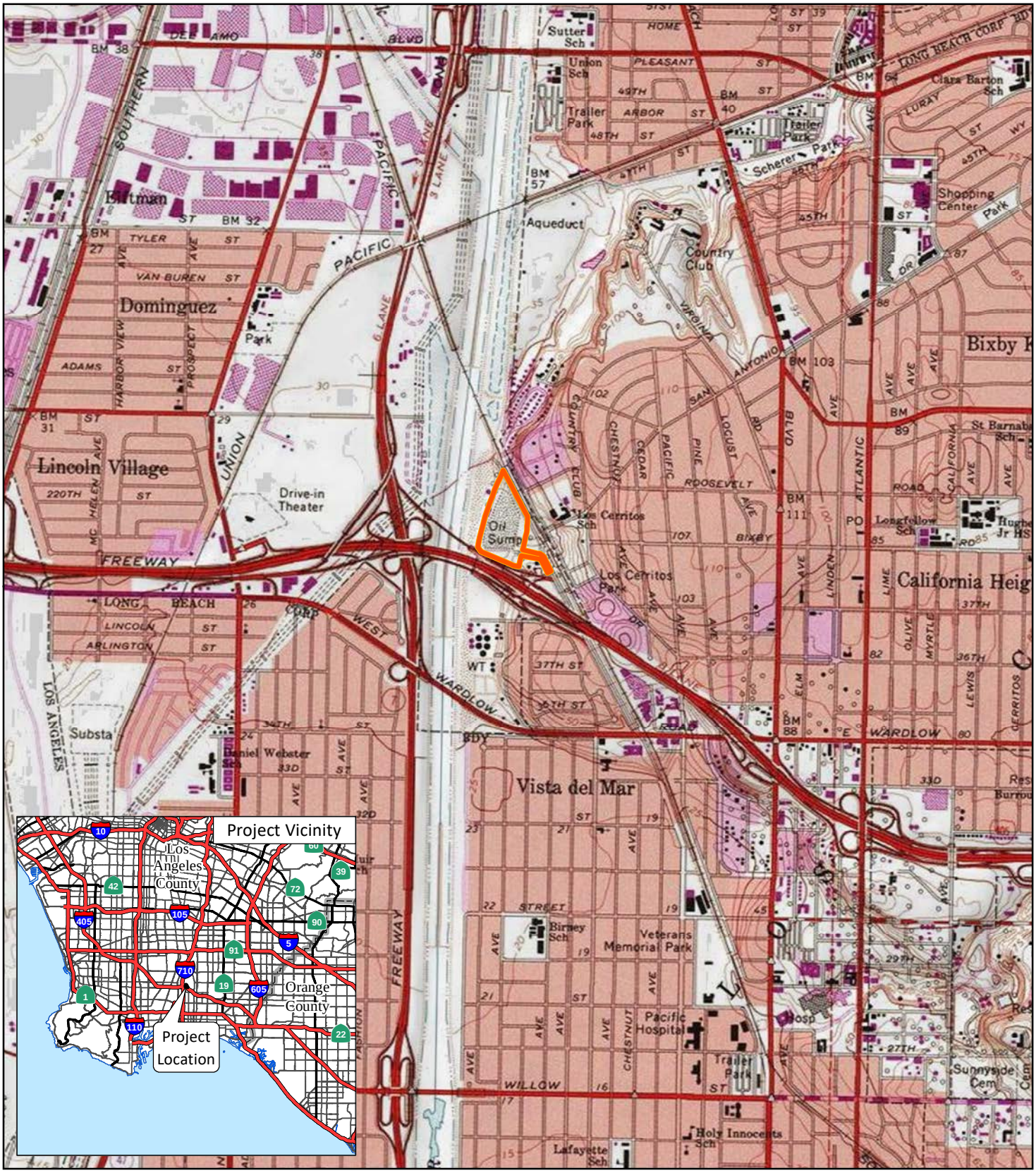
ATTACHMENT B

FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION AND VICINITY

FIGURE 2: GEOLOGY



LSA

LEGEND

Project Location

FIGURE 1

N

0 1000 2000

FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Long Beach (1978), CA

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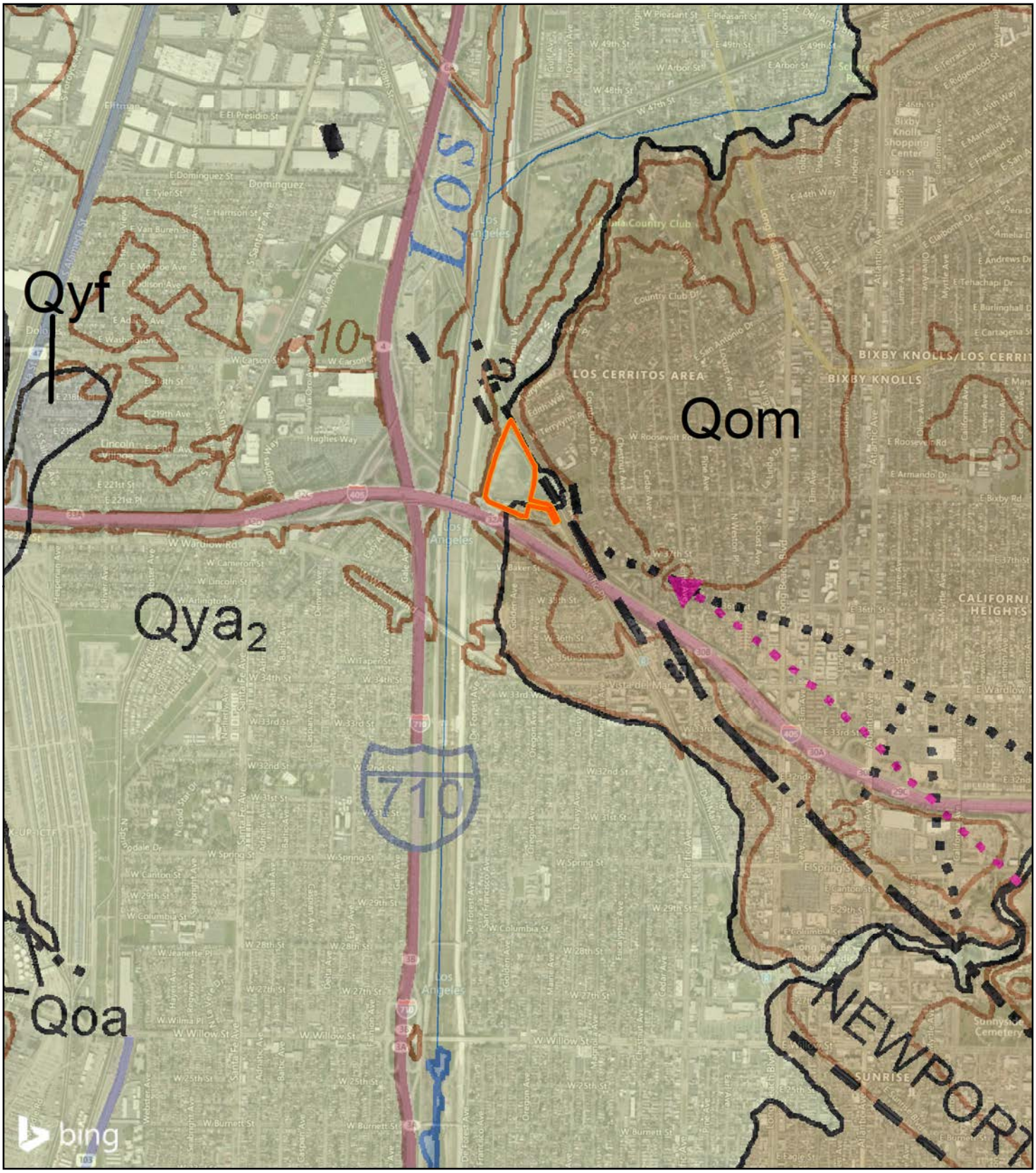
Self-Storage/RV Parking at 3701 Pacific Place Project

Project Location and Vicinity



LEGEND

Geology

- Qya_2 - Young Alluvium, Unit 2
- Qyf - Young Alluvial Fan Deposits, Undivided
- Qoa - Old Alluvium, Undivided
- Qom - Old Shallow Marine Deposits on Wave-Cut Surface

0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: Bing (2018); Saucedo et al. (2016)

I:\ISP2003\GIS\MXD\Paleo\Geology_rev 1.mxd (3/16/2020)

FIGURE 2

Self-Storage/RV Parking at 3701 Pacific Place Project

Geology

ATTACHMENT C

FOSSIL LOCALITY SEARCH RESULTS FROM THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

12 March 2020

LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, California 92614

Attn: Sarah Rieboldt, Ph.D., Associate / Senior Paleontologist

re: Paleontological Resources Records Check for the proposed Self-storage / RV Parking at 3701 Pacific Place Project, LSA Project # ISP2003, in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Sarah:

I have thoroughly searched our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Self-storage / RV Parking at 3701 Pacific Place Project, LSA Project # ISP2003, in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Long Beach USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 27 February 2020. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have vertebrate fossil localities nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur at depth in the proposed project area.

Surficial deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Los Angeles River that currently flows in a concrete channel adjacent to the west. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but older Quaternary deposits such as occur immediately to the east are present throughout the area, and these latter deposits have produced numerous vertebrate fossil localities.

Our closest older Quaternary localities, LACM 1165, 3319 and 4129, occur just west of the proposed project area, along both sides of Alameda Street from Carson Street on the north to

Sepulveda Boulevard on the south. From these localities fossil mammoth, *Mammuthus*, was recovered 30 feet below the surface, fossil camel, Camelidae, was found 24 feet down a bore hole and fossil bison, *Bison*, was discovered at unknown depth. Slightly farther west, just west of Wilmington Avenue south of 223rd Street, our older Quaternary locality LACM 1919 produced a specimen of fossil mammoth, *Mammuthus*, from about 10 feet below the surface.

Southeast of the proposed project area, south of the San Diego Freeway (I-405) on Spring Street near the intersection with Orange Avenue, our older Quaternary locality LACM 1022 produced fossil specimens of undetermined birds, Aves. Further east along Spring Street, near the intersection with Cherry Avenue, our older Quaternary locality LACM 1021 produced fossil specimens of bird, Aves, and mammoth, *Mammuthus*, at unknown depth. Just north of locality LACM 1021, on the south side of the San Diego Freeway (I-405) where it crosses Cherry Avenue, our San Pedro Sand locality LACM 3245 produced a rich suite of fossil invertebrates and fish at a depth of 37 feet below the surface. The fossil fish fauna from locality LACM 3245, mostly represented by skull otoliths (ear bones) obtained from screen washing sediment samples, was described by J.E. Fitch and R.D. Reimer in 1967 (Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, 66(2):77-91). Fitch and Reimer cited George Kanakoff (personal communication) as stating that the invertebrates indicated a Pliocene age for the invertebrates in the fauna, but subsequent research shows that the deposit is probably the marine Quaternary San Pedro Sand. Fitch and Reimer figured fossil specimens in the LACM collections from locality LACM 3245 for the fish sanddabs, *Citharichthys stigmaeus* and *Citharichthys sordidus,* halibut*, Paralichthys californicus,* sole, *Parophrys vetulus* and *Lyopsetta exilis*, lanterfish, *Electrona rissoi*, and goby, *Lepidogobius lepidus*.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium deposits exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area below the uppermost layers, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice