

5. Environmental Analysis

5.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources comprise archaeological and historical resources. A cultural resource is defined as any object or specific location of past human activity, occupation, or use, identifiable through historical documentation, inventory, or oral evidence. Cultural resources provide information on scientific progress, environmental adaptations, group ideology, or other human advancements. Cultural resources can be separated into three categories: archaeological, built environment, and traditional cultural resources.

Archaeology studies human artifacts, such as places, objects, and settlements that reflect group or individual religious, cultural, or everyday activities. Archaeological resources include both historic and prehistoric remains of human activity. Historic-period resources include historic structures, structural ruins (such as foundation remnants), sites (such as artifact reuse deposits and artifact-filled features), objects, or places that are at least 50 years old and are significant for their engineering, architecture, cultural use or association. In California, historic resources cover human activities over the past 12,000 years. Prehistoric resources can include lithic artifact or ceramic scatters, quarries, habitation sites, temporary camps/rock rings, ceremonial sites, and monuments, canals, historic roads and trails, bridges, and ditches and objects.

A traditional cultural resource or property can include Native American sacred sites (such as rock art sites and cemeteries) and traditional resources, such as gathering locations, which are important for maintaining the cultural traditions of any group. These resources are described and evaluated in Section 5.15, *Tribal Cultural Resources*.

This section of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) evaluates the potential for implementation of the Villages at Cabrillo Specific Plan (Specific Plan) to impact cultural resources in the City of Long Beach—specifically, in the area covered by the Specific Plan (Plan Area) and its surroundings. Impacts to paleontological resources are addressed in Section 5.5, *Geology and Soils*.

The analysis in this section is based in part on the following technical report:

- *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report*, Cogstone, November 2020

A complete copy of this this technical report is provided in Appendix D of this DEIR.

5.3.1 Environmental Setting

5.3.1.1 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

Federal, state, and local laws, regulations, plans, or guidelines related to cultural resources that are applicable to the Specific Plan are summarized below.

5. Environmental Analysis

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) coordinates public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect the nation's historic and archaeological resources. The act authorized the National Register of Historic Places, which lists 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 NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Section 106 Review ensures 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 (NRHP) is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation because of their significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The NRHP recognizes resources of local, state, and national significance which have been documented and evaluated according to uniform standards and criteria.

Authorized under the NHPA, the NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. The NHRP is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

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

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (United States Code, Title 16, Sections 470aa et seq.) regulates the protection of archaeological resources and sites on federal and Indian lands.

5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act is a federal law passed in 1990 that mandates 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 or culturally affiliated Indian tribes.

State

California Public Resources Code

Archaeological and historical sites are protected under a wide variety of state policies and regulations in the California Public Resources Code (PRC). In addition, cultural resources are recognized as nonrenewable resources and receive protection under the PRC and CEQA.

PRC Sections 5020 to 5029.5 continued the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the California Register of Historical Resources and is responsible for designating State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

PRC Sections 5079 to 5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), which administers federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California as well as the California Heritage Fund.

PRC Sections 5097.9 to 5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites; identify the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); require that descendants be notified when Native American human remains are discovered; and provide for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The CRHR includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks number No. 770 and above. The CRHR statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission (Commission), or resources that meet the CRHR criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic registers or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the CRHR, is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

5. Environmental Analysis

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Local

City of Long Beach Historic Landmarks

Section 2.63.050 (Criteria for Designation of Landmarks and Landmark Districts) of the Long Beach 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.
- 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:

5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

- 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.

5.3.1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

As shown in Figure 3-3, *Aerial Photograph*, the Plan Area is fully developed and in a highly urbanized area of the City of Long Beach (City), on the western edge of the City (see Figure 3-1, *Regional Location*). The Plan Area encompasses 27-acres within a portion of a former United States Naval housing facility located at 2001 River Avenue. It has been developed and redeveloped over the past seventy years and the former Naval housing and facilities were either rehabilitated or removed for new construction. Existing land uses are comprised of a combination of one and two-story rehabilitated Naval housing and new one, two, three, four and five-story residential buildings some of which are built over enclosed garages that are lined with ground floor functions including service providers and community spaces. Refer to Section 4.3.1.2, *Existing Land Uses*, of Chapter 4, *Environmental Setting*, for a detailed description of existing land uses in the Plan Area.

As shown in Figure 3-3, the Plan Area is bordered by Cabrillo High School and associated campus facilities to the north and east; California State Long Beach Job Corps Center to the east; California State Long Beach Technology and, warehousing, distribution and logistics uses to the south; and warehouse, distribution and logistics uses to the west, across State Route 103 (SR-103). Culturally, the Plan Area lies within Township 3 South, Range 13 West, Sections 26 and 27 of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian and on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Long Beach topographic map.

Geologic Setting

The Plan Area lies within the Los Angeles Basin; a sedimentary basin that includes the coastal plains of Los Angeles and Orange counties and out to Catalina Island. This region is bounded by the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, Santa Monica Mountains to the north, and San Joaquin Hills to the south. The marine Los Angeles Basin began to develop in the early Miocene, about 23 million years ago. Through time the basin transitioned to terrestrial deposition by the middle Pleistocene, about 1 million years ago.

The region is part of the coastal section of the northernmost Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province and is characterized by elongated northwest-trending mountain ridges separated by sediment-floored valleys. Subparallel faults branching off from the San Andreas Fault to the east create the local mountains and hills. The Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province is in the southwestern corner of California and is bounded by the Transverse Range Geomorphic Province to the north and the Colorado Desert Geomorphic Province to the east.

The Plan Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium (unit 2) which was deposited between 126,000 years ago and through into historic times. These flood plain deposits consist of poorly sorted, permeable clays to sands. Deposits are poorly consolidated and may be capped by poorly to moderately

5. Environmental Analysis

CULTURAL RESOURCES

developed soils. These sediments were deposited by streams and rivers on canyon floors and in the flat flood plains of the area.

Natural Setting

Historically, as shown in the 1901 USGS Southern California Sheet No. 1 topographic map, the Los Angeles River flowed over the Plan Area and Bixby Slough was approximately 3.4 miles to the west. Currently, the Plan Area is 0.3 mile east of the Dominguez Channel, 1.0 miles west of the Los Angeles River, and 2.5 miles north of Long Beach Harbor. Bixby Slough has been incorporated into Harbor Lakes at Harbor Park.

Prior to development, the native vegetation of the Plan Area consisted of the riparian species of the Los Angeles River and California coastal sage scrub. Plants of the riparian zone is characterized by more trees than the more arid coastal sage scrub. These include willows, Fremont's cottonwood, Western sycamore, white alder, big-leaf maple, coast live oak, and California bay laurel. Ground cover includes sedges, rushes, bunchgrasses, berries, and monkeyflowers. Large native land mammals of the region included mule deer, bighorn sheep, tule elk, pronghorn, bison, bobcat, mountain lion, jaguar, coyote, grey wolf, black and grizzly bears. Smaller native fauna included rabbits, desert tortoise, and numerous other species.

Cultural Setting

Regional Prehistory

The cultural chronology for the Plan Area includes the Topanga pattern of the Encinitas Tradition followed by the Angeles pattern of the Dey Rey Tradition. The Topanga Pattern were generally small and highly mobile with temporary villages along the coast in wetlands, bays, coastal plains, near-coastal valleys, marine terraces, and mountains. Tools used by the Topanga pattern are typically dominated by mano and metates with projectile points scarce. The Angeles pattern were generally restricted to the mainland with largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing. The Angeles pattern were also characterized by changes in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages, development of mainland dialect of Gabrielino, and use of domesticated animals. The Angeles pattern of the Dey Rey Tradition represented the arrival, divergence, and development of the Gabrielino in southern California.

Ethnohistory

Early Native American peoples of the Plan Area are poorly understood. They were replaced about 1,000 years ago by the Gabrielino (Tongva) who were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. The Gabrielino speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles. At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Gabrielino are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with. Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials. The best

5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship.

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland, and grassland. Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages.

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turban, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others.

The nearest Gabrielino community to the Plan Area is the Povuu'nga community, located along the San Gabriel River within the coastal region. It is one of three important Gabrielino communities within the region and was founded by refugees from the San Gabriel area. Povuu'nga most likely served as a ritual center for the Gabrielino communities of the area based on the description given by Father Geronimo Boscana. Povuu'nga was described as the birthplace of both Wewyoot (the first tomyaar), and the creator-god and spiritual being Chengüichngech. Povuu'nga is likely located on a hilltop site occupied by historic Rancho Los Alamitos in the City of Long Beach. The community existed until at least 1805 based on baptismal records from the San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano missions. The Plan Area was not home to any known major villages. However, it is likely smaller villages and seasonal camps were present in the vicinity of the Plan Area.

Early California History

Juan Cabrillo was the first European to sail along the coast of California in 1542 and was followed in 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaino. Between 1769 and 1822 the Spanish had colonized California and established missions, presidios, and pueblos. In 1821 Mexico won its independence from Spain and worked to lessen the wealth and power held by the missions. The Secularization Act was passed in 1833, giving the vast mission lands to the Mexican governor and downgrading the missions' status to that of parish churches. The governor then redistributed the former mission lands to private owners in the form of grants. Ranchos in California numbered over 500 by 1846, all but approximately 30 of which resulted from land grants. Following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, which ceased American/Mexican hostilities, the region transitioned to the American Period of California. In 1850, California was granted statehood and although the United States promised to honor the land grants, the process of defining rancho boundaries and proving legal ownership became time consuming and expensive. Legal debts led to bankruptcies followed by the rise in prices of beef, hide, and tallow. This combined with flooding and drought was detrimental to the cattle industry. Ranchos were divided up and sold inexpensively.

The Plan Area lies within the boundaries of the former Rancho Los Cerritos. Rancho Los Cerritos was originally part of the Rancho Los Nietos granted to retired Spanish Soldier Manuel Nieto by the Spanish

5. Environmental Analysis

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Empire's King Carlos III in 1784. This land grant was one of the first and largest Spanish land concessions which included all the land between the San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers, from the foothills to the sea. After Nieto's death in 1804 the large rancho was divided into five ranchos: Santa Gertrudes, Los Coyotes, Los Cerritos, Los Alamitos, and Las Bolsas ranchos. In 1843, New England native Jonathan Temple purchased Rancho Los Cerritos.

City of Long Beach History

In 1866, Jonathan Temple sold Rancho Los Cerritos to Flint, Bixby & Co. who used the land to raise sheep. The company would appoint Jotham Bixby to manage business at Rancho Los Cerritos until the land was sold to William E. Willmore in 1880. Willmore subdivided the land and named it Willmore City by 1882. In 1887, a Los Angeles based land syndicate known as the "Long Beach Land and Water Company" bought out Willmore, and the community was renamed as "Long Beach" per the suggestion of the wife of the town's first postmaster, Belle Lowe. The City was officially incorporated in 1897.

By 1889, the Southern Pacific Railroad connected Long Beach with the San Pedro Line. The Long Beach School District, a local newspaper called the *Long Beach Journal*, the Long Beach Hotel, along with the Methodist Resort Association's Chautauqua Assembly and Tabernacle at American Street and Third Avenue were established during the years following incorporation. In addition, general stores, brick-making facilities, an electric-lighting plant, a water company, and telephone services were quickly constructed in order to support the City's growing population.

In the 1920s, six of America's largest oilfields were discovered in Huntington Beach, Torrance, Inglewood, Seal Beach, and Signal Hill in Long Beach. The increase in drilling and demand for labor resulted in a wave of population growth and a subsequent housing crisis. In 1926, the Port of Long Beach was established and by 1938 the U.S. Navy began development on the largely manmade Terminal Island.

From the 1930s through World War II, more U.S. Navy personnel lived in Long Beach than in any other city in the United States. Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the subsequent entrance of the United States into World War II, numerous military bases, aircraft assembly plants, and other war-related facilities and industries were established in southern California. Major installations were located in Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, Westminster, and Long Beach. A workforce of 16,000 supported the Long Beach Naval Shipyard throughout World War II, making the Naval Shipyard the largest employer in Long Beach during the war.

Housing in the City could not support the Naval Shipyard's massive workforce and as a result, over 560 U.S. Navy families resided outside of the City limits. The growing need for military housing pushed Navy Officials to construct affordable housing within City limits. In 1938, the County of Los Angeles Housing Authority approved plans to construct 2,000 housing units at the cost of \$7 million. After constant negotiations between the City and U.S. Navy officials, the City agreed to approve the Navy's affordable housing project with the Savannah Family Housing developed in 1940 and the Cabrillo Housing Project (constructed on a parcel immediately south of Savannah) soon afterwards. The low-cost housing projects utilized the most modern, cost-saving designs and modern construction technology in order to meet the project's financial limitations. Materials utilized in the construction of these units included brick, plywood, concrete blocks, and steel sash

5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

windows. Such low-cost construction would continue in Long Beach's postwar defense and affordable housing projects.

After the end of World War II, California experienced unprecedented growth, the county of Los Angeles' population having already grown by 700,000 new residences since 1940. The severe housing shortage in southern California resulted in returning veterans sleeping on the streets. A postwar residential boom quickly followed in conjunction with the Serviceman's Readjustment Act (the G.I. Bill) signed in 1944 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Naval Shipyard remained one of the city's greatest employers until its closure in the 1990s.

Plan Area History

The earliest available topographic map for the Plan Area is the 1896 USGS Downey topographic map. No development is shown in the Area, but roads, trains, building structures, and a bridge are present in the vicinity. The Area remained undeveloped until the property was first leased to the Long Beach Naval Shipyard by the federal government in 1935. A 1944 historic aerial shows the area was fully developed with various structures and buildings organized in a uniform pattern.

There were three sections to Cabrillo Housing: Cabrillo One, Cabrillo Two, and Cabrillo Three. Cabrillo One and Two were reserved for white families while Cabrillo Three housed African Americans. The location of these sections were not entirely within the Plan Area boundaries of present-day Cabrillo Housing and were described in the 2009 Long Beach Historic Context document as being "located in an area bounded by Reeve Street on the north, the Los Angeles river channel on the east, Fourteenth Street on the south, and Santa Fe Avenue on the west." It is not known at this time which of these three sections the current Plan Area intersects.

By 1960, the Navy had 1,983 housing units within Long Beach, including the Plan Area, that were deemed substandard and nearly all of them were scheduled for demolition in 1965 per the Landham Act; Congress then approved the construction of 1,500 new replacement units. Confirmed by historic aerials, the majority of historic-aged buildings within the Plan Area are multifamily units and carports constructed sometime between 1965 and 1968.

In 1991, the City of Long Beach was notified by the Department of Defense that Cabrillo Housing along with other facilities were to be closed. In 1997, under the McKinney Act, the U.S. Department of Defense conveyed the 27-acre Plan Area to the Century Housing Corporation for the benefit of the homeless. All historic-aged buildings were affected by some degree of modern renovations. The rehabilitated naval housing building at the Century Villages at Cabrillo currently provides transitional housing and support services to homeless veterans and the City's homeless population. At present, 42 buildings within the boundaries of Plan Area are considered historic in age.

Cultural Resources

Cogstone prepared a cultural resources assessment report for the Plan Area (Appendix D) in order to identify historical and archeological resources and analyze any potentially significant adverse effects to these resources as a result of implementation of the Specific Plan. Preparation of the report required records searches, site

5. Environmental Analysis

CULTURAL RESOURCES

inspections, intensive-level surveys, background research, and Native American coordination. Following is a discussion of the cultural resource findings of the assessment report.

Records Search Results

Cogstone conducted a resources records search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) in October 2019. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous cultural resources investigations and the presence of previously-recorded archaeological sites or historic-period (i.e., more than 50 years in age) resources in the Plan Area and within a one-mile (1600-meter) radius of the Plan Area.

The results of the CHRIS records search were received by Cogstone on October 23, 2019. The records search indicated that seven cultural resources investigations were conducted within a one-mile radius of the Plan Area between 1975 and 2014; no cultural resources investigations were conducted for the Plan Area. Details of all investigations are presented in Table 5.3-1.

Table 5.3-1 Previous Cultural Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Specific Plan Area

Report No. (LA)	Author(s)	Title	Year
83	Rosen, Martin D.	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of the Joint Outfall System's Improvements on Sewer Treatment Plants and Installation Routes for New Large Diameter Sewers, Los Angeles County	1975
358	Stickel, Gary E.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California	1976
3102	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	1994
2862	Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., William Manley, William R. Manley, and Carson Anderson	Historic and Archaeological Inventory and Eligibility Survey for Savannah and Cabrillo Family Housing, Naval Station Long Beach, California	1993
8474	Maki, Mary	Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 0.48 acres for the Bethune Transition Center Construction Project, 2101 San Gabriel Avenue, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	2003
10858	Anonymous	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report Archaeological Survey Report: Commodore Schuyler Heim Bridge (Br. No. 53-2618) and SR-47 in the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	2007
12808	Chasteen, Carrie, M.S., Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA, Richard Hanes, Ph.D., and Michael Mirro, M.A. RPA.	Cultural Resources Study of the Wilmington Oil and Gas Field, Los Angeles County, California	2014

Source: Cogstone 2020.

The CHRIS records search also indicated that there are 18 recorded cultural resources within the one-mile

5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

search radius of the Plan Area, all of which are historic built environment resources as shown in Table 5.3-2. As shown in the table, 3 of the 18 recoded resources occur in the Plan Area, and one is located adjacent to the Plan Area. Prior to the built environment survey conducted for the Plan Area in December 2019 (see below), six previously recorded buildings within the Plan Area and one within 0.25 miles of the Plan Area were demolished and are not discussed further.

The other three historic-aged buildings in the Plan Area, are listed below, and still exist and are in use in the Plan Area.,

- P-19-187691: Building 39 (Child Lane),
- P- 19-187684: Buildings 46(1) and 46(2) (Building 5004), and
- P-19-187683: Building 47 (Building 5002)

Table 5.3-2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Plan Area and Within a One-Mile Radius of the Plan Area

Primary (P-19)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance from the Plan Area
180783	Historic Built Environment	Railroad depot, Vernacular Style, "Pacific Electric R R Watson Station"; c. 1905.	1994	0.5-1
186868	Historic Built Environment	Tank Farm Storage for oil products, "KMEP Carson Terminal"; unknown.	2003	0.5-1
187085	Historic Built Environment	Highway/trail, "The Mojave Rd"; 2000 BCE.	1989, 2014	0.5-1
187181	Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Bungalow; 1947.	1999	0.5-1
187683	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, "Tenant Activities, Bldg. #5002"; 1943.	1993	Within the Plan Area
187684	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, "Public Works Shop, Bldg. #5004"; 1943.	1993	Within the Plan Area
187691	Historic Built Environment	Educational building, "Child Care Center, Bldg. #204"; c. 1960s.	1993	Within the Plan Area
188402	Historic Built Environment	Bridge, "Willow St. under Union Pacific RR Bridge #53C0590"; 1932.	2007	0.5-1
188864	Historic Built Environment	Public utility building-sanitary sewer pumping plant, "Motor/Pump Bldg., Long Beach Main Pumping Plant"; 1947.	2010	0.5-1
188865	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Vernacular Style, "Storage Yard"; 1956.	2010	0.5-1
188866	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, "Machine Shop, M&S Machinery"; 1956.	2010	0.5-1
188867	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story building, "Commercial Suites, Magna Mechanical Specialties"; 1956.	2010	0.5-1
189988	Historic Built Environment	Electrical transmission tower, "Hinson-Pico-Tidelands 66kV M2-T4 Transmission Tower"; 1927.	2011	0.25-0.50
190277	Historic Built Environment	Engineering structure, "SCE Tower #M2-T2"; 1927.	2013	0-0.25
190588	Historic Built Environment	Industrial buildings, "Port of Long Beach Smokehouses"; 1929, 1952.	2012	0.5-1
192233	Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Modern style, "Tambuli Super Market"; 1951.	2014	0.5 -1

5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

Table 5.3-2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Plan Area and Within a One-Mile Radius of the Plan Area

Primary (P-19)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance from the Plan Area
192309	Historic Built Environment	Engineering structure-transmission line, "SCE's Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220 kV Transmission Lines"; 1927-1928.	2016	0-0.25

Source: Cogstone 2020.

Other Sources Search Results

In addition to the SCCIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Plan Area. Sources included listings of resources on the NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). The Plan Area was not listed in any of these sources.

Sacred Lands File Search Results

Cogstone submitted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request to NAHC on October 29, 2019. This search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Plan Area that could be affected by the Specific Plan. NAHC responded on December 11, 2019 with a negative SLF search, indicating no record for the presence of Native American Sacred Lands within the Plan Area. NAHC did however, note that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the Plan Area.

Field Survey Results

A field survey of the Plan Area was conducted by Cogstone staff on December 18, 2019. Due to the heavily developed condition of the Plan Area, the pedestrian survey consisted of 10-meter wide transects. Smaller 1-meter wide transects were utilized in the western portion of Plan Area along the boundary. No archaeological resources were observed in the Plan Area during the survey.

Newly Recorded Buildings and Structures Evaluation Results

On December 18 and 19, 2019, a historic built environments survey of the Plan Area was conducted by Cogstone's architectural historian. A total of 42 historic-aged buildings and structures were documented during the survey and are listed in Table 5.3-3. All historic-aged buildings and structures observed have undergone some degree of renovation or alterations within approximately the last 20 years. Two historic-aged buildings least affected by recent renovation are Building 7 and Building 27. The exterior of these buildings retains the majority of their original architectural features typical of Contemporary Style. All other historic-aged buildings exhibit significant alterations to their original architectural forms.

5. Environmental Analysis
CULTURAL RESOURCES

Table 5.3-3 Historic Resource Evaluation of Newly Recorded Buildings and Structures

Building or Structure	Style	Description	Location	Year Built	Historic Resource Evaluation
Building 5	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Southeast intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Building 6	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Southeast intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Building 7	Contemporary Style	Residential Units	Northeast corner of the intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location, Design, Materials, and Workmanship</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Setting, Feeling, , and Association</i> .
Building 8	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Northeast of the intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams Street	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Building 9	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Northeast of the intersection of San Gabriel Avenue and West Williams	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Building 10	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Adjacent to San Gabriel Avenue	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Building 11	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Northwest of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Building 12	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	North of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Buildings 13(1), 13(2), 13(3), and 13 (4)	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Northeast of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Buildings 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), and 14(4)	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Northeast of the intersection of West Williams Street and River Avenue	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Building 15	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Facing West Williams Street in the northeast area of the Villages at Cabrillo	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Building 25	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Southeast of the intersection of Willard Street and San Gabriel Avenue	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Building 27	Contemporary Style	Residential Units	Southeast of the intersection of Willard	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location, Design, Materials, and Workmanship</i> . No

5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

Table 5.3-3 Historic Resource Evaluation of Newly Recorded Buildings and Structures

Building or Structure	Style	Description	Location	Year Built	Historic Resource Evaluation
			Street and San Gabriel River Road		longer retains integrity of <i>Setting, Feeling, and Association.</i>
Building 28	Contemporary Style	Residential Units	Southeast corner of the intersection of Williams Street and River Avenue	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Building 29	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	Southeast corner of the intersection of Williams Street and River Avenue	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Buildings 30(1), 30(2), 30(3), and 30(4)	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	South of Williams Street	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Buildings 31(1), 31(2), 31(3), and 31(4)	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	South of Williams Street	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Building 32	Spanish Revival Style	Residential Units	South of Williams Street	1963-1971	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Carport A	Utilitarian Style	Carport	North of Building 5 and west of Building 6	1965	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Carport B	Utilitarian Style	Carport	Between Buildings 7(1-2) and 10 and south of Buildings 8 and 9	1965	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Carport C	Utilitarian Style	Carport	East of Building 11 and south of Building 12	1965	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Carport D	Utilitarian Style	Carport	South of Buildings 13 (1-4)	1965	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Carport E	Utilitarian Style	Carport	South of Buildings 14(1-4)	1965	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Carport F	Utilitarian Style	Carport	North of Building 15	1965	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>
Carport G	Utilitarian Style	Carport	North of Building 25 and south of Willard Street	1965	Retains integrity of <i>Location.</i> No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association.</i>

5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

Table 5.3-3 Historic Resource Evaluation of Newly Recorded Buildings and Structures

Building or Structure	Style	Description	Location	Year Built	Historic Resource Evaluation
Carport H	Utilitarian Style	Carport	East of Building 28, north of Building 29, and west of Buildings 30(1-4)	1965	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Carport I	Utilitarian Style	Carport	West of Buildings 30(1-4), north of Buildings 31(1-4), and west of Building 32	1965	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .
Carport J	Utilitarian Style	Carport	North of Carport I and south of Williams Street	1965	Retains integrity of <i>Location</i> . No longer retains integrity of <i>Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, and Association</i> .

Source: Cogstone 2020.

5.3.2 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 a 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 Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

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 California Register of Historical Resources:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- Is associated the 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; or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC § 5024.1; 14 CCR § 4852)

5. Environmental Analysis

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

The Initial Study, included as Appendix A, substantiates that impacts associated with the following thresholds would be less than significant:

- Threshold C-3

This impact will not be addressed in the following analysis.

5.3.3 Environmental Impacts

5.3.3.1 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance for which the Initial Study (Appendix A) disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.3-1: There are no historical resources in the Plan Area; development pursuant to the Specific Plan would not result in an impact on identified historic resources. [Threshold C-1]

Impact Analysis: 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))

As concluded in the *Records Search Results* discussion of Section 5.3.1.2, *Existing Conditions*, there is currently no locally-, state-, or federally-designated historic resources in the Plan Area. Additionally, the Plan Area was not listed in any of the following state or federal resources: NRHP, CRHR, CHRI, CHL, or CPHI.

However, the CHRIS records search indicated that there are 18 previously recorded cultural resources, both in the Plan Area and within the one-mile search radius of the Plan Area, all of which are historic-built environment resources. Of these 18 recorded resources, six are located within the Plan Area and three still exist in the Plan Area—see Table 5.3-2, *Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In the Plan Area and Within a One-Mile Radius of the Plan Area*. Following is a description and analysis of the three remaining buildings identified in the Plan Area:

- **P-19-187683:** This building is currently called Building 47. Originally called Building 5002, it was first recorded in 1993 and was recommended as not eligible for the national or state registries or as a local designation because the building did not retain sufficient historical or architectural qualities. This building still exists and is in use in the Plan Area. In December 2019, this building was revisited by Cogstone’s architectural historian and details of this building were recorded in the California Department of Parks

5. Environmental Analysis

CULTURAL RESOURCES

and Recreation (DPR) Form 523A¹, which is provided as an appendix to the cultural and paleontological resources assessment report prepared for the Plan Area (Appendix D). Based on the additional review, Cogstone agreed with the previous determination that this building is not eligible for the national or state registries or as a local designation.

- **P-19-187684:** This building is currently called Buildings 46(1) and 46(2). Originally called Building 5004, it was first recorded in 1993 and was recommended as not eligible for the national or state registries or as a local designation as the building did not retain sufficient historical or architectural qualities. This building still exists and is in use in the Plan Area. In December 2019, this building was revisited by Cogstone’s architectural historian and details of the building were recorded in DPR Form 523A, which is provided as an appendix to the cultural and paleontological resources assessment report prepared for the Plan Area (Appendix D). Based on the additional review, Cogstone agreed with the previous determination that this building is not eligible for the national or state registries or as a local designation.
- **P-19-187691:** This building is currently called “Building 39: Child Lane.” Originally called Building 204: “Child Care Center,” it was first recorded in 1993 and was recommended as not eligible for the national or state registries or as a local designation as the building did not retain sufficient historical or architectural qualities. This building still exists and is in use in the Plan Area. In December 2019, this building was revisited by Cogstone’s architectural historian and details of this building were recorded in DPR Form 523A, which is provided as an appendix to the cultural and paleontological resources assessment report prepared for the Plan Area (Appendix D). Based on the additional review, Cogstone agreed with the previous determination that this building is not eligible for the national or state registries or as a local designation.

The following resources are located adjacent to the Plan Area.

- **P-19-190277 (Transmission Tower) and P-19-192309 (Transmission Lines):** These resources include the Southern California Edison Company’s Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines. The resource was recorded and evaluated in 2016 by Audry Williams (SCE Archaeologist and Historic-Era Electrical Infrastructure Specialist). Williams detailed that the transmission towers include 290’ tall multiple-circuit lattice steel towers that hold six 60kV circuits each, 310’ tall double-circuit lattice steel towers that can hold two 220kV circuits, and approximately 94’ tall 12-14-circuit tower constructed on three legs with two 55’ bridges or a single 6-circuit tower constructed on two legs with a 55’ bridge.

Williams recommended that the Long Beach-Laguna Bell 60kV and 220kV Transmission Lines are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHP under Criteria A/1 and C/3. This resource is currently documented in the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) with a status code of 2S2 (individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 Process. Listed in the CR), however, this resource was not found as listed under the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). As of 2019, the section of P-19-192309, which is adjacent to the Plan Area, is still in existence

¹ The California Department of Parks (DPR) 523 series of forms are used for recording and evaluating resources and for nominating properties as California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and to the California Register of Historical Resources.

5. Environmental Analysis

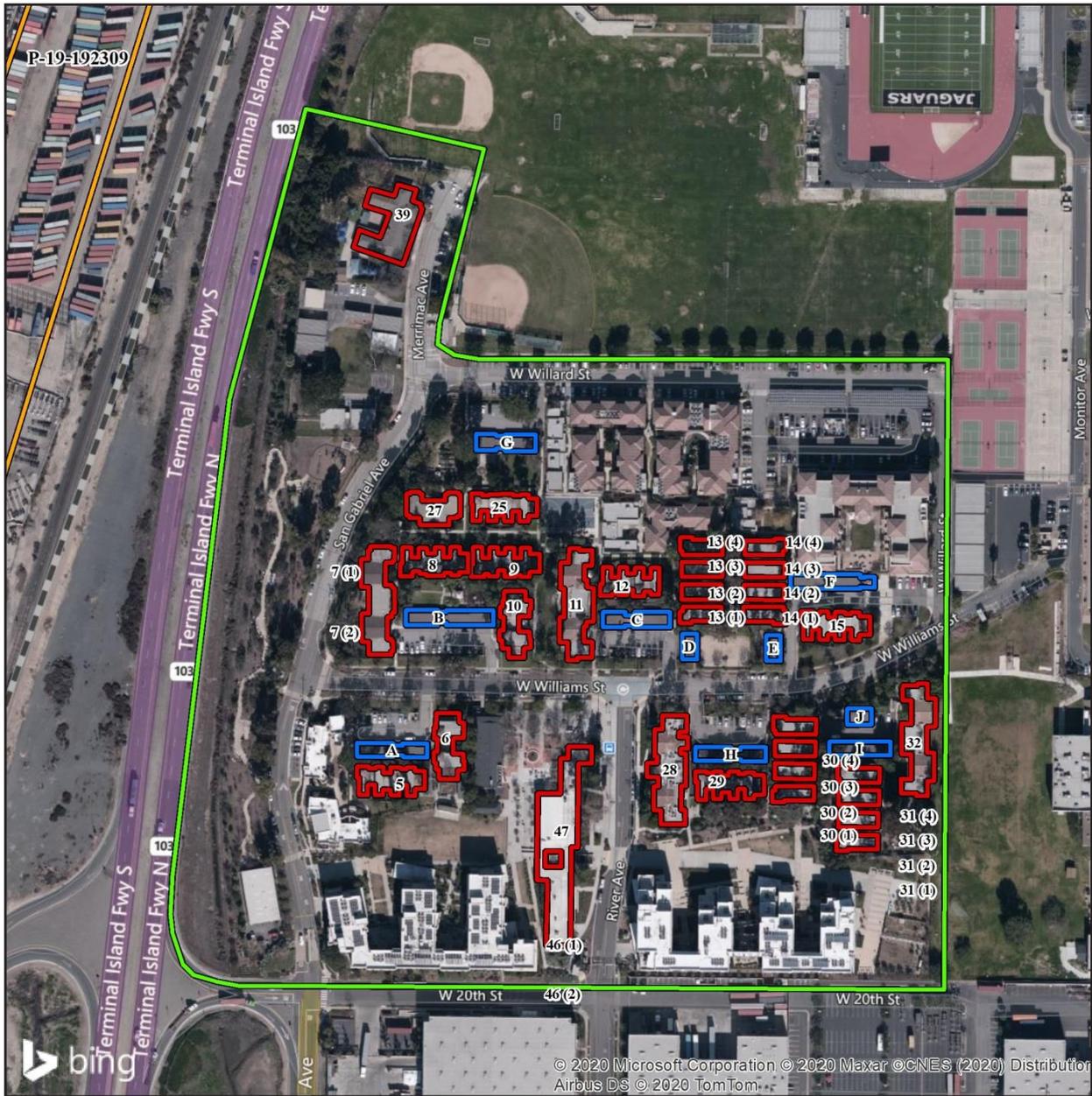
CULTURAL RESOURCES

with no notable changes as seen in its initial recoding in 2016. Cogstone concurs with Williams recommendation of eligibility.

The transmission tower and lines are located approximately 270 feet west of the Project area across from the Terminal Island Freeway (see Figure 5.3-1, *Historic-aged Buildings within the Plan Area*). Due to the distance between these resources and the Plan Area, the Project will not impact P-19-190277 and P-19-192309. In addition, the viewshed and setting of P-19-190277 and P-19-192309 has already been altered due to previous development in the vicinity. As such, the Project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of this historic resource.

Implementation of the Specific Plan would be confined to the Plan Area and would not affect adjacent or nearby cultural resources. A total of 42 historic-aged buildings and structures were documented during the field survey and are listed in Table 5.3-3, *Historic Resource Evaluation of Newly Recorded Buildings and Structures*. All historic-aged buildings and structures observed have undergone some degree of renovation or alterations within approximately the last 20 years. Of the 42 historic-aged buildings and structure, 40 exhibit significant alterations to their original architectural forms, such as the addition of Spanish Revival elements (e.g., Buildings 5, 6 and 9 through 13). The two historic-aged buildings least affected by recent renovation are Building 7 and Building 27. The exterior of these buildings retains the majority of their original architectural features typical of Contemporary Style. However, as shown in the *Historic Resource Evaluation* column of Table 5.3-3 and substantiated in the cultural and paleontological resources assessment report (Appendix D), due to lack of associated significance and substantial architectural alterations, none of the 42 historic-aged buildings and structures within the Project Area are recommended as eligible for listing at the local, state, or national level; and are not considered historically significant. The buildings are not 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 and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 1/A; they are not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 2/B; they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3/C; and they have not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation and, therefore, not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D. Accordingly, impacts to historic resources as a result of implementation the Specific Plan are considered less than significant.

Figure 5.3-1 - Historic-Aged Buildings in the Plan Area
3. Project Description



- Plan Area Boundary
- P-19-192309
- Carport
- Historic Aged Building

0 275
Scale (Feet)



5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

This page intentionally left blank.

5. Environmental Analysis CULTURAL RESOURCES

Impact 5.3-2: Development pursuant to the Specific Plan would not result in an impact on archaeological resources. [Threshold C-2]

Impact Analysis: As shown in Figure 3-3, *Aerial Photograph*, the Plan Area is fully developed and in a highly urbanized area of the City. The Plan Area has been developed and redeveloped over the past seventy years; therefore, it has already been subjected to grading activities associated with existing development. As the Plan Area has already been previously disturbed and developed, it has already been subject to similar construction and ground-disturbing activities associated with the Specific Plan. Therefore, the archaeological sensitivity is considered low due to previous grading and excavation in the Plan Area.

Additionally, no archaeological resources were identified during prior development activities in the Plan Area—as concluded above under the CHRIS records search discussion—and it is unlikely that any such resources would be uncovered or affected during project-related grading and construction activities. The Plan Area and immediate surroundings are also not recognized as an area of potential sensitivity for archeological resources. Additionally, based on the results of the cultural records search conducted by Cogstone, the Plan Area has a low sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. Analysis of these data sources and historical USGS aerial photographs indicates that the Plan Area also has low sensitivity for buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits.

Furthermore, no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified in the Plan Area during the intensive pedestrian survey conducted by Cogstone or during any previous investigations. These negative findings indicate that the potential for subsurface prehistoric or historic resource deposits is low.

Based on the preceding, impacts to archaeological resources as a result of development that would be accommodated by the Specific Plan are considered less than significant

5.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

Implementation of the Specific Plan in conjunction with other planned projects in other areas of the City, in accordance with buildout of the Long Beach General Plan, could unearth unknown significant cultural resources or involve modifications to or demolition of existing buildings, some of which may be considered historic resources.

However, under existing applicable law, site-specific cultural resources investigations would be required for other projects before the City would permit ground disturbances or demolition or substantial alteration of existing structures. Such investigations would include some degree of surface-level surveying and identify resources on the affected project sites that are or appear to be eligible for listing on the national or state registers for historic resources. Such investigations would also be required to mitigate impacts (where needed) to reduce impacts and protect and preserve any identified cultural and/or historic resources. As a part of the investigations, a cultural resources records search of the CHRIS and a Sacred Land Files search would also be required.

Furthermore, no significant cultural resources were identified in the immediate vicinity of the Plan Area that if altered could combine with the effects of the Specific Plan to result in a cumulatively significant impact to

5. Environmental Analysis

CULTURAL RESOURCES

cultural resources. As also demonstrated above, impacts to cultural resources as a result of implementation of the Specific Plan were determined to be less than significant.

In consideration of the preceding, the Specific Plan's contribution to cumulative cultural resource impacts would be rendered less than significant, and therefore, Specific Plan impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

5.3.5 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements, the following impacts would be less than significant: 5.3-1 and 5.3-2.

5.3.6 Mitigation Measures

No potentially significant impacts have been identified and no mitigation measures are required.

5.3.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts were determined to be less than significant without mitigation. Therefore, no mitigation measures were required or included, and the impact level remains less than significant.

5.3.8 References

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. 2020, November. Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report.