

APPENDIX D
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY**

FOR THE

**LAGUNA BEACH HIGH SCHOOL POOL MODERNIZATION
LAGUNA BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
CITY OF LAGUNA BEACH,
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



Prepared for:

Ryan Zajda, Director of Facilities
Laguna Beach Unified School District
550 Blumont Street
Laguna Beach, CA 92651

Prepared by:

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Megan Black Doukakis, M.A.
Rodrigo Jacobo, M.A.



UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618

October 2024

Key Words: City of Laguna Beach; *Laguna Beach, Calif.* USGS 7.5' topo map; Juaneño/Acjachemen tribe; Gabrielino/Tongva tribe; negative findings.

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Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory report was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UltraSystems) at the request of the Laguna Beach Unified School District to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project (Project). The Project consists of a proposed modernization of the existing pool complex at Laguna Beach High School in the city of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California. The Proposed Project will constitute substantial upgrades to this existing pool facility. This pool complex currently hosts year-round water polo training and swim team coaching programs. Laguna Beach High School also uses the pool for their swim and water polo team practices and events. The pool currently has ten 25-yard lap lanes with an attached shallow kids' pool. Improvements of this pool modernization project are an upgrade of the facility to provide a multi-sport, 50- meter swimming pool that can support not only the high school but also serve community uses as well. The project would include demolition, excavation, grading, drainage, and construction to lower the existing pool deck elevation by approximately five feet and elongate the pool within its current configuration. The existing pool support building would also be reconstructed on the west side of the pool and extend out into the current parking lot area. The proposed site work would modify the existing retaining walls and walkways to maintain pedestrian circulation and implement the proposed pool design features. The proposed pool layout is to accommodate a wide range of activities ranging from competition to community recreational use.

The Project is located in the central portion of the city of Laguna Beach, and is specifically located at 670 Park Avenue, at the corner of Park Avenue and Manzanita Drive. This may be seen on the *Laguna Beach, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 09 West, Township 07 South, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24 and in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25. The subject property is surrounded by the Laguna Beach High School across Park Avenue to the south, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints temple to the west, single-family residences to the north and high school tennis courts to the east. This is shown on **Map 1** and **Map 2 (Attachment A)**, the Project area is depicted with a 0.5-mile buffer in **Map 3 (Attachment A)**.

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The APE for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A, Map 3**).

1.1.1 Methods

The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University Fullerton (CSUF), which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility, was contacted requesting a cultural resources records search. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the Project area and to determine if previous cultural resource surveys were conducted. The Project site and a 0.5-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area.

Stephen O’Neil, who served as the Principal Investigator and the lead author of this report, qualifies as Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**). Mr. O’Neil contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search as well as a list of interested local Native American tribal organizations and potentially affiliated Native American individuals. Outreach to the identified parties was contacted requesting cultural resource information.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A., Assistant Project Archaeologist (see **Attachment B**), contributed to this report, conducted the CHRIS records search on March 27, 2023, and otherwise contributed to preparation of this report. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the search of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) to determine the presence of properties evaluated under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (**Section 4.4**). Mr. Rodrigo Jacobo, M.A., Historian, also assisted with portions of this report (see **Attachment B**). An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was conducted by Mr. O’Neil on October 17, 2024.

1.1.2 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University Fullerton; the City of Laguna Beach; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 Background Settings

2.1 Natural Setting

The City of Laguna Beach is located in the mid-southern coastal portion of Orange County. The city covers an area of 9.86 square miles. Laguna Beach's Pacific Ocean coastline stretches seven miles (11 km) with 27 beaches and coves. It is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, Crystal Cove State Park to the northwest, and the cities of Laguna Woods to the northeast, Aliso Viejo and Laguna Niguel to the east, and Dana Point to the southeast. The city boundary encompasses the unincorporated area of Emerald Bay, which separates the northern Irvine Cove area from the rest of the city's coastal expanse. The city had a population of 23,032 inhabitants according to the 2020 census (US Census 2024); the population had been 22,723 at the time of the 2010 census, indicating a slightly increasing population.

From the rocky coastline bluffs, Laguna Beach swiftly ascends inland to the rolling hills and canyons of the San Joaquin Hills. Temple Hill, standing tall at 1,007 feet (307 m) and located in the Top of the World neighborhood, marks the highest point in town. Due to the surrounding hills and open wilderness surrounding it, Laguna Beach has limited road access, with Pacific Coast Highway (State Route 1) linking it to Newport Beach in the northwest and Dana Point to the south, while Laguna Canyon Road (State Route 133) travels northeastward through Laguna Canyon. A portion along the east edge of the city adjoins Aliso/Wood Canyons Regional County Park.

The Laguna Coast Wilderness Park, spanning 7,000 acres (2,800 ha) in the hills encircling Laguna Beach to the north and west, contains coastal canyons and ridge lines of the San Joaquin Hills, and the region's only natural lakes. Diverse wildlife still lives here including deer, coyotes, bobcats, a variety of birds and reptiles. Vegetation habitats include Chapparal, patches of Oak Woodlands, and Riparian along Laguna Creek.

The region's environment is characterized by a warm summer Mediterranean climate, with the average maximum temperature in August reaching 78 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and the average minimum temperature in December at around 59°F. The rainy season lasts from December through March, with the summer heat occurring from July 8 through October 3rd. Rainfall is typically 14 inches annually. (Weatherspark.com 2024.)

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker, 2017).

To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred during prehistory, archaeologists have routinely developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes recognized in the archaeological record. These summaries bracket certain time spans into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

There are many such models even for the various sub-regions of Southern California (cf. Grayson, 2011; Warren, 1984; Jones and Klar, 2007). Given the variety of environments and the mosaic of diverse cultures within California, prehistory is typically divided into specific sub-regions that include the Interior of Southeastern California and the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree, 1986), and San Diego and the Colorado Desert (Meighan, 1954; True, 1958, 1970).

Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional syntheses adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace, 1978; Warren, 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984; Moratto 1984; Sutton et al., 2007 and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Southern California area consists of the following four periods:

- **Paleoindian and Lake Mojave Periods** [Pleistocene and Early Holocene] (ca. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large dart or spear points (Fluted and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water existed, and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed Series – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake point types) were accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools and were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwing boards). The latter archaeological materials are thought to be representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine and riverine environments.
- **Millingstone Horizon** [Middle Holocene] (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). During this time span mobile hunter-gatherers evolved and became more sedentary. Certain plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of indigenous subsistence strategies. This prehistoric cultural expression is often notable for its large assemblage of millingstones. These are especially well-made, deep-basin metates accompanied by formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the prehistoric cultural assemblage of this time period is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), with only a slight representation of dart tipped - projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).
- **Late Prehistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500). Following the Millingstone Horizon were cultures that appeared to have a much more complex sociopolitical organization, more diversified subsistence base and exhibited an extensive use of the bow and arrow. Small, light arrow points (Rose Spring Series), and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.
- **Protohistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s). This final cultural period ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points recognized as Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood forms are a hallmark of this time period.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The Gabrielino /Tongva

The Project is located in a region traditionally occupied by the Takic-speaking Gabrielino Indians. Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978). This includes the western portion of Orange County and, as described by A.L. Kroeber, reaching south to Aliso Creek.

With the notable exception of the northern Chumash neighbors, the Gabrielino were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore one of the most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978), and McCawley (1996).

The Gabrielino Indians were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable food supply and some measure of protection from flooding. Community populations generally ranged from 50-100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. The Gabrielino are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber, 1925).

The term "Gabrielino" is the Spanish term used to describe Native Californians residing on lands affiliated with Mission San Gabriel. Most Gabrielino descendants today refer to themselves as Tongva. According to Padon and Breece (1985), A. L. Kroeber documented the Luiseño designation for Gabrielino as Tumangamalum, meaning "northerners," while C. H. Merriam recorded the Buena Vista Lake Yokut term for Gabrielino as miyah-hik-tchal-lop, translating to "long arms"(Merriam 1968). Additionally, the Ventura Chumash, residing north of the Gabrielino, referred to them as Ataplilish (Padon and Breece 1985: 9-10).

The Gabrielino language belonged to the Cupan branch of the Takic family within the broader Uto-Aztecan linguistic group. Within the Takic family, there are six distinct languages: Gabrielino-Fernandeño, Luiseño-Juaneño, Serrano, Kitanemuk, Cahuilla, and Cupeño (Golla 2007; Padon and Breece 1985: 9-10).

The Takic-speaking groups migrated to southwestern California by at least 500 A.D., displacing the earlier Hokan-speaking communities associated with the Chumash in the Santa Barbara region and the Yumans in San Diego County. Ethnographic records and archaeological findings within the Gabrielino territory suggest that the Gabrielino people inhabited numerous permanent villages along the coastline and in the inland valley areas.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich (Bean and Smith 1978). Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Leadership was passed down through inheritance, validated by the possession of a "sacred bundle" that symbolized a connection to their revered history. Chiefs collaborated with shamans and other

officials within the community, overseeing tasks like distributing food after communal hunts and coordinating yearly mourning rituals (Bean and Smith 1978; Padon and Breece 1985: 9-10).

Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

Their subsistence primarily relied on gathering wild foods and engaging in limited hunting in the interior regions, while they focused extensively on collecting shellfish and hunting sea mammals along the coast (Padon and Breece 1985: 9-10).

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1772. Priests from here proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin region. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California (Engelhardt 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reducción* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino Native community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with an emphasis on language, place names and natural resources, as well as preservation of traditional cultural resources.

The Acjachemen /Juaneño

The project site also lies within the northern extant of Acjachemen lands (also known as the Juaneño) (Bean and Shippek 1978:551). Many contemporary Juaneño who identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous society have adopted the indigenous term *Acjachemen*. They spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan language family, (a distinct dialect of Luiseño) of the southern, or Cupan, branch of Takic (Golla 2007). Their lands coincide with the modern political boundaries of southern Orange and northern San Diego counties, reaching from the San Joaquin Hills in the north to Las Pulgas Creek in the south (the middle of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton), and from the Pacific Ocean coast inland to the include the Santa Ana Mountains (O'Neil 1988 and 2002). The Juaneño maintained three known villages within a few miles of the project site during the Contact Period – *Ahunx* seven miles north-northeast along upper Aliso Creek, *Lukup* two and a half miles east along lower Aliso Creek, and *Tobane* seven miles southeast at the mouth of San Juan Creek on the coast (O'Neil 1988).

Acjachemen villages and territory extended from Las Pulgas Creek in northern San Diego County, north to Laguna Canyon and into the San Joaquin Hills of Orange County's central coast, and from the Pacific Ocean into the Santa Ana Mountains. The core of their population occupied the drainages of two large creeks, San Juan Creek (and its major tributary, the Trabuco), and San Mateo Creek (combined with the San Onofre, which emptied into the ocean at the same point) (O'Neil 2002:68–78).

The Acjachemen resided in permanent, well-defined villages and associated seasonal camps. Each village contained 35 to 300 persons; these consisted of a single lineage in the smaller villages, and of

a dominant clan joined with other families in the larger towns. As Boscana said of the Acjachemen, “all the rancherias were composed of a single relationship” (Boscana 1933:33). Each clan/village had its own resource territory and was politically independent, yet maintained ties to others through economic, religious, and social networks in the immediate region. There were three hierarchical social classes: the elite class consisting of chiefly families, lineage heads, and other ceremonial specialists; a “middle class” of established and successful families; and finally, there were people of disconnected or wandering families and captives of war (Bean 1976:109–111). Native leadership consisted of the *Nota*, or clan chief, who conducted community rites and regulated ceremonial life in conjunction with the council of elders, or *puuplem*, which was made up of lineage heads and ceremonial specialists in their own right. This body discussed and decided upon matters of the community, which were then carried out by the *Nota* and his staff.

As a strongly patrilineal society, residence has been regarded as patrilocal, but recent study of the Mission San Juan Capistrano sacramental registers has indicated a number of births at the mother’s village as well as at third villages (O’Neil 2002); however, patrilocality did dominate. Polygyny was practiced, but most likely only by chiefs and *puuls* with ceremonial positions who had larger economic roles within the community (Boscana 1933:44). Marriage was used as a mechanism of politics, ecology, and economics. Important lineages were allied through marriage, and reciprocally useful alliances were arranged between groups of differing ecological niches.

As summarized by Bean and Shipek (Bean and Shipek 1978:552), plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet. Acorns were the most important single food source; two species were used locally. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. As an almost daily staple, the acorn mush, or *weewish*, could be fixed in various ways and was served as gruel, cakes, or fried. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used. Other important seeds were manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, wild rose and pine nuts. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability, much in the manner as *weewish*. Greens such as thistle, lamb’s-quarters, miner’s lettuce, white sage, and clover were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Cactus pods and fruits were used. Cooked yucca buds, blossoms, and pods provided a sizable addition to the community’s food resources. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten. 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. Predominantly a coastal people, the Acjachemen made extensive use of marine foods in their diet. 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 heavily used resource, including abalone, turban, mussels, and others from the rocky shores; some clams, scallops, and univalves from the sandy beaches; and *Chione*, bubble shells, and others gathered from the estuaries.

By 1873, a government report (Ames 1873) recorded the presence of approximately 40 Juaneño associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano. A wave of migration by Juaneño out of San Juan occurred in 1880–1900 as towns in northern Orange County started to form and needed laborers. Today many Native Americans whose ancestors were associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano still reside in the local area. Acjachemen interest in their own history has increased in recent decades,

and a considerable body of evidence tracing that history has been amassed. There is currently a petition for federal recognition filed by the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians.

2.2.2.1 Local Native American Settlements and Features

The coast of Orange County is known to have been heavily populated during the Late Prehistoric and Contact Period by Native American settlement. A few of these settlements are known by name, while others, represented by large archaeological sites, have yet to be associated with place names.

Although it took 10 to 20 years to complete the process of *reduccion* (baptizing and removing tribal populations from the villages to the mission establishment) in today's southern portion of Orange County by taking the inhabitants to the missions or as labor on ranchos, the impact of Spanish hegemony on the traditional indigenous way of life began as soon as the Capistrano mission was established. The military guard at the mission maintained a small herd of horses, and cattle herding began immediately. The San Mateo floodplain was ideal farmland and was soon regarded by the missionaries as more valuable than the San Juan Valley where the mission had been established. While the immediate impact on game animals and grasslands was minimal, there would have been frequent Euro-American traffic within lands belonging to the various clans. Supply trains, mail routes, and military troop convoys which linked the chain of Spanish missions and presidios, passed through the San Mateo and Cristianitos Canyons and hence on through the Saddleback Valley immediately inland of Laguna Beach from 1769 through 1778. "Archaeologists have identified scores of Indian village sites across Orange County. Some were more or less permanent, while others were used seasonally or were mere campsites during food gathering times. They can be found from some of the highest canyons in the Santa Ana Mountains right down to the coast. Some date back thousands of years; others were still occupied into the 19th century" (Brigandi 2024). Below are some of the villages in Orange County in the region surrounding the City of Laguna Beach.

Genga: Located north of the project site, atop the bluffs lining the eastern banks of the Santa Ana River, adjacent to the Estancia Adobe in Costa Mesa, stands an instance of a mission outpost strategically positioned near a significant village. McCawley highlights the original *diseño* map of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, identifying the Back Bay at Newport as the "Bolsa de Gengara" (aka Bolsa de Kengaa) (Brigandi 2024).

Lukup: There are varying opinions regarding the location of this expansive village, all based on A.L. Kroeber's original single notation. Kroeber (1925) and Johnston (1962) place it on the western banks of the Santa Ana River within Rancho Las Bolsas, while McCawley proposes the vicinity near the Newland House, situated near Beach and Adams in Huntington Beach. However, Mr. O'Neil was able to determine, based on Capistrano mission baptismal records notes and marriage patterns of the Lukup (aka *Llekupenga*) inhabitants, that it was an Acjachemen settlement within the Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park area, just southeast of the city boundary of Laguna Beach (Brigandi 2024). Baptisms of inhabitants were conducted at Capistrano from 1778 through 1793 (O'Neil 2002).

Moyo: Various experts, among them O'Neil, situate this village within the Newport Center region of Newport Beach, overlooking the Back Bay, northwest of the project site. Conversely, Kroeber positions it farther up the bay, hinting at a potential link with the subsequent mission outpost site located in the San Joaquin Wildlife Sanctuary (a marsh) in Irvine. McCawley raises the question of whether *Moyoonga* functioned as a community or merely a geographical name, although findings from archaeological investigations in the San Joaquin Hills suggest the presence of enduring, year-round settlements in this vicinity (Brigandi 2024).

Pasbenga: Situated in southwest Santa Ana and north of the project site, this location is referenced in Mission San Gabriel's records as "*cerca del Rio de Santa Ana*," indicating its proximity to the Santa Ana River. The Early California Population Project (ECCA) identifies it just west of Bristol and south of Seventh Street, although with a margin of error of about three miles. An 1830s map of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana depicts a "rancheria" or Indian village east of the Refugio adobe, near Raitt Avenue and Myrtle Street, which was the long-term residence of José Sepulveda. Don Meadows, in his work on Historic Place Names of Orange County (1966), mentions a village called Policarpo located "near Warner Avenue about one mile west of Main Street," with records mentioning it as late as 1849. These locations and names may hold connections, especially considering the natural allure of the large spring at Refugio as a settlement site, both for indigenous communities and Mexican rancheros (Brigandi 2024).

Piwiva: Situated south of the project site, just above the mouth of Gobernadora Canyon on the Rancho Mission Viejo, this location's name appears to have connections to piivat, a type of wild tobacco. During the initial passage of the Portolá expedition in July 1769, the village seemed temporarily abandoned. However, upon their return south in January 1770, Father Crespí documented encountering small houses covered with tule rushes, inhabited by numerous indigenous men, women, and children encamped in the hollow. The villagers, upon seeing the expedition, approached without weapons and spent the afternoon with the explorers. This village is believed to be Piwiva, situated closest to the expedition's campsite at the mouth of Gobernadora Canyon (Brigandi 2024).

Tobe: Situated south of the project site and near the confluence of Gabino Canyon and Cristianitos Canyon on the Rancho Mission Viejo, this location was encountered by the Portolá Expedition in 1769. Father Crespí described encountering a sizable indigenous village at one of the two canyons, where the inhabitants greeted them enthusiastically and guided them towards the watering place they were seeking. Father Boscana mentioned that the name of the village "signifies a kind of clay or fine argil, white, similar to white lead, with which the women painted themselves." Interestingly, there were several clay mines operating nearby in the early 20th century (Brigandi 2024).

Totabit: Situated north of the project site along the Santa Ana River, the ECCA identifies its location on the west side, near to Anaheim Stadium, albeit with a potential margin of error of two miles. Alternatively, it has been proposed that the village was near the old Rodriguez Crossing, situated just north of Chapman Avenue in Orange. Notably, during Mexican times, the community of Santa Ana Abajo emerged in this area around the residence of José Antonio Yorba II, highlighting the importance of a reliable water source for any settlement. Baptisms from this village are documented as late as 1819 (Brigandi 2024).

In Laguna Beach itself there is the Acjachemen placename of *Tom-ok'* associated with "Laguna" thought to refer to the Laguna Canyon and the creek that runs through it (O'Neil 1998:112).

Nawil: This place name is associated near where Aliso Creek crossed El Camino Real, which was originally a major Native American trail and is now Interstate - 5 freeway. This is a point along the northern boundary of Rancho El Niguel and is the term the rancho derives its name from dating back to the 1810s when it was a ranch of the Mission San Juan Capistrano. The southern portion of the ranch along the Pacific coast encompasses the City of Laguna Beach. (O'Neil and Evans 1980:230; O'Neil 1998:112).

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769 when Lt. Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition of 62 people from San Diego to San Francisco Bay and the, on the second trek, to Monterey (Brown 2001). He founded presidios at both locations and the accompanying Franciscan priests founded religious missions there as well. This represents the first recorded contacts between Europeans and the mainland Native Americans of the Southern California region (Bolton 1927; McCawley 1996:5-6; Meadows 1966). The Expedition passed several miles to the east of the project area on August 14, 1769, with stops in the Santa Ana Mountains foothills at Trabuco Mesa to the south and Tomato Springs to the north on their trek to locate Monterey Bay. Keeping to the same route, Portolá and company entered the same area twice more in 1770 on their return trip to find the capital of the new province to the north.

The missions of San Gabriel established in 1771, and San Juan Capistrano established in 1776, were the first permanent Spanish settlements in the region. The first privately operated rancho in the area was the Nieto Tract allotted Manuel Nieto in 1784 along the coast from present day Huntington Beach to Long Beach in the north – though title remained with the Spanish Crown. Closer was the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana along the Santa Ana River to the Yorba and Peralta families in 1810. With the Secularization Acts of 1833-1834, the number of privately owned ranchos in the Los Angeles and Orange County regions grew exponentially through the acquisition of lands that had previously belonged to the missions. These ranchos prospered greatly with the use of Native American labor. Although life in the Los Angeles basin had been slowly deteriorating for Native Americans during the Rancho Period, the arrival of Euroamericans in 1884 initiated a new form of interaction that had dire consequences for the Native Americans. Although the largely *mestizo* Mexican settlers interacted and even intermarried with native peoples, American policy towards Native Americans was more exclusionary.

The Spanish soon frequented the road they had forged over Indian trails as Mission San Gabriel was founded to the north in 1772, and troops, padres, mail and supplies passed back and forth from the San Diego Presidio to the northern missions. Soon shifted from the original coastal route, this road came to be known as El Camino Real and was the forerunner of Highway 101 and eventually Interstate-5.

The founding of Mission San Juan Capistrano in 1776 gave the Spanish a foothold in the area. Priests immediately began proselytizing the local tribal villages, and within two years converts started to come from the Acjachemen community of *Lukepna* located along lower Aliso Creek just inland of the southeast end of Laguna Beach (O'Neil 1988:112; 2002). Inhabitants from the other villages in the region likewise were baptized and relocated to the mission to live as *neofitos*, though this was not the case with all of the Native Americans. Military reports and letters from the priests state that during the first five years of the Mission the most active resistance to the colonial invaders came from the region south of the mission and specifically from villages within the San Mateo Creek drainage (O'Neil 2002:182-184). There was resulting conflict with Native Americans, as traditional hunting and gathering lands were converted to ranch and farmland. The two missions laid claim to much of what would become Orange County, grazing cattle, horses, and sheep there until the 1830s (Brigandi 2006).

California started to change politically and economically in the 1820s when Mexico's revolt against Spain resulted in California becoming a province of the independent nation of Mexico. There was a rapid influx of colonizers and a growing demand for grants of land on which to start ranches (Beck and Williams 1972: 77-80). Concurrently the decades of disease, crowding, and forced assimilation to a new social order had taken their toll on the Native population both at the missions and the surrounding territories. Meanwhile the growing population of *Gente de Razon* who had been bidding their time for decades as well as newcomers wanted more lands (to be taken from the missions who had been holding the lands in trust for their neophyte populations) and more Indians to work the lands for them (from the now floundering neophytes leaving the disbanded missions).

After an initial period of exploration, the Spanish concentrated on the founding of presidios, missions, and secular towns with the land held by the Crown (1769-1821). In contrast, the later Mexican policy stressed individual ownership of the land. Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including its California province, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Former mission lands were granted to soldiers, other Mexican citizens, and a few wealthy foreigners. In 1841, the former mission became a Mexican pueblo named San Juan Capistrano and ranchos surrounded the mission lands in all directions (Castillo 1978).

As with the rest of California, the arrival of Europeans resulted in the introduction of diseases with the Euro-American colonists. Later, with the secularization of the missions in the 1830s the mission lands were granted to secular landowners. Nonetheless, some Luiseno/Acjachemen semi-traditional villages remained in the interior mountains, and the people of these villages still practiced hunting and gathering, although agriculture also had become an important part of their economy (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Mission San Juan Capistrano developed a number of ranchos to more efficiently administer its holdings where various crops were grown and herds of animals, particularly cattle and horses, were maintained. One of these was El Niguel to the north of the mission. When the mission was secularized in the 1830s this land, with its other holdings, were available to be granted to private ranchers. This happened in the 1840s when Juan Avila petitioned to the provincial government to acquire El Niguel, which was granted by Governor Juan Alvarado in 1842. This encompassed three square leagues, a very large area that stretched from El Camino Real (now the I-5 freeway) to the Pacific Ocean coast, and from Laguna Canyon in the north to south of the hills just above San Juan Capistrano, with Aliso Creek running through the middle. This includes the central and southern portions of what would become the City of Laguna Beach. Of note is that the name, Niguel, is derived from a Juaneño place name where Aliso Creek crosses the northern border of the ranch; the term is from "*nawil*," meaning "young woman," and may be associated with the tribe's girls' coming of age ceremony which might have taken place along the creek (O'Neil and Evans 1980:230).

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, the United States rule was firmly established.

2.2.3.2 Early American Period

The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican-American War and California became a territory of the United States. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848 was

following by the rapid influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, and California was made a state in 1850 (Dumke 1944).

The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. Los Angeles was a part of the “Cow Counties” and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population (Cleland 1951). This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock owners, their dismemberment soon came. This helped pave the way for the “Boom of the Eighties” which saw an influx of people from the rest of the United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke 1944).

Founding trade route trails across California’s southeastern deserts assisted with the development of freighting and express companies as well as the appearance of a stagecoach system. Thousands of settlers and immigrants poured into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. The 1860’s and 1870’s show an increase in farmers, and merchants into the region (Cleland 1951).

2.2.3.3 Orange County

In 1857, a group of German immigrants living in San Francisco bought a portion of the Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana to start a new community, built on winemaking. After the initial development was complete, the first colonists moved to Anaheim in 1859 (Brigandi 2006). Anaheim became the first American town founded in what is now Orange County.

In 1870, the first commercial vessel entered Newport Bay, which soon became a regular shipping point. The Southern Pacific built the first railroad in the area, extending its tracks south from Los Angeles to Anaheim in 1875. The Southern Pacific railroad held a monopoly in Southern California until 1885, when the Santa Fe pushed its tracks over the Cajon Pass (Masters 2013). That competition brought growth to the area in the form of lowered cost of living and a real estate boom that created many small towns. Some were deemed “paper towns” and a number of these small enclaves disappeared as the boom faded and they were absorbed into larger towns such as Fullerton, Buena Park, San Clemente, and Irvine (Brigandi 2006).

But this burst of economic growth had led to the creation of the County of Orange in March 1889 that was created out of the southernmost coastal section of Los Angeles County, occupying 780 square miles. Orange County remained primarily agricultural and ranching in the southern half through much of the twentieth century. Until the 1950s, agriculture was king. But the oil industry was steadily growing starting in the early 20th Century with oil wells being drilled in La Habra and Olinda. A mini oil boom was started when major strikes were found in Placentia (1919) and Huntington (1920) (Masters 2013; Brigandi 2006).

The Interstate-5 (I-5) freeway was completed in 1954 and connected a swath of many Orange County communities through the central length of the county with Los Angeles, making Orange County a bedroom community for many who moved to Southern California to work in the new developing aerospace and manufacturing industries attracted to the area. Orange County received a further boost in 1955 with the opening of Disneyland (Galvin 2011).

By the 1980s the county had become a suburban center with numerous master planned communities and became the second most populous county in California as the population topped two million for

the first time. Today Orange County is identified with amusement parks, including Disneyland, as well as its many miles of beaches complementing a score of suburban towns and commercial industry as well as a California State University campus (Fullerton) and a University of California campus in Irvine (Masters 2013).

2.2.3.4 City of Laguna Beach

Laguna Canyon was referred to as *Cañada de las Lagunas* on the Rancho San Joaquin Mexican land grant map from 1841 (Laguna Beach Historical Society 2024). After the Mexican–American War ended in 1848, Alta California was transferred to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which also mandated the recognition of Mexican land grants. Rancho San Joaquin, encompassing a portion of Laguna Beach on the north side of Laguna Canyon, had been granted to José Antonio Andres Sepúlveda in the 1830s. Sepúlveda later sold the land to James Irvine following a drought in 1864 (Orange County Historical Society 2024). The greater part of Laguna, the central and southern area, is derived from what had originally been part of the Rancho El Niguel. However, when Avila's title to El Niguel was confirmed in the U.S. court it was found that the area used as seen on the original *diseño* map was larger than the three leagues described in the 1842 petition. Therefore the southwest portion, much of the coastal lands, were retained by the federal government which opened them up for homesteading.

Following the American Civil War, settlers began arriving in Laguna Beach, spurred on by incentives such as the Homestead Act and Timber Culture Act (Orange County Historical Society 2024). These acts offered up to 160 acres of land to homesteaders who planted a minimum of 40 acres of trees. In Laguna Beach, settlers took to planting eucalyptus groves. The first permanent homestead in the area was established in 1871 by the Thurston family on 152 acres of Aliso Creek Canyon. By 1876, brothers William and Lorenzo Nathan "Nate" Brooks had acquired land in Bluebird Canyon (around what is now Diamond Street), where they developed homes and laid the groundwork for the budding community of Arch Beach. Samuel Armor, in his *History of Orange County, California* (1921), credited Nate Brooks' homestead as the genesis of modern-day Laguna Beach, bestowing upon Brooks the title of the "Father of Laguna Beach" (Laguna Beach Historical Society 2024).

During the 1880s, the community in Laguna Canyon and around the main beach experienced significant growth (Laguna Beach Historical Society 2024). The city officially established a post office in 1887 under the name *Lagona*, but in 1904, the postmaster Nicholas Isch successfully petitioned for a correction to the name *Laguna Beach*. By that time, Laguna Beach had already established itself as a popular tourist destination. In 1886, Hubbard Goff constructed a large hotel at Arch Beach, which was later relocated and incorporated into Joseph Yoch's Laguna Beach Hotel, built in 1888 on the main beach. Visitors from nearby cities often set up tents on the beaches for vacations during the warm summer months (Orange County Historical Society 2024).

In the early 1900s, the beauty of the secluded coastline and hills in Laguna Beach drew plein-air painters, including William Wendt, Frank Cuprien, and Edgar Payne, who later settled there and formed the Laguna Beach Art Association (Orange County Historical Society 2024). The first art gallery opened in 1918 and eventually evolved into the Laguna Beach Art Museum. The precursors to The Festival of Arts and the Pageant of the Masters began in 1921, ultimately taking on their present-day forms under Roy Ropp in 1936. Because of its close proximity to Hollywood, Laguna Beach also became a favored filming location. Starting in 1913, numerous silent films were produced at local coves, featuring stars like Harold Lloyd, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and others. During extended production periods, actors and film crews often lodged at the Arch Beach Tavern situated on the hillside above Moss Street (Laguna Beach Historical Society 2024).

The influx of painters, photographers, filmmakers, and writers established Laguna Beach as a renowned artistic community. Despite having only around 300 residents in 1920, a significant portion of them were involved in creative endeavors (Laguna Beach Historical Society 2024). The town, however, remained relatively secluded until 1926 due to the solitary and winding Laguna Canyon Road being the sole access point. The completion of the Pacific Coast Highway that year which connected the town to communities to the north and south along the coast included expectations of a population surge. To preserve the small-town ambiance of the art colony, residents, affectionately known as "Lagunatics," advocated for incorporation. Laguna Beach officially became a city on June 29, 1927. Since then, the city has seen consistent population growth, expanding from 1,900 residents in 1927 to over 10,000 by 1962 (Orange County Historical Society 2024), with a current population of 23,032.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, Laguna Beach emerged as the focal point of Southern California's 'alternative' hippie culture. In early 1967, John Griggs and fellow founding members of the Brotherhood of Eternal Love moved from Modjeska Canyon, in the relatively close Santa Ana Mountain foothills directly up El Toro Road, to the Woodland Drive neighborhood of Laguna Beach, renaming it "Dodge City" (Laguna Beach Historical Society 2024). Notably, Timothy Leary resided in a beach house on Gaviota Drive during this period. Additionally, the Utsava Rajneesh Meditation Center, the last remaining commune in the United States for followers of spiritual teacher Osho, Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, was situated along Laguna Canyon Road (Orange County Historical Society 2024).

In October 1993, a devastating fire swept through Laguna Beach, resulting in the destruction or damage of 441 homes and burning over 14,000 acres (5,700 ha) on the north and west side of town. This fire was ranked by the National Fire Protection Association as the seventh-largest loss of wildland fire in the United States that year. In response to the damage caused to wildlife during the fire, efforts are underway to establish a wildlife corridor between Laguna Beach and the Cleveland National Forest. This corridor aims to provide a safe retreat for animals during future fires, ensuring their safety and well-being (Laguna Beach Historical Society 20-24).

2.2.3.5 Project Site History

Historic Aerial Photographs

Historical aerial photos are available for the City of Laguna Beach, the earliest dating from 1938 through 2020. The historic aerials that are available for the project site are: 1938, 1946, 1952, 1963, 1972, 1980, 1981, 1985, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 (NETROnline 2024). In the earliest aerial photo, 1938, the project site (on the north side of Park Avenue) is already developed with a large rectangular structure oriented east-west, with open space on the west and east sides. Laguna Beach High School is also present on the south side of Park Avenue with the athletic field in the southern portion and larger buildings in the northeast and northwest, and open space in the central portion of the campus. Much of the wider area is developed with all of the present-day roads and single-family residences to the north, south and west. Farther to the east of the project boundary is open space and land being used for orchards. The 1946 aerial map is almost the same as 1936 except that the area farther to the east of the project boundary has been developed into single-family residences.

The 1952 aerial photo shows that immediately west of the project site there is now a church. The 1963 aerial photo shows an additional building added to the central area of the campus and the athletic field is repositioned to be more central to the campus property. Additional buildings to the

north and east of the pool facility also appear in the photo. The 1972 aerial image shows no change from 1963. The 1980 aerial photo is the same except for the presence of an athletic field in what had been open space immediately east of the project site. No change is seen in the 1981 and 1985 images.

The 1993 aerial photo shows the rectangular building within the project boundary has been removed and open ground is being graded, presumably for construction of the pool facility. Smaller buildings to the north and east were also removed. As seen in the 1994 aerial photo, the pool facility, consisting of the pool and support facilities, is complete with a parking lot on the west side and visible in this aerial photo.

No changes occur in the later aerial photos from 1995 through 2020 (NETROnline 2024).

Topographic Maps

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps available for this area begin with 1896 through 2022. These are: 1896, 1899, 1901, 1907, 1915, 1925, 1932, 1945, 1949, 1957, 1964, 1967, 1974, 1977, 1982, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2022 (USGS).

The topographic map for 1896 showed the project site in the midst of open hilly land with no roads or structures in the area. There are a few scattered structures on the coastal bluff to the southwest and a winding road between the project area and the coast at the 100-foot elevation, as well as one through Laguna Canton to the west. The 1899, 1901, 1907, 1915, 1925, 1932, and 1945 topo maps show the same open space and lack of development in the surrounding area, though starting in 1901 there are a few more structures in what would become the downtown area.

The 1949 topographic map is the first to show development in Laguna Beach with all the roads and Pacific Coast Highway present throughout the greater part of the town present as they are currently. The “Union High School” (Laguna Beach High School) is present on the south side of Park Avenue with approximately ten structures and there is a structure on the north side of Park where the project site is shown with the symbol for a school – no pool is indicated. All other major and minor roads that connect to Coast Highway and the Laguna Canyon Road are now present and visible. Other various Laguna Beach development features are also present such as the Canyon Acres Estates, the Top of the World, as well as various landmarks along the coast. There is no change in the 1947 topo map. The 1964 topo version now shows all the city of Laguna Beach highlighted as urban, though the high school land is left not colored. A building with a “church” symbol (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints) is now directly to the west and an additional building to the north of the project site pool facility are present on the 1967 map identified as “Thurston School” and the high school is now identified as “High School” (the Thurston School had been relocated several blocks away in approximately the 1980s and its buildings were incorporated into the high school [personal communication Ryan Zajda; October 17, 2024]).

The 1974 through 1982 topo maps show no change from 1967. The 2012 through 2022 topo maps only show roads and no structures, though in 2015 there is a symbol for a school at Park Avenue where the high school is. No pool facility is specifically indicated on any of the maps.

3.0 Research Methods

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University Fullerton. Additionally, a search of their SLF was requested from the NAHC, as well as a list of local Native American groups and individuals for outreach. Finally, a pedestrian cultural resource survey of the entire project site was conducted.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search to identify cultural resources on or near the project site was completed by Ms. Doukakis at the SCCIC on March 27, 2024. The local CHRIS facility for Orange County, maintained at the SCCIC, was reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports for the area.

Also searched and reviewed were: the National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2024); California Register of Historical Resources (2024); California Points of Historical Interest (2024); Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2024); California Historical Landmarks (2024); and Historic Spots in California (2002).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone from the Project's APE (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface archaeological resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the proposed project.

3.2 Field Survey

On October 17, 2024, Mr. O'Neil visited the project site to conduct a pedestrian survey, during which the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On March 15, 2024, Ms. Doukakis contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project activities, requesting a search of their SLF and a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The NAHC replied on April 5, 2024 with a letter dated the same day reporting on the SLF search finding of positive results, and a list of 20 tribal representatives representing 13 tribal entities to contact.

Letters to local tribes were sent on April 8, 2024 to all of the tribal organizations and individuals on the NAHC list (**Attachment C**).

4.0 Findings

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that no prehistoric or historic cultural resources were previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the 0.5-mile buffer zone, there are 27 cultural resource sites: seven prehistoric and 20 historic.

Of the seven prehistoric era sites, three are habitation sites (CA-ORA-005, Strudwick 2017a; CA-ORA-285, McKinney 1970a; CA-ORA-775, Magalousis 1979), two are cave sites with middens (CA-ORA-286, McKinney 1970b; CA-ORA-457, Cooley 1974), and two are shell middens with lithics present (CA-ORA-578, Leonard 1975; CA-ORA-790, Magalousis 1978). CA-ORA-775 is associated with the Laguna Woman site which is adjacent (Magalousis 1979, Mitchell 1979 and Strudwick 2017b). The closest site to the project boundary APE is CA-ORA-790 which consisted of a shell midden with lithic flakes and a large stone bowl found during the construction of 650 homes to the north up-slope of the project site (Magalousis 1978). **Table 4.1-1** summarizes these site records.

Twenty of the resources in the buffer zone are historic era sites. Six of these are single family residences, five are multi-family residences, and nine are commercial buildings. Thirteen of these have been evaluated for the NRHP.

Of the six single family properties, three were categorized by the NRHP in the category of 5D2 which are determined to be contributors to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation (30-158068, McKenna 2009a; 30-158304, McKenna 2002a; 30-158305, McKenna 2002b). Both 30-158304 and 30-158305 are early 1920's Cottage and Bungalow style properties that were recorded as part of the Early Art Colony Development in Laguna Beach for the proposed Community/Senior Center on Third Street by McKenna in 2002 (McKenna 2002c). The official name of the district that these residences belong to was not provided. A fourth 5D2 category property is an Eclectic English Cottage residence (30-158068) that was recorded as part of the Laguna Beach Development but the official name of the district was not provided (McKenna 2009b).

Of the six multi-family residences, four were categorized by the NRHP in the category of 5D2 which are determined to be contributors to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation (30-158048, Smallwood 2008; 30-158306, McKenna 2002c, 30-158307, McKenna 2002d, 30-158308, McKenna 2002e). 30-158306, 30-158307 and 30-158308 are early 1920's Cottage and Bungalow style properties that were recorded as part of the Early Art Colony Development in Laguna Beach for the proposed Community/Senior Center on Third Street by McKenna in 2002 (McKenna 2002c). The official name of the district that these residences belong to was not provided. 30-158048 is a Dutch Colonial Revival influenced single-family residence that is recorded as part of the Second-quarter 20th century residential development. The official name of the district that these residences belong to was not provided.

Of the commercial buildings, four appear eligible for the NRHP, including the New Lynn Theatre (30-157866, Les 1981a), the Isch Building (30-157869, Anonymous 1981), a Normandy Revival influenced two-story commercial building (30-157895, Les 1981b), and the Laguna Beach Funeral Home (30-157899, Les 1981c). One commercial resource, the Hotel Laguna, was individually determined eligible for the National Register by Tax Certification and listed in the California Register (2S3) (30-157873, Anonymous 1980). One commercial property, St. Francis by the Sea American

Catholic Church, is individually listed in the National Register by the Keeper and the listed in the California Register. (1S) (30-158226, Frank 1988).

According to the BERD, seven additional properties identified during this records search within the 0.5-mile radius were recognized as historically significant by local government as a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation (5D2). These include the properties at 368 3rd Avenue (30-158304), 374 3rd Avenue (30-158305), 386 3rd Avenue (30-158306), 390 3rd Avenue (30-158307), 394 3rd Avenue (30-158308), 580 Oak Street (30-158048), and 625 Seaview Street (30-158068).

None of 20 historic resources in the 0.5-mile radius of the project boundary are visible from the project boundary. The closest historic resource is St. Francis by the Sea American Catholic Church which is located 0.2 mile (approximately 1,056 feet) to the west of the project boundary and is not visible from the project's boundary.

Table 4.1-1 summarizes these site records.

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
CA-ORA-005	Anonymous	1949	Prehistoric	Prehistoric habitation site with shell midden, including quantities of marine shell and flaked stone scrapers and cores and manos are present.
	P. G. Chace	1966		
	Steve Colegrove and John Houser	1973		
	Ivan Strudwick	2017		
CA-ORA-285	McKinney	1970	Prehistoric	Four house sites on a hill near sandstone shelters. A single skeleton exposed during grading activities.
CA-ORA-286	McKinney	1970	Prehistoric	A small cave with midden in front of the opening, containing of shell and fish bones.
CA-ORA-457	T. Cooley	1974	Prehistoric	A small cave with midden in front of the opening.
CA-ORA-578	N. Leonard N. Magalousis	1975	Prehistoric	A midden with shellfish remains, quartz flakes, fire-cracked rocks.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
CA-ORA-775	Nicholas M. Magalousis	2017	Prehistoric	A prehistoric habitation site with quantities of marine shell. Site associated with the Laguna Women and possibly location of Laguna Woman skull was found, thought to have washed down from upslope due to shell found below the skull dating later than the skull itself.
	L. Mitchell	1979		
	L. Mitchell	1979		
	Ivan H. Strudwick	1979		
CA-ORA-790	Nicholas M. Magalousis	1978	Prehistoric	Shell midden also containing lithic flakes and a large stone bowl.
30-157866	Kathleen Les	1981	Historic	New Lynn Theater. Mediterranean Revival influenced theater building with retail commercial spaces at the street level constructed in 1934 and appears eligible for the National Register individually through survey evaluation (3S).
30-157869	Anonymous	1981	Historic	Isch Building. Spanish Mediterranean Revival one-story building with strong Spanish influence constructed in 1927. and appears eligible for the National Register individually through survey evaluation (3S).
30-157873	Anonymous	1980	Historic	Hotel Laguna. Mission Revival style three-story "L" shaped building built in 1930 and was individually determined eligible for NR by Part 1 Tax Certification and listed in the California Register (2S3).
30-157895	Kathleen Les	1981	Historic	Normandy Revival influenced two-story commercial building built in 1936 and appears eligible for the National Register individually through survey evaluation (3S).
30-157899	Kathleen Les	1981	Historic	Laguna Beach Funeral Home. This funeral home is a two-story Mediterranean Revival building with tile hoods and stucco finish and appears eligible for the National Register individually through survey evaluation (3S).

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
30-158048	Josh Smallwood and Bai "Tom" Tang	2008	Historic	One and a half story wood framed Dutch Colonial Revival influenced single-family residence dating from the 1930s / 1940s and has been converted into a multi-family residence. This residence is a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation. (5D2).
30-158068	Jeanette A. McKenna	2009	Historic	Eclectic English Cottage style, single family residence was built in 1931 with subsequent renovations in ca. 1948 with conversion of garage to bedroom and attic to a second residential unit. This residence is a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation. (5D2).
30-158226	Anne Frank	1988	Historic	St. Francis by the Sea American Catholic Church. A mixture of Mediterranean Revival, Romanesque, Gothic, Byzantine and Craftsman styles church, constructed between 1933 and 1938. This church is individually listed in the National Register by the Keeper and also listed in the CR. (1S)
30-158304	Jeanette A. McKenna	2002	Historic	California Bungalow style, single story, single family residence of with a gable roof, small front porch, stoop, double hung sash windows, and redwood siding constructed in 1921. This residence is a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation. (5D2).
30-158305	Jeanette A. McKenna	2002	Historic	Three single story, single family residences in the Cottage Bungalow style, constructed in 1920, 1926 and 1989. This property is a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation. (5D2).

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
30-158306	Jeanette A. McKenna	2002	Historic	Three residential buildings. One is a single story, Eclectic style single-family residence constructed in 1918. The second is a two-story, single-family residence in the Cottage/bungalow style with an irregular floor plan; wood shingle siding constructed in 1948. The third is a single story, Minimal Traditional style, multi-family residential structure (duplex) with stucco siding over wood frame constructed in 1924. This property is a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation. (5D2).
30-158307	Jeanette A. McKenna	2002	Historic	Two residential buildings. Both are two story multi-family residences with stucco and wood siding with some Craftsman elements constructed in 1928. This property is a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation. (5D2).
30-158308	Jeanette A. McKenna	2002	Historic	Single story, multi-family (duplex), Eclectic style residence with a gable roof and rock composition roofing with evidence of additions to the rear constructed in 1921. This multi-family residence is a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation. (5D2).
30-177043	Pamela Daly	2010	Historic	Small, single family, single-story, front gable house built in a simple, vernacular Craftsman bungalow style, constructed in 1931.
30-177470	Hubert Switalski Jeremy Adams Salli Hosseini Ivan H. Strudwick	2013 2016 2016 2017	Historic	Laguna Canyon Road, in use sometime prior to 1896. It runs the length of Laguna Canyon between Laguna Beach and Irvine, a distance of 9.6 miles.
30-177540	K.A. Crawford	2014	Historic	A one- and two-story, asymmetrical, irregular shaped, Modern Spanish style, commercial office building located in a mixed use commercial and residential neighborhood, constructed in 1967.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
30-177625	Jeanette A. McKenna	2002	Historic	Two story, Eclectic style, multi-family residence (duplex) with a gable roof and composition roofing constructed in the 1920's.
30-177626	Jeanette A. McKenna	2002	Historic	A two story, Eclectic style, single family residence exhibiting a "barn" style of architecture, constructed in 1923.
30-177627	Jeanette A. McKenna	2002	Historic	A multi-story, Cottage/bungalow style multi-family structure with an irregular floor plan, constructed in 1941.
30-177883	SWCA Megan Wilson	2006 2017	Historic	Sewage Treatment Plant constructed in 1935 in a Tudor-style; this is a public utility building/engineering structure/government building.

4.1.2 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

The SCCIC records indicate there have been fifteen previous cultural resource studies within a one-half-mile buffer of the project site. These are listed in **Table 4.1-2** below (see **Attachment D**). One of these studies, a Historic Resources Inventory covered the project boundary and the entire city of Laguna Beach (OR-04179, Anonymous 2008). This study did not identify any resources in the project boundary.

Seven of the studies were Cultural Resources Inventories and Assessments including archaeology field surveys (OR-00612, Magalousis 1981; OR-00620, Weisboro 1981; OR-01926, Ezell and Carrico 1977; OR-03441, Bonner and Crawford 2007; OR-03884, McKenna 2009b; OR-03937, Daly and Maxon, 2010; OR-04449, Bonner et al., 2014). Three of these studies identified resources within the 0.5-mile radius of the project area. The Archaeological Survey for the Aliso Water Management Agency Project identified three prehistoric sites (30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000578) (OR-01926, Ezell and Carrico 1977). The Cultural Resources Assessment for the Bainer residence recorded that residence (30-158068, OR-03884, McKenna 2009). The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Noppenberger Work/Live Development Project identified six prehistoric (30-000005, 30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000457, 30-000578, 30-000775) and one historic resource (30-158068) in the 0.5-mile radius of that project area (OR-03937, Daly and Maxon 2010).

Five of the studies include Historic Building Studies such as Historic Property Survey Reports, Historic Building Assessments, and Architectural Evaluation Studies (OR-02815, Shepard 2002; OR-03504, Tibbet 2007; OR-03569, Tang and Hogan 2008; OR-04449A, Bonner and Crawford 2014; OR-04558, Supernowicz 2014). None of these studies identified resources in the project boundary or in the 0.5-mile radius for this project.

Other studies include notes on the *Laguna Excavations at the Moro Canyon Site/Heil Site* (OR-00527, Anonymous [Winterbourne?] 1936). This report recorded a single prehistoric site, located in the 0.5-mile radius of the project boundary (30-000285). Another study included the survey notes for Indian Campsites in Orange County (OR-00512, Romero 1935). This report recorded a single prehistoric habitation site located in the 0.5-mile radius of the project boundary (30-000005). Ferguson and

McKenna (2002) conducted a Cultural Resources Inventory and Historic Property Survey for the Proposed Community Senior Center (OR-02545). They recorded several historic properties within the 0.5-mile radius of the project boundary which were noted during the cultural resource records search for the current project at the SCCIC and are described in **Section 4.1.1** above.

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
OR-00512	Romero, John B.	1935	Orange County, California, Indian Campsites	30-000001, 30-000002, 30-000003, 30-000004, 30-000005, 30-000006, 30-000007, 30-000008, 30-000009, 30-000010, 30-000011, 30-000012, 30-000013, 30-000014, 30-000015, 30-000016, 30-000017, 30-000018, 30-000019, 30-000020, 30-000021, 30-000022, 30-000023, 30-000024, 30-000025, 30-000026, 30-000027, 30-000028, 30-000029, 30-000030, 30-000280
OR-00527	Anonymous	1936	Laguna Excavations, Moro Canyon Site, Heil Site	30-000109, 30-000280, 30-000281, 30-000283, 30-000285
OR-00612	Magalousis, Nicholas M.	1981	Archaeological Report: CA-ORA-775 Specific Location: 250 and 260 Saint Ann's Drive, Laguna Beach, California	30-000775
OR-00620	Weisboro, Jill	1981	Cultural Resource Survey of the Irvine Bowl Park Site	30-001000, 30-001001
OR-01926	Ezell, Paul H. and Carrico, Richard L.	1977	Archaeological Survey Report of Aliso Water Management Agency Project Committees 7, 11-A and 15	30-000009, 30-000074, 30-000109, 30-000280, 30-000281, 30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000334, 30-000335, 30-000576, 30-000577, 30-000578, 30-000583, 30-000596, 30-001683
OR-02545	Ferguson, Charles and McKenna, Jeanette A.	2002	Cultural Resources Investigation and Historic Property Survey for the Proposed Community Senior Center on Third Street, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	30-158304, 30-158305, 30-158306, 30-158307, 30-158308, 30-177625, 30-177626, 30-177627

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
OR-02815	Shepard, Richard S.	2002	Historic Property Survey Report for the Laguna Beach Urban Runoff Diversion Project Laguna Beach, Orange County California	19-000755
OR-03441	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2007	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Wireless Candidate Lsancac097 (Laguna Beach), 625 1/2 Park Avenue, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	30-000005, 30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000457, 30-000578, 30-000775, 30-000790
OR-03504	Tibbet, Casey	2007	Historic Building Assessment, Heisler Building 400-424 South Coast Highway, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	
OR-03569	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	2008	Historic Building Study: Residence at 580 Oak Street, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	30-158048
OR-03884	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2009	A Cultural Resources Assessment and Brief History of the Bainer Residence at 625 Seaview Street in the City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	30-158068
OR-03937	Daly, Pamela and Patrick Maxon	2010	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report, Noppenberger Work/Live Development Project in Laguna Beach	30-000005, 30-000007, 30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000457, 30-000576, 30-000577, 30-000578, 30-000775, 30-000790, 30-000791, 30-001000, 30-001001, 30-001683, 30-158068, 30-177043
OR-04179	Anonymous	2008	Laguna Beach Historic Resources Inventory	30-157939
OR-04449	Bonner, Diane, Wills, Carrie, and Crawford, Kathleen	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02251A (CM251 Benson) 465 Forest Avenue, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	30-000005, 30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000578, 30-000790, 30-001000, 30-001001, 30-159468, 30-177540

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
OR-04449A	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2014	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02251A (CM251 Benson) 465 Forest Avenue, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	
OR-04558	Supernowicz, Dana E.	2014	Architectural Evaluation Study of the St. Catherine of Siena Parish Project, AT&T Mobility Site No. OC0410, 990 Temple Terrace, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California, 92651	

4.2 Native American Outreach

On March 15, 2024, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC via a letter sent by email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received April 4, 2024 from Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that “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 positive [emphasis in the original]. Please contact the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – Belardes on the attached sheet for information.” (See **Attachment C.**)

UltraSystems prepared letters to each of the 20 contacts representing 13 tribal organizations, describing the project with a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asked if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project (see **Attachment C**). On April 8, 2024, Mrs. Doukakis mailed and emailed the letters with accompanying maps to all tribal contacts. The letter sent to Sonia Johnston, Chairperson for the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians was returned as undeliverable to the UEI office on April 17, 2024.

An email response was received from the Brandy Salas, Admin Specialist for the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation on behalf of Chairperson Andrew Salas and Secretary Christina Swindall Martinez, on April 8, 2024 requesting the lead agency's contact information. This was provided on April 9, 2024. On May 7, 2024, the tribe's Admin Specialist requested the lead agency's contact information again. Mr. O'Neil responded on May 7, 2024 that the lead agency is the District and that they have let us know that Ms. Salas had already been in contact with them on April 24 and 25 of 2024.

An email response was received from Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director for the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians - Acjachemen Nation-Belardes on June 26, 2024 indicating that the project is located within the tribe's territory, and is a sensitive area to the tribe. The project site is located within 0.5 mile of several areas of concern. She requested to consult on this project and recommends Native American monitoring during ground disturbance.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted on September 12, 2024, to complete the outreach process. These calls were to the 14 tribal contacts who had not already responded to UltraSystems' mailing and email. Nine telephone calls were placed with no answer and messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator for the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Robert Dorame, Chairperson for the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director for the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Heidi Lucero, Chairperson of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A; Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO, Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher, Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians; and Temet Aguilar, Chairperson for the Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians. No phone number was provided for Sonia Johnston, Chairperson of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians so no call was placed to her. In a call to Sandonne Goad, Chairperson for the Gabrielino /Tongva Nation there was no answer, and no message could be left as the voicemail box was full. In a call to Charles Alvarez, Chairperson for the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, the phonenumber was disconnected. No further responses have been received.

During the telephone calls of September 12, 2024, Joseph Ontiveros of the Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño, on behalf of Chairperson Isaiah Vivanco and Cultural Resource Specialist Jessica Valdez, indicated that the tribe would defer to Juaneño groups in that area. The tribal receptionist for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, on behalf of Tribal Chair Lovina Redner, indicated that Laguna Beach is outside of the tribe's area and that they have no comment on the project. In a call to Norma Contreras, Chairperson for the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, the tribal receptionist indicated that the Chairperson has been replaced by Wendy Schlater and to contact her by email. An email was sent on September 13, 2024. An automatic undeliverable reply was received. The tribal office was called again to verify the email address and the tribal receptionist indicated that it was correct. There has been no response to date. (See **Attachment C.**)

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

A pedestrian survey was conducted on October 17, 2024 by Mr. O'Neil. The survey consisted of walking, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface and landscaped areas of the project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. The survey was conducted in the late morning; the temperature was in the mid-60s° F and the sky was fully overcast.

The project site consists of the parking lot on a lower elevation on the west half of the lot and a swimming pool with related facilities on the higher elevation on the east side. The only ground surface available for observation consists of numerous discontinuous landscape beds surrounding the edge of the parking lot and of the pool facilities, sometimes on terraces, sometimes in raised beds. These were observed by walking along the edge of the beds and looking into the landscaping.

Around the lower parking lot there are a series of two beds on the west side along Manzanita Drive, a large bed on the south side along Park Avenue, and two small beds on either side of the entrance off Park Avenue in the southeast corner. The two side beds are approximately four feet deep and 24' and 27' long (**Figure 4.3-1**). The main bed along Park Avenue is approximately 70' long and 20' deep (**Figure 4.3-2**). The small bed on the left (west) side of the entrance is approximately 18' long by four feet deep (**Figure 4.3-3**) while that on the right (east) side is approximately 20 feet square. These beds contain shrubs such as bird of paradise, tree (giant) bird of paradise, lantana, jade plants, daisy shrubs, four mature fan palm trees, privet (*Ligustrum* spp.) hedge shrubs, and various

succulents, all of them mature plants. These beds' ground surface visibility ranges from approximately 20 percent to 40 percent. The soil here would not be the original native surface soil given the grading and other ground disturbance that has taken place over the past hundred or more years of road and building construction (see **Section 2.2.3.5** above). The soil here is a dark brown loamy soil with no rocks (potentially derived in part from the original soil remaining after construction, but also soil added by the District's landscape department over the years).

Around the outer edge of the pool facility is another series of landscape beds – a large bed that wraps around the west front and west side of the building with upper and lower levels, another situated in the east front side of the building, and two raised beds situated in the corridor space between the pool facility and the tennis courts. The latter two landscape beds, while not in the original project site boundary, will be demolished as the corridor is widened to allow expansion of the pool and still maintain a walkway and therefore they were also inspected (personal communication, Ryan Zajda, Laguna Beach Unified School District Facilities Director; during tour of the project site). The west upper bed is approximately 40' long on the west side and 40' long on the south side and nine feet deep (**Figure 4.3-4**); the smaller bed in the tier above that is also 40' long on both sides and four feet deep (**Figure 4.3-5**). There are two beds situated end-to-end along the east front of the buildings, both being 24' long and four feet deep, with two nine-foot square beds on the east side of the building (**Figure 4.3-6**). In the corridor between the pool facility and the tennis courts are two raised beds; the northern bed is 21' long and nine feet wide (**Figure 4.3-7**), the southern bed is 36' long and 12' wide (**Figure 4.3-8**). The landscape beds bordering the building include bird of paradise, privet hedge, sago palm, lily plants and nut grass. The plants in the corridor beds contain privet shrubs and other ornamental shrubs. Those beds along the edge of the building have approximately 40 percent ground visibility while those in the corridor have approximately 80 percent ground visibility. The soil here would not be the original native surface soil given the grading into the slope to construct the facility and being raised beds. The soil appears to be the same dark brown loamy soil with no rocks as seen around the lower parking lot.

The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both historic and prehistoric cultural resources. The ground surface visibility ranged from 20 to 40 percent in some landscape beds to 80 percent in other beds. Photographs of the project site were taken during the cultural resources survey.

Figure 4.3-1
LANDSCAPE BED ALONG MANZANITA DRIVE ON WEST EDGE OF PARKING LOT; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



Figure 4.3-2
LANDSCAPE BED ALONG PARK AVENUE IN FRONT OF PARKING LOT; VIEW TO THE EAST



Figure 4.3-3
LABDSCAPE BED AT PARK AVENUE ENTRANCE TO PARKING LOT; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



Figure 4.3-4
LOWER TIER LANDSCAPE BED AT WEST SIDE FRONT OF POOL FACILITY; VIEW TO THE WEST



Figure 4.3-5
UPPER TIER LANDSCAPE BED AT WEST SIDE FRONT OF POOL FACILITY; VIEW TO THE WEST



Figure 4.3-6
EAST LANDSCAPE BED ALONG EAST FRONT OF POOL FACILITY; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST



Figure 4.3-7
NORTH LANDSCAPE BED IN CORRIDOR EAST SIDE OF POOL FACILITY; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



Figure 4.3-8
SOUTH LANDSCAPE BED IN CORRIDOR TO EAST OF POOL FACILITY; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2024) was conducted for this project by Mrs. Doukakis on September 23, 2024. It was determined that the project APE does not have any resources present that have been evaluated under the NRHP.

It was determined that within the 0.5-mile buffer zone, there are total of 251 recorded historic-era cultural resources. The table in **Attachment E** catalogs these properties, displaying the primary number, the property number, the name of the property, the address of the properties, the evaluation status code as set forth by the Office of Historic Preservation of the State of California, and the year the property was constructed.

One of these properties is listed in the National Register as a contributor to a multi-component resource such as a district (1D). One of these properties is individually listed in the National Register (1S). One property is individual determined eligible for the National Register by consensus through Section 106 process (2S2). One property is individual determined eligible for the National Register by Part 1 Tax Certification (2S3). Three properties appear eligible for the National Register as a contributor to an eligible multi-component resource through survey evaluation (3D). Thirteen properties appear eligible for the National Register individually through survey evaluation (3S). There were 222 properties that were recognized as historically significant by local government as a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation (5D2). Two properties were recognized as historically significant by local government as individually eligible for local listing or designation (5S2). Seven properties have been categorized as needing to be reevaluated as they have been formerly coded as may become National Register eligible with specific conditions (7N).

Thirteen properties recorded during the SCCIC / CHRIS facility search were also identified on the BERD. The St. Francis by the Sea American Catholic Church (30-158226) was designated as individually listed in the National Register(1S). Hotel Laguna (30-157873) was designated as individual determined eligible for the National Register by Part 1 Tax Certification (2S3). Four properties – the New Lynn Theatre, South Coast Theatre (30-157866), the Isch Building (30-157869), the Laguna Beach Funeral Home, Ray Family Mortuary (30-157899), and the property at 901 SR 1 S – appear eligible for the National Register individually through survey evaluation (3S). Seven properties – 368 3rd Avenue (30-158304), 374 3rd Avenue (30-158305), 386 3rd Avenue (30-158306), 390 3rd Avenue (30-158307), 394 3rd Avenue (30-158308), 580 Oak Street (30-158048), and 625 Seaview Street (30-158068) – were recognized as historically significant by local government as a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation (5D2).

Of these 251 recorded historic era resources, seven are in direct view of the project boundary. The Manzanita Neighborhood District (30-158261) and five properties of that district are located to the north. These resources were constructed from 1925 to 1930 and are recognized as historically significant by local government as a contributor to a multi-component resource that is eligible for local listing or designation (5D2) and include: 30-158243 at 721 Manzanita Drive, 30-158244 at 731 Manzanita Drive, 30-158247 at 769 Manzanita Drive, 30-158249 at 787 Manzanita Drive, and 30-158251 at 791 Manzanita Drive. 30-158243 located at 721 Manzanita Drive is also noted on the City of Laguna Beach Historic Properties Register (City of Laguna Beach 2024) twice, with Historic Register Numbers of 13 and 321. This resource has been categorized as “Key” under the City of

Laguna Beach Historic Properties Register. The Register does not provide a description of what the categories of properties represent (City of Laguna Beach 2024).

The last resource identified on the BERD list that is in direct view of the project boundary is the property at 625 Park Avenue (Property Number: 167961), which is individually determined eligible for the National Register by consensus through Section 106 process (2S2). It is unclear if this property is the High School property itself, which is at the same address. Further research has not provided any information to clarify this.

5.0 Management Considerations

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the 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 value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources within the project APE were identified during the present investigation; therefore, evaluation was not required for this study. A total of seven historic properties are within view of the project APE, but there will be no direct effect resulting from the project development.

5.2 Potential Effects

There are no CRHR listed prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites within the project boundary. No cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist monitor should be called to assess the finds.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

No prehistoric archaeological resources or historic resources were identified in the Project's boundary during the CHRIS record literature search. No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian field survey of the project. The potential for subsurface cultural deposits is considered to be minimal.

Three Native American responses to UltraSystems' tribal outreach have been received to date (see **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C**). The Juaneño Band of Mission Indians - Acjachemen Nation – Belardes stated that the project is located within the tribe's territory, and is sensitive area to the tribe and request Native American monitoring during ground disturbance. The Soboba Band of Luiseno indicated they would defer to tribes closer to the project. Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians also indicated that Laguna Beach is outside of the tribe's area and that they have no comment on the project.

The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. The CHRIS records showed that while a previous regional survey located four prehistoric camp sites surrounding the project boundary, none were located within the project itself (see **Section 4.1.1**). Construction work at the time of their discovery and since then would have disturbed or destroyed those sites. However, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material. A total of seven historic properties identified on the BERD inventory are within view of the project APE, but there will be no direct effect resulting from the project development to these properties.

The results of the pedestrian assessment indicate no impacts to prehistoric or historical resources are anticipated during project construction. The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. Therefore, it is not recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted during subsurface ground construction work.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt in that area and the Orange County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

Map 1
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Laguna Beach High School and Community Pool Modernization

Regional Location

Legend

- Project Location
- County Boundary

Scale: 1:633,600

N

0 5 10 Miles

0 5.5 11 Kilometers

Map 2
PROJECT STUDY AREA



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: \\gissvr\GIS\Projects\7265_LagunaBeachUSD_JSMND\MXD\7265_LBUSD_3_0_Project_Location_2024_03_15.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community, UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2024. March 15, 2024

Scale: 1:960

N

0 40 80 Feet

0 10 20 Meters

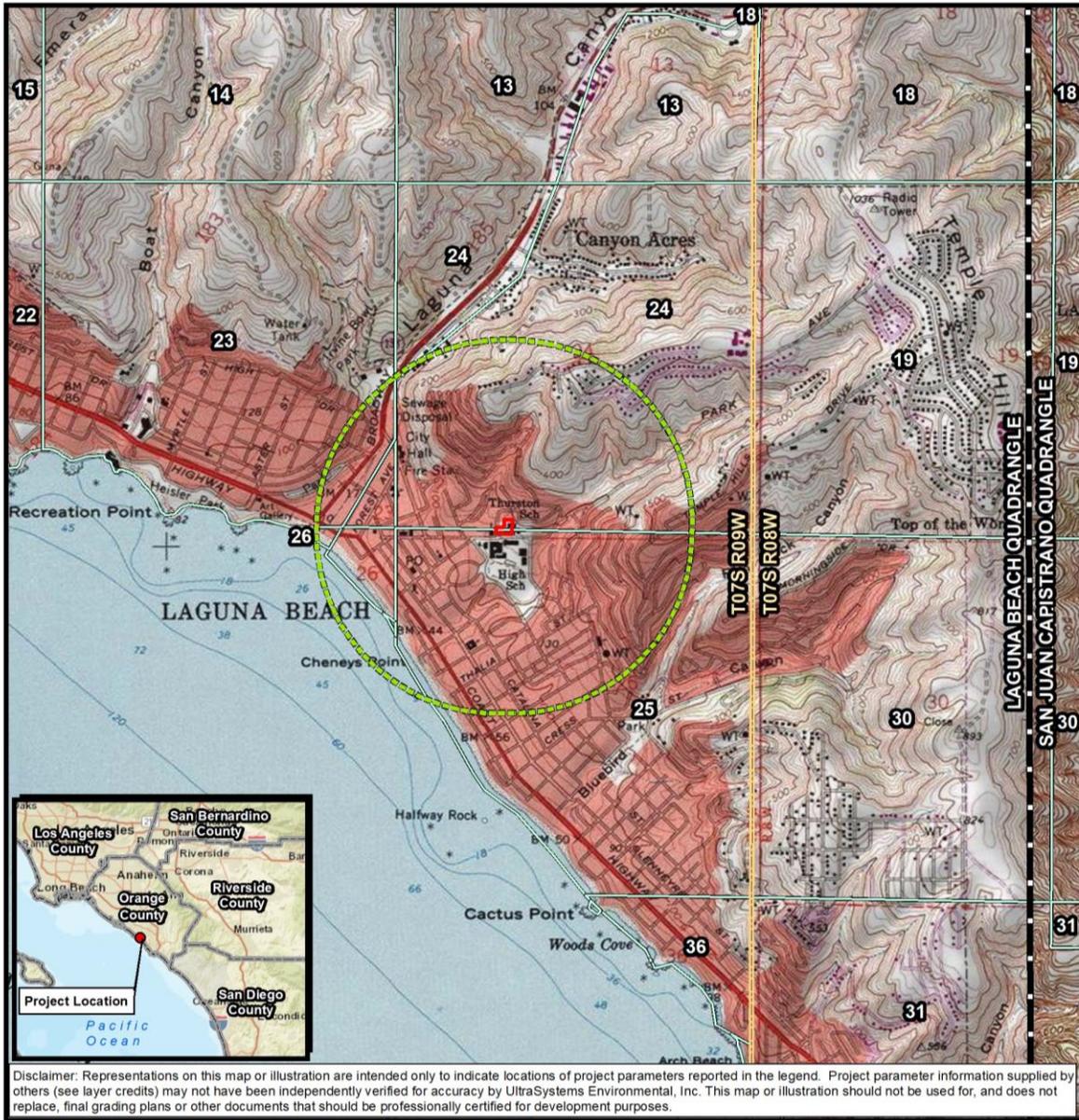
Legend

Project Boundary

**Laguna Beach High School
and Community Pool Modernization**

Project Location

Map 3 USGS TOPO MAP OF PROJECT STUDY AREA



March 15, 2024

Scale: 1:24,000

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Quadrangle Boundary
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

Laguna Beach High School and Community Pool Modernization

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: Laguna Beach
 Township: 7S Range: 9W
 Sections: 24, 25

ATTACHMENT B
PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society of California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013–2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and

the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and

all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Assistant Project Archaeologist

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Ms. Doukakis has over 12 years of experience as an archaeologist in California. She has conducted pedestrian archaeological survey, test and full scale excavations, archaeological monitoring, laboratory curation of archaeological materials to comply with state and federal historic preservation laws in Southern California and abroad. Ms. Doukakis has authored a number of Phase I, II, and III, ISMND, ICRMP, FCC form, EIR documents and project proposals. She has extensive experience with the California Historical Resources Information System as well as conducting paleontology record searches and the Native American Heritage Commission in conducting record searches and consulting with Native American groups. Ms. Doukakis is proficient at project management and project scheduling for large and small-scale projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project, directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published

in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Rodrigo Jacobo, MA, BA

Historian/ Cultural Resources Specialist



Years of Experience

10

Years with Firm

>1

Education

- Bachelor's Degree in History, with an emphasis on Latin American Studies from the University of California, San Diego
- Master's Degree in History, with an emphasis on Latin America/US History from National University
- Online Teaching Certificate in General Education from Palomar College.

Areas of Expertise

- Word
- Excel
- PowerPoint
- Bilingual: Fluent in Spanish

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Rodrigo Jacobo has worked as an academic research historian since 2013 and as an adjunct professor of history since 2017. As both a research historian and adjunct professor he specialized not only in history but also ethnic and cultural studies. He has extensive expertise in the application of research methods and analysis, qualitative and quantitative, as well as the utilization of archival records and primary sources. He has worked with other historians and professionals to compile and compose historical reports, monographs and historiographies. In addition to his historical and research skills, he is also a well-spoken public speaker, a skill he mastered as an academic. He holds a BA from the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and an MA from National University (NU) in history.

ULTRASYSTEMS PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Kaizer Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands, California, San Bernardino County, CA; 2023

The Project consists of the expansion of the existing Kaiser Permanente Redlands Medical Offices site in multiple phases – the first phase is a new 4-story Medical Office Building/Ambulatory Services Center; the second phase is a 7-story hospital; the third phase is a 4-story Medical Office Buildings; the fourth phase will be an addition to the hospital. UltraSystems conducted a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources. The project site is 36.5 acres in area. This is located in northeast Redlands, *Redlands, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 03 W, T 01 N, in the NE ¼ of Section 19. The subject property was vacant.

Mr. Jacobo conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 with Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report. UEI Project 7214.

Fontana Civic Center Expansion Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA; 2023

The proposed project includes the construction of a new City Hall and a new Annex Building with minor landscaping improvements. The project boundary covers an area of approximately 10 acres. Currently the site is occupied by the current City Hall and an annex building on a landscaped and hardscape parcel. This is located in central Fontana Redlands, *Fontana, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 06 W, T 01 N, in the NW ¼ of Section 18. The subject property is occupied by the current City Hall campus.

Mr. Jacobo conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 with Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report. UEI Project 7230.

SELECT HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE

Adjunct History Professor, Palomar College; August 2017 to Ongoing

Currently teaching history at Palomar College, instructing on the following courses: US History, World History, Western Civilization, Chicano Studies, History of the Americas (Latin American Studies). He has taught these courses in both in-classroom and online settings. This demonstrates his expertise in a wide range of historical fields. These classes have been taught using the Blackboard and Canvas platforms. Furthermore, through his time in the

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-4355

Telephone: 949.788.4900
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Rodrigo Jacobo



classroom, he has gathered more than adequate experience working with students and their many needs, which has allowed him to adapt to a variety of individuals, while exposing him to a wide range of learning skills. Finally, through his experiences as a professor he has gained invaluable knowledge about the means to conduct a class, how to prepare and give lectures, how to grade assignments, how to prepare for a class, to understand the learning capabilities of students and, most importantly how to engage students intellectually. He has worked with students of all backgrounds and learning abilities, as well different age groups, from high school students to older adults. Other duties: Participate in curriculum development of transfer courses; Serve with full-time Humanities faculty as resource staff in the History Department for part-time faculty and for the college at large; Participate in Humanities Program responsibilities including, but not limited to, program development and review, Student Learning Outcomes assessment and review, and course coordination; serve on college-wide committees and work with other university departments and community partners to improve student success; maintain professional currency in the field of history.

Research Historian, Palomar College/Free Agent; August 2013 to Ongoing

Currently assisting a variety of professors in their studies and/or research at Palomar College, San Diego County. Mr. Jacobo has assisted in conducting both qualitative and quantitative research, ex. archival research, but also statistical research. This roll has allowed him to further develop his knowledge and expertise in the fields of history and historical research. Being a research historian has allowed him to gain much knowledge and insight into how to conduct research dealing with anything historical in nature. This position has left Mr. Jacobo with research skills that are multi-disciplinary. Also, as a Research Assistant he has specific duties that include data organization and management, data analysis, interpretation, and discussion of results with research teams and/or professors, auditing data quality, preparation of draft documents and presentations, interacting with professors/researchers, coordinating research staff, monitoring project budgets and timelines, and other research support as needed. Lastly, this work has allowed him to develop strong interpersonal skills, strong oral and written communication skills, strong quantitative and qualitative analysis skills and a strong grounding in research methodology, and the ability to work in a team environment. Other duties: Having expert level understanding of the historical method of research and inquiry, including the ability to conduct basic historical research, speak and write effectively, keep necessary records and prepare reports, and be highly analytical. Also, being able to and having the knowledge of to access data bases and archival holdings for the purpose of conducting research.

History Instructor, Idyllwild Arts Academy; August 2021 to May 2023

Mr. Jacobo worked as a history instructor at the international boarding school, Idyllwild Arts Academy. He taught sophomores, juniors, and seniors in the subjects of World History and US History. He also taught Latin American History and History of World Revolutions, courses that he created. IAA is an international school making it a very diverse environment. Working in this environment allowed him to interact with students of all walks of life and origin. He had the responsibility of teaching these many subjects and carrying out the duties that came with the job, such as giving classes, grading homework and tests and taking part in faculty meetings to collaborate. Such experience includes the ability to develop and implement equity minded classroom pedagogy and initiatives to improve student success and close equity gaps. Other duties included: Possessing an expert level understanding of the historical method of research and inquiry, including the ability to conduct basic historical research, speak and write effectively, maintain necessary records and prepare reports, and be highly analytical; have excellent public speaking skills, and be highly adaptable to situations to take effective action.

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RECORDS

SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS



March 15, 2024

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory for the proposed Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7265.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Laguna Beach Unified School District to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project (Project). The Project consists of a proposed modernization of the existing pool complex at Laguna Beach High School, in the city of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American contact list of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The Proposed Project will constitute substantial upgrades to this existing pool facility. This pool complex currently hosts year-round water polo training and swim team coaching programs. Laguna Beach High School also uses the pool for their swim and water polo team practices and events. The pool currently has ten 25-yard lap lanes with an attached shallow kids' pool. Improvements of this pool modernization project are an upgrade of the facility to provide a multi-sport, 50-meter swimming pool that can support not only the high school but also serve community uses as well. The project would include demolition, excavation, grading, drainage, and construction to lower the existing pool deck elevation by approximately five feet and elongate the pool within its current configuration. The existing pool support building would also be reconstructed on the west side of the pool and extend out into the current parking lot area. Proposed site work would modify the existing retaining walls and walkways to maintain pedestrian circulation and implement the proposed pool design features. The proposed pool layout is to accommodate a wide range of activities ranging from competition to community recreational use.

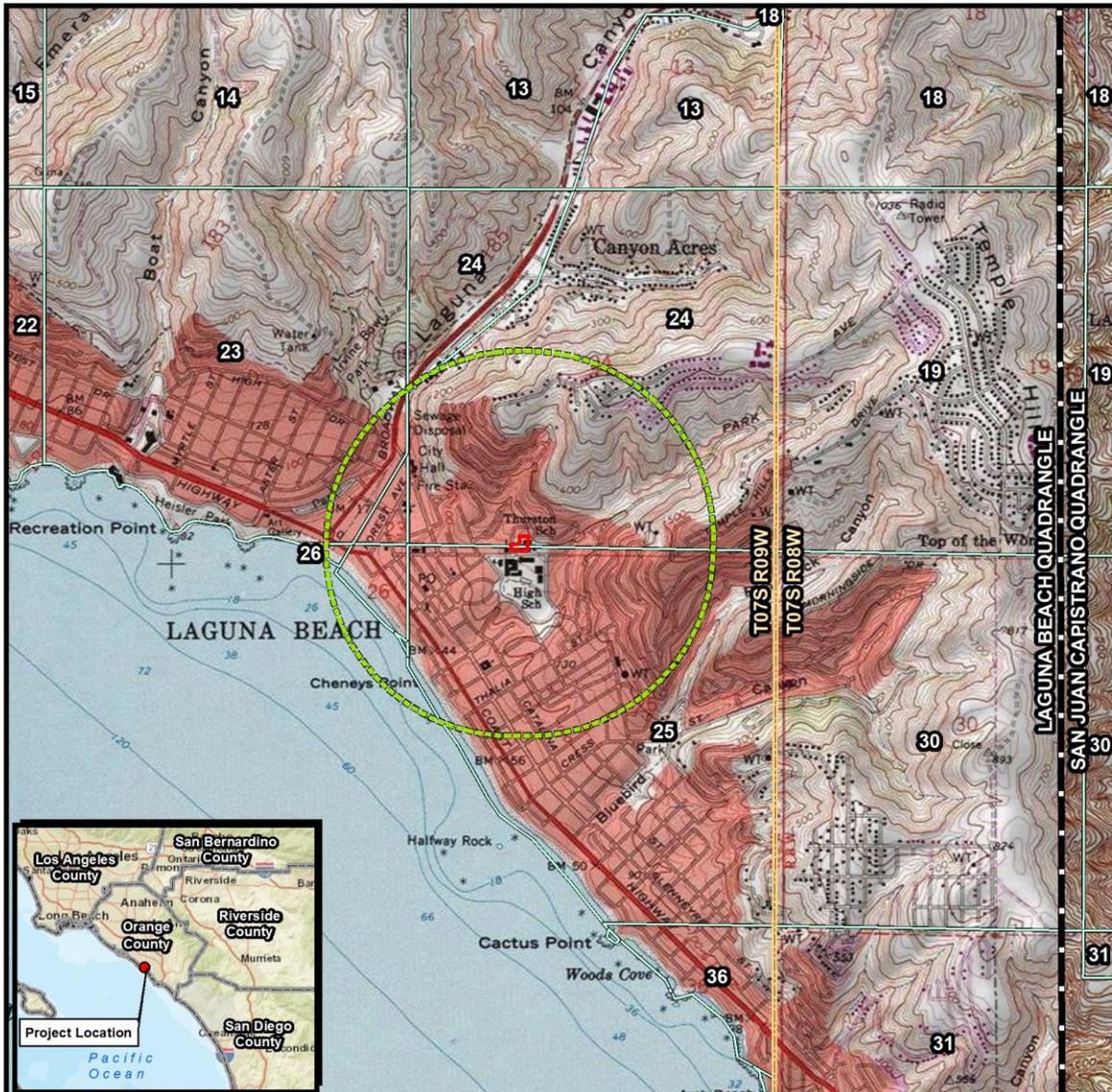
The Project is located in the central portion of the city of Laguna Beach, and is specifically located at 670 Park Avenue, at the corner of Park Avenue and Manzanita Drive. This may be seen on the *Laguna Beach, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 09 West, Township 07 South, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24 and in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25. The subject property is surrounded by the Laguna Beach High School across Park Avenue to the south, and in all other directions by single-family residences. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com
Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: \\GIS\vr\gis\Projects\7265_LagunaBeachUSD_ISMND\MXDs\7265_LBUSD_4_5_Topo_2024_03_15.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, California Department of Conservation, 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2024. March 15, 2024

Scale: 1:24,000

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Quadrangle Boundary
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

**Laguna Beach High School
and Community Pool Modernization**

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: Laguna Beach
Township: 7S Range: 9W
Sections: 24, 25



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 4, 2024

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems Environmental

Via Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

Re: Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project, Orange County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Paumotu-Yuim Band of
Luiseño Indians

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

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

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission
 Native American Contact List
 Orange County
 4/12/24

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P. O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielinoindians.org	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Svindall Martinez, Secretary	P. O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielinoindians.org	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P. O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	OT Tribal Council@aol.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Good, Chairperson	105 1/2 Judge John Aliso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgood@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Marsten, Cultural Resource Administrator	P. O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-4761		christina.marsten@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Doname, Chairperson	P. O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-4417	(562) 761-4417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P. O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-4351		tongvatr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanoven Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		chavez1956net@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	N	Sonia Johnston, Chairperson	P. O. Box 25828 Santa Ana, CA, 92799			soniajohnston@stcglobal.net	Juaneño	Orange, Riverside, San Diego
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Aqachamen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaemalan@gmail.com	Juaneño	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Aqachamen Nation SIA	N	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THP O	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		junian.charveman@gmail.com	Juaneño	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Noema Cortez, Chairperson	22000 Highway 76 Puma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-3771			Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THP O	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		onejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Sheela O'Laughlin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Puma Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	P. O. Box 369 Puma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-1289	(760) 742-3422	benneacalco@aol.com	Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P. O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	lsrau@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Isalah Vivanco, Chairperson	P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 654-5544	(951) 654-4198	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ordoñez, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jortiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

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.

Record Report

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project, Orange County.



April 8, 2024

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory for the proposed Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7265.

Chairperson Aguilar,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Laguna Beach Unified School District to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project (Project). The Project consists of a proposed modernization of the existing pool complex at Laguna Beach High School, in the city of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The Proposed Project will constitute substantial upgrades to this existing pool facility. Laguna Beach High School uses the pool complex for their swim and water polo team practices and events. The pool currently has ten 25-yard lap lanes with an attached shallow kids' pool. This pool modernization project will upgrade the facility to provide a multi-sport, 50-meter swimming pool that can support not only the high school but also serve community uses. The project would include demolition, excavation, grading, drainage, and construction to lower the existing pool deck elevation by approximately five feet and elongate the pool within its current configuration. The existing pool support building would be reconstructed on the west side of the pool and extend out into the current parking lot area. Proposed site work would modify the existing retaining walls and walkways to maintain pedestrian circulation and implement the proposed pool design features. The proposed pool layout is to accommodate activities ranging from competition to community recreational use.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 4, 2024, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 positive. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians.

The Project is located in the central portion of the city of Laguna Beach, and is specifically located at 670 Park Avenue, at the corner of Park Avenue and Manzanita Drive. This may be seen on the *Laguna Beach, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 09 West, Township 07 South, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 24 and in the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 25. The subject property is surrounded by the Laguna Beach High School across Park Avenue to the south and east, and by single-family residences to the north and west. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your assistance.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

**Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project , Orange County, California.
[UltraSystems #7265]
Native American Contact Log**

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	N/A	March 15, 2024, April 4, 2024	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. There was a response from Mr. Green on April 4, 2024 stating positive findings in the Sacred Lands File and providing a list of 20 local tribal contacts.
Andrew Salas	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. An email response was received from Admin Specialist Brandy Salas on April 8, 2024 requesting the lead agencies contact information. This was provided on April 9, 2024. On May 7, 2024, the tribe's Admin Specialist requested the lead agencies contact information again. Mr. O'Neil responded on May 7, 2024 that the lead agency is the school district and that they have let us know that Ms. Salas has already been in contact with them on April 24 and 25 of 2024.
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. See the email correspondence for Andrew Salas above.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva a San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. There was no answer; no message was left as the Voicemail was full. There has been no response to date.
Christina Conley, Cultural	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Resource Administrator	California Tribal Council				was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. The phonenumber was disconnected. There has been no response to date.
Sonia Johnston, Chairperson	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	No number provided	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. The letter was returned to the UltraSystems Office on April 17, 2024. No phone call was made as no phone number was provided. There has been no response to date.
Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians - Acjachemen Nation-Belardes	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was April 8, 2024. An email response was received on June 26, 2024 from Ms. Perry indicating that the project is located within the tribes territory, and is sensitive area to the tribe. The project site is located within a half mile of several areas of concern. She requested to consult on this project and recommends Native American monitoring during ground disturbance.
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians -	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
	Acjachemen Nation 84A				was made September 12, 2024. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Norma Contreras, Chairperson	La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	April 8, 2024	No email address provided.	September 12, 2024	Letter describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. The tribal receptionist indicated that the Chairperson has been replaced by Wendy Schlater and to contact her by email. An email was sent on September 13, 2024. An automatic undeliverable reply was received. The tribal office was called again to verify the email address and the tribal receptionist indicated that it was correct. There has been no response to date.
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	Pala Band of Mission Indians	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	Pala Band of Mission Indians	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. The tribal receptionist indicated that she can provide an answer on this. She indicated that Laguna Beach is outside of the tribes area and that they have no comment on the project.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. See response from Joseph Ontiveros below.
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. See response from Joseph Ontiveros below.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	April 8, 2024	April 8, 2024	September 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent April 8, 2024. A phone call was made September 12, 2024. Mr. Ontiveros indicated that the tribe would defer to Juaneño groups in that area.

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Monday, April 8, 2024 3:34 PM
To: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Re: Project 7265 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California

Hello Megan

Thank you for your email. Can you please provide the lead agencies contact information?

Than you

Brandy Salas
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

On Tue, Apr 9, 2024 at 11:04 AM Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com> wrote:

Good morning Brandy,

The lead agency would be the Laguna Beach Unified School District. See their contact information below.

Ryan Zajda, Director of Facilities

Laguna Beach Unified School District

550 Blumont Street

Laguna Beach, CA 92551

(949) 497-7700 ext. 5213

rzajda@lbusd.org

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis | Assistant Project Archaeologist | M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901

Cell 310.850.8127

From: [Gabrieleno Administration](#)
To: [Megan Black](#)
Subject: Re: Project 7265 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California
Date: Tuesday, April 9, 2024 12:29:38 PM
Attachments: [image001.ipa](#)

Thank you Megan

Brandy Salas
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleno culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleno who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleno are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized—the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleno, the community simply would not have survived."

From: Joyce Perry <kaamalam@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2024 1:32 PM
To: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Steve Oneil <sonail@ultrasystems.com>; Rodrigo Jacobo <rjacob@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Re: Project 7265 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California

Good Afternoon,

I am responding on behalf of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation-Belardes to your letter regarding Project 7265 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project, Laguna Beach. This project is located within our territory, and a sensitive area to our tribe. The project site is located within a half mile of several areas of concern to our tribe. We wish to consult on this project as it moves forward and our preliminary recommendation is for native monitoring during ground disturbance.

Thank you and we look forward to hearing from you.

Joyce Stanfield Perry

Húu'uni 'óomaqati yáamaqati- Teach peace



Payomkawichum Kaamalam - President

kaamalam.com

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation

Cultural Resource Director

From: [Joyce Perry](#)
To: [Steve Oneil](#)
Cc: [Megan Black](#)
Subject: Re: Project 7265 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California
Date: Thursday, September 12, 2024 3:28:16 PM
Attachments: [image004.jpg](#)
[image003.jpg](#)

Thank you for the update.

On Thu, Sep 12, 2024 at 3:10 PM Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com> wrote:

Greetings Joyce,

I trust you and all are doing well. I realize there has been this delay in responding to your reply about the Laguna Beach High School pool project. Shortly before your reply the project was placed on hold and all aspects were shut down. Just this week we can return to segments such as tribal outreach.

Regarding AB 52 consultation, that will be conducted by the Lead Agency, the Laguna Beach Unified School District. While I expect the Juaneño Band – Belardes is on their contact list, I will forward your email to them so they know to include the Band. They will include you when they initiate consultation, which I expect will be some weeks or even months off.

In the meantime your response here will be included on the cultural resources report under preparation.

Best regards,

Steve

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

[16431 Scientific Way](#)

[Irvine, CA 92618](#)
Office, [949.788.4900](#) ext. 276

From: [Joyce Perry](#)
To: [Steve Oneil](#)
Cc: [Megan Black](#)
Subject: Re: Project 7265 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Laguna Beach High School Pool Modernization Project, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California
Date: Thursday, September 12, 2024 3:28:16 PM
Attachments: [image004.jpg](#)
[image003.jpg](#)

Thank you for the update.

ATTACHMENT D
CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

7265 Laguna Beach HS Pool

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-00512		1935	Romero, John B.	Orange County, California, Indian Campsites		30-000001, 30-000002, 30-000003, 30-000004, 30-000005, 30-000006, 30-000007, 30-000008, 30-000009, 30-000010, 30-000011, 30-000012, 30-000013, 30-000014, 30-000015, 30-000016, 30-000017, 30-000018, 30-000019, 30-000020, 30-000021, 30-000022, 30-000023, 30-000024, 30-000025, 30-000026, 30-000027, 30-000028, 30-000029, 30-000030, 30-000280
OR-00527		1936	Unknown	Laguna Excavations, Moro Canyon Site, Heil Site		30-000109, 30-000280, 30-000281, 30-000283, 30-000285
OR-00612		1981	Magalouis, Nicholas M.	Archaeological Report: CA-ORA-775 Specific Location: 250 and 260 Saint Ann's Drive Laguna Beach, California	Interdisciplinary Research Group	30-000775
OR-00620		1981	Weisboro, Jill	Cultural Resource Survey of the Irvine Bowl Park Site	LSA Associates, Inc.	30-001000, 30-001001
OR-01926		1977	Ezell, Paul H. and Carrico, Richard L.	Archaeological Survey Report of Aliso Water Management Agency Project Committees 7, 11-A and 15	Westec Service, Inc.	30-000009, 30-000074, 30-000109, 30-000280, 30-000281, 30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000334, 30-000335, 30-000576, 30-000577, 30-000578, 30-000583, 30-000596, 30-001683
OR-02545		2002	Ferguson, Charles and McKenna, Jeanette A.	Cultural Resources Investigation and Historic Property Survey for the Proposed Community Senior Center on Third Street, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	McKenna et al.	30-158304, 30-158305, 30-158306, 30-158307, 30-158308, 30-177625, 30-177626, 30-177627
OR-02815		2002	Shepard, Richard S.	Historic Property Survey Report for the Laguna Beach Urban Runoff Diversion Project Laguna Beach, Orange County California	Chambers Group, Inc.	19-000755
OR-03441	Cellular -	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Wireless Candidate Lsanca097 (Laguna Beach), 625 1/2 Park Avenue, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	30-000005, 30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000457, 30-000578, 30-000775, 30-000790
OR-03504		2007	Tibbet, Casey	Historic Building Assessment, Heisler Building 400-424 South Coast Highway, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Report List

7265 Laguna Beach HS Pool

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-03569		2008	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Historic Building Study: Residence at 580 Oak Street, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	CRM Tech	30-158048
OR-03884		2009	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Cultural Resources Assessment and Brief History of the Bainer Residence at 625 Seaview Street in the City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	McKenna et al.	30-158068
OR-03937		2010	Daly, Pamela and Patrick Maxon	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report, Noppenberger Work/Live Development Project in Laguna Beach	BonTerra Consulting	30-000005, 30-000007, 30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000457, 30-000576, 30-000577, 30-000578, 30-000775, 30-000790, 30-000791, 30-001000, 30-001001, 30-001683, 30-158048, 30-158068, 30-177043
OR-04179		2008	unknown	Laguna Beach Historic Resources Inventory	City of Laguna Beach	30-157939
OR-04449		2014	Bonner, Diane, Wills, Carrie, and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02251A (CM251 Benson) 465 Forest Avenue, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	EAS	30-000005, 30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000578, 30-000790, 30-001000, 30-001001, 30-159468, 30-177540
OR-04449A		2014	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02251A (CM251 Benson) 465 Forest Avenue, Laguna Beach, Orange County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	
OR-04558		2014	Supernowicz, Dana E.	ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION STUDY OF THE ST. CATHERINE OF SIENA PARISH PROJECT, AT&T MOBILITY SITE NO. OC0410, 990 TEMPLE TERRACE, LAGUNA BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92651	Historic Resource Associates	

ATTACHMENT E

National Register of Historic Places

Built Environmental Resource Directory

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	St Number	St Name	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
30-158299	37664		415	2ND AVE	3D	1928
30-158300	37665		306	3RD AVE	7N	
30-158310	37675		326	3RD AVE	5D2	1937
30-158301	37666		349	3RD AVE	5D2	1922
30-158302	37667		350	3RD AVE	5D2	1919
30-158303	37668		359	3RD AVE	5D2	1914
30-158304	37669		368	3RD AVE	5D2	1921
30-158305	37670		374	3RD AVE	5D2	1920
30-158306	37671		386	3RD AVE	5D2	1918
30-158307	37672	390	390	3RD AVE	5D2	1923
30-158308	37673		394	3RD AVE	5D2	1921
30-158309	37674		398	3RD AVE	5D2	1921
30-158232	37597		457	3RD AVE	5D2	1920
30-158233	37598		468	3RD AVE	5D2	1923
30-158058	37423		305	ANITA ST	5D2	1926
30-158059	37424		380	ANITA ST	5D2	1928
30-158060	37425		416	ANITA ST	5D2	1927
30-158061	37426		505	ANITA ST	5D2	1932
30-158062	37427		510	ANITA ST	5D2	1929
30-158063	37428		527	ANITA ST	5D2	1927
30-158064	37429		533	ANITA ST	5D2	1930
30-158065	37430		543	ANITA ST	5D2	1930
30-158066	37431		560	ANITA ST	5D2	1926
30-158091	37456		411	Arroyo Chico	3S	1884
30-158255	37620		410	BLUMONT ST	5D2	1929
30-158256	37621		471	BLUMONT ST	5D2	1922
30-158034	37399		1215	BRANGWYN WY	5D2	1937
30-158262	37627	LAGUNA BEACH MOTORS CO, SWENSONS ICE CREAM	217	BROADWAY	5D2	1935
30-158263	37628	POST OFFICE	298	BROADWAY	5D2	1938
30-158264	37629		496	BROADWAY	5D2	1935

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	St Number	St Name	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
30-158202	37567	TEMPLE HILLS NEIGHBORHOOD		CANYON VIEW DR	5D2	1926
30-158171	37536	ARCH BEACH, LUGUNA-SOUTH		CATALINA ST	5D2	1909
30-158132	37497		1035	CATALINA ST	5D2	1920
30-158133	37498		1045	CATALINA ST	5D2	1929
30-158134	37499		1067	CATALINA ST	5D2	1920
30-158208	37573		654	CATALINA ST	5D2	1930
30-158127	37492	THOMAS HARPER HOUSE	820	CATALINA ST	3S	1929
30-158128	37493		939	CATALINA ST	5D2	1928
30-158129	37494		951	CATALINA ST	5D2	1928
30-158130	37495		960	CATALINA ST	5D2	1926
30-158131	37496		971	CATALINA ST	5D2	1928
30-158399	37764		125	CEDAR WY	5D2	1925
30-158092	37457	REGINALD ENDWOOD HOUSE	339	CLEO ST	3S	1932
30-158213	37578	EL MIRADOR TRACT, EL BOSQUE ST NEIGHBORHOOD		EL BOSQUE ST	5S2	1931
30-158203	37568		400	EL BOSQUE ST	5D2	1931
30-158204	37569		441	EL BOSQUE ST	5D2	1931
30-158205	37570		455	EL BOSQUE ST	5D2	1932
30-158206	37571		475	EL BOSQUE ST	5D2	1932
30-158209	37574		405	EL CAMINO DEL MAR	5D2	1940
30-158210	37575		417	EL CAMINO DEL MAR	5D2	1932
30-158211	37576		420	EL CAMINO DEL MAR	5D2	1940

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	St Number	St Name	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
30-158212	37577		494	EL CAMINO DEL MAR	5D2	1940
30-158313	37678	DOWNTOWN LAGUNA BEACH		FOREST AVE	5D2	1914
30-158276	37641	THOMPSON BUILDING	228	FOREST AVE	5D2	1946
30-158277	37642	BLUE & WHITE GROCERY & MARKET, FOREST MARKET	230	FOREST AVE	5D2	1923
30-158278	37643		234	FOREST AVE	5D2	1928
30-158279	37644		241	FOREST AVE	5D2	1928
30-158280	37645		245	FOREST AVE	5D2	1928
30-158281	37646		255	FOREST AVE	5D2	1928
30-158282	37647		269	FOREST AVE	5D2	1926
30-158283	37648		280	FOREST AVE	5D2	1917
30-158284	37649		292	FOREST AVE	5D2	1940
30-158285	37650		302	FOREST AVE	5D2	1935
30-158286	37651		305	FOREST AVE	3S	1927
30-158287	37652		326	FOREST AVE	5D2	1916
30-158288	37653		384	FOREST AVE	3S	1919
30-158289	37654		439	FOREST AVE	5D2	1925
30-158290	37655		477	FOREST AVE	5D2	1930
30-158291	37656		501	FOREST AVE	5D2	1931
30-158292	37657		505	FOREST AVE	5D2	1951
30-158294	37659		521	FOREST AVE	5D2	1935
30-158097	37462		1086	GLENNEYRE ST	5D2	1929
30-158098	37463		1094	GLENNEYRE ST	5D2	1928
30-158311	37676		412	GLENNEYRE ST	3S	1897
30-158312	37677		424	GLENNEYRE ST	3S	1930
30-158093	37458		655	GLENNEYRE ST	5D2	1921

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	St Number	St Name	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
30-158094	37459		667	GLENNEYRE ST	5D2	1918
30-158095	37460		684	GLENNEYRE ST	5D2	1931
30-158096	37461		950	GLENNEYRE ST	5D2	1930
30-158082	37447		422	GRACELAND DR	5D2	1930
30-158083	37448		444	GRACELAND DR	5D2	1924
30-158086	37451		500	GRACELAND DR	5D2	1910
30-158084	37449		539	GRACELAND DR	5D2	1924
30-158085	37450	OLD ART GALLERY	571	GRACELAND DR	3S	1981
30-158405	37770		126	HIGH DR	5D2	1920
30-158254	37619		435	HILLEDGE DR	5D2	1929
30-158252	37617		815	LA VISTA DR	5D2	1930
30-158253	37618	ALTA MIRA	825	LA VISTA DR	5D2	1933
30-158216	37581		264	LEGION ST	5D2	1925
30-158222	37587	SCHOOLHOUSE, LEGION HALL	384	LEGION ST	7N	1908
30-158223	37588		410	LEGION ST	5D2	1934
30-158049	37414		501	Lombardy Ln	5D2	1927
30-158050	37415		505	Lombardy Ln	5D2	1927
30-158051	37416		527	Lombardy Ln	5D2	1930
30-158052	37417		533	Lombardy Ln	5D2	1927
30-158053	37418		577	Lombardy Ln	5D2	1928
30-158054	37419		585	Lombardy Ln	5D2	1927
30-158055	37420		597	Lombardy Ln	5D2	1927
30-158056	37421		665	Lombardy Ln	5D2	1936
30-158057	37422		685	Lombardy Ln	5D2	1934
30-158207	37572		400	LOS ROBLES	5D2	1930
30-158261	37626	MANZANITA NEIGHBORHOOD		MANZANITA DR	5D2	1925

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	St Number	St Name	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
30-158243	37608		721	MANZANITA DR	5D2	1932
30-158244	37609		731	MANZANITA DR	5D2	1925
30-158245	37610		732	MANZANITA DR	5D2	1930
30-158246	37611	CLAUDE BRONNER HOME, ANNELIESE'S PRESCHOOL	758	MANZANITA DR	3D	1927
30-158247	37612		769	MANZANITA DR	5D2	1925
30-158248	37613		780	MANZANITA DR	5D2	1932
30-158249	37614		787	MANZANITA DR	5D2	1930
30-158250	37615		790	MANZANITA DR	5D2	1930
30-158251	37616		791	MANZANITA DR	5D2	1925
30-158295	37660		347	MERMAID ST	5D2	1920
30-158296	37661		357	MERMAID ST	5D2	1921
30-158297	37662		393	MERMAID ST	5D2	1929
30-158298	37663		407	MERMAID ST	5D2	1926
30-158037	37402		387	OAK ST	5D2	1928
30-158038	37403		445	OAK ST	5D2	1921
30-158039	37404		469	OAK ST	5D2	1921
30-158040	37405		473	OAK ST	5D2	1939
30-158041	37406		500	OAK ST	5D2	1939
30-158042	37407		511	OAK ST	5D2	1924
30-158043	37408		513	OAK ST	5D2	1925
30-158044	37409		532	OAK ST	5D2	1925
30-158045	37410		541	OAK ST	5D2	1922
30-158046	37411		554	OAK ST	5D2	1931
30-158047	37412		577	OAK ST	5D2	1937
30-158048	37413		580	OAK ST	5D2	1927
30-158265	37630	MARINE CAFE, MARINE ROOM	214	OCEAN AVE	5D2	1935
30-158266	37631		278	OCEAN AVE	5D2	1920

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	St Number	St Name	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
30-158267	37632		312	OCEAN AVE	5D2	1920
30-158268	37633		398	OCEAN AVE	5D2	1926
30-158269	37634		404	OCEAN AVE	5D2	1920
30-158270	37635		418	OCEAN AVE	5D2	1920
30-158271	37636		419	OCEAN AVE	5D2	1920
30-158272	37637		432	OCEAN AVE	5D2	1940
30-158273	37638		442	OCEAN AVE	5D2	1930
30-158274	37639		479	OCEAN AVE	5D2	1925
30-158242	37607	PARK AVENUE NEIGHBORHOOD		PARK AVE	5D2	1907
30-158275	37640	RANKINS DRUG STORE, PARK FOREST PHARMACY	202	PARK AVE	5D2	1937
30-158224	37589		363	PARK AVE	5D2	1923
30-158225	37590		421	PARK AVE	5D2	1923
30-158226	37591	ST FRANCIS BY THE SEA AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	430	PARK AVE	1S	1933
30-158227	37592		431	PARK AVE	5D2	1926
30-158228	37593		441	PARK AVE	5D2	1926
30-158229	37594		481	PARK AVE	5D2	1935
30-158230	37595		504	PARK AVE	5D2	1912
30-158231	37596		524	PARK AVE	5D2	1907
	167961		625	PARK AVE	2S2	1934
30-158221	37586	RAMONA WAY		RAMONA WY	5S2	1919
30-158214	37579		564	RAMONA WY	5D2	1926
30-158215	37580		580	RAMONA WY	5D2	1935
30-158217	37582		616	RAMONA WY	5D2	1935
30-158218	37583		626	RAMONA WY	5D2	1922
30-158219	37584		652	RAMONA WY	5D2	1925
30-158220	37585		658	RAMONA WY	5D2	1922
30-158234	37599		515	REED ST	5D2	1926
30-158235	37600		539	REED ST	5D2	1926

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	St Number	St Name	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
30-161950	76566	STINSON COTTAGE	0	S COAST HWY	1D	
30-158067	37432		615	SEAVIEW ST	5D2	1930
30-158068	37433		625	SEAVIEW ST	5D2	1931
30-157882	37247		619	SLEEPY HOLLOW DR	7N	1925
30-158438	37803	LAGUNA VISTA CAFE, COTTAGE RESTAURANT	308	SR 1 N	3S	1917
30-158439	37804		320	SR 1 N	5D2	1912
30-158440	37805		412	SR 1 N	5D2	1928
30-158441	37806	ALDEITA COURT	414	SR 1 N	5D2	1939
30-158442	37807	COUSE'S AUTOCOURT	427	SR 1 N	5D2	1930
30-158443	37808		434	SR 1 N	7N	1915
30-158444	37809		506	SR 1 N	5D2	1915
30-158445	37810		520	SR 1 N	5D2	1923
30-158446	37811		538	SR 1 N	5D2	1927
30-158447	37812		556	SR 1 N	5D2	1927
30-158448	37813	CHAMPION HOUSE	568	SR 1 N	5D2	1917
30-158449	37814		578	SR 1 N	5D2	1910
30-158450	37815		590	SR 1 N	5D2	1938
30-158451	37816		770	SR 1 N	5D2	1930
30-158452	37817		790	SR 1 N	5D2	1924
30-157866	37231	NEW LYNN THEATRE, SOUTH COAST THEATRE	162	SR 1 S	3S	1934
30-157867	37232		214	SR 1 S	5D2	1927
30-157869	37234	ISCH BUILDING	232	SR 1 S	3S	1927
30-157868	37233	BIRDS CAFE, WHITE HOUSE CAFE	300	SR 1 S	7N	1918
30-157870	37235		374	SR 1 S	5D2	1930

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	St Number	St Name	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
30-157871	37236	HEISLER BUILDING	400	SR 1 S	7N	1931
30-157872	37237		424	SR 1 S	5D2	1931
30-157873	37238	HOTEL LAGUNA	425	SR 1 S	2S3	1930
30-157874	37239		448	SR 1 S	5D2	1934
30-157875	37240		460	SR 1 S	5D2	1930
30-157876	37241		470	SR 1 S	5D2	1928
30-157877	37242		509	SR 1 S	5D2	1902
30-157878	37243		513	SR 1 S	5D2	1902
30-157879	37244		535	SR 1 S	5D2	1937
30-157880	37245		541	SR 1 S	3D	1887
30-157881	37246		629	SR 1 S	5D2	1930
30-157883	37248		650	SR 1 S	5D2	1914
30-157884	37249		656	SR 1 S	5D2	1925
30-157885	37250		658	SR 1 S	5D2	1917
30-157886	37251		664	SR 1 S	5D2	1931
30-157887	37252		703	SR 1 S	5D2	1924
30-157888	37253		729	SR 1 S	5D2	1930
30-157889	37254		779	SR 1 S	5D2	1917
30-157890	37255		797	SR 1 S	5D2	1921
30-157891	37256		826	SR 1 S	5D2	1924
30-157892	37257		845	SR 1 S	7N	1915
30-157894	37259		881	SR 1 S	5D2	1928
30-157895	37260		901	SR 1 S	3S	1936
30-157896	37261		947	SR 1 S	5D2	1924
30-157897	37262		961	SR 1 S	5D2	1923
30-157898	37263		967	SR 1 S	5D2	1924
30-157899	37264	LAGUNA BEACH FUNERAL HOME, RAY FAMILY MORTUARY	976	SR 1 S	3S	1929
30-158087	37452		241	ST ANNS DR	5D2	1925
30-158088	37453		251	ST ANNS DR	5D2	1930
30-158089	37454		410	ST ANNS DR	5D2	1926

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	St Number	St Name	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
30-158090	37455		495	ST ANNS DR	5D2	1929
30-158197	37562		685	ST ANNS DR	5D2	1922
30-158198	37563		729	ST ANNS DR	5D2	1929
30-158199	37564		761	ST ANNS DR	5D2	1927
30-158194	37559		1102	TEMPLE HILLS DR	5D2	1930
30-158195	37560		1284	TEMPLE HILLS DR	5D2	1930
30-158196	37561		1492	TEMPLE HILLS DR	5D2	1926
30-158190	37555		740	TEMPLE HILLS DR	5D2	1926
30-158191	37556		805	TEMPLE HILLS DR	5D2	1928
30-158192	37557		820	TEMPLE HILLS DR	5D2	1932
30-158193	37558		978	TEMPLE HILLS DR	5D2	1930
30-158169	37534	LOMBARDY LANE, THOMAS CUMMINGS MEMORIAL BEN		TEMPLE TERRACE	5D2	1945
30-158167	37532		200	TEMPLE TERRACE	5D2	
30-158168	37533	ST CATHERINE OF SIENA CATHOLIC CHURCH	990	TEMPLE TERRACE	5D2	1931
30-157893	37258		154	THALIA ST	5D2	1915
30-158069	37434		392	THALIA ST	5D2	1920
30-158070	37435		439	THALIA ST	5D2	1928
30-158071	37436		485	THALIA ST	5D2	1929
30-158072	37437		541	THALIA ST	5D2	1931
30-158073	37438		562	THALIA ST	5D2	1930
30-158074	37439		614	THALIA ST	5D2	1929

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	St Number	St Name	Evaluation Info	Construction Year(s)
30-158075	37440	SHEA APARTMENTS, HOTEL CALIFORNIA	615	THALIA ST	5D2	1921
30-158076	37441		616	THALIA ST	5D2	1929
30-158077	37442		621	THALIA ST	5D2	1909
30-158078	37443		639	THALIA ST	5D2	1929
30-158079	37444		683	THALIA ST	5D2	1931
30-158080	37445		684	THALIA ST	5D2	1931
30-158081	37446		711	THALIA ST	5D2	1931
30-158236	37601		535	THROUGH ST	5D2	1922
30-158237	37602		544	THROUGH ST	5D2	1930
30-158238	37603		545	THROUGH ST	5D2	1923
30-158239	37604		555	THROUGH ST	5D2	1924
30-158240	37605		556	THROUGH ST	5D2	1921
30-158241	37606		567	THROUGH ST	5D2	1907
30-158257	37622		631	VIRGINIA PARK DR	5D2	1926
30-158258	37623		639	VIRGINIA PARK DR	5D2	1928
30-158259	37624		640	VIRGINIA PARK DR	5D2	1929
30-158260	37625		680	VIRGINIA PARK DR	5D2	1936
30-158200	37565	TEMPLE HILLS NEIGHB HIST DIS	854	WENDT TERRACE	5D2	1932
30-158201	37566		860	WENDT TERRACE	5D2	1927