

4.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section of the EIR analyzes the potential environmental effects on cultural resources from implementation of the proposed plan. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects having historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural importance. The potential for impacts on archaeological resources and human burials, as well as potential project effects on paleontological resources are also considered. This section briefly describes the prehistoric and historic setting of the San Pedro Community Plan Area (CPA); discusses known cultural resources within the CPA and adjacent lands; provides the geologic setting of the CPA; and identifies the cultural and paleontological resource sensitivity of the CPA. Applicable federal, state, and local regulations are identified, followed by impact analysis and mitigation measures, where applicable, to reduce impacts on cultural and paleontological resources.

One comment letter addressing cultural resources was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) circulated for the proposed plan. The NAHC requested that impacts on cultural resources be analyzed, and provided a list of local Native American groups and organizations to contact regarding the presence or absence of cultural resources within the CPA.

Full reference-list entries for all cited materials are provided in Section 4.4.5 (References).

4.4.1 Environmental Setting

Cultural resources are frequently defined in terms of tangible materials attributed to a culture. These include districts, sites, structures, artifacts, and other evidence of human use considered important to a culture or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. Resources may be historical, archaeological, architectural, or archival in nature. Cultural resources may also consist of less tangible attributes, such as landscapes considered sacred to particular groups.

■ Prehistoric Setting

The San Pedro CPA lies within an archaeological region with some of the oldest dated finds in California. The earliest known archaeological sites found in the region are on the Channel Islands, a chain of eight islands located off the coast of Southern California. Arlington Springs Woman from Santa Rosa Island (one of the Channel Islands) is one of the earliest finds of human remains in North America. Her remains date to approximately 11,000 BCE. Daisy Cave on San Miguel Island (also a Channel Island) is another early site. The culture associated with these finds dating before 7000 BCE are most often associated with the Paleo Coastal Tradition. The people of this complex are typically characterized as highly mobile hunters and gatherers. Artifacts associated with this complex are well-formed, large leaf-shaped projectile points, crescents, engraving tools, choppers, pebble hammerstones, and various types of scrapers. What makes this complex differ from other early southern Californian complexes, such as the San Dieguito or Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, is its focus on near-shore subsistence resources, such as shellfish, more than on land animals.

■ Ethnographic Setting

At the time of Spanish contact in the late eighteenth century, the Tongva peoples, or Gabrielino, occupied the area that is now San Pedro. The Tongva received the name Gabrielinos from the Spanish, after their association with the San Gabriel Mission. Their territory included most of the San Fernando Valley and the Los Angeles Basin, inland as far as San Bernardino, and outward to the Pacific coast stretching from Topanga Canyon to north of Aliso Creek in modern Orange County. Also included in Gabrielino territory are the southern Channel Islands of San Clemente, Santa Catalina, and San Nicolas. This extensive territory encompassed several biotic zones, from the open and sheltered coast to the prairie, chaparral, and woodland settings of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana Mountain foothills.

Located in an area of extreme environmental diversity, large villages may have been permanent, with satellite villages utilized seasonally. Their living structures were large, domed, and circular thatched rooms that may have housed multiple families. Influenced by coastal and interior environmental settings, their material culture was quite elaborate and consisted of well-made wood, bone, stone, and shell items. Included among these was a hunting stick made to bring down numerous types of game. Early ethnographers viewed the Gabrielino as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers. The society exhibited ranked individuals who possessed a much higher level of economic power than unranked persons.

■ Historic Setting

Prior to the Spanish colonization of California, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his crew were the first Europeans to arrive at the San Pedro harbor in 1542. Cabrillo was a Portuguese explorer in the service of Spain, and he initially called the harbor “Bay of Smokes” because of the observable smoke rising from Tongva fires. Then, in 1602, Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaino arrived at the harbor, and renamed it San Pedro.

The Spanish colonization of California was achieved through a program of military-civilian-religious conquest. Under this system, soldiers secured areas for settlement by suppressing native and foreign resistance and established fortified structures (presidios) from which the colony would be governed. Civilians established towns (pueblos) and stock-grazing operations (ranchos) that supported the settlement and provided products for export. The missionary component of the colonization strategy was led by Spanish priests. Ultimately, four presidios and 21 missions were established in Spanish California between 1769 and 1821. In this area, the San Gabriel Mission was founded in 1771, the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, and the San Fernando Mission in 1797. The surrounding land, which was primarily used for pasturage, was split into large land grants and the population began to spread out from the missions.

In 1784, Juan Jose Dominguez was granted a grazing permit for 75,000 acres, encompassing present-day San Pedro, Redondo Beach, Compton, Gardena, Torrance, and Wilmington. This land became known as Rancho San Pedro, and was passed on to his nephew Cristobal Dominguez after his death in 1809. Soon after, Jose Dolores Sepulveda began ranching on a portion of Rancho San Pedro, beginning a feud between the Dominguez and Sepulveda families. In 1827, the dispute was settled when 32,000 acres of the western portion of the ranch, encompassing present-day Redondo Beach, Torrance, Carson, and

Wilmington, was granted to Sepulveda. Sepulveda renamed his portion of land the Rancho Los Palos Verdes, and this rancho was later subdivided on multiple occasions between 1874 and 1882.

During the period of subdivision of the rancho lands encompassing modern San Pedro, Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822, and California became a distant outpost of the Mexican Republic. Under a law adopted by the Mexican congress in 1833, the former mission lands were secularized and subdivided into land grants. Then, beginning in the early 1840s, Mexico's hold on California was threatened by the steady overland migration of American settlers into the region. War between the U.S. and Mexico commenced in May 1846, and the American victory over Mexico was formalized in February 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Under the Treaty, the United States acquired the present states of California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado from Mexico.

The transfer of lands from one country to another over the course of time had a dramatic impact on the San Pedro harbor activities. Under Spanish rule, direct foreign trade was prohibited at any port other than Monterey, and a single supply ship a year distributed supplies to the missions and pueblos. This was insufficient to meet the needs of an expanding population, and smuggling became prevalent. The high demand for goods also provided a lucrative business for Americans, who traded for sea otter pelts and cattle hides. Following Mexican independence, all California ports were opened to foreign trade. During the U.S. and Mexican War, American forces landed in San Pedro and took control of Los Angeles. In the Battle of Dominguez Ranch, which took place on Rancho San Pedro in late 1846, American soldiers were forced to retreat to their warship. Following the end of this war, Rancho San Pedro and Rancho Los Palos Verdes were granted as U.S. patents in 1858 and 1880 respectively, verifying the original land grants to the Dominguez and Sepulveda families.

The Southern Pacific Railroad (SPR) completed a rail line from San Francisco to Texas in 1876, which connected Los Angeles with the transcontinental system. The advent of the railroad in this area increased the importance of the San Pedro harbor, which subsequently increased the population and the need for development. The residents of San Pedro began to form neighborhoods around the business district, which stretched along present-day Harbor Boulevard and Beacon Streets, between 4th and 7th Streets. South of the business district was Vinegar Hill, which is a recognized Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) by the City of Los Angeles. To the north was Nob Hill, and Barton Hill lay further to the north and west. The town of San Pedro was then incorporated in 1888.

In 1890, plans to build a breakwater were approved and the project began in 1899. The breakwater would provide protection for anchored ships, thus ensuring the region's economic stability. With the plans for developing the port came the realization that funding for the project would be insufficient. The populations of San Pedro and Wilmington could not provide the tax revenue which the project would require, and since they were outside the boundary of Los Angeles, the City could not legally provide the funds. Despite strong opposition, voters in San Pedro and Wilmington agreed to be annexed by Los Angeles in 1909. In return, Los Angeles would provide funding for the port improvements as well as health services, police and fire protection, parks and libraries, and new facilities for the fishing industry. With bond money from Los Angeles, the breakwater was completed in 1912. The San Pedro breakwater is a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed resource.

The harbor continued to develop, and the land on the slopes of San Pedro Hill behind Point Fermin was designated as a military reserve to protect the growing city. In 1914, this reserve was named Fort MacArthur, and it served as a military post through WWI. Harbor improvements during the 1920s included the present-day Henry Ford Avenue Bascule Bridge over Cerritos Channel and dredging at the West Basin to widen the channel. The business district located on Beacon Street boomed with the growing shipping industry. Additional businesses opened along Pacific Avenue and 6th Street, which soon became prominent commercial streets. The maritime activities of the harbor area attracted immigrants, creating an ethnically diverse community. By the 1920s, several ethnic groups were established in the area, including the Portuguese, Scandinavians, Greeks, Yugoslavs, and Italians, as well as the existing Mexican population. A sizable Japanese community had also developed through the establishment of fishing communities on Terminal Island.

With the onset of the Great Depression, shipping activity decreased and thousands of workers lost their jobs. A few jobs were available to make the continued harbor improvements, which included the construction of new warehouses, and the construction of the federally funded middle breakwater, which was completed in 1937. Other federal projects also provided employment. The Federal Building, which contained the U.S. Customs Service and the Post Office, was built in 1935 at Beacon and 9th Streets. The Federal Correctional Institute was also built during this time, and the prison is still in operation today. The advent of WWII then increased shipping activities again, and the harbor became the world's largest fishing industry.

By the start of the 1950s, the population of San Pedro was expanding rapidly. Fort MacArthur was revived with the start of the Korean War in 1950, and served as an Army Reserve Training Center. In the 1950s, tensions of the Cold War led to the construction of several Nike missile sites (ground-based anti-aircraft missile systems) throughout the U.S. for the protection major cities, and Fort MacArthur served as the headquarters of air defense in Southern California until it closed in the late 1960s. The Nike Missile site located at White Point has been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The construction of the Harbor Freeway continued through the 1950s and finally reached San Pedro, making the city more accessible to commuters. Construction along the waterfront in the 1960s brought new bulk commodities and container terminals, as well as the new Customs House that was built on Terminal Island.

With preparations for the nation's 1976 Bicentennial, concern for the preservation of San Pedro's cultural and historic resources grew. Thereafter, the San Pedro Bay Historical Society was formed in 1974. On October 3, 1976, the Republic of Korea presented the Friendship Bell in commemoration of the Bicentennial. The bell was designed by Kim Se-jung, who modeled it after the largest bell in Asia, the eighth-century brass bell of King Dongdok. It stands on a hill above Point Fermin in San Pedro's Angel's Gate Park. This resource is listed by the City of Los Angeles as (Historical Cultural Monument) HCM 187. Continued efforts were made to preserve the history of the harbor area, and the USS Los Angeles Naval Monument was dedicated in 1976. In 1979, the Ferry Building at 7th Street and Sampson Way opened to the public as a maritime museum.

Today, San Pedro's Port of Los Angeles continues to be one of the busiest ports in the country. With a primary residential land use component, San Pedro also has a commercial component centered in

downtown San Pedro and an industrial component, which primarily produces supplies for the marine and petroleum industries.

■ Known Cultural Resources

SCCIC Records Search

A records search was performed by a PBS&J archaeologist at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the CPA and a 0.25-mile radius.²⁶ The records search included a review of all cultural resource records, technical reports, and historic maps on file for the CPA and the additional search radius. The search also includes a review of California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the CRHR, the NRHP, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (CHRI) as presented in the California State Office of Historic Preservation (COHP) Historical Property Data File. The SCCIC records search indicated that the CPA and adjacent lands have been subject to approximately 80 studies during recent decades, including intensive survey efforts. The records search identified numerous built-environment historic-age resources within the CPA, including NRHP-listed buildings and an NRHP-listed District known as the Fort MacArthur Middle Reservation District. The San Pedro Downtown District has also been found eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, but is not formally listed at this time. All of these resources are also listed in the CRHR. Additional historic-age resources were detected that are listed as Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs). Finally, other historic-age structures within the project area have been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP, but found ineligible for differing reasons. Many of these resources have not been evaluated for inclusion in the CRHR or as HCMs; therefore, these resources may be found eligible for listing in the CRHR or as HCMs in the future if subjected to formal evaluation and found to meet eligibility criteria.

The records search also identified numerous archaeological resources throughout the CPA and adjacent to the CPA boundaries. The resources are predominantly prehistoric-age archaeological sites of varying sizes, exhibiting prehistoric-age material culture through scatters of tools, as well as habitation sites with extensive shellfish debris deposits known as midden. Due to the frequency of known and recorded archaeological sites throughout the CPA, the CPA is considered to have a high sensitivity for significant archaeological resources in previously undisturbed soils.

Other Sources Consulted

Additional searches were conducted to supplement the SCCIC records search information, including an on line search for the NRHP;²⁷ the CHL, PHI, and CRHR;²⁸ and the Los Angeles HCMs.²⁹ Several

²⁶ South Central Coastal Information Center, Confidential In-House Records Search for the San Pedro New Community Plan Project (January 12, 2011).

²⁷ National Register of Historic Places, NRHP Listings for Los Angeles County (2011), <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/CA/Los+Angeles/state.html> and <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/CA/Los+Angeles/districts.html> (accessed January 2011).

²⁸ Office of Historic Preservation, OHP Listed Resources (2011), http://www.parks.ca.gov/listed_resources/?view=county&criteria=19 (accessed January 2011).

²⁹ Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) Report*, 2011 HCM Listings for San Pedro (2011), [http://cityplanning.lacity.org/complan/HCM/dsp_hcm_result.cfm?community=San Pedro](http://cityplanning.lacity.org/complan/HCM/dsp_hcm_result.cfm?community=San+Pedro) (accessed January 2011).

books and documents were also reviewed to supplement and contextualize listings of significant resources in the CPA: the City of Los Angeles General Plan Conservation Element;³⁰ the San Pedro Specific Plan;³¹ San Pedro Coastal LUP;³² HRG;³³ Herr;³⁴ and Silka.³⁵ These documents collectively indicate that the CPA has an extensive history of human occupation, extending from the prehistoric period to the present. This extensive history is reflected in the numerous resources listed in federal, state, and local registers.

■ Designated Historical Resources

Designation Process

There are three general types of designations for significant archaeological resources, historical properties districts, traditional cultural properties, and landscapes. The system includes federal designation in the NRHP for resources of importance and relevance to national heritage, state-level designation in the CRHR, and designation as HCMs in the City of Los Angeles for resources of importance to local history and culture. Each of these registers employs different criteria to determine whether a resource could be determined eligible for inclusion, and these criteria are further discussed in the Regulatory Framework. In addition, the City of Los Angeles has developed an expansive program for Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZs). Recognition as an HPOZ allows for additional reviews prior to demolition and disturbance within these areas to ensure the preservation of neighborhood cohesiveness. These significant resources are shown in relation to the CPA boundaries in Figure 4.4-1 (Designated Historical Resources), and are summarized in Table 4.4-1 (Designated Historical Resources). This table is followed by additional information for selected resources within the CPA. Note that the locations of prehistoric-age sites are legally considered confidential to protect and preserve the resources from vandalism and theft. As a result, prehistoric-age resources are not presented on Figure 4.4-1. For planning purposes, it should be noted that such resources are found throughout the CPA, and any development should be aware of the need for their consideration and preservation.

Map #	Name	Address	NRHP	CRHR	CHL	HCM
1	Fort MacArthur Middle Reservation Historic District	500 Varas Square; 3601 S. Gaffey Street	X	X		
2	John Barlow and Saxton Battery	Fort MacArthur, Upper Reservation, Barlow Saxon Road	X	X		
3	Battery Osgood-Farley	Fort MacArthur, Upper Reservation, 3601 S. Gaffey Street	X	X		515

³⁰ City of Los Angeles, *City of Los Angeles General Plan*, Conservation Element (2001), <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/cwd/gnlpln/consvelt.pdf>.

³¹ City of Los Angeles, *San Pedro Specific Plan* (1990).

³² City of Los Angeles, *San Pedro Coastal Land Use Plan (LUP)* (1991).

³³ Historic Resources Group, *Historic Context Statement: The Harbor Subregional Planning Area of the City of Los Angeles* (Historic Resources Group and the Los Angeles Conservancy: Los Angeles, 1990).

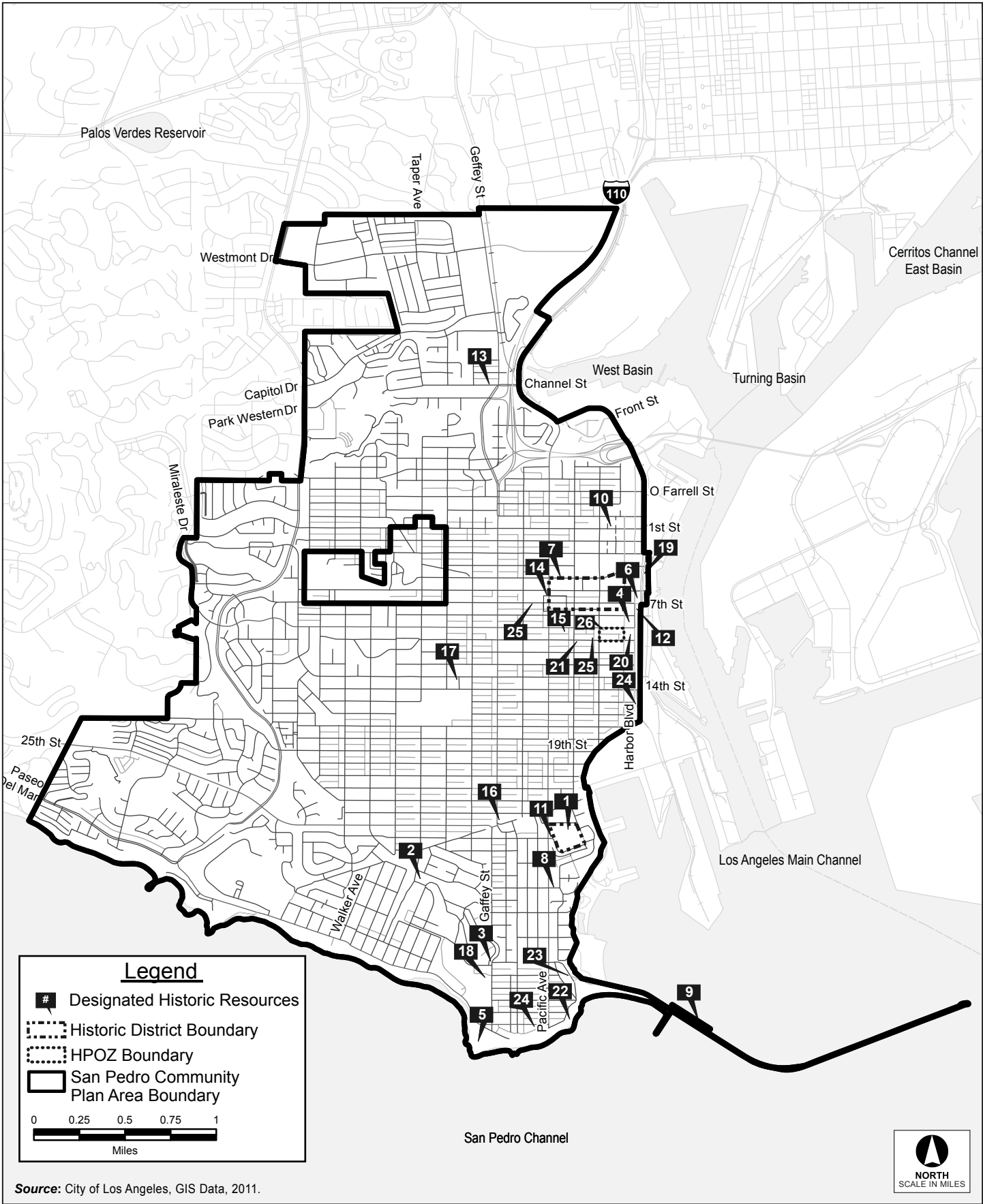
³⁴ J. Herr, *Landmark L.A.: Historic Cultural Monuments of Los Angeles* (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department: Los Angeles, 2002).

³⁵ H.P. Silka, *San Pedro: A Pictorial History* (San Pedro Bay Historical Society: San Pedro, CA, 1984).

Table 4.4-1 Designated Historical Resources						
Map #	Name	Address	NRHP	CRHR	CHL	HCM
4	San Pedro Main Post Office/U.S. Post Office	839 S. Beacon Street	X	X		
5	Point Fermin Lighthouse	805 Paseo Del Mar	X	X		2385
6	San Pedro City Hall (San Pedro Municipal Building)	638-640 S. Beacon Street	X	X		732
7	Warner Brothers Theater (Warner Grand Theatre/Juarez Theater)	478 W. 6 th Street	X	X		251
8	American Trona Corporation Building	Pacific Avenue	X	X		
9	Los Angeles Harbor/San Pedro Breakwater	San Pedro Breakwater	X	X		
10	Rancho San Pedro	275 W. 1 st Street	X	X		
11	Casa de San Pedro	2400 Block of Pacific Avenue; Fort MacArthur Middle Reservation		X	920	
12	Liberty Hill Monument	Vicinity of 5 th Street and Harbor Boulevard		X	1021	
13	Site of the Diego Sepulveda Home	700 Block of Channel Street		X	380	
14	Downtown San Pedro Historic District	600-800 blocks of S. Pacific Avenue and 300-400 blocks of W. 6 th and 7 th Streets		X		
15	Harbor Area YWCA (Morgan House)	437 W. 9 th Street		X		
16	St. Peter's Episcopal Church*	2330-2338; 2411 S. Grand Avenue (Harbor View Memorial Park)				53
17	James H. Dodson Residence	859-863 W. 13 th Street				147
18	Korean Bell and Belfry of Friendship (Angel's Park)	Angel's Park, 37 th and Gaffey Streets				187
19	U.S.S. Los Angeles Naval Monument (John S. Gibson Jr. Park)	John S. Gibson Jr. Park, Harbor Boulevard				188
20	Harbor View House	907-945 S. Beacon Street; 912-928 Palos Verdes Street				252
21	Residence	381-383 W. 10 th Street				514
22	Wilbur F. Wood House	4020-4026 Bluff Place				557
23	Cabrillo Beach Bathhouse	3720 Stephen White Drive				571
24	Redmen's Hall	543 Shepard Street				751
25	Danish Castle	324-324¼ W. 10 th Street				814
26	Vinegar Hill HPOZ	W. 9 th and 10 th Streets between Centre and Palos Verdes				

SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) Report*. 2011 HCM Listings for San Pedro (2011), [http://cityplanning.lacity.org/complan/HCM/dsp_hcm_result.cfm?community=San Pedro](http://cityplanning.lacity.org/complan/HCM/dsp_hcm_result.cfm?community=San%20Pedro) (accessed January 2011).

* Old St. Peter's Episcopal Church was relocated to Green Hills Memorial Park in Rancho Palos Verdes, California on October 24, 2011.



100018607 | San Pedro NCP EIR

Figure 4.4-1
Designated Historical Resources

Additional Information—Selected Resources in the CPA

- **Fort MacArthur Middle Reservation Historic District:** Fort MacArthur was the U.S. Army post that protected the Los Angeles harbor from 1914 to 1974. In 1888, the U.S. War Department claimed the land and annexed additional acreage in 1897 and 1910. The reservation was divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Reservation. In 1914, the fort was named after Lt. General Arthur MacArthur, a Civil War Medal of Honor recipient, and construction started on the armament, barracks, and administration buildings. Between 1950 and 1974, Fort MacArthur was the launch facility for missile systems. In 1977, the Army deeded the Upper and Lower Reservations to the City of Los Angeles. The Middle Reservation is listed as a historic district in the NRHP and is occupied today by the Los Angeles Air Force Base. The district includes administration buildings, officers' houses, electric substation, bachelor officers' quarters, a guardhouse, post exchange, hide house, mess hall, and parade grounds. There are two properties located within Fort MacArthur's Upper Reservation that are listed in the NRHP individually; Battery Osgood-Farley and Battery Barlow-Saxton housed gun emplacements. The Battery Osgood-Farley was added to the NRHP in 1974 and the Battery Barlow-Saxton was added in 1982.
- **San Pedro Main Post Office:** The San Pedro United States Post Office was commissioned by the Public Works Administration, and constructed in 1935. It is listed in the NRHP.
- **Point Fermin Lighthouse:** This resource was built on the southern tip of the San Pedro Harbor in 1874. It was constructed of lumber and brick, and is one of the oldest lighthouses still standing on the California coast. This resource was added to the NRHP in 1972.
- **Warner Brothers Theater/Warner Grand Theater/Juarez Theater (NR-98001633):** This theatre was constructed in 1931 in the Art Deco style, and was designed by B. Marcus Priteca. It was recently restored as the Warner Grand Theater, and retains original murals and furnishings. It is listed in the NRHP and is locally listed as HCM LA 251.
- **San Pedro City Hall:** The San Pedro City Hall was built on the corner of 11th and Palos Verdes Streets in 1905. After the construction of the new city hall in 1928, the old building was used as the fire department headquarters, a hotel, and a store, and is now known as the San Pedro Municipal Building located at 638 South Beacon Street. It is listed in the NRHP and is locally listed as HCM LA 732.
- **Downtown San Pedro:** The Downtown San Pedro area was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The area includes the 600 through 800 blocks of South Pacific Avenue and the 300 through 400 blocks of West 6th and 7th Streets.
- **St. Peter's Episcopal Church:** This Gothic style church building was originally constructed in 1883 on San Pedro's Nob Hill. It was moved to Vinegar Hill in 1904, when its steeple was destroyed and replaced with a belfry. For its third move, the church was relocated to 2330 South Grand Avenue and dedicated as a memorial chapel in 1956. On October 24, 2011, the church was again relocated to Green Hills Memorial Park in Rancho Palos Verdes. St. Peter's is the oldest church in San Pedro, and is locally listed as HCM 53.
- **The Korean Bell and Belfry of Friendship:** This resource was presented by the people of the Republic of Korea in celebration of the U.S. Bicentennial, and the bell was dedicated on October 3, 1976. The Korean Friendship Bell has a diameter of 7.5 feet and weighs 17 tons. It was designed by Kim Se-jung, who modeled it after the largest bell in Asia, which is the eighth-century brass bell of King Songdok. It is located in San Pedro's Angel's Park, at the intersection of Gaffey and 37th Streets. This resource is locally listed as HCM 187.

- **Vinegar Hill HPOZ:** The HPOZ is part of the historical Vinegar Hill neighborhood considered to extend from the vicinity of West 6th and West 7th streets on the north to roughly West 17th Street on the south, between Harbor Boulevard on the east and Mesa Street on the west. A Historic Resources Survey has been conducted of the area surrounding the Vinegar Hill HPOZ to determine potential expanded boundaries for the small block-and-a-half district designated in 2001. Expansion could increase the size of the HPOZ from 40 properties to about 300. Vinegar Hill is one of the neighborhoods built on the bluffs above the San Pedro harbor as a result of the Southern California real estate booms of the 1880s, 1906, and the 1920s, fostered by the boosterism campaigns of the railroads and chambers of commerce. With the possible exception of Wilmington, San Pedro is uniquely significant as the only maritime-based community in Los Angeles. The buildings within the HPOZ and proposed expansion area are associated with residents and tenants who worked in the various industries in the Port of Los Angeles, including merchant shipping, shipbuilding, fishing, canning and lumber, and many of whom emigrated from other countries with similar maritime culture, occupations and activities. Among the buildings found to contribute to the Vinegar Hill Expansion area, their residents emigrated from Austria-Slovenia, the Basque region of France, Canada, Croatia, Dalmatian islands and coast, Denmark, England, Finland, the Hawaiian Islands, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

The Period of Significance is 1882 through 1940. This time frame covers the development of Vinegar Hill, as San Pedro transitioned from a harbor of mudflats and steep cliffs into the Port of Los Angeles until the advent of World War II. The Survey Area is not significant for high quality architectural design; rather, it is characterized by simply built, working class housing. Based on the historic context developed for the Survey, the Vinegar Hill HPOZ Expansion area is significant within the context of Residential Development, 1882–1940. With the passage of time, some original residences have been lost in the HPOZ, and many of the buildings have been altered, thereby diminishing their integrity. Despite the alterations, many of the original buildings remain intact, and continue to demonstrate the appearance of a maritime-based working community during the period of significance. Collectively, the buildings within the proposed Vinegar Hill HPOZ and Expansion Area create a cohesive neighborhood of single-family and multiple-family residences that is unique in Los Angeles because they represent the development of maritime-related labor force in Los Angeles and immigration to the San Pedro area before World War II. Contributing properties retain the essential physical features that characterized the living conditions of the maritime community workforce.

■ Native American Records Search

A search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) was conducted to determine the presence of Native American cultural resources within the CPA. The NAHC response letter indicated that no Native American cultural resources have been recorded within the CPA or within 0.50 mile of the CPA boundaries. The NAHC letter also listed local Native American organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the CPA.³⁶ As requested by the NAHC, a letter that included a brief description of the project and a project map were sent to each of the NAHC-provided contacts. A response was received on March 1, 2011, via email from Mr. Andy Salas, Chairman of the Shoshonean

³⁶ Native American Heritage Commission. Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American contacts list for the “San Pedro New Community Plan (NCP) Project,” located on approximately 3,675-acres within the Community of San Pedro, Los Angeles County, California (February 2, 2011).

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians. Mr. Salas indicated that the entirety of the Los Angeles Basin contains numerous Gabrielino village sites, and that the CPA includes the Gabrielino village of Chowigna.

An additional response was received via telephone on March 2, 2011 from Mr. Robert Doramae, Tribal Chair of the California Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council. Mr. Doramae indicated that the San Pedro area is highly culturally sensitive, and noted that he has access to a variety of archival and oral resources to illustrate this fact.

■ Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources include fossil remains, as well as fossil localities and rock or soil formations that have produced fossil material. Fossils are the remains or traces of prehistoric animals and plants. Fossils are important scientific and educational resources because of their use in: documenting the presence and evolutionary history of particular groups of now extinct organisms; reconstructing the environments in which these organisms lived; and determining the relative ages of the strata in which they occur and of the geologic events that resulted in the deposition of the sediments that formed these strata and in their subsequent deformation.

Paleontological sensitivity can be understood as the potential for a particular geologic unit to produce scientifically important fossils. There is a direct correlation between fossils and the geologic units in which they are preserved; therefore, paleontological sensitivity is determined by rock type, the history of a particular geologic unit for producing significant fossils, and the recorded or known fossil localities derived from that unit. In the context of CEQA, fossils of land-dwelling vertebrates and their environment are considered important (i.e., significant) paleontological resources. Such fossils typically are found in river, lake, and bog deposits, although they may occur in nearly any type of sedimentary sequence.

Three major groups of rocks are represented within the Los Angeles Basin: older igneous and metamorphic bedrock (100 to 75 million years old), older sedimentary rocks (about 65 to 15 million years old) and younger sedimentary rocks (15 to 1 million years old). Igneous rocks are formed when materials such as lava or magma cool and solidify, and metamorphic rocks are formed when the chemical and mineral composition of a rock is changed through the forces of heat or pressure. Sedimentary rocks are formed through the accumulation of mineral and organic materials at the earth's surface and within bodies of water. The sedimentary rock layers within the Los Angeles Basin contain shale, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerates, as well as some inter-bedded volcanic rocks. Over 22 million years ago, the Los Angeles Basin was a deep marine basin formed by tectonic forces between the North American and Pacific plates. Since that time, over 5 miles of marine and non-marine sedimentary rock, as well as igneous rocks, have filled the basin. During the last two million years, defined by the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs, the Los Angeles Basin and surrounding mountain ranges have been uplifted to form the present-day landscape. Erosion of the surrounding mountains has resulted in deposition of unconsolidated sediments in low-lying areas by rivers, such as the Los Angeles River.

The CPA is located at the southern portion of the City of Los Angeles, adjacent to the eastern portion of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The non-hilly portions of the CPA are underlain by a thick deposit of

alluvium or loose soils deposited by water activity. In turn, the alluvium is underlain by thousands of meters of mostly marine sediments, which were deposited upon granitic and metamorphic basement rocks. The alluvial material was deposited by the Los Angeles River and tributary streams that drain the basin.

The Los Angeles Basin is rich in paleontological sites. Fossils have been found mostly in sedimentary rock that has been uplifted, eroded, or otherwise exposed. Undiscovered vertebrate fossils are likely to be found in such rock formations. In addition, quaternary period alluvial fan deposits, and more specifically those deposits from the Pleistocene epoch, are considered to have high paleontological sensitivity within the CPA because they are known to contain significant fossil resources. Pleistocene older alluvium of similar composition elsewhere in Los Angeles County and southern California has been reported to contain locally abundant and scientifically significant vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant fossils. These localities have yielded fossils of extinct Ice-Age mammals, including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloth, dire wolves, short-faced bears, saber-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, bison, and other fauna similar to fossil specimens recovered from the Rancho La Brea asphalt deposits.

4.4.2 Regulatory Framework

■ Federal

Federal regulations for cultural resources are primarily governed by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, which applies to actions taken by federal agencies. The goal of the Section 106 review process is to offer a measure of protection to sites that are listed or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. The criteria for determining NRHP eligibility are found in 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 60. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on Historic Properties and affords the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The Council's implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties," are found in 36 CFR Part 800. The NRHP criteria (36 CFR 60.4) are used to evaluate resources when complying with Section 106 of the NHPA. Those criteria state that eligible resources comprise districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and any of the following:

- (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- (d) Have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory

Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity. Historical integrity is measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical attributes and conveys its historical character, the degree to which the original fabric has been retained, and the reversibility of changes to the property.

Historic Districts derive their importance from being considered a unified entity, even though they are often composed of a variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. A district is defined as a geographically definable area of land containing a significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district's significance and integrity should help determine the boundaries.

Within historic districts, resources are identified as contributing and noncontributing. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which a district is significant because it was either present during the period of significance, relates to the significance of the district, and retains its physical integrity; or it independently meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

Archaeological site evaluation assesses the potential of each site to meet one or more of the criteria for NRHP eligibility based upon visual surface and subsurface evidence (if available) at each site location, information gathered during the literature and records searches, and the researcher's knowledge of and familiarity with the historic or prehistoric context associated with each site.

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Title 42 United States Code, Section 1996, protects Native American religious practices, ethnic heritage sites, and land uses.

Paleontological resources are considered under Section 106 of the NHPA primarily when found in a culturally related context (i.e., fossil shells included as mortuary offerings in a burial or a rock formation containing petrified wood used as a chipped stone quarry). In such instances, the material is considered a cultural resource and is treated in the manner prescribed for the site by Section 106.

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (Title 16, United States Code, Sections 431-433) protects any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States from appropriation, excavation, injure or destruction without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which the antiquities are situated. The California Department of Transportation, the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and other federal agencies have interpreted objects of antiquity to include fossils. The Antiquities Act provides for the issuance of permits to collect fossils on lands administered by federal agencies and requires projects involving federal lands to obtain permits for both paleontological resource evaluation and mitigation efforts.

The federal Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2002 was enacted to codify the generally accepted practice of limiting the collection of vertebrate fossils and other rare and scientifically significant fossils to qualified researchers; these researchers must obtain a permit from the appropriate state or federal agency and agree to donate any materials recovered to recognized public institutions, where they will remain accessible to the public and to other researchers.

■ State

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the impacts of their actions on both *historical resources* and *unique archaeological resources*. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a "project that

may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (refer to PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term applies to any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR includes California resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as certain CHLs and PHIs.

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) may be eligible for listing in the CRHR. Such designated local properties are presumed to be historical resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). Properties identified in a local historical resources inventory are also presumed to be historical resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise. To confirm this presumption, lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate such properties against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding on a proposed plan's impacts to historical resources (PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3)). In general, an historical resource, under this approach, is defined as any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that:

- (a) Is historically or archeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or cultural annals of California; and
 - (b) Meets any of the following criteria:
 - 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a)(3))

Archaeological resources can sometimes qualify as “historical resources” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(c)(1)). In addition, PRC Section 5024 requires consultation with the COHP when a project may impact historical resources located on state-owned land.

For historic structures, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3) indicate that a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, or the SOI Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than significant. Potential eligibility also rests upon the integrity of the resource. Integrity is defined as the retention of the resource's physical identity that existed during its period of significance. Integrity is determined through considering the setting, design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association of the resource.

As noted above, CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will impact unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) states that ‘unique archaeological resource means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

(Public Resources Code §21083.2(g))

Treatment options under Section 21083.2 include activities that preserve such resources in place and in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation, or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one or more of the criteria for defining a unique archaeological resource).

Advice on procedures to identify cultural resources, evaluate their importance, and estimate potential effects is given in several agency publications such as the series produced by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR). The technical advice series produced by OPR strongly recommends that Native American concerns and the concerns of other interested persons and corporate entities, including, but not limited to, museums, historical commissions, associations, and societies, be solicited as part of the process of cultural resources inventory. In addition, California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods regardless of their antiquity and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains.

CEQA affords protection to paleontological resources, as CEQA Guidelines indicate that a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would disturb or destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Although CEQA does not specifically define a unique paleontological resource or site, the definition of a unique archaeological resource (Section 21083.2) can be applied to a unique paleontological resource or site and a paleontological resource could be considered a historical resource if it has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history under Section 15064.5 (a)(3)(D).

As part of discretionary project CEQA review, the potential for impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources are evaluated. In the event any archaeological and/or paleontological resources are determined to be potentially present, as appropriate, the City requires the developer to retain an on-site qualified archaeologist and/or paleontologist with expertise in the area in order to monitor excavation in previously undisturbed areas and to assess the nature, extent and significance of any cultural materials that are encountered and to recommend appropriate methods to preserve any such resources. Said archaeologist and/or paleontologist will have the authority to put a hold on grading operations and mark, collect and evaluate any archaeological materials discovered during construction. Said archaeologist and/or paleontologist shall be provided a reasonable amount of time to prepare and

implement protection measures coordinating with the City of Los Angeles Building and Safety Department.

California Public Resources Code 5097.5

Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) provides protection for cultural and paleontological resources, where PRC 5097.5(a) states, in part, that:

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.

California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5, 7051, and 7054

Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code specifies protocol when human remains are discovered. The code states:

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

California Public Resources Code Section 15064.5 (e)

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) requires that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered and that the county coroner be called in to assess the remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the NAHC must be contacted within 24 hours. At that time, the lead agency must consult with the appropriate Native Americans, if any, as timely identified by the NAHC. Section 15064.5 directs the lead agency (or project proponent), under certain circumstances, to develop an agreement with the Native Americans for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Senate Bill 18

As of March 1, 2005, Senate Bill 18 (Government Code Sections 65352.3 and 65352.4) requires that, prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005, a city or county must consult with Native American tribes with respect to the possible preservation of, or the mitigation of impacts to, specified Native American places, features, and objects located within that jurisdiction.

■ Local

City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance

The Los Angeles City Council adopted the Cultural Heritage Ordinance in 1962, with several subsequent amendments, most recently in 2007 (Sections 22.171, et. seq. of the Administrative Code). The Ordinance created the procedures for the designation and protection of significant Los Angeles buildings and sites as Historic-Cultural Monuments, as well as the Cultural Heritage Commission. The City's Office of Historic Resources provides staff support to the Commission. The Commission is comprised of five citizens, appointed by the Mayor, who have exhibited knowledge of Los Angeles history, culture, and architecture. Section 22.171.7 of the Ordinance states that:

For purposes of this article, a Historic-Cultural Monument (Monument) is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historical or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

Unlike the NRHP and the CRHR, the Ordinance does not include specifications relating to resource integrity or period of significance. Moreover, properties do not have to reach a minimum age requirement to be designated as HCMs.

Historic Cultural Monuments (HCMs)

The Cultural Heritage Ordinance identifies a Historic-Cultural Monument as “any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles.” For designation as a Historic-Cultural Monument, a property must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or
- Identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or
- Embodies the distinguished characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or
- A notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age

Properties do not need to meet a minimum age requirement for local designation. As of 2011, the City of Los Angeles has designated nearly 1000 Historic-Cultural Monuments. The Office of Historic Resources in the Department of City Planning manages and coordinates the City of Los Angeles' historic preservation activities. The staff of the Office of Historic Resources oversees permit review of all properties in the City of Los Angeles registered as Historic-Cultural Monuments as well as properties

listed in or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources.

All development projects for properties subject to Historic-Cultural Monument status and designated resources pursuant to the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance are reviewed by the Office of Historic Resources prior to issuance of building permits to ensure a historic resource would not be adversely affected.

City of Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

Recognizing the need to identify and protect neighborhoods with distinct architectural and cultural resources, the City has developed an expansive program of Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZs). HPOZs, commonly known as historic districts, provide for review of proposed demolitions, exterior alterations, and additions to resources within designated districts.

The City Council adopted the ordinance enabling the creation of HPOZs in 1979, and Angelino Heights became Los Angeles' first HPOZ in 1983. The City of Los Angeles has 29 designated HPOZs, as of July 2011 with many more under consideration. HPOZs range in size from neighborhoods of approximately 50 parcels to more than 3,000 properties. While most districts are primarily residential, many have a mix of single-family and multi-family housing, and some include commercial and industrial properties. HPOZs are administered by the Los Angeles City Planning Department. Individual buildings in an HPOZ need not be of landmark quality on their own; it is the collection of a cohesive, unique, and intact collection of historical resources that qualifies a neighborhood for HPOZ status.

A preservation plan for the Vinegar Hill HPOZ, bounded by 9th Street, Palos Verdes, Centre, and the south boundaries of the lots on 10th Street, was adopted on December 9, 2010. The plan, through its design guidelines, as well as its goals and objectives, aims to create a clear and predictable set of expectations as to the design and review of proposed projects within the district. This plan has been prepared specifically for this HPOZ to clarify and elaborate upon the review criteria established under the HPOZ Ordinance. The Vinegar Hill Preservation Plan serves as an implementation tool of the San Pedro Community Plan and outlines design guidelines for the rehabilitation and restoration of structures, natural features, landscape, and the public realm, including streets, parks, street trees, and other types of development within the HPOZ. The Preservation Plan also serves as an educational tool for both existing and potential property owners, residents, and investors and will be used by the general public to learn more about the HPOZ. The Vinegar Hill HPOZ Board makes recommendations and decisions based on this document. Similarly, the Department of City Planning (DCP) uses this document as the basis for its determinations. The Preservation Plan articulates the community's vision and goals regarding the HPOZ by setting clear guidelines for the development of properties within the district.

According to Section 12.20.3 of the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, the criteria for the designation of an HPOZ are:

- 1) Adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
- 2) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or

- 3) Retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of a Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.

As of 2011, the City of Los Angeles has designated 27 HPOZ districts.

Citywide Historic Resources Survey (SurveyLA)

In 2005, the City of Los Angeles entered into a multi-year grant agreement with the J. Paul Getty Trust to complete a citywide historic resources survey, a process of systematically identifying and gathering information on properties and neighborhoods that reflect Los Angeles' architectural, social and cultural history. The survey is being conducted in areas where there has been no prior historic resources survey conducted. The project is managed by the staff of the Office of Historic Resources (OHR) within the DCP, which named the project SurveyLA. Surveys were completed during 2009 in Boyle Heights, two portions of the West and East San Fernando Valley, and along portions of Pico Boulevard and Vermont Avenue. The survey will eventually cover all 35 Community Plan Areas. Initial survey responses for the San Pedro CPA were finalized in late 2011, with full survey results forthcoming. The Historic Resources Survey Report for the San Pedro CPA focused on identifying significant resources dating from about 1850 to 1980. This included the surveying of 16,081 parcels. Public hearings will be held before the survey results are formally adopted by the City.

The surveys identify and evaluate properties according to standardized criteria for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and for local designation as HCMs and HPOZs. Although no actual National Register/California Register/Historic-Cultural Monument/HPOZ designation results directly from survey activity, properties identified as eligible for these listings will be subject to CEQA review if a project is identified that requires discretionary action by the City Planning Department. Properties being listed in the NRHP, CRHR, or designation as Historic-Cultural Monuments all require more in-depth research and an application process. Designation by the City of Los Angeles and nominations to the California or National Registers are separate processes, which include property owner notification and public hearings. A discussion of the criteria for each of these programs is summarized in previous sections.

SurveyLA Evaluations

The COHP has developed California Register Status Codes as a standardized system for classifying historical resources in the state's Historic Resources Inventory. These Status Codes are used statewide and are assigned to properties and districts by field surveyors as part of the survey process.

Field surveyors will apply the following CHR Status Codes when evaluating properties for SurveyLA. (A property may at times have more than one Status Code.)

- 3S—Appears eligible for National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation.
- 3CS—Appears eligible for California Register as an individual property through survey evaluation.
- 5S3—Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.
- 6L—Property identified through the SurveyLA process as ineligible for National Register, California Register or local designation; may warrant special consideration for local planning.
- 6LQ—Determined ineligible for local listing or designation as a historic district through a survey process; neighborhood or area may warrant special consideration for local planning.

- 6Z—Found ineligible for National Register, California Register or local designation through survey evaluation.
- 7RQ—Individual property identified in a SurveyLA Survey—Not evaluated.
- 7SQ—Individual property assessed for significance in accordance with the SurveyLA Multiple Property Documentation approach, but does not meet eligibility standards.

Properties identified as 3S/3CS/5S3 will be subject to CEQA review if a project is identified that requires discretionary action by a public agency.

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The Conservation Element of the Los Angeles General Plan (2001)³⁷ contains policies to minimize impacts to paleontological, archaeological, and historic resources, which could result in the loss of important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. The Safety Element contains one policy to protect designated historic and cultural resources during disaster recovery (1996).³⁸ Applicable policies from the Conservation and Safety Elements related to paleontological, archaeological, and historic resources are listed below in Table 4.4-2 (General Plan Policies Relevant to Cultural Resources).

Table 4.4-2 General Plan Policies Relevant to Cultural Resources	
No.	Policy
CONSERVATION ELEMENT	
Archaeological and Paleontological	
Policy	Continue to identify and protect significant archaeological and paleontological sites and/or resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition or property modification activities.
Historical	
Policy	Continue to protect historic and cultural sites and/or resources potentially affected by proposed land development, demolition, or property modification activities.
SAFETY ELEMENT	
Policy 3.1.3	Historic/cultural. Develop procedures, which will encourage the protection and preservation of City-designated historic and cultural resources to the greatest extent feasible within the resources available during disaster recovery.
SOURCE: Los Angeles Department of City Planning, <i>General Plan of the City of Los Angeles</i> , Conservation Element (adopted September 26, 2001); Los Angeles Department of City Planning, <i>General Plan of the City of Los Angeles</i> , Safety Element (adopted November 26, 1996).	

City of Los Angeles Municipal Code

The City of Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) addresses the listing and the minimization of potential impacts to significant historic and cultural resources within Section 12.20.3. This section defines and establishes HPOZs, the Historic Preservation Board, the basis for implementing Preservation Plans, and

³⁷ City of Los Angeles, *City of Los Angeles General Plan*, Conservation Element (2001), <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/cwd/gnlpln/consvelt.pdf>.

³⁸ City of Los Angeles, *City of Los Angeles General Plan*, Safety Element (1996), <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/cwd/gnlpln/saftyelt.pdf>.

the survey procedures necessary for generating Preservation Plans. Additional protection is afforded to HPOZs and adjacent lands by requiring below grade construction for Above Ground Facilities within Public Rights-of-Way (Section 62.03.2, added by Ordinance No. 175,014).

The LAMC also prohibits the issuance of permits to demolish, alter, or remove historically or culturally significant buildings or structures without additional environmental review, as outlined in Section 91.106. The issuance of permits for historical and cultural buildings is specifically addressed by Section 91.106.4.5, and is presented below:

The department shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated, or has been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register of Historic Places, or has been included on the City of Los Angeles list of historic cultural monuments, without the department having first determined whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset. If the department determines that such loss or damage may occur, the applicant shall file an application and pay all fees for the California Environmental Quality Act Initial Study and Check List, as specified in Section 19.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. If the Initial Study and Check List identify the historical or cultural asset as significant, the permit shall not be issued without the department first finding that specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the preservation of the building or structure.

Downtown San Pedro Community Design Overlay

The Downtown San Pedro Community Design Overlay (CDO) District provides guidelines and standards for development projects, including new development and improvements to existing properties, within Downtown San Pedro. The intent of the Downtown San Pedro CDO is to provide design guidance and direction to enhance its identity and to improve the appearance of the Downtown. In providing guidance, the standards for the Downtown San Pedro CDO assist in protecting the existing scale, architectural composition, and context of this portion of San Pedro. These standards indirectly apply to historical resources by ensuring neighborhood continuity. Historic resources are more specifically addressed through various standards aimed at requiring additional environmental review for projects proposing alterations or demolition for significant and potentially significant properties. The Downtown San Pedro CDO identifies known significant properties, potential significant properties, and special treatment for properties aged 50 years or more at the time of a project application. Appropriate treatment for buildings aged 50 years or more generally consists of maintaining original window treatments and erecting signage that does not damage the façade of a building. These measures assist in ensuring that currently unevaluated resources of historic age maintain their integrity for the purposes of future evaluation. Guideline 26 of the Downtown CDO requires that the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation be referenced when pursuing remodels of older buildings; when buildings are listed as historic resources, it is these standards to which they are held.

San Pedro Specific Plan

The San Pedro Specific Plan and the San Pedro Coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) are components of the Local Coastal Program (LCP). Development in the coastal zone is subject to provisions of the 1976 California Coastal Act (CCA), and the Specific Plan and the LUP protect and maintain the quality of the Coastal Zone environment while meeting a portion of the CCA. One of the purposes of the Specific

Plan is to facilitate the establishment of a HPOZ in the Old San Pedro area, which is located in the San Pedro Local Coastal Zone, and to integrate the HPOZ with the provisions of the Specific Plan for the Local Coastal Zone. To this end, an HPOZ was to be considered for the Specific Plan project area, and subsequently released to the public for review and input. The Vinegar Hill HPOZ was established in 2001 and encompasses portions of the Specific Plan area.

Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) Pacific Avenue Corridor Project Area

The Pacific Corridor Redevelopment Project was adopted by the Los Angeles City Council in 2002. It is located in the eastern portion of San Pedro, at the terminus of I-110. The Project Area contains approximately 693 acres, and generally bounded by North Capitol Drive on the north; Gaffey Street on the west; 22nd Street on the south, and Harbor Boulevard on the east. The area is adjacent to the existing Beacon Street Redevelopment Project Area.

The main goal of the Pacific Avenue Corridor is to improve the economic vitality and appearance of the Downtown San Pedro area, including the Pacific Avenue Corridor, creating new economic and employment opportunities and providing quality designed new housing opportunities to a variety of income groups. The Pacific Avenue Corridor could include sections of commercial districts along Pacific Avenue and Gaffey Street, the Downtown and industrial portions of North Gaffey. The project area includes sections of the Community and Regional Commercial Centers in the Community Plan, as well as a small portion of land designated as Limited Industrial. One of the project objectives is historic preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, to preserve the unique cultural, social, and physical features of the community. While the CRA/LA was dissolved by the State of California in 2012, Redevelopment Plans continue to be implemented.

■ **Proposed Plan Policies**

The proposed plan includes several policies that are directly and indirectly related to the preservation of cultural resources, and more specifically historic age, built environment resources. Policies related to protecting the existing scale, architectural composition, and context of San Pedro neighborhoods indirectly apply to historical resources by ensuring continuity in areas which may include such resources. Additional policies directly relate to the preservation of historic resources in San Pedro. These proposed plan policies are listed below in Table 4.4-3 (Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies).

Table 4.4-3 Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies	
No.	Policy
Policy LU1.1	Neighborhood Character. Maintain the distinguishing characteristics of San Pedro's residential neighborhoods with respect to lot size, topography, housing scale and landscaping, to protect the character of existing stable neighborhoods from new, out-of-scale development.
Policy LU3.5	Compatibility. Ensure that the new development of multi-family, duplex, small lot subdivisions or lower density units located in or adjacent to single-family neighborhoods maintains the visual and physical character of single-family housing and be designed to respect and complement the architectural and building patterns of surrounding existing residential development.

Table 4.4-3 Proposed San Pedro Community Plan Policies	
<i>No.</i>	<i>Policy</i>
Policy LU5.4	Transitions. New development should respect and respond positively to the architectural and building patterns of surrounding existing residential areas. New commercial buildings that face residential uses or are adjacent to lower-density residential zones should ease the scale of transition through use of downsizing scale, massing, heights, or setbacks.
Policy LU5.6	High Quality Development. Design new commercial development, including infill projects, to produce a high-quality built environment, with distinctive character, and compatibility with existing and adjacent development, that reflect San Pedro's unique historic, environmental, and architectural context, and create memorable places that enrich community life.
Policy LU7.1	Revitalize Downtown. Revitalize and strengthen the Downtown San Pedro commercial area as the historic commercial center of the community, to provide shopping, civic, social, and recreational activities.
Policy LU12.4	Historic Resource Preservation. Support the preservation of culturally and historically significant sites and structures in Downtown.
Policy LU17.1	Celebrate History. Protect, preserve and enhance San Pedro's historically significant resources.
Policy LU17.2	Retain Historic Elements. Protect, preserve and enhance the historic characteristics of distinctive historic neighborhoods such as Old San Pedro/Downtown, Vinegar Hill HPOZ and its proposed expansion Area, Averill Park and the Cabrillo/27th/Gaffey neighborhood.
Policy LU17.3	Incentivize Preservation. Encourage and promote the use of incentives for private owners of historic properties/resources to conserve the integrity of such resources.
Policy LU17.4	Identify Partnerships for Funding. Coordinate with the CRA and the Los Angeles Housing Department to identify new financial resources for rehabilitation grants and loans to low- and moderate-income owners of historic homes.
Policy LU17.5	Maintain Character. Support the study of Residential Floor Area (RFA) Special Districts or Community Design Overlays (CDOs) for neighborhoods that retain a cohesive character but are not eligible to become HPOZs.
Policy LU17.6	Retain Neighborhood Scale. Retain existing neighborhood scale and characteristics in the area bounded by O'Farrell Street, Hanford Avenue, Third Street, Walker Avenue, the westerly extension of Fourth Street, and Harbor View Avenue, by retaining substandard lots as developed at the time of original Plan adoption.

Consistency Analysis

The proposed plan and implementing ordinances would allocate land for the range of uses that the CPA will need through 2030, including land for housing, jobs, and recreation, as well as improve the link between land use and transportation. The proposed plan contains goals, objectives, policies, and programs aimed at enhancing neighborhoods by upgrading the quality of development, improving neighborhood transitions, streetscapes, restricting incompatible uses, increasing housing opportunities, and encouraging a pedestrian environment. Several proposed plan policies directly and indirectly relate to the preservation of cultural resources, and more specifically historic age, built environment resources. Policies related to protecting the existing scale, architectural composition, and context of San Pedro neighborhoods indirectly apply to historical resources by ensuring continuity in areas which may include such resources. Additional policies directly relate to the preservation of historic resources in San Pedro, including the protection and preservation of historic neighborhoods, such as Old San Pedro/Downtown, the Vinegar Hill HPOZ, and other distinctive neighborhoods. The proposed plan also contains policies aimed at supporting the general preservation of San Pedro's historically significant resources. These policies, which promote, enhance, and attempt to preserve cultural resources, are consistent with existing

local guidelines and regulations as outlined in the City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework, the San Pedro Specific Plan, and the LAMC.

4.4.3 Project Impacts and Mitigation

■ Analytic Method

The following analysis considers the presence and absence of known cultural resources within the CPA, as well as the potential for significant cultural resources to occur within the CPA boundaries, against the potential impacts on such resources from implementation and adoption of the proposed plan. To gather information on known resources within the CPA, a records search was conducted by an Atkins archaeologist at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. The search included a review of all recorded resources within the CPA and a 0.25-mile radius. Additional searches were conducted to supplement the SCCIC records search information, including an on-line search for the NRHP,³⁹ the CHL, CPHI, and CRHR⁴⁰ and the City of Los Angeles HCMs.⁴¹ Several books and documents were also reviewed to supplement and contextualize listings of significant resources in the CPA: the City of Los Angeles General Plan Conservation Element (2001);⁴² HRG (1990);⁴³ Herr (2002);⁴⁴ and Silka (1984).⁴⁵ A search of the NAHC SLF was conducted to determine the presence of Native American cultural resources within the CPA.

Paleontological resources in the CPA were evaluated qualitatively based on general information about CPA conditions. The analysis included reviews of geologic maps and paleontological literature to determine the potential for paleontological resources to occur in the CPA. The analysis identifies the likelihood of ground disturbing activities to encounter rock units with potential for containing significant nonrenewable paleontological resources, which is considered high in quaternary alluvial fan deposits exhibiting a composition conducive to the preservation of fossil resources. Where such sensitive units are present and could be disturbed by future construction, this is assumed to represent a potentially significant impact.

The Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006) sets forth guidance for the determination of significance for impacts on historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources. This guidance is generally based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, and provides specific criteria to be considered

³⁹ National Register of Historic Places, NRHP Listings for Los Angeles County (2011),

<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/CA/Los+Angeles/state.html> and

<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/CA/Los+Angeles/districts.html> (accessed January 2011).

⁴⁰ Office of Historic Preservation, OHP Listed Resources (2011),

http://www.parks.ca.gov/listed_resources/?view=county&criteria=19 (accessed January 2011).

⁴¹ Los Angeles Department of City Planning, *Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) Report*, 2011 HCM Listings for San Pedro (2011), [http://cityplanning.lacity.org/complan/HCM/dsp_hcm_result.cfm?community=San Pedro](http://cityplanning.lacity.org/complan/HCM/dsp_hcm_result.cfm?community=San+Pedro) (accessed January 2011).

⁴² City of Los Angeles, *City of Los Angeles General Plan*, Conservation Element (2001),

<http://cityplanning.lacity.org/cwd/gnlpln/consvelt.pdf>.

⁴³ Historic Resources Group, *Historic Context Statement: The Harbor Subregional Planning Area of the City of Los Angeles* (Historic Resources Group and the Los Angeles Conservancy: Los Angeles, 1990).

⁴⁴ J. Herr, *Landmark L.A.: Historic Cultural Monuments of Los Angeles* (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department: Los Angeles, 2002).

⁴⁵ H.P. Silka, *San Pedro: A Pictorial History* (San Pedro Bay Historical Society: San Pedro, CA, 1984).

when making a significance determination. For purposes of this analysis, Thresholds Guide criteria are used, supplemented by the thresholds identified in Appendix G, where appropriate.

■ Thresholds of Significance

For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the proposed plan may have a significant adverse impact on cultural resources if it would do any of the following:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration in the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historic resource would be materially impaired. The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - > Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register of Historical Resources
 - > Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics [of a historical resource] that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5021.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant
 - > Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA

Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less-than-significant impact on the historical resource.

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

■ Effects Not Found to Be Significant

There were no effects identified that would not have any impact with respect to cultural resources.

■ Less-Than-Significant Impacts

Impact 4.4-1 **Implementation of the proposed plan would not disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. Compliance with applicable regulations would ensure this impact remains *less than significant*.**

There is one known formal cemetery within the CPA, Harbor View Memorial Park (formerly San Pedro Cemetery). No changes are proposed to this cemetery. Although the potential to disturb any human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries within the CPA is considered low; given the level of past human activity, it is possible that unknown human remains could be located with the CPA and that future development could encounter these remains (if present within the subsurface). In the event of the inadvertent discovery or recognition of any human remains during future, project-related ground disturbance, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that, if human remains are unearthed during construction, then no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Section 5097.98 outlines the NAHC notification process and the appropriate procedures if the County Coroner determines the human remains to be Native American. Compliance with applicable regulations would protect unknown and previously unidentified human remains, and impacts related to unknown human remains would be *less than significant*.

Impact 4.4-2 **Implementation of the proposed plan would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource. Compliance with applicable regulations would ensure this impact remains *less than significant*.**

The SCCIC records search identified numerous archaeological resources within the CPA, and the lands adjacent to the CPA boundaries. These resources are predominantly prehistoric-age archaeological sites of varying sizes, exhibiting prehistoric-age material culture through scatters of tools, as well as habitation sites exhibiting shell debris, known as midden. The NAHC response letter indicated that no Native American cultural resources have been recorded within the CPA; however, the NAHC noted that its files are not exhaustive and the results of the searches do not preclude the presence Native American resources. Two responses were received from local Native American organizations indicating that the CPA contained a named Gabrielino village site and was considered highly culturally sensitive. Based upon the presence of a named village site, as well as the frequency of known and recorded archaeological sites throughout the CPA, the CPA is considered to have high sensitivity for significant archaeological resources within previously undisturbed soils.

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on “unique archaeological resources.” There is potential that the proposed plan could result in new development or ground-disturbing activities in areas containing known or previously undetected archaeological resources. However, compliance with applicable regulations would ensure that this impact remains *less than significant*.

Impact 4.4-3 Implementation of the proposed plan would not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Compliance with applicable regulations would ensure this impact remains *less than significant*.

The CPA is known to have high paleontological sensitivity in sedimentary rock that has been uplifted, eroded, or otherwise exposed. In addition, quaternary alluvial fan deposits, such as those found in the CPA, are considered to have high paleontological sensitivity because they are known to contain significant fossil resources. There is potential that implementation of the proposed plan could result in new development or ground-disturbing activities in areas containing known or previously undetected paleontological resources. However, compliance with applicable regulations would ensure this impact remains *less than significant*.

Impact 4.4-4 Implementation of the proposed plan would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Compliance with applicable regulations would ensure this impact remains *less than significant*.

There are 26 identifiable designated historical resources, including historic districts, in the San Pedro CPA (see Figure 4.4-1). The historic districts include the Fort MacArthur Middle Reservation, which is listed in the NRHP; Downtown San Pedro, which is considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and listed in the CRHR; and Vinegar Hill, which is an HPOZ. Additional buildings are considered historical resources, in that they are listed in the NRHP, CRHR, as Los Angeles HCMs, or a combination of these registers of significant resources. The proposed plan and implementing ordinances contain policies that would minimize impacts to historical resources (Table 4.4-3). These policies promote the protection and preservation of the existing character of neighborhoods and do not directly propose changes to designated historical resources.

Historical resources individually designated as HCMs and collectively designated as HPOZs are protected by City ordinances, the Cultural Heritage Ordinance, and the HPOZ Ordinance, respectively. An expansion of the Vinegar Hill HPOZ is currently under consideration. If the expansion is adopted, the expansion would protect more historical resources. However, historical resources are not wholly protected from demolition or inappropriate alterations by existing regulations or proposed polices as there is no explicit prohibition against demolition of historical resources. In addition, development near historical resources or resources considered to be potential historical resources has the potential to result in significant impacts to individual historical resources within the CPA, including resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and the Los Angeles HCM. This could include the delisting or loss of eligibility of such resources. There is also the potential for significant impacts to buildings or structures of historic age (45 years old or older), or buildings or structures that may eventually be of historic age, and which may qualify as historical resources pursuant to CEQA upon evaluation. For projects where the Department of City Planning is the Lead Agency, the Office of Historic Resources is consulted on all discretionary project environmental reviews affecting identified historic resources and/or buildings older than 45 years of age. For identified historic resources, the Office of Historic Resources reviews environmental documents to ensure that proposed project work descriptions meet the Secretary the Interior's Standards and/or allow for affected historic resources to retain eligibility. For all

buildings older than 45 year of age, the Office of Historic Resources reviews building information for potential historic resource eligibility.

All development projects for properties that have been officially designated, or have been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register of Historic Places, or have been included on the City of Los Angeles list of Historic-Cultural Monuments, are reviewed by staff of the Office of Historic Resources for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards prior to issuance of building permits to determine whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) states that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." The proposed plan would allow for new development in areas which could include known historical resources, previously unidentified historical resources, or even resources that are not currently of historic age, but could attain historic age and historic significance in the future. Development activities have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource through demolition or alteration of a historical resource's physical characteristics that convey its historical significance. This could include the potential for development activities to result in the demolition of a significant resource; the relocation of a significant resource that diminishes its integrity; or the conversion, rehabilitation, alteration, or other construction associated with a significant resource that reduces the integrity of important resources within a particular project site or in the vicinity. However, General Plan and Community Plan policies, as well as guidelines in the Downtown CDO, protect significant historical resources. Further, all discretionary projects would be subject to environmental review with the provisions of the LAMC, which further protects historical resources. Therefore, compliance with existing regulations ensures the impact to historical resources from implementation of the proposed plan and implementing ordinances is *less than significant*.

■ Significant and Unavoidable Impacts

There are no significant and unavoidable adverse impacts to cultural resources.

■ Mitigation Measures

The proposed plan incorporates programs and policies that reduce any significant adverse impact to cultural resources. Adherence to all relevant plans, codes, and regulations with respect to design of projects would reduce project-specific and cumulative cultural resources impacts to less than significant. As such, no mitigation is required with respect to cultural resources.

■ Level of Significance After Mitigation

Compliance with all local, State and federal regulations and conditions of approval for all discretionary projects in the CPA, would ensure that all impacts related to historic, archaeological, paleontological resources, and human remains are *less than significant*.

4.4.4 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative analysis for impacts on cultural resources considers a broad regional system of which the resources are a part. The cumulative context for the cultural resources analysis is the Los Angeles Basin, including Los Angeles and Orange counties, where common patterns of prehistoric and historic development have occurred. The analysis accounts for anticipated cumulative growth within the Los Angeles Basin.

Development of past development has disturbed human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. This has led to the implementation of specific requirements to preserve such remains, as codified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during future construction may uncover previously unknown and buried human remains. Treatment of human remains is covered under these standard regulatory requirements. Therefore, there is no significant cumulative problem with respect to disturbance of human remains. The proposed plan would be subject to the same regulations, and the plan's cumulative impact on human remains is *less than significant*.

Based upon existing studies outlining intense resource use in this region, and the documented, observable material culture (i.e., artifacts) recovered from the prehistoric era to the present, the Los Angeles Basin is known to have high archaeological sensitivity, and past development has resulted in substantial adverse changes in the significance of various archaeological resources prior to the implementation of regulations enacted for the purpose of avoiding disturbance, damage, or degradation of these resources. Future development may uncover or disturb known or previously unknown archaeological resources. Impacts to such resources would be determined on a discretionary case-by-case basis, and follow the City of Los Angeles CEQA Threshold guidelines, and CEQA guidelines. For future discretionary projects occurring under the adoption and implementation of the proposed plan and implementing ordinances, environmental review would occur at project-level. Therefore, the proposed plan's cumulative impact on archaeological resources is *less than significant*.

Past development has resulted in destruction of unique paleontological resources and unique geologic features. Based upon the geologic history of the Los Angeles Basin, and the high paleontological sensitivity of the rock units within this region, there is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during future construction may uncover previously unknown paleontological resources or sites or unique geologic features. Impacts to such resources would be determined on a discretionary case-by-case basis, and follow the City of Los Angeles CEQA Threshold guidelines, and CEQA guidelines. For future discretionary projects occurring under the adoption and implementation of the proposed plan and implementing ordinances, environmental review at project level would ensure that potential significant impacts to paleontological resources are reduced to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, the proposed plan's cumulative impact on paleontological resources is *less than significant*.

Urban development that has occurred over the past several decades in the Los Angeles Basin has resulted in the demolition and alteration of innumerable historical resources, and it is reasonable to assume that present and future development activities will continue to result in impacts on historical resources. Because all historical resources are unique and non-renewable members of finite classes, all adverse effects or negative impacts erode a dwindling resource base. Federal, state, and local laws protect

historical resources in most instances. Even so, it is not always feasible to protect historical resources, particularly when preservation in place would prevent implementation of projects. For this reason, the cumulative effects of development in the region on historical resources are considered significant. Proposed plan policies, in combination with provisions in the LAMC, General Plan, expanded HPOZ and the Downtown CDO, would protect historical resources. For a potential historic resource, an expanded Initial Study that includes a Historic Assessment Report is required. In the unlikely event that such a resource is demolished after the appropriate findings, there would not be a substantial number of these resources in the CPA that would be affected. The proposed plan would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a cumulative impact, and the impact is *less than significant*.

4.4.5 References

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