

MALIBU MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT HISTORICAL RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Prepared for
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June 2010

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Historical Resource Impact Assessment

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an assessment of potential historical resource impacts that could occur from proposed Malibu Middle and High School (MMHS) Campus Improvements Project in the City of Malibu, California (refer to Figure 1 [Regional and Site Location Map] and Figure 2 [MMHS Campus]) (hereinafter referred to as the Proposed Project). The Proposed Project would include renovations and improvements to the campus that would be accomplished by the demolition of the library and administration buildings.

REGULATORY SETTING

Under the *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA), public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on “historical 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.”

“Historical resource” is a term with a defined statutory meaning (PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Properties of local significance that have been included on a local register of historical resources or that have been identified in a local historical resources survey may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC Section 5024.1; *California Code of Regulations* Title 14, Section 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the CRHR.

If a resource meets one of the four criteria in PCR Section 5024.1 above an assessment of integrity is also required to determine potential eligibility. 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.

HISTORIC STATUS

MMHS is not currently listed on the NRHP or the CRHR; however, it was evaluated by PCR Services Corporation in July of 2008 and recommended individually eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 “for

its association with events that have made a significant contribution to District history and the broad pattern of history and culture in Malibu and Southern California region.”¹

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following historical overview is derived from the following reports: *Santa Monica–Malibu Unified School District: Historic School Report* prepared by David Kaplan in 2006, *A History of the Santa Monica City Schools 1876–1951* by Donald M. Cleland (1952), the *Historic Resources Inventory: Potential Thematic District* (1993) by Leslie Heumann & Associates, and the *Draft Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Santa Monica–Malibu Unified School District Measure BB Program* by PCR Services Corporation (2008).

The Santa Monica–Malibu Unified School District (SMMUSD) was established in 1875, the same year the original town site of Santa Monica was surveyed and eleven years before its incorporation. The original town survey extended from Colorado Street (then Railroad Avenue) on the south, Montana Avenue on the north, 26th Street on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The first school session opened in March 1876 in a Presbyterian church on the corner of Third Street and Arizona Avenue in Santa Monica. The first school building was built on Sixth Street between Santa Monica Boulevard (then Oregon Avenue) and Arizona Avenue on land donated by the town founders, Senator John P. Jones and Colonel Robert S. Baker. A school building boom, which began in 1897, resulted in the construction of eight new schools in 18 years. A subsequent residential building boom in the 1920s caused a surge in tract-home development, which led to the expansion of SMMUSD school facilities.

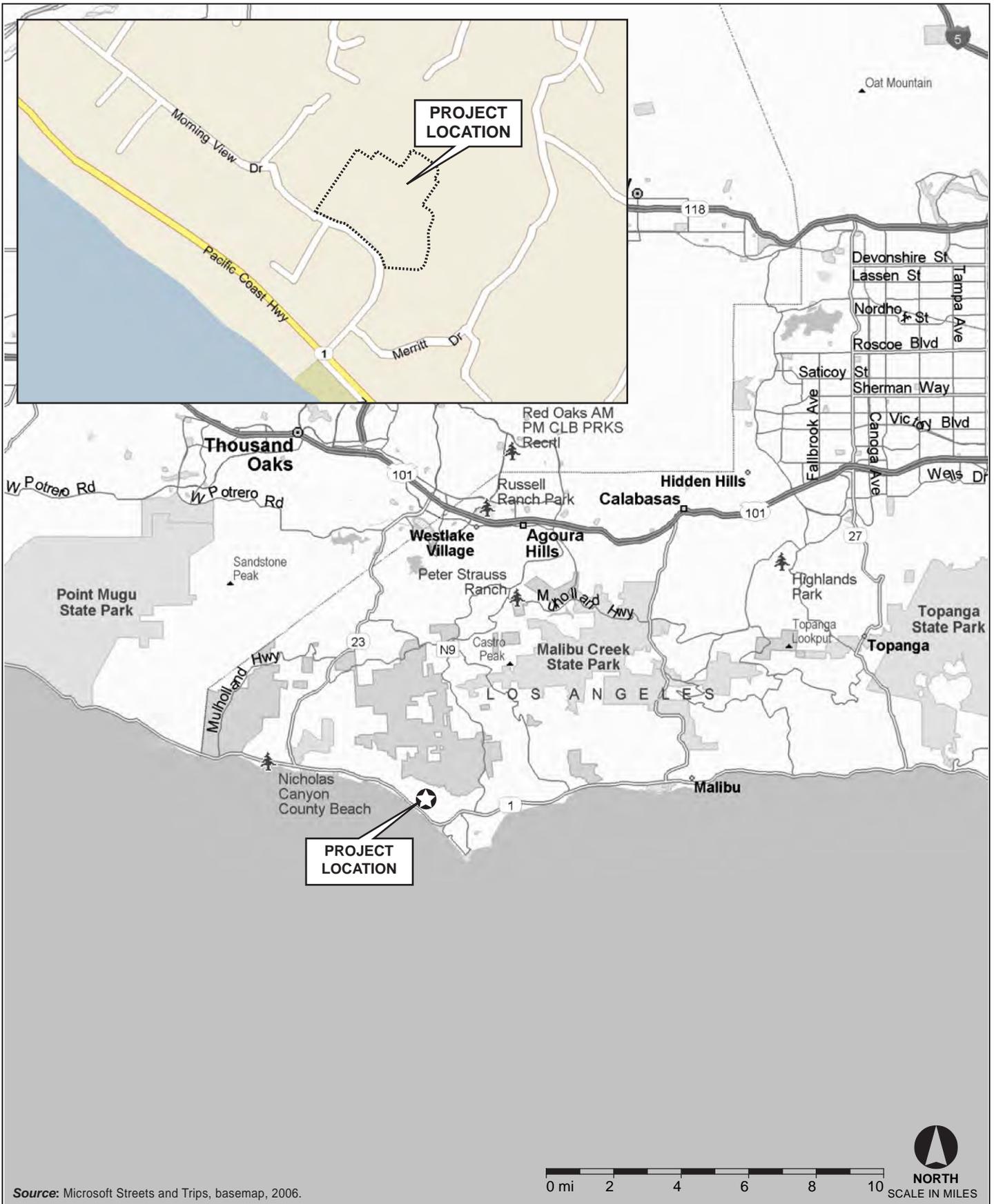
In March 1933, the Long Beach earthquake substantially damaged buildings throughout the region. As a result, schools were closed and tents were erected as temporary classrooms until schools could be inspected, stabilized, and, in some cases, rebuilt. A District-appointed inspection committee produced a report recommending specific construction methods as well as the removal of all non-monolithic ornamentation, which was deemed insecure.

MMHS was constructed as Malibu Park Junior High School beginning in 1963 and completed in 1968 at 30215 Morning View Drive in Malibu (refer to Figure 2). In 1992, the school was converted for use as a high school. MMHS falls into the property type labeled Modern Era Schools. This era covers the shift to International and Modern styles of school design that emerged after World War II and continued into the 1960s. School design across California and the country, where land was available, was dominated by the open-plan Modern styles of architecture.

SCHOOL DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF ADDITIONS AND RENOVATIONS

As described above, the MMHS campus was built in the mid-1960s. It was designed by the architectural firm Orr, Strange, Inslee, and Senefeld in the Modern Style or more specifically the International Style, which is a variation of the Modern Style. Other variations include Art Deco, Art Moderne, organic

¹ PBS&J, *Notice of Preparation and Initial Study: Malibu Middle and High School Campus Improvements Project*, September 2008



Source: Microsoft Streets and Trips, basemap, 2006.

FIGURE 1
Regional and Site Location Map

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Malibu Middle and High School Improvements Project



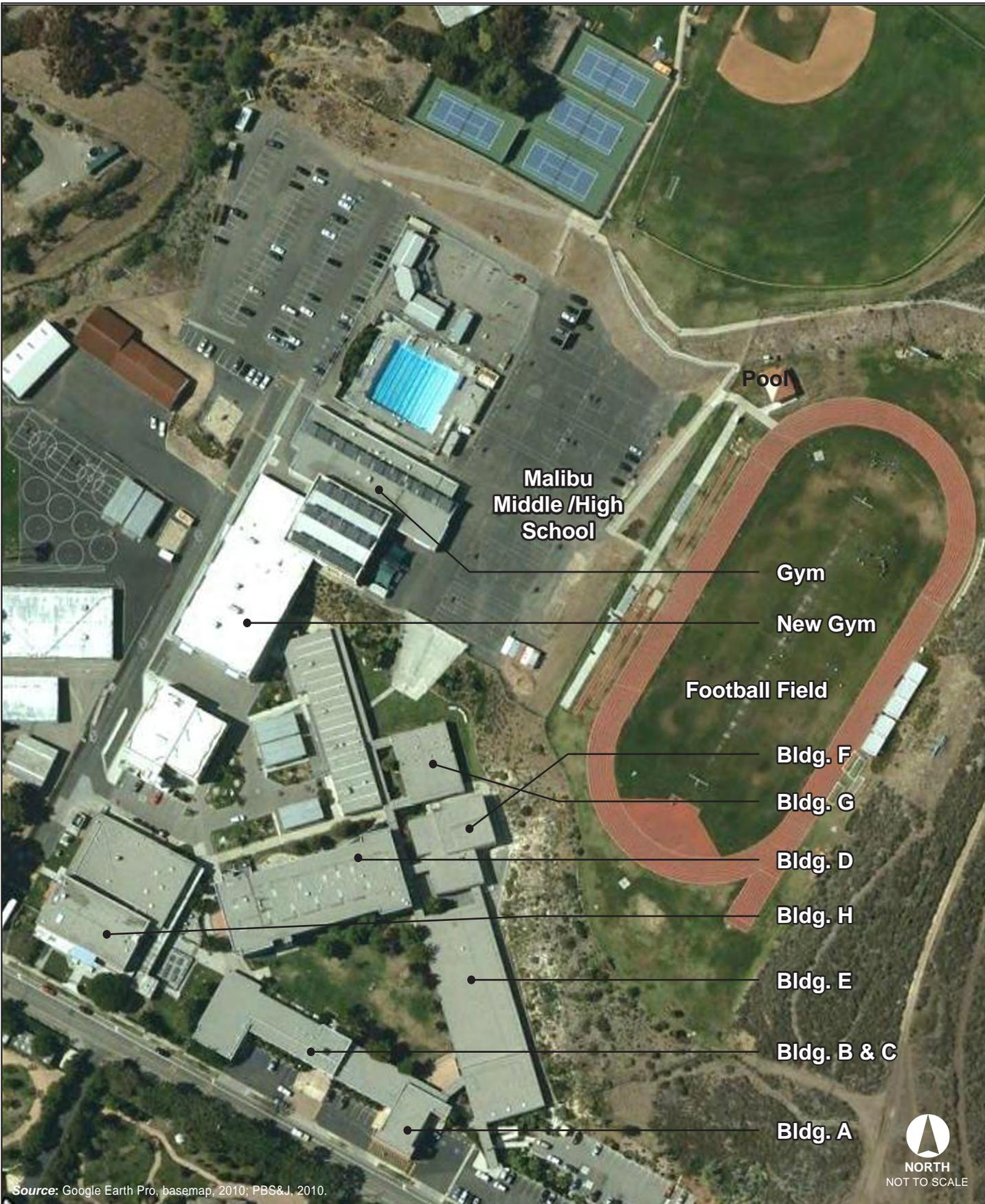


FIGURE 2
MMHS Campus

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Malibu Middle and High School Improvements Project



architecture, and Prairie Style. The International Style began circa 1926 and continues to the present, especially in California and the northeastern United States. Characteristics of the style include “defining volume rather than mass, ordering elements by regularity rather than axial symmetry, and avoidance of applied decoration.”² Typical elements of this style include “non-load-bearing walls, projecting asymmetrical geometric forms, flat walls and roofs, and horizontal bands of windows set flush with the exterior wall surface.”³ Typical building materials include “concrete, steel, and glass.”⁴ Modern school design was dominated by one-story, open-plan designs characterized by sprawling, low main buildings or clusters of building connected by covered walkways encouraging air circulation. Many of the individual buildings also had patios or open courtyards. A two-story version of this design was generally only applied to High Schools. Plans developed for the MMHS site from 1960 to 1968 show the original layout with the central triangular quad has been maintained. The majority of the original buildings has also been maintained, including the health services and counselor building, administration building (Buildings B&C); library (Building A); and classroom buildings (Buildings D and E). The gymnasium was constructed in 1970 and the pool in 1972. The amphitheater was built in 1978, and during the 1990s, the multi-purpose building was remodeled into an auditorium, and a new gymnasium and two-story classroom building were built.

PEER REVIEW OF PCR ANALYSIS/SIGNIFICANCE

MMHS was recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1; specifically “for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to District history and the broad pattern of history and culture in Malibu and Southern California region.”⁵ To be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 the resource needs to have a specific, significant association with the significant event(s). Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify the property’s specific association must be considered important as well. For example, a building historically in commercial use must be shown to have been significant in commercial history.

The PCR report provides a general history of Malibu and the school district’s evolution.⁶ According to the PCR report, Malibu has had one building boom after another (1940s to 1970s, 1970s and 1980s).⁷ A boom is defined as a “rapid settlement and development of a town or district.” Development stretching out over 40 to 50 years cannot logically be classified as a building boom or an event. There do not appear to be any specific events that lead to the construction of the school other than general population growth. This is a very common pattern in community development; in general schools are built in order to accommodate the growth and needs of the local community. The PCR report did not address why is the development of the MMHS campus would be historically significant.

² Bucher, Ward, *Dictionary of Building Preservation*, 1996, page 249.

³ Bucher, Ward, *Dictionary of Building Preservation*, 1996, page 249.

⁴ Bucher, Ward, *Dictionary of Building Preservation*, 1996, page 249.

⁵ PCR Services Corporation, *Draft Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Santa Monica–Malibu Unified School District Measure BB Program*, July 2008

⁶ PCR Services Corporation, *Draft Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Santa Monica–Malibu Unified School District Measure BB Program*, July 2008, page 21.

⁷ PCR Services Corporation, *Draft Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Santa Monica–Malibu Unified School District Measure BB Program*, July 2008, pages 21–23.

The report does not detail any specific events that lead to, or are associated with, the development of MMHS. The PCR report does not answer the question of how the MMHS campus is significant in the context of the district. It certainly is not the only school in the SMMUSD built during this time period or in this style (refer to Table 1).

As described in the PCR report after World War II the International Style was adopted for schools and in the 1950s and '60s the one-story, open-plan dominated in Santa Monica and Malibu school construction. Of the sixteen schools in the SMMUSD, twelve are Modern style buildings. The PCR report does not explain why Malibu High would be a significant in the context of the SMMUSD or the development of Malibu.

| <i>School</i> | <i>Architectural Style</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Construction Date</i> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Roosevelt Elementary | Modern | Santa Monica | 1934 |
| Washington West | Modern | Santa Monica | 1934–35 |
| Franklin Elementary | Modern | Santa Monica | 1927 |
| JAMS | Modern | Santa Monica | 1935–36 |
| Grant Elementary | Streamline Moderne | Santa Monica | 1936 |
| Webster Elementary | Streamline Moderne | Malibu | 1948 |
| Will Rogers Elementary | Modern | Santa Monica | 1948–49 |
| Edison Elementary | Modern | Santa Monica | 1950–54 |
| Juan Cabrillo | Minimalist Modern | Malibu | 1954–56 |
| Malibu Middle/High School | Modern | Malibu | 1959–68 |
| Point Dume Elementary | Modern | Malibu | 1966–67 |
| Muir/SMASH | Post-Modern | Santa Monica | 1996–97 |
| Santa Monica High | Italian Renaissance Revival | Santa Monica | 1912 |
| McKinley Elementary | Italian Renaissance Revival | Santa Monica | 1923 |
| Lincoln Middle School | Italian Renaissance Revival | Santa Monica | 1922–24 |

SOURCE: PCR, July 2008.

The construction date given is the original date of construction and does not account for the additions or alterations made to each of the campuses.

PBS&J ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE

As described above a resource must meet at least one of the four criteria to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. A resource must either (1) be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage; (2) 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. The fourth is not generally applied to buildings, but used to assess the significance of archaeological sites.

There are no known significant events or persons associated with MMHS. MMHS is associated with the development of the SMMUSD and the Malibu area. While the development of schools in general is, of course, significant to the overall development of any area or state it is hard to justify that the development of one school or even one school district made a significant contribution to a state's history. According to the California Department of education there are currently over 7,000 public elementary, middle, and high schools in California of which 1,284 are high schools.⁸ The growth and development of the SMMUSD system paralleled the growth of the city of Santa Monica and Malibu, and the southern California region. If the SMMUSD did not develop the educational system of California would not have collapsed. The SMMUSD or the MMHS campus individually does not represent a significant contribution to the historical development of the statewide educational system. It is simply one of many schools to be built to meet the demands of a growing population. Perhaps the area demographics of Santa Monica and Malibu would have developed differently with fewer families with school age children if the campus was not constructed; however, it is hard to argue that MMHS made a significant contribution to California's history and cultural heritage.

As previously described MMHS was built in the 1960s in the Modern Style. This is not a unique design with relation to schools, but was employed on a wide scale throughout California and the rest of the country after World War II and through the 1960s. In the SMMUSD alone, twelve of the sixteen schools were designed in the Modern Style. While MMHS is representative of the Modern School design it does not represent "the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values." It was designed by the architectural firm Orr, Strange, Inslee, and Senefeld. While the firm was fairly prolific in southern California, primarily for church design, research has provided little on the firm to suggest that any of the firm's partners or the firm as a whole would be considered "important creative individuals." They did not invent the Modern Style or significantly contribute to the creative direction the style has taken through the decades with application to schools or other public buildings. Additionally this is not the only school that the firm designed in the Modern Style; Olive Vista Junior High School in Sylmar was designed by the firm and the primary façade appears to be remarkably similar to the MMHS campus (refer to Figure 3 [MMHS Buildings A and B&C] and Figure 5 [Olive Vista Middle School]).

The MMHS campus was found to have no significant associations to either important individuals or events and does not represent the work of an important creative individual; therefore, it does not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. As such MMHS is not recommended individually eligible for the CRHR.

PROJECT IMPACT ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MMHS is not listed on the NRHP, CRHR, or any local register and it is not recommended eligible for any of these historical registers. As such any physical modifications made to the campus do not have the potential to impact historical resources pursuant to CEQA. No further investigation or mitigation measures are recommended.

⁸ California Department of Education website, California Public School Directory <http://www.cde.ca.gov/re/sd/> (accessed June 3, 2010).



Bldg B&C (left) and Bldg A (right)



Connector between Bldg B&C and Bldg A

Source: PBS&J, 2010.



FIGURE 3
MMHS Buildings A and B&C

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Building D



Building E

Source: PBS&J, 2010.



FIGURE 4
MMHS Buildings D and E (Classrooms)

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Malibu Middle and High School Improvements Project



Source: PBS&J, 2010.



FIGURE 5
Olive Vista Middle School

100003663

17 August 2008

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Los Angeles, CA 90025
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fax (310) 268-8175
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Re: Paleontological - Invertebrate Check for the Malibu High School Redevelopment
Project site EIR

Dear Allison,

The location of the Malibu High School Redevelopment Project site at 30215 Morning View Drive, Malibu, California (Point Dume 7.5' Quadrangle, NE corner [would-be section 1] of unsectioned township T2S, R19W), is primarily situated on Quaternary deposits of surficial sediments composed of alluvium (Qa, Holocene) and older alluvium (Qoa, Pleistocene) as determined from the information plotted on the Geologic Map of the Point Dume Quadrangle, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California (Dibblee Geological Foundation Map DF-48, by Thomas W. Dibblee, Jr., and Helmut E. Ehrenspeck, 1993). These Quaternary deposits typically are not characterized as fossil-bearing units. However, Pleistocene marine fossils have been discovered in beach dune deposits adjacent to the coastline in this area and about 4 miles east of the project site (for examples, LACMIP localities 4020 and 4555).

In addition to the Quaternary deposits, the project site also encompasses areas that are underlain by older sedimentary rock formations, specifically the Monterey Formation (shale mapped as Tm; middle and upper Miocene) and the Trancas Formation (mapped as Ttrc and Ttrs within the project site area, for shale and sandstone units, respectively; middle Miocene). The Trancas Formation is probably stratigraphically equivalent to part of the middle and upper Topanga Formation that is present north of the Malibu Coast Fault. These Miocene age sedimentary formations, as well as other Tertiary age formations in the stratigraphic section of the Santa Monica Mountains, commonly yield fossils of marine invertebrates and vertebrates. The only cataloged LACMIP invertebrate fossil locality that is close to the project site, LACMIP locality 26132, is in an outcrop of diatomaceous shale of the Monterey Formation along the north side of the Pacific Coast Highway and approximately 1550 feet northwest of the intersection with Morning View Drive. This fossil locality is only about 0.25 mile southwest of the project site.

If the excavations at this project site remain within the Quaternary surficial sediments, then it is unlikely that any fossil invertebrates will be disturbed during construction. Nonetheless, there is always some chance that fossils of freshwater or terrestrial invertebrates and vertebrates could be found in Quaternary surficial sediments. However, if Pleistocene marine deposits or, more likely, older Tertiary sedimentary bedrock units are encountered during construction, then the situation changes and there would be a higher probability that invertebrate fossils could be found at this project site.

Let me know if you have any questions about this information.

Best regards,
Harry F. Filkorn, Ph.D.
Paleontological Consultant

AUG 12 2008

7 August 2008

PBS&J
12301 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 430
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Attn: Allison Wax, Environmental Analyst

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed Malibu High School Redevelopment Project, in the City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Allison:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Malibu High School Redevelopment Project, in the City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the section of the Point Dume USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me on 18 July 2008. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie within the project boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary units that occur in the proposed project area.

Surficial deposits in the proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium on the eastern side and older Quaternary Alluvium on the western side, with exposures of the marine late Miocene Monterey Formation occurring in the hills on the northwestern and southeastern sides of the proposed project area and at depth beneath the other deposits. Our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 7396, from the Monterey Formation, was collected at the Malibu High School site, on the southeastern portion, during previous excavation activities. Fossil specimens of herrings, Clupeidae, and mackerels or tuna, Scombridae, along with other as yet unidentified fish, were collected from locality LACM 7396. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from the older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1754, southeast of the proposed project area on the east side of Zuma Creek south of Highway 101 in Malibu Riviera, that produced an extensive fossil fauna of late Pleistocene vertebrates (see appendix). Of particular note, two fossil specimens from locality LACM 1754 were published in the scientific literature: J.H. Hutchison (1987. Moles of the *Scapanus latimanus* group (Talpidae, Insectivora) from the Pliocene and Pleistocene of California. LACM Contributions in Science, 386:1-15) published on the mole, *Scapanus latimanus*, and G.T. Jefferson (1989. Late Cenozoic Tapirs (Mammalia: Perissodactyla) of Western North America. LACM Contributions in Science, 406:1-21) published on the tapir, *Tapirus californicus*.

Grading or shallow excavations in the exposures of younger Quaternary Alluvium in the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations in those areas, as well as any excavations in the exposures of older Quaternary Alluvium or the late Miocene Monterey Formation exposed in the proposed project area, however, may well encounter significant remains of fossil vertebrates. Following the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines for paleontological mitigation, the paleontological sensitivity of the proposed project areas including the including the specifically addressed sites is considered to be of high potential. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project areas sites should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any vertebrate fossils without impeding development. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosures: appendix; draft invoice

Late Pleistocene fauna from locality LACM 1754

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Aves | | | Mammalia | |
| Accipitriformes | | - hawks & falcons | Artiodactyla | |
| Anseriformes | | | Cervidae | - deer |
| Anatidae | | - ducks & geese | Insectivora | |
| <i>Anas</i> | <i>americana</i> | | Talpidae | - moles |
| <i>Aythya</i> | <i>affinis</i> | | <i>Scapanus</i> | <i>latimanus</i> |
| <i>Aythya</i> | <i>marila</i> | | Lagomorpha | - rabbits |
| <i>Bucephala</i> | <i>albeola</i> | | Perissodactyla | |
| <i>Chendytes</i> | <i>lawi</i> | | Equidae | - horses |
| <i>Melanitta</i> | <i>perspicillata</i> | | <i>Equus</i> | |
| <i>Oxyura</i> | <i>jamaicensis</i> | | Tapiridae | - tapirs |
| Ardeiformes | | | <i>Tapirus</i> | <i>californicus</i> |
| Ardeidae | | - egrets & herons | Rodentia | |
| <i>Ardea</i> | <i>herodias</i> | | Cricetidae | - deer mice |
| Charadriiformes | | | Geomysidae | - pocket gophers |
| Alcidae | | - murrets & murrelets | | |
| <i>Synthliboramphus</i> | <i>antiquus</i> | | | |
| <i>Uria</i> | <i>aalge</i> | | | |
| Laridae | | - gulls | | |
| <i>Larus</i> | <i>canus</i> | | | |
| <i>Larus</i> | <i>occidentalis</i> | | | |
| Galliformes | | | | |
| Meleagridae | | - turkeys | | |
| <i>Parapavo</i> | <i>californicus</i> | | | |
| Phasianidae | | - quail | | |
| <i>Lophortyx</i> | <i>californica</i> | | | |
| Gaviiformes | | | | |
| Gaviidae | | - loons | | |
| <i>Gavia</i> | <i>stellata</i> | | | |
| Gruiformes | | | | |
| Rallidae | | - rails | | |
| <i>Fulica</i> | <i>americana</i> | | | |
| Passeriformes | | | | |
| Corvidae | | - crows | | |
| <i>Corvus</i> | <i>corax</i> | | | |
| Pelecaniformes | | | | |
| Phalacrocoracidae | | - cormorants | | |
| <i>Phalacrocorax</i> | <i>penicillatus</i> | | | |
| Sulidae | | - boobies | | |
| Podicipediformes | | | | |
| Podicipedidae | | - grebes | | |
| <i>Podiceps</i> | <i>caspicus</i> | | | |
| Procellariidae | | - fulmars & shearwaters | | |
| <i>Fulmarus</i> | <i>glacialis</i> | | | |
| <i>Puffinus</i> | <i>griseus</i> | | | |
| <i>Puffinus</i> | <i>puffinus</i> | | | |
| Strigiformes | | - owls | | |

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
714.278.5395 / FAX 714.278.5542
anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html - sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

August 7, 2008

SCCIC #8739.5767

Ms. Allison Wax
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12301 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 430
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310.268.8132

RE: Records Search for the Malibu High School Redevelopment Project

Dear Ms. Wax,

As per your request received on July 21, 2008, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CR), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), and the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (LAHCM) listings were reviewed for the above referenced project site. The following is a discussion of the findings.

Due to the sensitive nature of cultural resources, archaeological site locations are not released.

Point Dume, CA. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

Nine archaeological sites (19-000335, 19-001121, 19-002143, 19-002384, 19-002813, 19-002814, 19-002815, 19-002816, and 19-002829) have been identified within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. No sites are located within the project site. No sites are listed on the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (DOE) list. Two isolates (19-100399, and 19-100428) have been identified within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. No isolates are located within the project site.

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

A review of the historic maps – Triunfo Pass (1921, and 1943) 15' USGS - indicated that in 1921, there was one undeveloped road present as well as two

intermittent streams. The only place name present was Malibu. In 1943, there was one developed road and two undeveloped roads present. There were also eight structures present. Other features mentioned above were still present.

The California Point of Historical Interest (2008) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historical Landmarks (2008) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

The California Register of Historical Resources lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. These are properties determined to have a National Register of Historic Places Status of 1 or 2, a California Historical Landmark numbering 770 and higher, or a Point of Historical Interest listed after 1/1/1998.

The National Register of Historic Places lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

The City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historic Resources Inventory lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:

One hundred and five studies (LA61, LA117, LA278, LA354, LA719, LA944, LA1091, LA1103*, LA1175, LA1194, LA1214, LA1377, LA1470, LA1538, LA1724, LA1835, LA1836, LA1859, LA2143, LA2556, LA2724, LA2735, LA2810, LA2817, LA2824, LA2834, LA2884, LA2885, LA2912, LA2994, LA2999, LA3048, LA3086, LA3099, LA3121, LA3157, LA3276, LA3278, LA3292, LA3347, LA3917, LA4025, LA4031, LA4258*, LA4376, LA4416, LA4417, LA4419, LA4622*, LA4686, LA4692, LA4714, LA4715, LA4778, LA4780, LA4790, LA4791, LA4912, LA4923, LA4931, LA4938, LA4943, LA5263, LA5264, LA5266, LA5267, LA5276, LA5280, LA5282, LA5287, LA5289, LA5292, LA5306, LA5659, LA5665, LA5909, LA6544, LA6551, LA6896, LA6899, LA6966, LA6971, LA6981, LA6983, LA6984, LA6985, LA8287, LA8556, LA8558, LA8566, LA8588, LA8591, LA8596, LA8602, LA8603, LA8604, LA8617, LA8618, LA8621, LA8652, LA8849, LA8978, LA8992, LA9385, and LA9386) have been conducted within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. Of these, three are located within the project site. There are 25 additional investigations located on the Point Dume 7.5' USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. The reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.

(* = Located within the project site)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The area is known to be archaeologically sensitive. According to our records, a portion of the project site has been previously studied. However, other areas in the project site have not been surveyed. Therefore, the entire project site should be surveyed by a qualified archaeological consultant prior to the approval of project plans. It is also recommended that any historic properties (45 years and older) in the area of potential

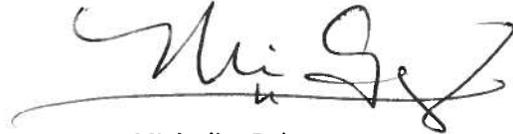
effect be identified, recorded, and evaluated for local, state, or national significance prior to the approval of project plans. It is also recommended that the Native American Heritage Commission should be consulted to identify if any additional traditional cultural properties or other sacred sites are known to be in the area.

The professional consultant you retain may request the records search map, archaeological site records, and bibliography from the Information Center referencing the SCCIC number listed above for a fee (per the fee schedule). Any resulting reports by the qualified consultant should be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center as soon as possible.

If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at 714.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 9:00 am to 3:30 pm.

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

Sincerely,
SCCIC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michelle Galaz", with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Michelle Galaz
Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Invoice #8739.5767

