

Cultural Resources Inventory

Santa Monica Malibu Unified School District Malibu Schools Alignment Project Point Dume Elementary School

Los Angeles County, California

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ECORP Consulting, Inc. has assisted public and private land owners with environmental regulation compliance since 1987. We offer full service capability, from initial baseline environmental studies through environmental planning review, permitting negotiation, liaison to obtain legal agreements, mitigation design, and construction monitoring and reporting.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for the Santa Monica Malibu Unified School District Malibu Elementary Schools Alignment Project, Point Dume, in the City of Malibu, Los Angeles County. This investigation was conducted in support of the installation of temporary classrooms, bathrooms, and administration buildings, and construction of a permanent 13,500-square foot classroom building and a permanent 1,500-square foot administration building. The project would also include site utility upgrades including sewage system improvements. The study was completed by ECORP Consulting, Inc. in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In August 2018, a cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, and a search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The records search results indicated that no cultural resources were previously documented within the Project Area and 25 resources have been documented within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. The records search indicated that the Project Area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. In total, 340 cultural resources investigations were conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1948 and 2014. The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area. In addition to the search of the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC identified 16 Native American groups and individuals with historical and traditional ties to the Project Area.

No prehistoric or historic-period sites or isolated finds were identified as a result of the field survey; therefore, the proposed project would not result in any significant impacts to Historical Resources under CEQA. The archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area is believed to be moderate to high. Monitoring by an archaeologist is recommended during ground-disturbing activities in native soils.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BP	Before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation's
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	SMMUSD Malibu Elementary Schools Alignment Project, Point Dume Elementary School
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SB	Senate Bill
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SMMUSD	Santa Monica Malibu Unified School District
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U. S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 2018, ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a cultural resources investigation of the two-acre Project Area for the Santa Monica Malibu Unified School District (SMMUSD) Malibu Elementary Schools Alignment Project, Point Dume, in the City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). An archaeological records search and field survey were completed to identify cultural resources that could be impacted by development. This study also includes a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search. This report presents the methods and results of these investigations, along with management recommendations. This project was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area is an approximately two-acre area located within the property occupied by Point Dume Elementary School. The Project Area consists of multiple play areas and a paved blacktop area. The school is located west of Fernhill Drive and south of Grayfox Street, at 6955 Fernhill Drive, in the City of Malibu (Figure 1). The Project Area is located in the central portion of the school campus, east of the current permanent classroom buildings. As shown on the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Point Dume, California topographic quadrangle map (1950, Photorevised 1981), the Project Area is located in an unsectioned portion of the Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit Land Grant (Figure 2).

The elevation of the Project Area ranges from 129 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 135 feet AMSL. It is located approximately 0.42 miles (683 meters) north of the Pacific Coast at Dume Cove. An intermittent stream is located 147 meters northeast of the Project Area. The stream drains into the Pacific Ocean 0.43 mile (690 meters) east of the Project Area. Sediments in the area primarily consists of the middle and late Miocene Monterrey Formation consisting of white weathering, thin bedded, platy siliceous shale (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1993). Vegetation within the Project Area consists primarily of landscaped nonnative grasses and ornamental plants.

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project consists of two phases of construction. Phase 1 will include the construction and installation of nine portable classroom buildings, a portable administration building, and portable restrooms. Phase 2 will consist of the dismantling and removal of the Phase 1 portable buildings and construction of a two-story, 13,500 square foot classroom building; construction of a 1,500-square-foot administration building, and a new entry gate. The project would include site utility upgrades including sewage system improvements.



Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

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1.3 Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of this Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps.

CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric (pre-contact) periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852). Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File and Native American outreach, Attachment B contains Project Area photographs, and confidential Attachment C contains a Report List.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 5 [USC]), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

2.1 Prehistory and Ethnohistory

The Project Area is located within the territory known to have been used by the Chumash at the time of contact with Europeans, around 1769.

The Project Area is in the region occupied by the Chumash before and at the time of European contact. King (1981) has divided the prehistory of the Chumash region into three periods: Early (8,000 to 3,350 years before present [B.P.]), Middle (3,350 to 800 years B.P.), and Late (800 to 150 years B.P. or approximately A.D. 1150 to 1800). The Early Period has been divided into three phases: X, Y, and Z. The X Phase is characterized by the use of large flake and core tools, millingstones, and handstones. Based on limited archaeological data, it appears that Phase X sites along the Santa Barbara Channel were located on crests of hills away from the ocean, but some Phase Y sites were located on knolls adjacent to sloughs. During Phase Z, sites were located on higher ground (King 1981).

During the Middle Period (3,350 to 800 years B.P.) increasing sedentism and increasing emphasis on marine subsistence along the Santa Barbara Channel is reflected by the appearance of coastal villages occupied during a large part of the year. The plank canoe, which made ocean fishing and travel to the Channel Islands safer and more efficient, came into use about 1,500 years B.P. Use of the plank canoe also promoted trade and exchange between the mainland and the Channel Islands (Arnold 1987).

The full development of the Chumash, one of the most socially and economically complex hunting and gathering groups in North America, occurred during the Late Period (800 to 150 years B.P. or approximately A.D. 1150 to 1800) (Arnold 1987). At this time, there was a series of permanent and semipermanent villages with populations of 200 to 600 or more individuals along the Santa Barbara Channel and on the Channel Islands. The principal economic pursuits of the people of these villages were marine fishing and trading (Grant 1978).

At the time of Spanish contact the Chumash occupied what is now Ventura County, the northwestern corner of Los Angeles County, and the Santa Monica Mountains area of Los Angeles County, Santa Barbara County, the northern Channel Islands, and the southern part of San Luis Obispo County. The Chumash spoke several languages belonging to the Chumashan language family which is not part of, or related to, any other North American language family. Artifactual and skeletal evidence indicate that the Chumash have continuously occupied the Ventura and Santa Barbara County areas from prior to 10,000 years B.P. to historic times. Linguistic evidence suggests that the Chumash expanded during the first millennium A.D. into territory previously occupied by Hokan speakers (Salinan) in southern San Luis Obispo County and on to the northern Channel Islands where an unknown, now extinct, language was spoken (Golla 2007:80).

The Chumash were one of the most socially and economically complex hunting and gathering groups in North America (Arnold 1987:4). Along the Santa Barbara Channel and on the northern Channel Islands there were a series of permanent or semi-permanent villages with populations of 200 to 600 or more individuals (Grant 1978). Chumash Channel-area villages contained circular houses made of willow poles and thatch. A hearth was located in the center of each house. In addition to houses, each village contained a sweat house, a sacred council chamber, a dance floor, and a cemetery (Rogers 1929).

Status differentiation had developed to the point where village chiefs inherited their rank and probably controlled trade and redistribution. Only certain higher ranking lineages built and operated plank canoes for trade with the islands. Trade and redistribution of products from different environmental zones was facilitated by the use of shell bead "money," made almost exclusively on the northern Channel Islands.

Making microdrills (used to make beads) from island chert sources was a specialized industry (Arnold 1987:247).

When the Spanish arrived in A.D. 1769 the Chumash occupied the coast from Malibu Canyon to San Luis Obispo and inland as far as the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley. By 1804, most villages were abandoned as the Chumash were forced to move to the missions. Exposure to diseases introduced by Europeans soon began to decimate their population (Grant 1978). A typical example is the census kept for La Purisima Mission, where the Chumash declined in number from approximately 1,520 in 1804 to 400 in 1832 (Greenwood 1978).

When Spanish authority was removed in 1821, many Chumash left the coastal area and settled in the interior. Those who remained were usually mistreated by Mexican, and later Anglo settlers. European-borne diseases continued to reduce the Chumash population. That, as well as intermarriage with the Spanish, Mexicans, and Anglos, resulted in near extinction of the full-blooded Chumash by 1900 (Grant 1978). In 1855, a reservation of 120 acres was given to the Chumash near Santa Ynez Mission. This small parcel was eventually reduced to 75 acres, the smallest Native American reservation in California. By the 1970s, only about 40 Chumash of mixed blood remained there. Other Chumash with no formal tribal affiliation live outside the reservation (Grant 1978).

2.2 History

The first European to visit Alta California (the area north of Baja California) was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542. Sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage, Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. In 1579, the English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of Alta California began with a land expedition led by Spanish army captain Gaspar de Portolá. In 1769, Portolá and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterrey Bay area. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population to Catholicism, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars built 21 missions in Alta California, beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the missions in San Rafael and Sonoma, founded in 1823. Missions San Buenaventura (Ventura) (1782), Santa Barbara (1786), La Purisima Concepcion (1787), San Luis Obispo (1772), and Santa Ynez (1804) were established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Chumash. (Castillo 1978). The Spanish also constructed presidios, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles.

The Spanish period, which had begun in 1769 with the Portolá expedition, ended in 1821 with Mexican independence. After Mexico became independent from Spain, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government secularized the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much

of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants, or ranchos (Robinson 1948). Rancho owners sometimes lived in one of the towns, such as San Diego (near the presidio), or Los Angeles, but often resided in an adobe house on their own land.

The Mexican Period, which began with independence from Spain in 1821, continued until the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the Territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 led to statehood in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult for their owners to pay the new American taxes on their thousands of acres. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. Foreclosures and land sales eventually resulted in the transfer of most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

In 1802, Jose Bartolome Tapia, a retired Spanish soldier, was granted a concession for the Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit. He died in 1824, leaving the Rancho to his wife. After independence from Spain, the Mexican government never confirmed Tapia's concession, leaving the title in doubt. In 1847, Leon Prudhomme, a French immigrant to California, married Tapia's granddaughter and purchased the Rancho from Tapia's widow. After the U.S. government took control of California in 1848, Prudhomme filed a claim for Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit with the U.S. Land Commission. Since no title could be proven, and despite the testimony of friends and neighbors confirming the Tapia family had ranched the property for decades, the U.S. Land Commission denied Prudhomme's claim in 1854. In 1857, after years of financial troubles, Prudhomme sold a quit claim deed to the Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit to an Irish immigrant named Matthew Keller. Keller challenged the finding of the U.S. Land Commission and in 1864 his claim for the Rancho was confirmed. Keller died in 1881 leaving the Rancho to his son Henry Keller, who sold the Rancho in 1882 to Frederick Hastings Rindge (Doyle, et al 2018; Malibu Coastal Vision, Civic Center Group 2014).

Frederick Hastings Rindge was a vice president of Union Oil and director of the Los Angeles Edison Electric Company. After purchasing the Rancho in 1882, he built a ranch house in Malibu Canyon and began operating Malibu Ranch as a cattle and grain raising ranch. To stave off an attempt by the Southern Pacific Railroad to have a portion of the Malibu Ranch condemned for a railroad right-of-way, Frederick Rindge began construction of a 15-mile strip of private railway. He died in 1905, leaving operation of the Malibu Ranch and completion of the railway to his wife, May K. Rindge. Having successfully resisted the incursion of the Southern Pacific Railroad into Malibu Ranch, May K. Rindge would soon face a succession of challenges to open the ranch. May K. Rindge ultimately lost her legal challenges. A county road was opened across the Malibu Ranch in 1921, followed by the Roosevelt (now the Pacific Coast Highway) in 1929. The years of litigation drained Rindge family's finances, and with the coming of the Great Depression, May K. Rindge began leasing and eventually selling portions of the property (Doyle, et al 2018; Malibu Coastal Vision, Civic Center Group 2014).

The Point Dume area of Malibu, a sacred site for the Chumash people, was given the name Point Dume by English Explorer George Culver in 1793 (Guldimann 2013, California State Parks 2018). The area remained largely unoccupied during most of the history of the Malibu Ranch, until the onset of World War II in the early 1940s. During World War II, the Army and Coast Guard used Point Dume as a lookout and artillery training center to defend against a Japanese invasion. In the post-war late 1940s through the 1960s, Point Dume and the surrounding area began to experience rapid development (Doyle, et al 2018; Malibu Coastal Vision, Civic Center Group 2014, Guldimann 2013). In the 1970s through the 1980s, residents of Malibu, wanting to maintain the rural setting of the area, began to push for a halt to growth and development in the region. In 1991, the City of Malibu was incorporated. In 1979, a 34-acre State Park was established, and in 1992 it was upgraded to the Point Dume State Beach and Preserve (Guldimann 2013).

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Dr. Roger Mason, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Staff Archaeologist and Field Director Robert Cunningham; this report was prepared by Mr. Cunningham.

Dr. Mason has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California since 1983. Dr. Mason is the author of more than 200 reports dealing with cultural resource surveys, evaluations, and mitigation programs in California. He has extensive project experience with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Mr. Cunningham is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 10 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. He holds a BA degree in Anthropology and has participated in and supervised numerous survey, testing, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR.

3.2 Records Search Methods

A cultural resources records search was conducted in June 2018 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous cultural resources investigations and the presence of previously-recorded archaeological sites or historic-period (i.e., over 50 years in age) resources within a one-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Project Area. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the NRHP, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1900 USGS Triunfo Pass, California (15-minute scale)

- 1903 USGS Camulos California (30-minute scale)
- 1921 USGS Triunfo Pass, California (15-minute scale)
- 1932 USGS Dume Point, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1932 USGS Solstice Canyon, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1943 USGS Triunfo Pass, California (15-minute scale)
- 1950 USGS Point Dume, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1967 USGS Point Dume, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1981 USGS Point Dume, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1991 USGS Point Dume, California (7.5-minute scale)

Historic aerial photos taken in 1947, 1952, 1959, 1967, 1980, 1990, 1994, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014 were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment (NETROnline 2018).

3.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC in Sacramento, California, was requested by ECORP in August 2018. This search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project Area that could be affected by the proposed Project. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area who may have knowledge about the Project Area. It should be noted that this does not constitute consultation in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 or Assembly Bill (AB) 52. A copy of all correspondence between ECORP and the NAHC is attached (Attachment A).

3.4 Field Methods

Archaeological field work was conducted by ECORP archaeologist Robert Cunningham on August 14, 2018 and consisted of an intensive systematic pedestrian survey. The Project Area was examined for the presence of cultural artifacts and features by walking the proposed approximately two-acre Project Area, and, where possible, conducting parallel east-west transects in 15-meter intervals. Notes and photographs were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Project Area.

Newly discovered cultural resources would be assigned a unique temporary number based on the project name and the order in which they were found (i.e. PD-001). As appropriate, the site boundary, features, and artifacts would be mapped using Collector for ArcGIS, a cloud-based geospatial software with two- to five-meter accuracy, with data later post-processed for submeter accuracy. Digital photographs would be taken of select artifacts and features as well as general site overviews showing the general environment and the presence, if any, of human or naturally-occurring impacts. Following fieldwork, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records would be prepared for any resources identified and location and sketch maps would be created using data collected with the Collector ArcGIS application used in the field.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, historical aerial photographs, and maps of the vicinity.

The records search indicated that an area adjacent to the northern boundary of the Project Area was previously surveyed in 1991 as part of a cultural resources survey for a water system improvement project. An additional 339 cultural resources investigations have been conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1948 and 2014. For details of all 340 investigations, please see the Report List included as confidential Attachment C.

The records search results show that there are no previously recorded resources in the Project Area. Twenty-five previously recorded resources are located within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. These consist of 23 pre-contact resources, one historic-period resource, and one multicomponent resource. The Twenty-three previously recorded pre-contact cultural resources are comprised of three habitation sites; one habitation/ceremonial site with human remains; two village sites; one village site with associated burials; four lithic deposits; one deposit of lithics and ground stone; one ground stone deposit; one shell midden; one site consisting of burials and shell midden; one site consisting of human remains, one projectile point, and shell midden; one artifact deposit; and six isolated finds consisting of three lithic flakes, one metate, one chert artifact, and shell fragments. Historic-period resources consist of one subsurface refuse deposit. One multi-component resource consisting of a pre-contact ceramic deposit and a historic-period structure and water conveyance system were also recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. Details of all 25 previously recorded resources are presented below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-LAN-	Primary Number P-19-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
40	000040	Mohr (1947); S.L. Peck (1948); Eberhart (1953); Jay Ruby (1961)	Pre-contact	Occupation site	No
174	000174	Mohr (1947); Eberhart (1952)	Pre-contact	Village site	No
196	000196	S.L. Peck (1953)	Pre-contact	Groundstone deposit	No
198	000198	Hal Eberhart (1953)	Pre-contact	Artifact deposit	No
199	000199	C.W. Meighan and H. Eberhart (1952)	Pre-contact	Shell midden	No
201	000201	Peck (1961)	Pre-contact	Village site and burials	No
205	000205	S.L. Peck (1948); Colby 1985	Pre-contact	Village site	No

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-LAN-	Primary Number P-19-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
207	000207	S.L. Peck (1948)	Pre-contact	Human remains, projectile point, and shell midden	No
222	000222	Eberhart (1950); K. Dodge (1960); Reinman (1962)	Pre-contact	Burials and midden	No
223	000223	EOC, King (1961); Chester King (1968)	Pre-contact	Shell midden, occupation site	No
451	000451	Bell, Evans, Coleman, Jones, Leonard (1972); Chester King (1999)	Pre-contact	Midden site with artifact deposit	No
452	000452	Leonard (1972)	Pre-contact	Lithic deposit	No
453	000453	Bell, Evans, Coleman, Leonard, Newman (1972)	Pre-contact	Lithic flakes, tools, and groundstone deposit	No
454	000454	Bell, Evans, Coleman, Leonard, Newman (1972); P. Hines (1979); Chester King (1995)	Pre-contact	Habitation site, ceremonial site, burial site	No
1012	001012	Clay A. Singer (1979)	Pre-contact	Lithic artifact deposit	No
1425	001425	Susan Colby and Bruce Love (1988)	Pre-contact	Lithic deposit	No
2036	002036	John E. Atwood and Shelley M. Gomes (1992)	Pre-contact	Lithic deposit	No
4368H	004368	W. Gillean and J.M. Sanka (2013)	Historic	Subsurface refuse deposit (4'bgs)	No
	100071	Chester King (n.d.)	Pre-contact	Isolated find-Chert artifact	No
	100119	C.A. Singer (1989)	Pre-contact	Isolated find-Lithic flake	No
	100122	Peter E. Haaker (1986)	Pre-contact	Isolated find-Metate	No
	100397	Chester King (1999)	Pre-contact	Isolated find-Lithic flake	No
	100398	Chester King (1996)	Pre-contact	Isolated find-Lithic flake	No
	100593	Gwen Romani (2000)	Pre-contact	Isolated find-Shell fragments	No
	120005	B. MacDougall (1996)	Both	Pre-contact ceramic scatter and shell deposit; historic structure and water conveyance system	No

A review of the historic-period maps indicates the Project Area was undeveloped property from 1900 to 1967. The earliest USGS maps from 1900 and 1903 show that the Project Area was open coastal land with

no dwellings in the immediate area. An unnamed, unpaved road is depicted to the north, following a similar alignment to present-day Pacific Coast Highway. Two structures are shown to the west near the mouth of Dume Canyon. The 1932 USGS Dume Point and Solstice Canyon 7.5-minute maps show an unpaved north to south trending road west of the Project Area. A single structure is located near the southern terminus of this road. The road to the north, the unpaved road following a similar alignment to present-day Pacific Coast Highway, has been replaced by a hard-surfaced road identified as State Highway. Additional structures are depicted near the mouth of Dume Canyon and the area is now identified as Rindge Ranch. A sparse distribution of structures is also depicted along the highway in the Zuma Beach and Trancas Beach areas.

The 1943 USGS Triunfo Pass 15-minute map shows the unpaved north-south road west of the Project Area now extends down to the southernmost edge of Point Dume. A second structure is now shown along the west edge of this road. An east to west unpaved road is depicted branching off this road, terminated at a structure located north of the Project Area. The structure is identified as Zuma Patrol Station. Two structures are now shown south of the state highway, and a structure is shown near the coast at Paradise Cove. The highway is now identified as an alternate route of U.S. Highway 101. Six structures are shown to the east at Escondido Beach.

The 1950 Point Dume 7.5-minute map shows that several roads have been established in the vicinity, including Grayfox Street and Fernhill Drive. The area is identified as Malibu Riviera. Structures are sparsely distributed along the roads that cross through the area. The 1967 USGS Point Dume 7.5-minute map shows that development increased in the Project vicinity. Hundreds of structures are shown throughout the Malibu Riviera area and Point Dume Elementary School is shown. The highway passing through the vicinity north of the Project area is now identified as California State Route 1. The 1981 USGS Point Dume 7.5-minute map shows that development continued in the area. Several new streets are depicted west of the Project Area, along with several large developments and residential houses along the existing roadways. Conditions in the vicinity of the Project Area remain unchanged in the 1991 and 1995 maps (USGS 1991, 1995).

On historic aerial photographs from 1947, the Project Area is shown to be located in an undeveloped area. The area appears to contain low shrubs and grasses. Grayfox Street and Fernhill Drive are visible, but no structures are visible near the Project Area. The 1952 photographs show a house has been built north of the Project Area, on the north side of Grayfox Street. Aerial photographs from 1959 show that two additional houses have been built north of the Project Area, on the north side of Grayfox Street. Two houses now border the Project Area to the west, and a house borders the Project Area to the south. Two houses are also now present east of the Project Area, along the east side of Fernhill Drive. The Project Area is still vacant land, the center area of which appears disturbed.

The 1967 aerial photographs show the school buildings under construction. The parking lot and play area are still undeveloped land at this time. Additional residential development has occurred in all directions around the Project Area. In 1980 aerial photographs, the school is depicted with the parking lot and play area to the east of the school buildings. The Project Area is a blacktop, grass field, and a play area. Trees have been added around the school perimeter. By 1990, the eastern play area has been landscaped and a volleyball court has been added, along with paved walkways, trees, and ornamental plants. In 2002, the

shed is visible in the northern end of the Project Area. These conditions remain consistent in aerial photographs from 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014 (NETROnline 2018).

4.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area. The NAHC also provided a list of 16 Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area who may have knowledge about the Project Area. It should be noted that this does not constitute consultation in compliance with SB 18 or AB 52. A copy of all correspondence between ECORP and the NAHC is provided as Attachment A.

4.3 Field Visit Results

At the time of the field survey, the Project Area was a developed property and consisted of a black top area and play areas located within the campus of Point Dume Elementary School. Ground visibility was obscured by paved walkways, an asphalt blacktop, sand play areas, dense grasses, and ornamental vegetation. No pre-contact or historic-period sites or isolated finds were identified as a result of the field survey. Photos of the Project Area, detailing the developed state of the property, can be found in Attachment B.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for an approximately two-acre Project Area in the City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, California. No prehistoric or historic-period sites or isolated finds were identified as a result of the records search and field survey. No known Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA, would be impacted by the project.

Geologic maps show that the Project Area contains sediments from the middle and late Miocene Monterey Formation (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1993). While these sediments predate human occupation, several sites are located in the near vicinity containing subsurface deposits. These include four sites containing pre-contact burials, two of which were found in Miocene sediments, and one site containing a subsurface historic artifact deposit buried in Miocene sediments. Due to the presence of these sites, several of which contain human remains and/or artifacts buried within Miocene sediments, the archaeological sensitivity of the area is considered moderate to high. ECORP recommends full-time archaeological monitoring of any ground-disturbing activity within undisturbed native soil.

CEQA requires the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resources discoveries during project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures for unanticipated finds be adopted and implemented by the Lead Agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant.

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-

work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the CEQA lead agency, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Coroner (as per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate information center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

For excavation within previously disturbed native soil, there is still a potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction activities within previously disturbed soil, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the find and a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be contacted to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, and all preceding notifications shall apply, depending on the find.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to

mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program.”

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment B – Project Area Photographs

Attachment C– ***Confidential*** Report List (REDACTED)

ATTACHMENT A

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2018-156 SMMUSD Malibu

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: Point Dume, California (1995)

Township: 1S **Range:** 18W **Section(s):** Unsectioned portion of the Topanga Malibu Sequit Land Grant

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 N. 5th Street

City: Redlands **Zip:** 92373

Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: The Santa Monica Malibu Unified School District is proposing improvements to Point Dume Elementary School, southwest of the intersection of Grayfox Street and Fernhill Drive in the City of Malibu, Los Angeles County. Improvements will include installation of temporary buildings and construction of two permanent buildings.

Los Angeles County, California
 Unsectioned Portion of the Topanga Malibu
 Sequit Landgrant
 Latitude: 34° 0' 45.795" N
 Longitude: 118° 48' 6.315" W
 Watershed: Santa Monica Bay (18070104)

Map Features

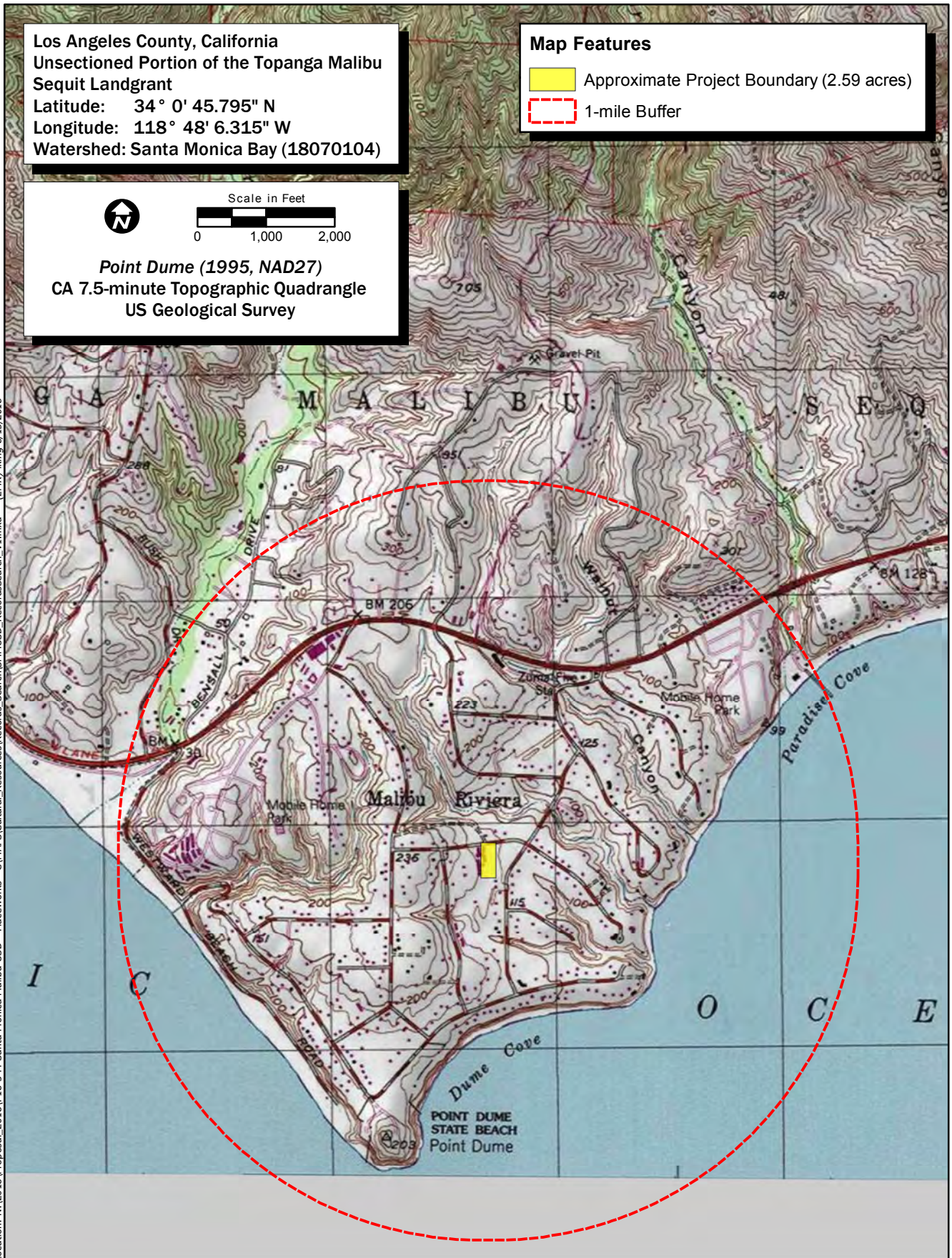
- Approximate Project Boundary (2.59 acres)
- 1-mile Buffer



Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

Point Dume (1995, NAD27)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2018\Proposal_2018\18-344 Santa Monica Malibu USD - Placeworks - C:\MAPS\Cultural Resources\Search\SMMLUSD_RecordsSearch_V1.mxd (LMK) King 8/15/2018



Map Date: 8/15/2018

iService Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Records Search

2018-156 Santa Monica Malibu USD - Placeworks - C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



August 23, 2018

Robert Cunningham

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sent by Email: rjcunningham@ecorpsconsulting.com

Re: 2018 156 SMMUSD Malibu, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Cunningham,

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

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,


Frank Lienert

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
August 23, 2018**

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Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria. Chairperson
No Current Address on File Gabrielino

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
2018 156 SMMUSD Malibu, Los Angeles County

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
August 23, 2018**

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(951) 654-4198 Fax

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Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
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Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
2018 156 SMMUSD Malibu, Los Angeles County

ATTACHMENT B

Project Area Photographs



IMG_1169



IMG_1170



IMG_1171



IMG_1172



IMG_1173



IMG_1174



IMG_1175



IMG_1176



IMG_1177



IMG_1178



IMG_1179



IMG_1180



IMG_1181



IMG_1182



IMG_1183



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IMG_1189



IMG_1190



IMG_1191



IMG_1192



IMG_1193



IMG_1194



IMG_1195



IMG_1196



IMG_1197



IMG_1198



IMG_1199



IMG_1200



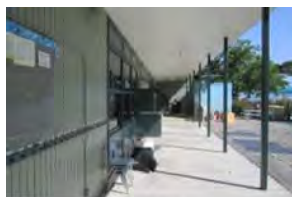
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IMG_1162



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IMG_1167



IMG_1168





























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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Photo Log

SITE:					
Camera	Photo Number	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
	1162	PORCHES AREA E	E		
	1163	SWINGS AND SANDBOX PORCHES AREA 2	W		
	1164	PORCHES AREA	W		
	1165	BENCH IN PORCHES AREA 2	N		
	1166	FRONT SWINGS TABLE IN PORCHES AREA 2	N		
	1167	BLACKTOP AREA N OF PORCHES AREA	N		
	1168	BENCH EAST OF PORCHES AREA 2	W		
	1169	TENNISBALL POLES IN PORCHES AREA 2	SW		
	1170	VOLLEYBALL COURT - PORCHES AREA 2	N		
	1171	TABLE AREA #2	W		
	1172	INSCRIPTION IN CONCRETE - AREA 2	DETAIL		
	1173	TABLE EAST OF BLACKTOP	E		
	1174	BLACKTOP	W		
	1175	AREA #1	W		
	1176	BENCH AREA #1	W		
	1177	TRAILER / STORAGE CONTAINER IN AREA 1	W		
	1178	BLACKTOP AREA 1	S		
	1179	TRAILER QUARTERS IN STORAGE CONTAINER ^{AREA 1}	N		
	1180	AREA 1	E		
	1181	AREA 1 NEXT TRAILER	N		

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Photo Log

SITE:					
Camera	Photo Number	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
	1182	SHED NORTH OF AREA 1	NE		
	1183	" " "	E		
	1184	SCHOOL BUILDING W OF PROJECT AREA	SW		
	1185	" " "	S		
	1186	" " "	W		
	1187	" " "	W		
	1188	" " "	W		
	1189	" " "	W		
	1190	" " "	W		
	1191	" " "	W		
	1192	" " "	W		
	1193	AREA 3	E		
	1194	AREA 3	N		
	1195	AREA 3	W		
	1196	AREA 3	S		
	1197	AREAS - PLAY AREA	S		
	1198	" " - SWAMP	S		
	1199	" " - SWAMP GYM	S		
	1200	SCHOOL BUILDING E OF AREA 3	W		
	1201	" " "	W		

2

