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PWA refers to the Public Works Administration established in 1933 and was intended to fund the construction of public works projects. Similarly, the WPA was established in 1932 under the Herbert Hoover (originally called the Reform Finance Corporation) and employed people on relief until 1943. WPA employees constructed many public buildings, projects, and roads. Although separate entities, both the WPA and the PWA funded similar construction projects and were often mistaken for one another.

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***APPENDIX A***  
***GLOSSARY OF TERMS***

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

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The glossary provides definitions of cultural resource terms used in various environmental documentation produced in support of the Kroc Community Center Evaluation. These definitions were obtained from recognized literature in the field of cultural resources. A list of reviewed literature is provided in the reference section at the end of the glossary.

There are a number of technical terms that are used in the characterization of baseline conditions and assessment of the potential for the proposed project to result in effects to cultural resources:

**Archaeological resource:** The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) defines an “archaeological site” (or property) as “the place or places where the remnants of a past culture survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains. Archaeological remains usually take the form of artifacts (e.g., fragments of tools, vestiges of utilitarian or non-utilitarian objects), features (e.g., remnants of walls, cooking hearths, or midden deposits), and ecological evidence (e.g., pollen remaining from plants that were in the area when the activities occurred).” “Prehistoric archaeological sites” represent the material remains of Native American societies and their activities. “Ethnohistoric archaeological sites” are defined as Native American settlements occupied during or after the arrival of European settlers in California. “Historic archaeological sites” reflect the activities of nonnative populations during the historic period. Under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), archaeological sites may be treated as historical resources, unique archaeological resources, isolates, or non-unique archaeological resources. CEQA defines archaeological sites as “unique archaeological resources,” “historical resources,” or those that do not warrant consideration in the evaluation of significant effects to cultural resources. This creates the potential for overlap in the definition and analysis of unique archaeological and significant historical resources. For organization of data and for clarity to lead, responsible, and trustee agency representatives, as well as the public, data and the analysis of the data have been organized chronologically, with prehistoric context and resources described in relation to archaeological resources and historic context and resources described in relation to historical resources.

**Art Deco:** A decorative style stimulated by the Paris Exposition International des Arts Decoratifs et Industrielles Modernes of 1925, and widely used in the architecture of the 1930s, including skyscrapers designs such as the Chrysler Building in New York; characterized by sharp angular or zigzag surface forms and ornaments. Also referred to as Style Moderne.

**Before present (BP):** Defined as before 1950 and is used by archaeologists in conjunction with the commonly used term AD.

**Building code:** Law setting forth minimum standards for the construction and use of buildings to protect public health and safety.

**Buttress:** An exterior mass of masonry set at an angle to or bonded to a wall that it strengthens or supports; buttresses often absorb lateral thrusts from roof vaults.

**Character-defining feature:** *Character* refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that make up the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall

shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, and the various aspects of its site and environment.

**Contributor:** A site, building, or structure in a historic district that generally has historic, architectural, cultural, or archaeological significance.

**Cornice:** Any molded horizontal projection that crowns or finishes the top of a wall where it meets the edge of the roof; sometimes ornamented. The exterior trim of a structure where the wall and roof meet. The third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze. An ornamental molding that forms the top member of a door or window frame, usually of wood or plaster. An ornamental molding that usually extends around the walls of a room just below the ceiling.

**Elevation:** A drawing showing the vertical elements of a building, either exterior or interior, as a direct projection onto a vertical plane. The vertical distance above or below some established reference level.

**Eligible property:** Property that meets the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP but is not formally listed.

**Facade:** The exterior face of a building that is considered to be the architectural front, sometimes distinguished from the other faces by more elaborate architectural and/or ornamental details.

**Fenestration:** The design and arrangement of windows in a building.

**Flute:** A lengthwise groove or channel, especially one of many such parallel grooves, used decoratively, as along the shaft of a column.

**Freestanding:** A term descriptive of a structural element that is fixed at its lower end but not constrained throughout its vertical height.

**Guidelines:** A reference to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Guidelines). The Guidelines have been prepared to assist in applying the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to all project work; consequently, they are not meant to give case-specific advice or address exceptions or rare instances. Therefore, it is recommended that the advice of qualified historic preservation professionals be obtained early in the planning stage of the project. Such professionals may include architects, architectural historians, historians, historical engineers, archaeologists, and others who have experience in working with historic buildings. The Guidelines pertain to both exterior and interior work on historic buildings of all sizes, materials, and types.

**Historic district:** An area that generally includes within its boundaries a significant concentration of properties linked by architectural style, historical development, or a past event.

**Historic Period:** Defined as the period that begins with the arrival of the first nonnative population, and thus varies by area. The Historic Period in California began with the arrival of the Spanish navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his party, who anchored in San Diego Bay on September 28, 1542. However, European contact with native populations occurred in the proposed project area around 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá made the first attempt to colonize Gabrielino territory.



**Historical resource:** Defined by CEQA as any object, building, structure, site (including archaeological sites), area, place, record, or manuscript that is listed in, or is eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution; or identified as significant in a historic resource survey conducted in accordance with the requirements of the CRHR statute [Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g)].

**Integrity:** The authenticity of physical characteristics from which properties obtain their significance.

**Isolate:** Defined as an isolated artifact or small group of artifacts that appear to reflect a single event, loci, or activity, and may lack identifiable context but has the potential to add important information about a region, culture, or person. Isolates are considered categorically ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR or the NRHP, because their information potential has been exhausted by accurate recording or when appropriate by collecting and analysis. Isolates do not require avoidance or mitigation under CEQA.

**Minimal Traditional:** (1935-1950), defined by a reference to earlier styles, but lacking decorative detailing and exhibiting close, rather than overhanging, eaves. These homes usually include a large chimney and at least one front facing gable. Most are one story, but two story examples exist.

**National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):** The nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect the nation's historic and archaeological resources. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

**Native American sacred site:** an area that has been, and often continues to be, of religious significance to Native American peoples, such as an area where religious ceremonies are practiced or an area that is central to their origins as a people.

**Noncontributor:** A feature consisting of a site, building, or structure located within a historic district that is not recognized as contributing to the historic, architectural, cultural, or archaeological significance of the district.

**Ornament:** In architecture, a detail of shape, texture, and/or color (such as an embellishment or decoration) that is deliberately exploited to attract the attention of an observer.

**Period of significance:** The span of time during which significant events and activities occurred. Events and associations with historic properties are finite; most properties have a clearly definable period of significance.

**Prehistoric Period:** defined as the era prior to European contact with native populations, which occurred in the proposed project area around 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá made the first attempt to colonize Gabrielino territory.

**Preservation:** The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses on the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than on extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

**Reconstruction:** The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

**Rehabilitation:** The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

**Restoration:** The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

**Standards:** Refers to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Standards). The Standards makes recommendations for maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations; as such, the Standards cannot, in and of itself, be used to make essential decisions about which features of a historic property should be saved and which might be changed. But once an appropriate treatment is selected, the Standards provides philosophical consistency to the work. There are Standards for four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

**Unique archaeological resource:** An archaeological artifact, object, or site that has a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria [Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21083.2(g)]:

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

**Unique geologic feature:** An important and irreplaceable geological formation. Such features may have scientific and/or cultural values.

**Unique paleontological resource:** A fossil that meets one or more of the following criteria: It provides information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct; It provides data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein; It provides data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between plant and animal communities; it demonstrates unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life; the fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.

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***APPENDIX B  
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH  
CORRESPONDENCE***

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November 6, 2007  
Job Number: 1222-004  
Kroc Community Center

Dr. Sam McLeod  
Director of Vertebrate Paleontology  
Natural History Museum  
900 Exposition Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California 90007

**SUBJECT:** Request for a Paleontological Records Search to be Conducted in Support of the Kroc Community Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Dr. McLeod:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. hereby requests that a paleontological records search be conducted for the cultural resources survey in support of the Kroc Community Center project (proposed project). The proposed project area consists of up to 7.5 acres of land located on a 19-acre site in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. The proposed project area is partly located on a storm water retention basin known as Hamilton Bowl/Chittick Field (Chittick Field) and is currently owned by the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District. The proposed project site is located on Chittick Field at 1900 Walnut Avenue, in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California (Enclosure 1, *Project Study Area*). The 405 Freeway is roughly 1.45 miles north of the proposed project site. The 605 Freeway is approximately 4.7 miles to the east and the 710 Freeway is a little over 2 miles west of the proposed project site. The 19-acre property is bounded by the Hamilton Bowl/Chittick Field flood control and the City of Signal Hill to the north, a small alley between Rose Avenue and Gardenia Avenue to the east, East Pacific Coast Highway to the south, and Walnut Avenue to the west.

The proposed project site appears on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series Long Beach topographic quadrangle (Enclosure 2, *Regional Vicinity Map*). The elevation of the proposed project site ranges from approximately 15.00 to 15.75 feet above mean seal level (msl). The proposed project site is roughly 1.87 miles north of the Pacific Ocean.

**Corporate Office:**

430 North Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

**TEL** 626.683.3547

**FAX** 626.683.3548

**Regional Office:**

1351 4th Street, Suite 227  
Santa Monica, CA 90401

**TEL** 310.260.1520

**FAX** 310.260.1521

**Billing Address:**

P.O. Box 655  
Sierra Madre, CA 91025

**Web site:**

[www.sapphosenvironmental.com](http://www.sapphosenvironmental.com)

Mr. Sam McLeod  
Kroc Community Center  
November 6, 2007  
Page 2

Up to 7.5 acres of the proposed project site would be designated by the Salvation Army, through a grant from the Kroc Foundation, for the location of a new recreational and community center for the residents of Long Beach and the neighboring city of Signal Hill. The remaining 12 to 17 acres will be available as outdoor recreation, recreation (soccer) fields, parking, trails, play yards, and as landscaping and gardening. The Kroc Community Center and main entrance to the facility will be situated along the western side of Chittick Field off Walnut Avenue. The proposed project will consist of a recreational facility that includes both indoor and outdoor components.

Thank you for your assistance. Sapphos Environmental, Inc. looks forward to receiving the results of the paleontological records search. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Amy Commendador-Dudgeon via phone at (626) 683-3547 or e-mail at [adudgeon@sapphosenvironmental.com](mailto:adudgeon@sapphosenvironmental.com).

Sincerely,

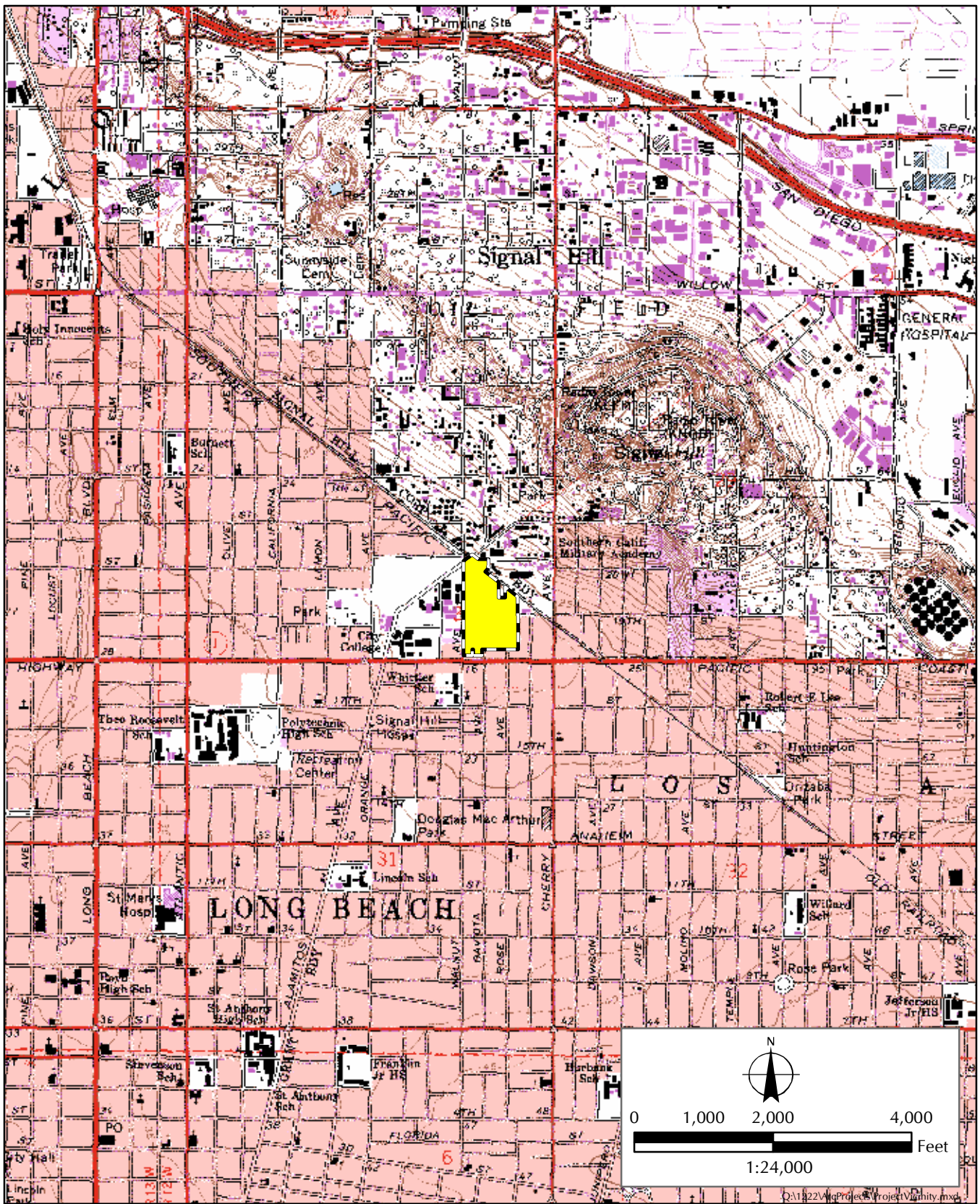
**SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amy Commendador-Dudgeon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Amy Commendador-Dudgeon  
Archaeologist

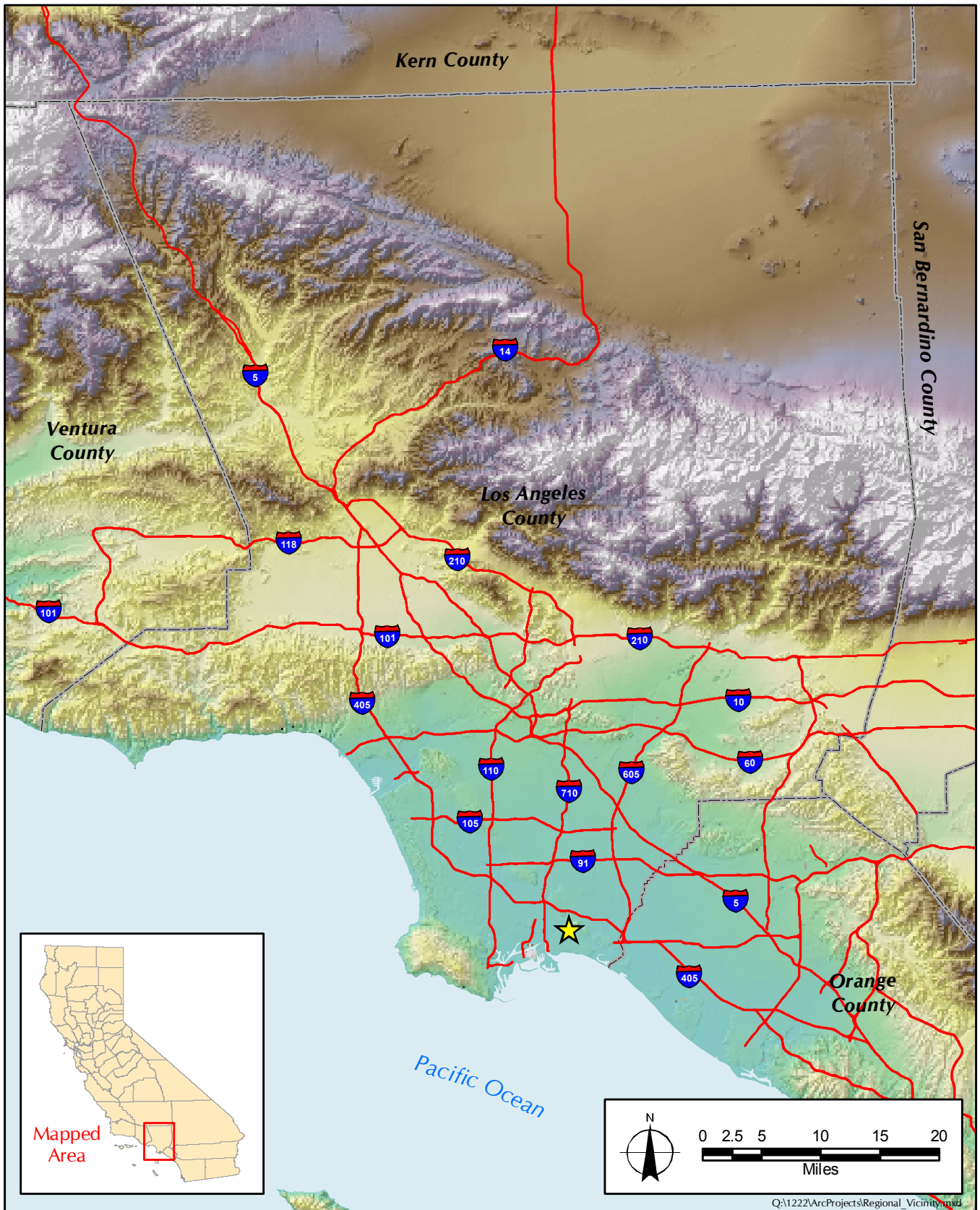
Enclosures:   1.    Project Study Area  
                  2.    Regional Vicinity Map

LJH/acd



 Project Study Area

**ENCLOSURE 1**  
Project Study Area



★ Project Location

**Enclosure 2**  
Regional Vicinity Map



# Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

900 Exposition Boulevard • Los Angeles, CA 90007

Vertebrate Paleontology Section  
Telephone: (213) 763-3325  
FAX: (213) 746-7431  
e-mail: [smcleod@nhm.org](mailto:smcleod@nhm.org)

13 November 2007

Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
133 Martin Alley  
P.O. Box 50241  
Pasadena, CA 91105

Attn: Amy Commendador-Dudgeon, Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Kroc Community Center Project, in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, Job Number: 1222-004, project area

Dear Amy:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Kroc Community Center Project, in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, Job Number: 1222-004, project area as outlined on the section of the Long Beach Pasadena USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me on 6 November 2007. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project boundaries, but we do have fossil vertebrate localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area.

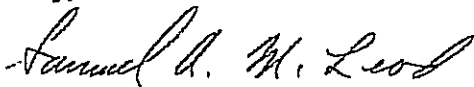
Below the soil and a thin veneer of Quaternary Alluvium, the entire proposed project area contains surficial sediments of older Quaternary terrace deposits, primarily terrestrial but also containing some marine components, the latter of which may be referred to as the Pico Formation in this area. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7493, almost directly east of the southern portion of the proposed project area along Pacific Coast Highway just west of Grand Avenue, that produced a specimen of a fossil camel, *Camelops*, at a depth of 8 ½ feet below the surface. East-southeast of the proposed project area along Anaheim Street, locality LACM 3260 produced a specimen of a fossil bison, *Bison*, at unknown depth. Our next closest fossil vertebrate localities, LACM 1021 (= LACM 1932) and LACM 3245, are situated just east of due north of the proposed project area along Spring Street near the intersection with Cherry Avenue. A fossil specimen of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, was recovered from LACM 1021 at unknown depth. Locality LACM 3245, recovered at a depth of 37 feet below the surface, produced an extensive fossil fish fauna that was published in the scientific literature by J.E. Fitch and R.D. Reimer in 1967 (*Otoliths and Other Fish Remains from a Long Beach, California, Pliocene Deposit*, *Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences*, 66(2):77-91). Fitch and Reimer figured fossil specimens

in the LACM collections from locality LACM 3245 for the fish *Citharichthys stigmaeus* (speckled sanddab), *Citharichthys sordidus* (Pacific sanddab), *Paralichthys californicus* (California halibut), *Parophrys vetulus* (English sole), *Lyopsetta exilis* (slender sole), *Electrona rissoi* (lanternfish), and *Lepidogobius lepidus* (bay goby).

Very shallow excavations in the uppermost layers of soil and Quaternary Alluvium in the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older desposits have a good chance of encountering significant vertebrate fossils of Late Pleistocene (Quaternary) age, either from marine or terrestrial deposits. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Any fossils collected should be placed in an accredited 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

enclosure: invoice

**FOUNDATION INVOICE**  
**NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY**  
900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90007

13 November 2007

**INVOICE TO:**

Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
133 Martin Alley  
P.O. Box 50241  
Pasadena, CA 91105

Attn: Amy Commendador-Dudgeon, Archaeologist

Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for  
the proposed Kroc Community Center Project, in the City of Long Beach,  
Los Angeles County, Job Number: 1222-004, project area

**AMOUNT DUE: \$ 175.00**

Paleontology Account #164-000 - invoice # VP071113B

PLEASE RETURN THIS STUB WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

---

Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
133 Martin Alley  
P.O. Box 50241  
Pasadena, CA 91105

Attn: Amy Commendador-Dudgeon, Archaeologist

Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for for paleontological resources  
for the proposed Kroc Community Center Project, in the City of Long  
Beach, Los Angeles County, Job Number: 1222-004, project area

**AMOUNT DUE: \$ 175.00**

Please make your remittance to:

Natural History Museum Foundation Account #164-000 - invoice # VP071113B  
and return to:

**Dr. Samuel A. McLeod**  
**Vertebrate Paleontology Section**  
**Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History**  
**900 Exposition Boulevard**  
**Los Angeles, CA 90007**

Thank you

***APPENDIX C  
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
DPR 523 FORMS***

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# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial # \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 3S \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hamilton Bowl / Low-flow Pump Station

P1. Other Identifier: West Hamilton Bowl Pump Plant

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ ; R \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 1900 Walnut Avenue City Long Beach Zip 90806

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 7216-012-902

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Located at the west edge of the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field along the Walnut Avenue sidewalk, the Low-flow Pump Station is a concrete industrial building in the Art Deco style. The building appears to be one story from the west and two stories from the east due to its location on a berm that rims the depression that is the Hamilton Bowl. The park is located approximately 20 feet below street level. Rectangular in plan, the building is asymmetrical in its arrangement of features but with a pronounced central emphasis on each elevation. The flat roof is accented by a row of dentils and a frieze of stylized geometric designs etched into the concrete above a slight setback just below the roofline. A pier, detailed with concentric bands that step inwards is located in the center of each elevation. Slender, metal sash hopper windows and vents are located on either side of the piers. The primary entrance is offset to the south end of the west-facing facade and features double metal doors with glazing. An elevated concrete stoop with iron balustrade and handrails leads to the primary entry. The rear (east) elevation facing Hamilton Bowl contains a secondary entrance that sits atop a ground level bay occupied by a metal gate. The gate, through which the water is pumped when the bowl is full, continues down into the concrete foundation. A ladder for roof access is located above the door on the east elevation. Concrete ramps and steps flank the north, south, and a portion of the east elevations and are partially enclosed by iron pipe railings. Alterations to the building appear minor and include security grilles, possible modification of some window lights, and the effects of graffiti removal. Existing landscaping surrounding the building consists of mature trees to the north and south and oleander bushes next to the sidewalk.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP9. Public utility building

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.):

\*P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures or objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, View facing east at west facing facade; view taken November 13, 2007.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1935/1936, Press-Telegram, 5 October 1936.

\*P7. Owner and Address: Los Angeles County Public Works  
900 South Fremont Avenue  
Alhambra, CA 91803

\*P8. Recorded by: Name, affiliation, and address) Lesle Heumann, Laura G. Carias  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 North Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*P9. Date Recorded: Dec. 22, 2008

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  Intensive  Reconnaissance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Kroc Community Center Cultural Resources Technical Report. November 2008, revised January 2009. Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

\*Attachments: NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure & Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photographic Record  Other (List) \_\_\_\_\_

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

\*NRHP Status Code 3S

- B1. Historic Name: West Hamilton Bowl Pump Station  
B2. Common Name: Low-flow Pump Station  
B3. Original Use: Pump plant B4. Present Use: Pump plant  
\*B5. Architectural Style Art Deco  
\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
The pump station was constructed 1935/1936. There are no known alterations  
\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
The Low-flow Pump Station is located within the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field. A second pump station, the Hamilton Bowl Pump Station, constructed in 1972 and a Public Restrooms building are also located within  
\*B8. Related Features: this park.  
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
\*B10. Significance: Theme Civic and Governmental Infrastructure Area Long Beach  
Period of Significance: 1888-1965 Property Type: Public utility building Applicable Criteria: C/3  
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Low-flow Pump Station is a significant historic resource that appears to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and for designation under a local ordinance. The building is substantially unaltered, retains its character-defining features, and consequently continues to reflect its period of construction. The Low-flow Pump Station retains integrity of location, feeling, setting, association, design, materials, and workmanship. The Low-flow Pump Station appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C at the local level of significance as an example of a federal industrial building built in the Art Deco style in the 1930s. It meets Criterion 3 for listing in the CRHR for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of an Art Deco style industrial building constructed by the federal government in the City of Long Beach during the 1930s. In addition, the Low-flow Pump Station qualifies for designation as a City of Long Beach Landmark under three criteria: Criterion A, for its historical importance as a record of local and federal government flood control efforts; Criterion D, for its portrayal of the City of Long Beach in the 1930s, when the Art Deco style was highly influential; and Criterion E, for its embodiment of the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type, a public industrial building in the Art Deco style.

The pump house was constructed during a key time in the City of Long Beach's history. In March 1933, the City of Long Beach was hit by a 6.3-magnitude earthquake that toppled masonry buildings, shook houses and apartments off their foundations, damaged and destroyed schools and churches, and disabled the City of Long Beach's natural gas service. Aftershocks continued for more than a year. Reconstruction was financed with federal reconstruction grants and loans, which, coupled with the activity generated through rebuilding, rejuvenated the local economy.<sup>1</sup> Many buildings that were repaired or reconstructed during this period incorporated the Art Deco or Streamline Moderne styles popular at the time. In 1935, funding provided by the federal Works Progress Administration (which later became the Works Projects Administration, WPA) was used to build and improve parks and transportation facilities, as well as civic and recreational buildings throughout the City of Long Beach, and the Art Deco style was the prominent style of architecture used. Although the Low-flow Pump Station was not constructed as a direct result of the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake, it was constructed at a time the City of Long Beach was being rebuilt and exhibits the Art Deco architecture favored at the time.

The recreational area known as the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field is situated at the intersection of East Pacific Coast Highway and Walnut Avenue, just northeast of downtown Long Beach. The area was well-known to flood and was first designated as a drainage reservoir in 1915. This section of the City of Long Beach suffered a damaging flood in 1935, which led to the construction of the Hamilton Bowl and the associated Low-flow Pump Station by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1936.<sup>2</sup> The site, formerly known as "the sump," was enlarged and improved to hold the excess storm water discharge from the Los Angeles River watershed. The site was designed to be used during the summer months for recreation and to act as a drainage reservoir during the rainy season.<sup>3,4</sup> A comparison of the Sanborn maps dated 1923 and 1950 indicates that approximately 72 parcels, many of which contained single-family dwellings, were cleared to make room for the project.<sup>5</sup> The purpose of the Art Deco-style Low-flow Pump Station was to pump the excess water back into the Los Angeles River channel when storm waters receded.

(See Continuation Sheet 4 of 5.)

<sup>1</sup> Mullio, Cara, and Jennifer Volland. 2004. *Long Beach Architecture: The Unexpected Metropolis*. Santa Monica, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls, p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "City's Water Reserve Stored Here; Flood Drainage Project Ready; Plans for Hamilton Bowl Dedication Are Being Made by Long Beach City Officials." 5 October 1936, p. B1.

<sup>3</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "Drain Bowl Annexed to Flood Zone." 24 August 1937, p. B1.

<sup>4</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "Flood Drainage Project Ready." 5 October 1936, p. B1.

<sup>5</sup> Sanborn Map Company, 1923 and 1950. "Long Beach, California." Volume 2, Map 243.

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

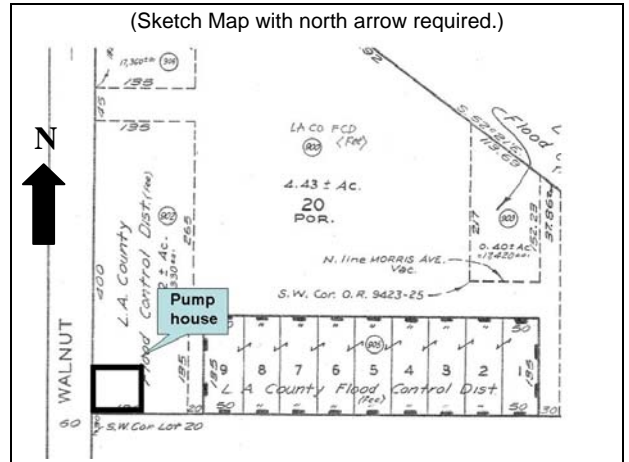
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References: See page 4.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Leslie Heumann, Laura G. Carias  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 North Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



# CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Low-flow Pump Station

Recorded By: Leslie Heumann, Laura G. Carias

Date: December 22, 2008  Continuation  Update

**\*B10. Significance (continued from page 2):**

A dedication ceremony for the facility planned for October 1936 was cancelled due to heavy rains, presaging a series of local flood events in subsequent years.<sup>6</sup> The following year, another season of torrential rains caused havoc throughout the City of Long Beach, causing the Hamilton Bowl to overflow and forcing the evacuation of numerous families from their homes. The City of Long Beach attempted to transfer ownership and management of the Hamilton Bowl over to the County Flood Control District; however, after initially agreeing to annex the facility to the flood control district, the County refused, arguing it was the City of Long Beach's responsibility to manage the site.<sup>7,8</sup> Despite enlarging the Hamilton Bowl to a depth of 50 feet, the basin notoriously flooded during the 1930s and 1940s.<sup>9,10</sup> By 1954, officials had come to the realization that the Low-flow Pump Station was too small for the amount of rain that fell each year, and plans were underway to relieve the stress put forth on the station.<sup>11</sup> At that time, accumulated floodwaters were pumped from the Hamilton Bowl through a gravity line to a pumping station 2 ½ miles west and into the flood control channel.<sup>12</sup> A new pump station, the Hamilton Bowl Pump Station, located along Gaviota Avenue and north of East Pacific Coast Highway, was constructed circa 1972.

**B12. References:**

Gowans, Alan. 1991. *Styles and Types of North American Architecture*. New York: HarperCollins.

Harshbarger, Tom. Spring 1999. "History in a Seashell." *California State University Long Beach, University Magazine Online*, 3(1). Available at: <http://www.csulb.edu>

*Los Angeles Times*. "Drain System to L. B. to Be Started Soon." 6 June 1954. Los Angeles, CA.

*Los Angeles Times*. "More Gale Dead Hunted." 26 September 1939, p. 1.

Mullio, Cara, and Jennifer Volland. 2004. *Long Beach Architecture: The Unexpected Metropolis*. Santa Monica, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls.

*Press-Telegram*. "City's Water Reserve Stored Here; Flood Drainage Project Ready; Plans for Hamilton Bowl Dedication Are Being Made by Long Beach City Officials." 5 October 1936, p. B1.

*Press-Telegram*. "Drain Bowl Annexed to Flood Zone." 24 August 1937. Long Beach, CA.

*Press-Telegram*. "Flood Drainage Project Ready." 5 October 1936. Long Beach, CA.

*Press-Telegram*. "Hamilton Bowl Dedication Cancelled; Affair Postponed as Rain Leaves Reservoir in Muddy Shape." 23 October 1936, p. B5.

*Press-Telegram*. "Sump Upkeep Ruled Duty of the City; County Disclaims Responsibility for Hamilton Drain Bowl." 18 December 1937, p. B1.

Robinson, W.W. 1948. *Long Beach: A Calendar of Events in the Making of a City*. Reprinted by: Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, CA. Available at: City of Long Beach Office of Neighborhood and Historic Preservation.

Ward, Harry E. 1976. No title. In *Long Beach As I Remember It, 1776-1976*, ed. Donald E. Van Liew. Los Alamitos, CA: Hwong.

(See Continuation Sheet 5 of 5.)

<sup>6</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "Hamilton Bowl Dedication Cancelled; Affair Postponed as Rain Leaves Reservoir in Muddy Shape." 23 October 1936, p. B5.

<sup>7</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "Drain Bowl Annexed to Flood Zone." 24 August 1937, p. B1.

<sup>8</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "Sump Upkeep Ruled Duty of the City; County Disclaims Responsibility for Hamilton Drain Bowl." 18 December 1937, p. B1.

<sup>9</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "More Gale Dean Hunted." 26 September 1939, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "Army to Act in Power Strike." 23 February 1944, p. 1.

<sup>11</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "Drain System to L. B. to Be Started Soon." 6 June 1954, p. 15.

<sup>12</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "Drain System for L. B. to Be Started Soon." 6 June 1954, p. 15.



# CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 5

## B12. References (continued):

Weinman, Lois J., and Gary E. Stickel. 1978. *Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey*. Prepared for: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles, CA.

## P5: Additional Photograph



Image 1: View facing southwest at north and east elevations

# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial # \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 6Z \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Public Restrooms

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ ;R \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ ¼ of \_\_\_\_\_ ¼ of Sec \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Address 1900 Walnut Avenue City Long Beach Zip 90860

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 7216-012-902

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field Public Restrooms are one-story, symmetrical in appearance, and rectangular in plan. This postwar utilitarian-style building is capped by a shed roof with medium overhanging boxed eaves. The building sits on metal pipe slits and rests against the berm that defines the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field, which sits 20 feet below street level. Of concrete construction, the building is sparsely fenestrated, with small, rectangular vents with horizontal louvers set high on each elevation. The east-facing facade contains a large, recessed central bay flanked by narrow end bays. Restroom entries containing iron gates open off the porch that occupies the recessed bay. Metal steps that span a water channel lead up to the porch; meal pipe railings characterize both the steps and the porch. Other than the replacement of doors and windows with vandal-proof versions, the building is substantially unaltered and in fair condition.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP39. Other

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.):

\*P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures or objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date View facing west at east elevation; view taken November 14, 2007.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
Between 1953 and 1960, according to historic aerials

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Long Beach Parks and Recreation  
2760 Studebaker Road  
Long Beach, CA 90815

\*P8. Recorded by: Name, affiliation, and address) \_\_\_\_\_  
Laura G. Carias, Leslie Heumann  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 North Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*P9. Date Recorded: Dec. 22, 2008

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
 Intensive  Reconnaissance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") \_\_\_\_\_  
Kroc Community Center Cultural Resources Technical Report. November 2008; revised January 2009. Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

\*Attachments: NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure & Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photographic Record  Other (List) \_\_\_\_\_

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None  
B2. Common Name: Public Restrooms  
B3. Original Use: Restrooms B4. Present Use: Restrooms and locker rooms

\*B5. Architectural Style Postwar Utilitarian

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
From historic aerials, it appears that the building was constructed sometime between 1953 and 1960. The building was remodeled; doors, windows, screens, and lighting were replaced with vandal-proof equivalents.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features: The Public Restroom building is located within the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field. Two pump stations (one constructed 1935/1936 and the second in 1972) are located within this park.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme Recreation and Community Development Area Long Beach

Period of Significance: 1953-1958 Property Type: Public building Applicable Criteria: N/A  
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Constructed between 1953 and 1960, the Public Restrooms are a simple, ancillary building whose support function was to provide toilet facilities for the park. Built in a modest, postwar utilitarian style with no architectural presumptions, the building does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. The building has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion A/1); it is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history (Criterion B/2); it does not possess high artistic values or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction (Criterion C/3); and the building has no potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion D/4). In addition, the building does not meet any of the criteria of significance for designation as a City of Long Beach Landmark or Landmark District.

The area known as the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field was developed as a winter storm water retention basin and summer recreation area by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1935/1936. According to historic aerials, the Public Restrooms (i.e., bathrooms and locker rooms) were constructed sometime between 1953 and 1960 and were remodeled at a later time (date unknown).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

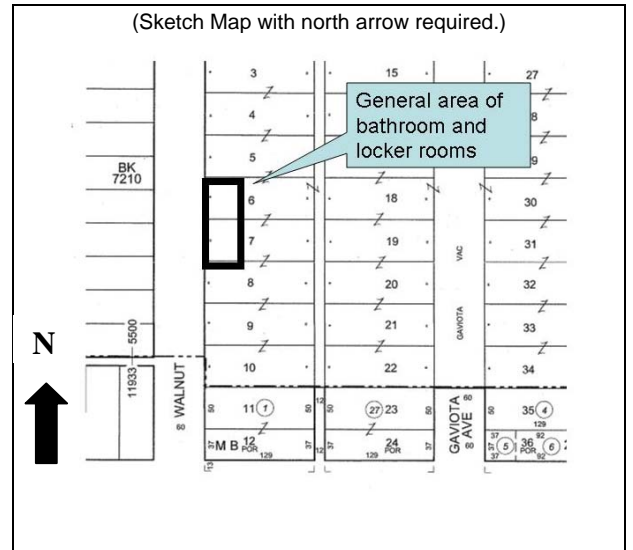
\*B12. References: See page 3.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Laura G. Carias, Leslie Heumann  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 North Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 90280

\*Date of Evaluation: December 22, 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



# CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Public Restrooms

Recorded By: Laura G. Carias, Leslie Heumann

Date: December 22, 2008

Continuation

Update

## B12. References:

*Los Angeles Times*. "Army to Act in Power Strike." 23 February 1944, p. 1.

*Los Angeles Times*. "Drain System to L. B. to be Started Soon." 6 June 1954. Los Angeles, CA.

*Los Angeles Times*. "More Gale Dead Hunted." 26 September 1939, p. 1.

Mullio, Cara, and Jennifer Volland. 2004. *Long Beach Architecture: The Unexpected Metropolis*. Santa Monica, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls.

*Press-Telegram*. "City's Water reserve stored here; flood drainage project ready; plans for Hamilton Bowl dedication are being made by Long Beach City Officials." 5 October 1936, p. B1.

*Press-Telegram*. "Drain Bowl Annexed to Flood Zone." 24 August 1937. Long Beach, CA.

*Press-Telegram*. "Flood Drainage Project Ready." 5 October 1936. Long Beach, CA.

*Press-Telegram*. "Hamilton Bowl Dedication Cancelled; Affair Postponed as Rain Leaves Reservoir in Muddy Shape." 23 October 1936, p. B5.

*Press-Telegram*. "Sump Upkeep Ruled Duty of the City; County Disclaims Responsibility for Hamilton Drain Bowl." 18 December 1937, p. B1.

Robinson, W.W. 1948. *Long Beach: A Calendar of Events in the Making of a City*. Reprinted by: Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, CA. Available at: City of Long Beach Office of Neighborhood and Historic Preservation.

Weinman, Lois J., and Gary E. Stickel. 1978. *Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey*. Prepared for: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles, CA.

# CONTINUATION SHEET



**Image 1:** View Facing North at South Elevation



**Image 2:** View Facing South at North Elevation

# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial # \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 6Z \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field

**P1. Other Identifier:** \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ ; R \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Address 1900 Walnut Avenue City Long Beach Zip 90806

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 7216-012-902

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field is situated on the northeast corner of East Pacific Coast Highway and Walnut Avenue, just northeast of downtown Long Beach. It is a flood control retention basin that retains excess storm water discharge that flows from the Los Angeles River watershed. Roughly trapezoidal in shape, the property measures approximately 1,200 feet by 800 feet and sinks to approximately 20 feet below the surface of the surrounding area. During the rainy season, the site is used as a water-catch basin. In the summertime, the facility is used as a park; the property features softball fields, stadium lights, and bleachers. A shallow, concrete-lined water channel circles a portion of the periphery. The property also contains three buildings: the Low-flow Pump Station, an Art Deco building constructed in 1935/1936; the Public Restrooms (built between 1953 and 1960), a facility that supports the site's use for recreation; and the circa 1972 Hamilton Bowl Pump Station. Overall, the property, which contains dirt patches as well as grassy areas and a few of trees, is in fair condition and retains a modest level of integrity.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP22- Reservoir ; HP31- Urban Open Space

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.):

\*P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures or objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing east  
November 13, 2007

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
1935/1936, Press-Telegram, 5  
October 1936.

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Public Works  
900 South Fremont Avenue  
Alhambra, CA 91803

\*P8. Recorded by: Name,

affiliation, and address) \_\_\_\_\_  
S. Carmack, L. Heumann  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.  
430 North Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*P9. Date Recorded: Dec. 22, 2008

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive  
 Reconnaissance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Kroc Community Center Cultural Resources Technical Report. November 2008; revised January 2009. Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

\*Attachments: NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure & Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photographic Record  Other (List) \_\_\_\_\_

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: Hamilton Bowl  
B2. Common Name: Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field  
B3. Original Use: Retention Basin B4. Present Use: Retention Basin and Recreational Park

\*B5. Architectural Style N/A

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
The Hamilton Bowl was constructed in 1935/1936.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
There are three primary related features on the Hamilton Bowl site: the Low-flow Pump Station built in 1935/1936, the Public Restrooms constructed between 1953 and 1960, and Hamilton Bowl Pump Station constructed in 1972.

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_  
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

\*B10. Significance: Theme Civic and Governmental Infrastructure Area Long Beach

Period of Significance: 1888-1965 Property Type: Flood Control Feature Applicable Criteria: N/A  
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Established in 1935/1936 as a winter reservoir / retention basin and summer park, the Hamilton Bowl is a simple catch basin for storm water discharge from the Los Angeles River watershed. The Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. The Hamilton Bowl has not made or been part of a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion A/1); it is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history (Criterion B/2); it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value (Criterion C/3); and it has no potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion D/4). In addition, the Hamilton Bowl does not meet any of the criteria of significance for designation as a City of Long Beach Landmark or Landmark District. Although it retains fair integrity, the Hamilton Bowl is not a noteworthy engineering achievement, either as the work of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or as part of the County of Los Angeles flood control system. The Hamilton Bowl is not a historical resource as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

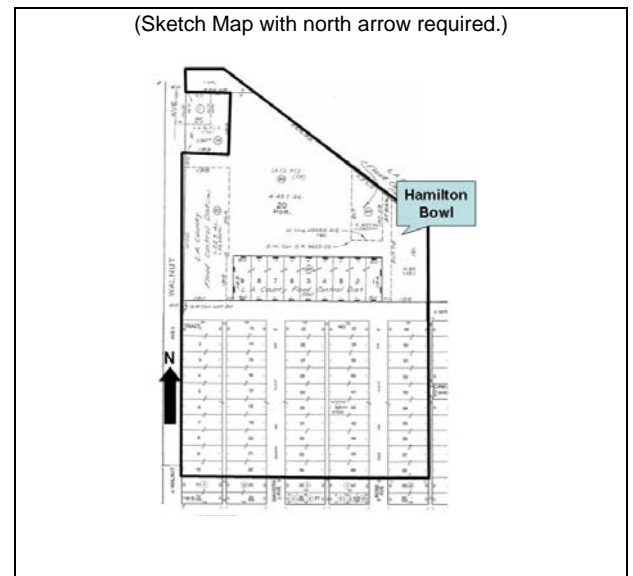
\*B12. References: See page 4.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Shannon Carmack, Leslie Heumann  
Sapphos Environmental Inc.,  
430 North Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107

\*Date of Evaluation: December 22, 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



# CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field

Recorded By: Shannon Carmack, Sapphos Environmental, Inc.

Date: December 22, 2008  Continuation  Update

## Development of the Hamilton Bowl

The Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field area was historically well-known to flood and was first designated as a drainage reservoir in 1915. This section of the City of Long Beach suffered a damaging flood in 1935, which led to the construction of the Hamilton Bowl and the associated Low-flow Pump Station by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1936.<sup>1</sup> The site, formerly known as "the sump," was enlarged and improved to hold the excess storm water discharge from the Los Angeles River watershed. The site was designed to be used during the summer months for recreation and to act as a drainage reservoir during the rainy season.<sup>2,3</sup> A comparison of the Sanborn maps dated 1923 and 1950 indicates that approximately 72 parcels, many of which contained single-family dwellings, were cleared to make room for the project.<sup>4</sup> The purpose of the Art Deco-style Low-flow Pump Station was to pump the excess water back into the Los Angeles River channel when storm waters receded.

A dedication ceremony for the facility planned for October 1936 was cancelled due to heavy rains, presaging a series of local flood events in subsequent years.<sup>5</sup> The following year, another season of torrential rains caused havoc throughout the City of Long Beach, causing the Hamilton Bowl to overflow and forcing the evacuation of numerous families from their homes. In 1937, the City of Long Beach attempted to transfer ownership and management of the Hamilton Bowl over to the County Flood Control District; however, after initially agreeing to annex the facility to the flood control district, the County refused, arguing it was the City of Long Beach's responsibility to manage the site.<sup>6,7</sup> In 1938, additional improvements to the recreational facilities were made. Despite enlarging the Hamilton Bowl to a depth of 50 feet, the basin notoriously flooded during the 1930s and 1940s.<sup>8,9</sup> By 1954, officials had come to the realization that the Low-flow Pump Station was too small for the amount of rain that fell each year, and plans were underway to relieve the stress put on the station.<sup>10</sup> At that time, accumulated floodwaters were pumped from the Hamilton Bowl through a gravity line to a pumping station 2.5 miles west and into the flood control channel.<sup>11</sup> The Hamilton Bowl Pump Station, located along Gaviota Avenue and north of East Pacific Coast Highway, was constructed circa 1972.

A single-family residence, designated "bachelor quarters" on the original blueprints, was constructed in 1953 near the southeast corner of Walnut Avenue and Alamitos Avenue. Although the parcel is sectioned off from the Hamilton Bowl with a chain linked fence, it was once considered to be part of the Hamilton Bowl. The residence was constructed to house the caretaker of the Hamilton Bowl and was later remodeled in 1963 and renamed "operator quarters" on the blueprints. It is unclear as to how long the residence was directly connected to the drainage sump, but the residence is now privately owned and is not part of the proposed project. It was about this same time that the Public Restrooms for the recreational field were constructed. According to historic aerials, the Public Restrooms were constructed sometime between 1953 and 1960 and were remodeled at a later time (date unknown).

<sup>1</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "City's Water Reserve Stored Here; Flood Drainage Project Ready; Plans for Hamilton Bowl Dedication Are Being Made by Long Beach City Officials." 5 October 1936, p. B1.

<sup>2</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "Drain Bowl Annexed to Flood Zone." 24 August 1937, p. B1.

<sup>3</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "Flood Drainage Project Ready." 5 October 1936, p. B1.

<sup>4</sup> Sanborn Map Company, 1923 and 1950. "Long Beach, California." Volume 2, Map 243.

<sup>5</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "Hamilton Bowl Dedication Cancelled; Affair Postponed as Rain Leaves Reservoir in Muddy Shape." 23 October 1936, p. B5.

<sup>6</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "Drain Bowl Annexed to Flood Zone." 24 August 1937, p. B1.

<sup>7</sup> *Press-Telegram*. "Sump Upkeep Ruled Duty of the City; County Disclaims Responsibility for Hamilton Drain Bowl." 18 December 1937, p. B1.

<sup>8</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "More Gale Dean Hunted." 26 September 1939, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "Army to Act in Power Strike." 23 February 1944, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "Drain System to L. B. to Be Started Soon." 6 June 1954, p. 15.

<sup>11</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "Drain System for L. B. to Be Started Soon." 6 June 1954, p. 15.



# CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 4

## B12. References:

Harshbarger, Tom. Spring 1999. "History in a Seashell." *California State University Long Beach, University Magazine Online*, 3(1). Available at: <http://www.csulb.edu>

*Los Angeles Times*. "Army to Act in Power Strike." 23 February 1944, p. 1.

*Los Angeles Times*. "Drain System to L. B. to Be Started Soon." 6 June 1954. Los Angeles, CA.

*Los Angeles Times*. "More Gale Dead Hunted." 26 September 1939, p. 1.

*Press-Telegram*. "City's Water Reserve Stored Here; Flood Drainage Project Ready; Plans for Hamilton Bowl Dedication Are Being Made by Long Beach City Officials." 5 October 1936, p. B1.

*Press-Telegram*. "Drain Bowl Annexed to Flood Zone." 24 August 1937. Long Beach, CA.

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*Press-Telegram*. "Sump Upkeep Ruled Duty of the City; County Disclaims Responsibility for Hamilton Drain Bowl." 18 December 1937, p. B1.

Sanborn Map Company, 1923 and 1950. "Long Beach, California." Volume 2, Map 243.

Weinman, Lois J., and Gary E. Stickel. 1978. *Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey*. Prepared for: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles, CA.

***APPENDIX D***  
***NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION CORRESPONDENCE***

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November 6, 2007  
Job Number: 1222-004  
Kroc Community Center

Mr. Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, California 95814

**SUBJECT:** Native American Sacred Lands Records Search in Support of the  
Kroc Community Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Singleton:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. hereby requests that a Native American sacred lands records search be conducted in support of the Kroc Community Center project (proposed project). The proposed project area consists of up to 7.5 acres of land located on a 19-acre site in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. The proposed project area is partly located on a storm water retention basin known as Hamilton Bowl/Chittick Field (Chittick Field) and is currently owned by the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District. The proposed project site is located on Chittick Field at 1900 Walnut Avenue, in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California (Enclosure 1, *Project Study Area*). The 405 Freeway is roughly 1.45 miles north of the proposed project site. The 605 Freeway is approximately 4.7 miles to the east and the 710 Freeway is a little over 2 miles west of the proposed project site. The 19-acre property is bounded by the Hamilton Bowl/Chittick Field flood control and the City of Signal Hill to the north, a small alley between Rose Avenue and Gardenia Avenue to the east, East Pacific Coast Highway to the south, and Walnut Avenue to the west.

The proposed project site appears on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series Long Beach topographic quadrangle (Enclosure 2, *Regional Vicinity Map*). The elevation of the proposed project site ranges from approximately 15.00 to 15.75 feet above mean seal level (msl). The proposed project site is roughly 1.87 miles north of the Pacific Ocean.

**Corporate Office:**

430 North Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107  
**TEL** 626.683.3547  
**FAX** 626.683.3548

**Regional Office:**

1351 4th Street, Suite 227  
Santa Monica, CA 90401  
**TEL** 310.260.1520  
**FAX** 310.260.1521

**Billing Address:**

P.O. Box 655  
Sierra Madre, CA 91025

**Web site:**

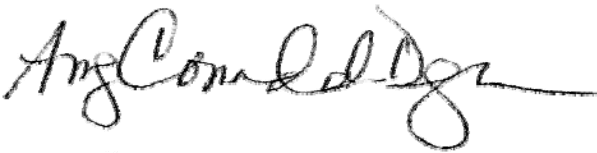
[www.sapphosenvironmental.com](http://www.sapphosenvironmental.com)

Up to 7.5 acres of the proposed project site would be designated by the Salvation Army, through a grant from the Kroc Foundation, for the location of a new recreational and community center for the residents of Long Beach and the neighboring city of Signal Hill. The remaining 12 to 17 acres will be available as outdoor recreation, recreation (soccer) fields, parking, trails, play yards, and as landscaping and gardening. The Kroc Community Center and main entrance to the facility will be situated along the western side of Chittick Field off Walnut Avenue. The proposed project will consist of a recreational facility that includes both indoor and outdoor components.

Thank you for your assistance. Sapphos Environmental, Inc. looks forward to receiving the results of the Native American sacred lands records search. If there are any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Ms. Amy Commendador-Dudgeon at (626) 683-3547, extension 237, or e-mail at [acommendador@sapphosenvironmental.com](mailto:acommendador@sapphosenvironmental.com).

Sincerely,

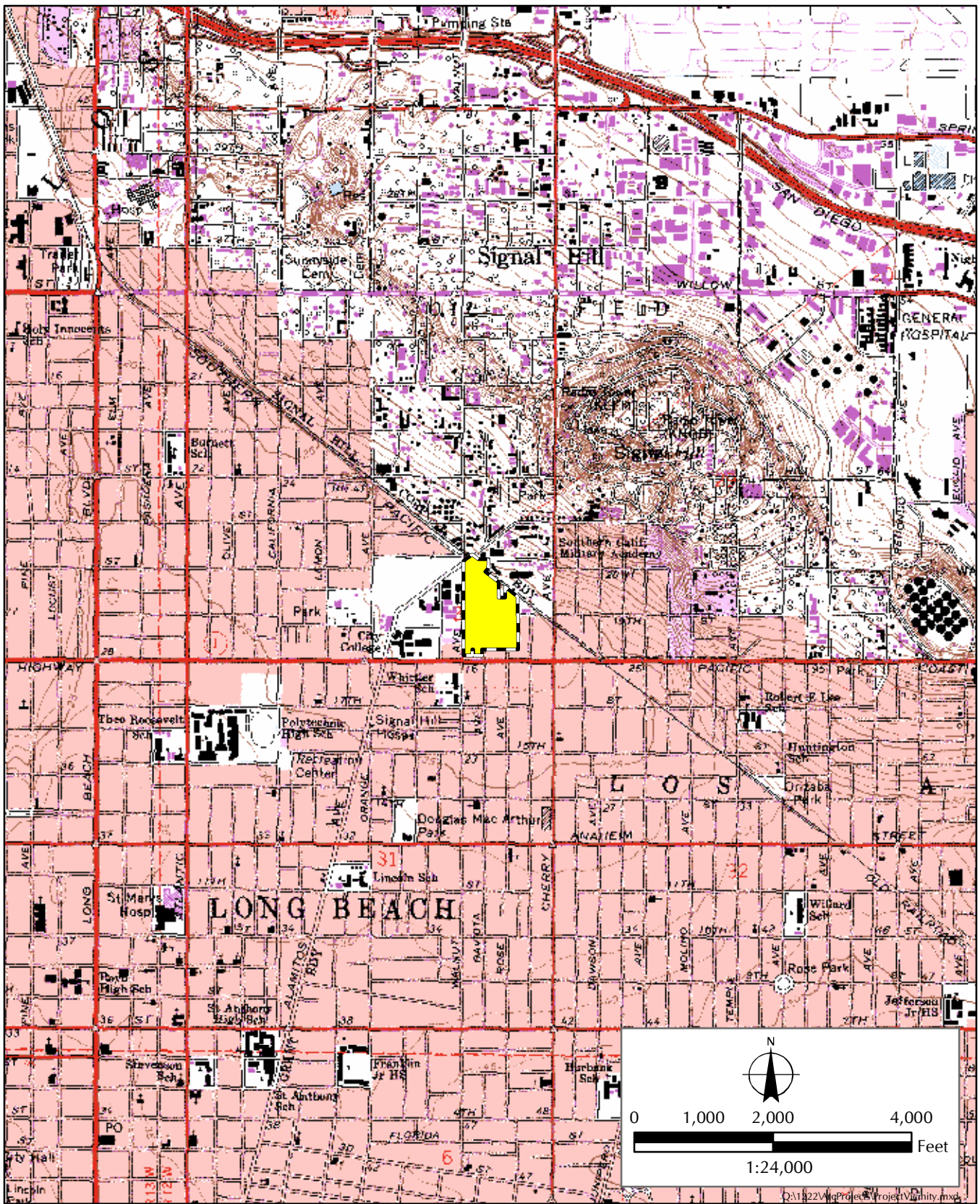
**SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amy Commendador-Dudgeon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Amy Commendador-Dudgeon  
Archaeologist

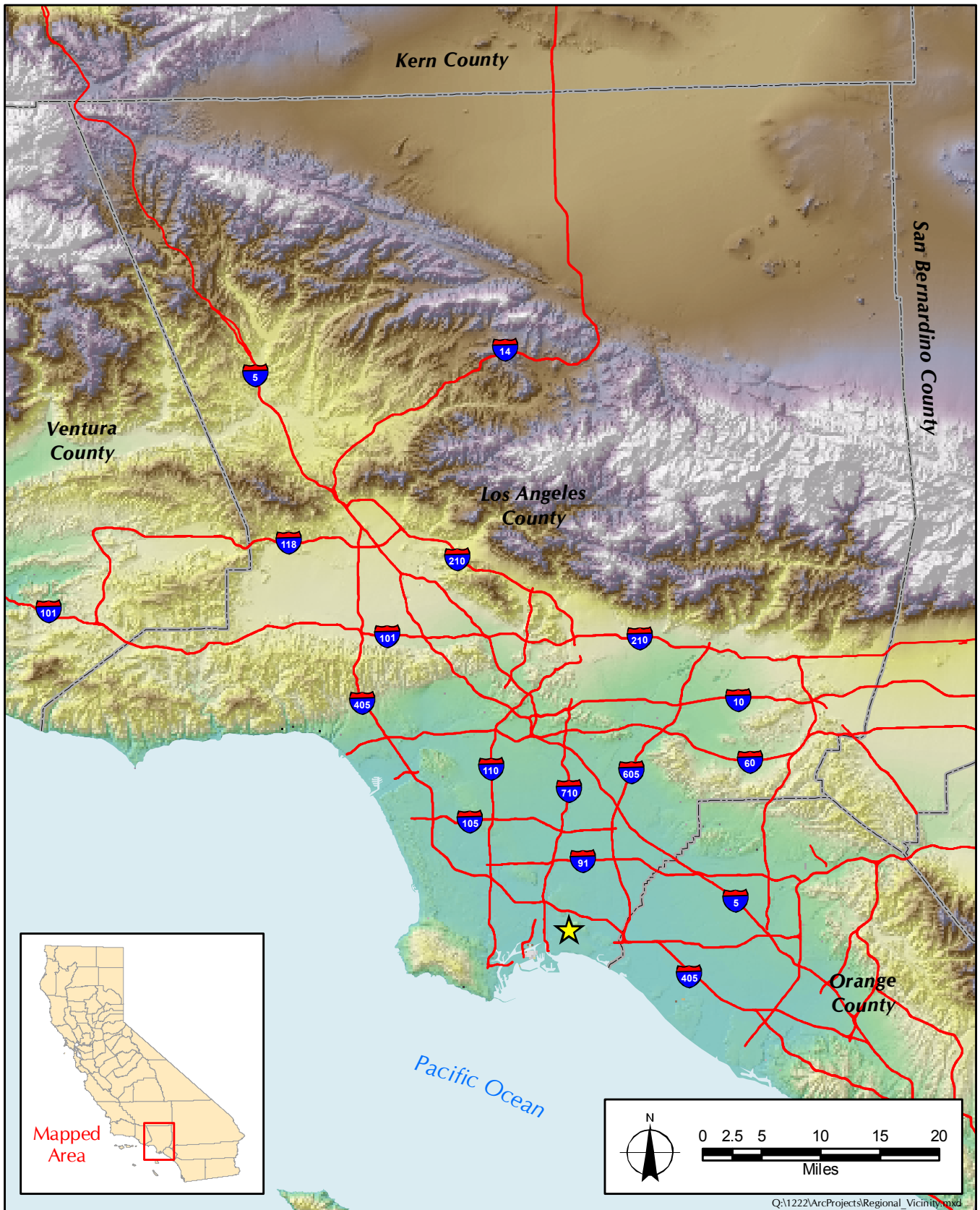
Enclosure:   1.    Project Study Area  
              2.    Regional Vicinity Map

LJH/acd



Project Study Area

**ENCLOSURE 1**  
Project Study Area



★ Project Location

**Enclosure 2**  
Regional Vicinity Map

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-6251  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
e-mail: [ds\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net)



November 8, 2007

Christina Poon  
SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL INC.  
133 Martin Alley  
Pasadena, CA 91105

Sent by FAX: 626-683-3548  
Number of pages: 2

Re: Proposed Kroc Community Center; Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Poon

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dave Singleton".

Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts  
Los Angeles County  
November 7, 2007**

**LA City/County Native American Indian Comm**  
**Ron Andrade, Director**  
 3175 West 6th Street, Rm. 403  
 Los Angeles , CA 90020  
 (213) 351-5324  
 (213) 386-3995 FAX

**Gabrielino/Tongva Council / Gabrielino Tongva Nation**  
**Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary**  
 761 Terminal Street; Bldg 1, 2nd floor **Gabrielino Tongva**  
 Los Angeles , CA 90021  
 office @tongvatribes.net  
 (213) 489-5001 - Officer  
 (909) 262-9351 - cell  
 (213) 489-5002 Fax

**Ti'At Society**  
**Cindi Alvitre**  
 6515 E. Seaside Walk, #C **Gabrielino**  
 Long Beach , CA 90803  
 calvitre@yahoo.com  
 (714) 504-2468 Cell

**Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of CA**  
**Ms. Susan Frank**  
 PO Box 3021 **Gabrielino**  
 Beaumont , CA 92223  
 (951) 897-2536 Phone/Fax

**Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation**  
**John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administrator**  
 4712 Admiralty Way, Suite 172 **Gabrielino Tongva**  
 Marina Del Rey , CA 90292  
 310-570-6567

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**  
**Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources**  
 5450 Slauson, Ave, Suite 151 PMB **Gabrielino Tongva**  
 Culver City , CA 90230  
 gtongva@verizon.net  
 562-761-6417 - voice  
 562-925-7989 - fax

**Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission**  
**Indians - Anthony Morales, Chairperson**  
 PO Box 693 **Gabrielino Tongva**  
 San Gabriel , CA 91778  
 ChiefRBwife@aol.com  
 (626) 286-1632  
 (626) 286-1758 - Home  
 (626) 286-1262 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Kroc Community Center Project located on a 19-acre site in the City of Long Beach in an area known as Chittick Field (1900 Walnut Avenue); Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested. (Job No. 1222-004)



August 25, 2008  
Job Number: 1222-004  
Kroc Community Center

Ms. Cindi Alvitre  
Ti'At Society  
6515 East Seaside Walk, #C  
Long Beach, California 90803

**SUBJECT:** Native American Sacred Sites Records Search in Support of the  
Proposed Kroc Community Center

Dear Ms. Alvitre:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. hereby requests information regarding Native American sacred sites in support of the proposed Kroc Community Center (proposed project) environmental process.

On November 8, 2007, a records search of the Sacred Lands file was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC response to the inquiry indicated that there are no known resources located "in the immediate project area".<sup>1</sup> The NAHC response identified seven Native American individuals and recommended that they be contacted for further information regarding the presence of cultural resources in the proposed project area. Your name was included on that list.

The proposed project area consists of up to 7 acres of development on a 19-acre site located in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. The proposed project area is partially located on a stormwater retention basin known as Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field (Chittick Field) and is currently owned by the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District. The proposed project site is located on Chittick Field at 1900 Walnut Avenue, in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California (Enclosure 1, *Proposed Project Location*). The 405 Freeway is roughly 1.45 miles north of the proposed project site. The 605 Freeway is approximately 4.7 miles to the east and the 710 Freeway is a little over 2 miles west of the proposed project site. The 19-acre property is bounded by East 20th Street, a small flood control area, and the City of Signal Hill to the north; an alley between Rose Avenue and Gardenia Avenue to the east; a small strip of commercial development to the south that faces Pacific Coast Highway; and Walnut Avenue to the west. The proposed project site appears on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Dave Singleton, Native American Heritage Commission. 8 November 2008. Fax/letter correspondence with Ms. Christina Poon, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo Revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

**Corporate Office:**  
430 North Halstead Street  
Pasadena, CA 91107  
**TEL** 626.683.3547  
**FAX** 626.683.3548

**Regional Office:**  
1351 4th Street, Suite 227  
Santa Monica, CA 90401  
**TEL** 310.260.1520  
**FAX** 310.260.1521

**Billing Address:**  
P.O. Box 655  
Sierra Madre, CA 91025

**Web site:**  
[www.sapphosenvironmental.com](http://www.sapphosenvironmental.com)

Ms. Cindi Alvitre  
Kroc Community Center  
August 25, 2008  
Page 2

The proposed project would consist of a recreational facility that includes both indoor and outdoor components. Up to 7 acres of the Chittick Field site would be developed as the location of the proposed project, which would include a 170,536-square-foot three-building facility that would be located on the proposed site atop 346,762 square feet of raised building pads. The land located around and below the building pads would continue to function as a flood detention basin. Approximately 12 acres would continue to serve as a Flood Control Detention Basin for the City of Signal Hill, California. The pump station located at the southern end of the Chittick Field site would be expanded and would remain in operation. The Kroc Community Center and main entrance to the facility would be situated along the western side of Chittick Field off Walnut Avenue. A secondary access to the proposed project site would be located at Rose Avenue off Pacific Coast Highway. In addition, there will be an emergency-only access located on 19th Street that would also be used as a point of access to relieve traffic to and from the site during special events.

Thank you for your assistance. Sapphos Environmental, Inc. looks forward to receiving the results of this request for information regarding Native American sacred sites in the proposed project area.

If there are any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Mr. Clarus Backes by phone at (626) 683-3547 or by e-mail at [cbackes@sapphosenvironmental.com](mailto:cbackes@sapphosenvironmental.com).

Sincerely,

**SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.**



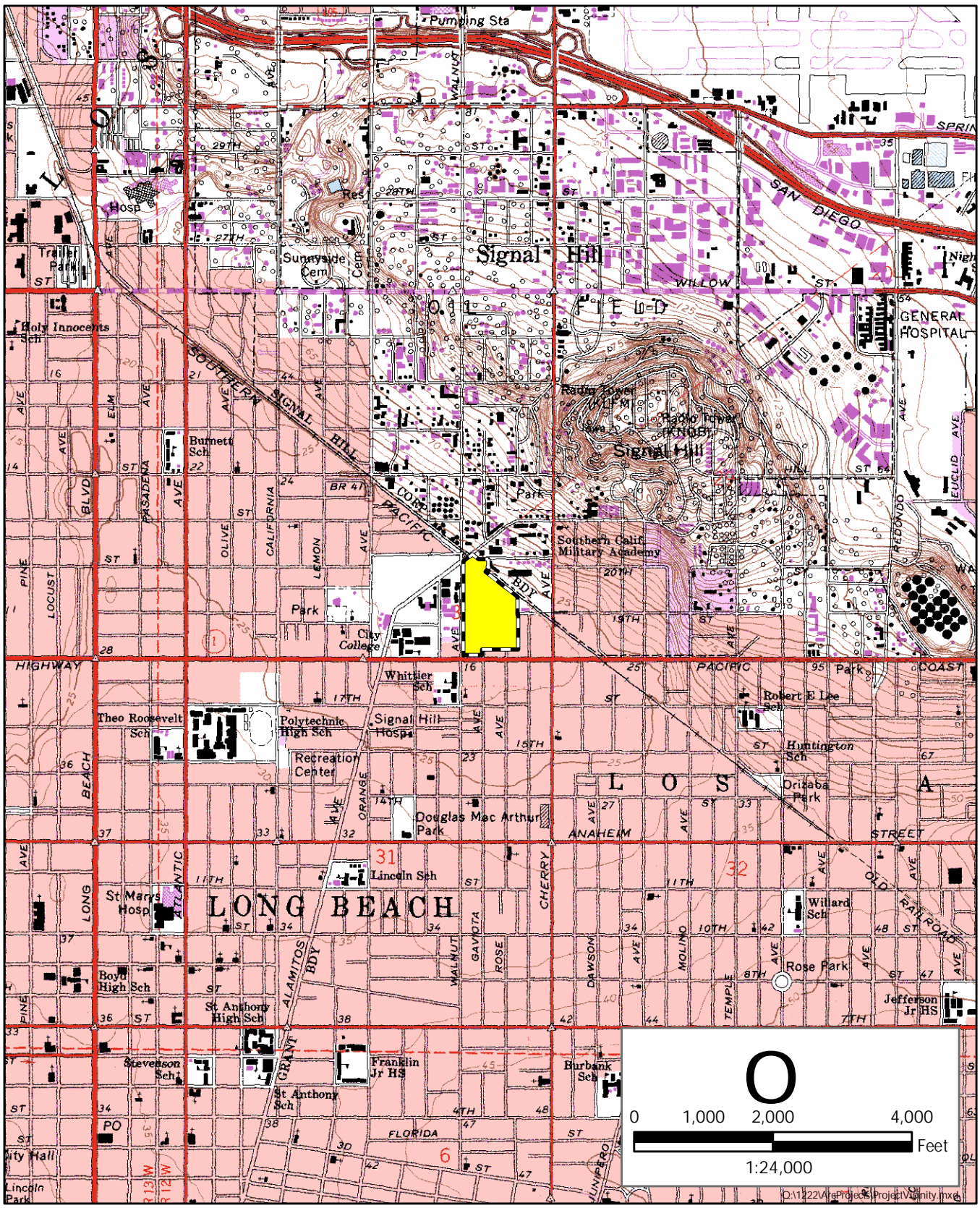
Clarus Backes  
Senior Cultural Resources Coordinator

Enclosure: 1. Proposed Project Location

LJH/cjb

***ENCLOSURE 1***  
***PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION***

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Proposed Project

ENCLOSURE 1  
Proposed Project Location

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August 25, 2008  
Job Number: 1222-004  
Kroc Community Center

Mr. Ron Andrade  
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission  
3175 West 6th Street, Room 403  
Los Angeles, California 90020

**SUBJECT:** Native American Sacred Sites Records Search in Support of the  
Proposed Kroc Community Center

Dear Mr. Andrade:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. hereby requests information regarding Native American sacred sites in support of the proposed Kroc Community Center (proposed project) environmental process.

On November 8, 2007, a records search of the Sacred Lands file was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC response to the inquiry indicated that there are no known resources located "in the immediate project area".<sup>1</sup> The NAHC response identified seven Native American individuals and recommended that they be contacted for further information regarding the presence of cultural resources in the proposed project area. Your name was included on that list.

The proposed project area consists of up to 7 acres of development on a 19-acre site located in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. The proposed project area is partially located on a stormwater retention basin known as Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field (Chittick Field) and is currently owned by the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District. The proposed project site is located on Chittick Field at 1900 Walnut Avenue, in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California (Enclosure 1, *Proposed Project Location*). The 405 Freeway is roughly 1.45 miles north of the proposed project site. The 605 Freeway is approximately 4.7 miles to the east and the 710 Freeway is a little over 2 miles west of the proposed project site. The 19-acre property is bounded by East 20th Street, a small flood control area, and the City of Signal Hill to the north; an alley between Rose Avenue and Gardenia Avenue to the east; a small strip of commercial development to the south that faces Pacific Coast Highway; and Walnut Avenue to the west. The proposed project site appears on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Dave Singleton, Native American Heritage Commission. 8 November 2008. Fax/letter correspondence with Ms. Christina Poon, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo Revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

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**Web site:**  
[www.sapphosenvironmental.com](http://www.sapphosenvironmental.com)

Mr. Ron Andrade  
Kroc Community Center  
August 25, 2008  
Page 2

The proposed project would consist of a recreational facility that includes both indoor and outdoor components. Up to 7 acres of the Chittick Field site would be developed as the location of the proposed project, which would include a 170,536-square-foot three-building facility that would be located on the proposed site atop 346,762 square feet of raised building pads. The land located around and below the building pads would continue to function as a flood detention basin. Approximately 12 acres would continue to serve as a Flood Control Detention Basin for the City of Signal Hill, California. The pump station located at the southern end of the Chittick Field site would be expanded and would remain in operation. The Kroc Community Center and main entrance to the facility would be situated along the western side of Chittick Field off Walnut Avenue. A secondary access to the proposed project site would be located at Rose Avenue off Pacific Coast Highway. In addition, there will be an emergency-only access located on 19th Street that would also be used as a point of access to relieve traffic to and from the site during special events.

Thank you for your assistance. Sapphos Environmental, Inc. looks forward to receiving the results of this request for information regarding Native American sacred sites in the proposed project area.

If there are any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Mr. Clarus Backes by phone at (626) 683-3547 or by e-mail at [cbackes@sapphosenvironmental.com](mailto:cbackes@sapphosenvironmental.com).

Sincerely,

**SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.**



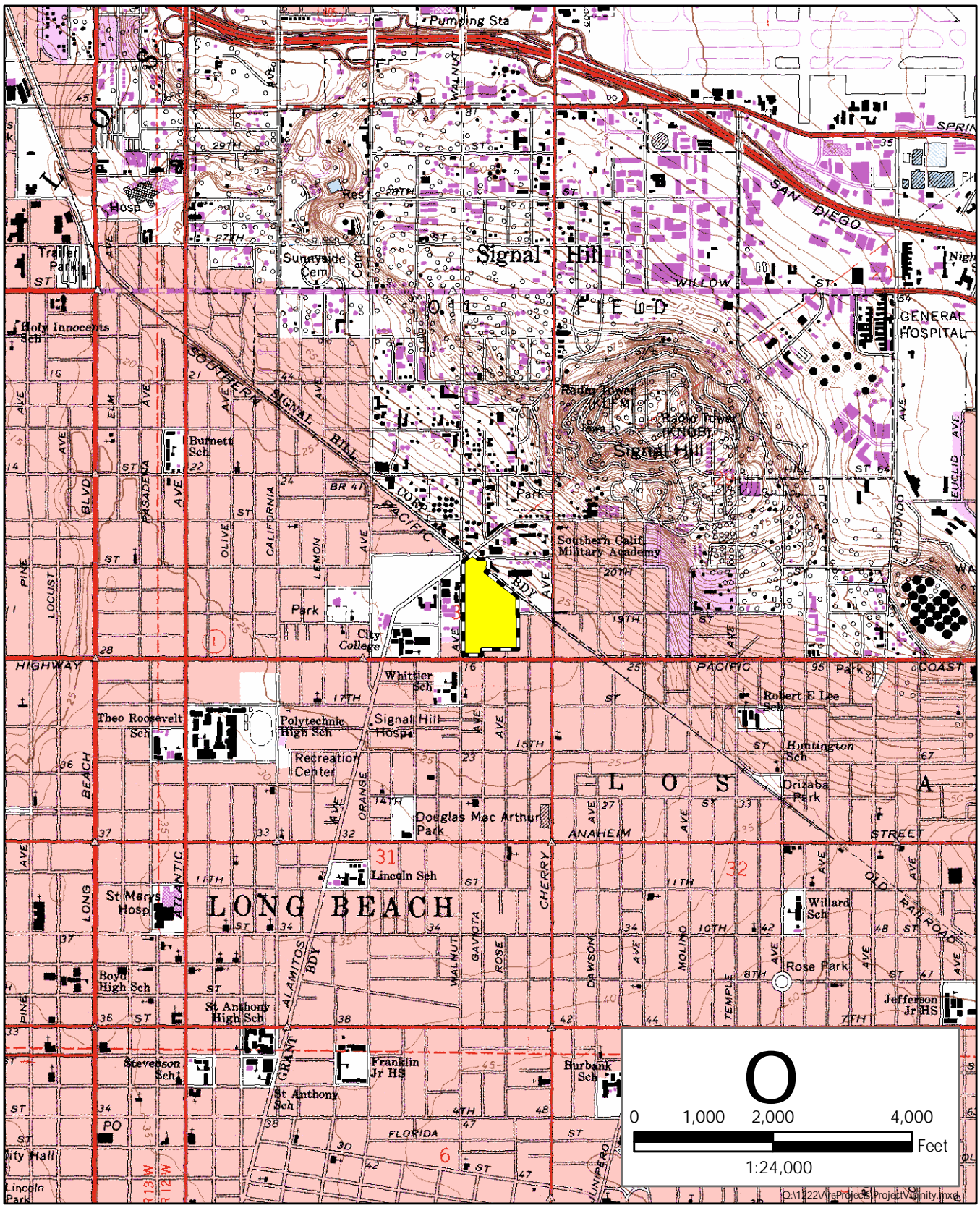
Clarus Backes  
Senior Cultural Resources Coordinator

Enclosure: 1. Proposed Project Location

LJH/cjb

***ENCLOSURE 1***  
***PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION***

---



Proposed Project

ENCLOSURE 1  
Proposed Project Location



August 25, 2008  
Job Number: 1222-004  
Kroc Community Center

Mr. Robert Dorame  
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of CA Tribal Council  
5450 Slauson Avenue, Suite 151 PMB  
Culver City, California 90230

**SUBJECT:** Native American Sacred Sites Records Search in Support of the  
Proposed Kroc Community Center

Dear Mr. Dorame:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. hereby requests information regarding Native American sacred sites in support of the proposed Kroc Community Center (proposed project) environmental process.

On November 8, 2007, a records search of the Sacred Lands file was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC response to the inquiry indicated that there are no known resources located "in the immediate project area".<sup>1</sup> The NAHC response identified seven Native American individuals and recommended that they be contacted for further information regarding the presence of cultural resources in the proposed project area. Your name was included on that list.

The proposed project area consists of up to 7 acres of development on a 19-acre site located in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. The proposed project area is partially located on a stormwater retention basin known as Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field (Chittick Field) and is currently owned by the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District. The proposed project site is located on Chittick Field at 1900 Walnut Avenue, in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California (Enclosure 1, *Proposed Project Location*). The 405 Freeway is roughly 1.45 miles north of the proposed project site. The 605 Freeway is approximately 4.7 miles to the east and the 710 Freeway is a little over 2 miles west of the proposed project site. The 19-acre property is bounded by East 20th Street, a small flood control area, and the City of Signal Hill to the north; an alley between Rose Avenue and Gardenia Avenue to the east; a small strip of commercial development to the south that faces Pacific Coast Highway; and Walnut Avenue to the west. The proposed project site appears on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Dave Singleton, Native American Heritage Commission. 8 November 2008. Fax/letter correspondence with Ms. Christina Poon, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo Revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

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Mr. Robert Dorame  
Kroc Community Center  
August 25, 2008  
Page 2

The proposed project would consist of a recreational facility that includes both indoor and outdoor components. Up to 7 acres of the Chittick Field site would be developed as the location of the proposed project, which would include a 170,536-square-foot three-building facility that would be located on the proposed site atop 346,762 square feet of raised building pads. The land located around and below the building pads would continue to function as a flood detention basin. Approximately 12 acres would continue to serve as a Flood Control Detention Basin for the City of Signal Hill, California. The pump station located at the southern end of the Chittick Field site would be expanded and would remain in operation. The Kroc Community Center and main entrance to the facility would be situated along the western side of Chittick Field off Walnut Avenue. A secondary access to the proposed project site would be located at Rose Avenue off Pacific Coast Highway. In addition, there will be an emergency-only access located on 19th Street that would also be used as a point of access to relieve traffic to and from the site during special events.

Thank you for your assistance. Sapphos Environmental, Inc. looks forward to receiving the results of this request for information regarding Native American sacred sites in the proposed project area.

If there are any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Mr. Clarus Backes by phone at (626) 683-3547 or by e-mail at [cbackes@sapphosenvironmental.com](mailto:cbackes@sapphosenvironmental.com).

Sincerely,

**SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.**



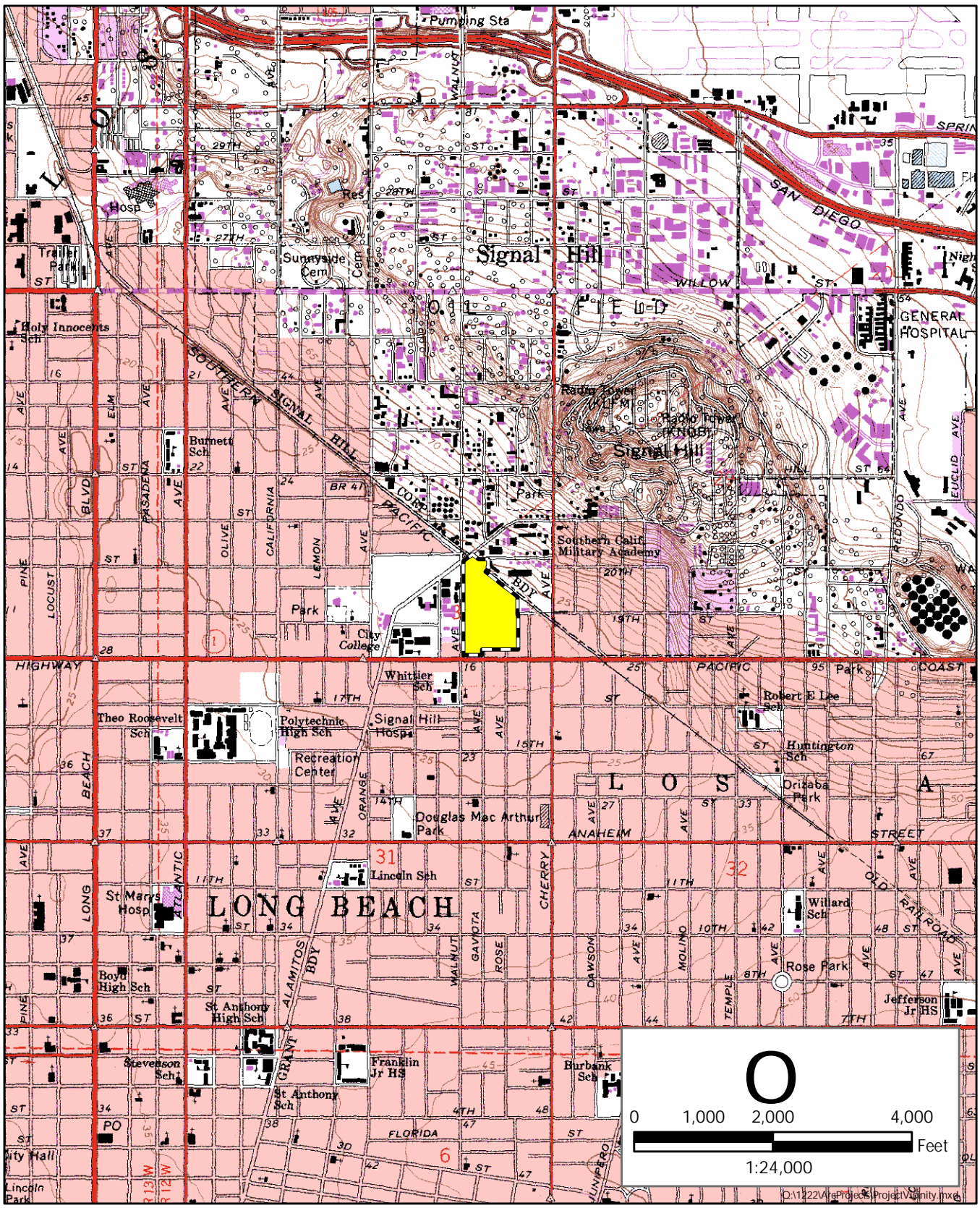
Clarus Backes  
Senior Cultural Resources Coordinator

Enclosure: 1. Proposed Project Location

LJH/cjb

***ENCLOSURE 1***  
***PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION***

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Proposed Project

ENCLOSURE 1  
Proposed Project Location

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August 25, 2008  
Job Number: 1222-004  
Kroc Community Center

Mr. Sam Dunlap  
Gabrielino/Tongva Council  
761 Terminal Street, Building 1, 2nd Floor  
Los Angeles, California 90021

**SUBJECT:** Native American Sacred Sites Records Search in Support of the  
Proposed Kroc Community Center

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. hereby requests information regarding Native American sacred sites in support of the proposed Kroc Community Center (proposed project) environmental process.

On November 8, 2007, a records search of the Sacred Lands file was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC response to the inquiry indicated that there are no known resources located "in the immediate project area".<sup>1</sup> The NAHC response identified seven Native American individuals and recommended that they be contacted for further information regarding the presence of cultural resources in the proposed project area. Your name was included on that list.

The proposed project area consists of up to 7 acres of development on a 19-acre site located in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. The proposed project area is partially located on a stormwater retention basin known as Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field (Chittick Field) and is currently owned by the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District. The proposed project site is located on Chittick Field at 1900 Walnut Avenue, in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California (Enclosure 1, *Proposed Project Location*). The 405 Freeway is roughly 1.45 miles north of the proposed project site. The 605 Freeway is approximately 4.7 miles to the east and the 710 Freeway is a little over 2 miles west of the proposed project site. The 19-acre property is bounded by East 20th Street, a small flood control area, and the City of Signal Hill to the north; an alley between Rose Avenue and Gardenia Avenue to the east; a small strip of commercial development to the south that faces Pacific Coast Highway; and Walnut Avenue to the west. The proposed project site appears on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle.<sup>2</sup>

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Mr. Sam Dunlap  
Kroc Community Center  
August 25, 2008  
Page 2

The proposed project would consist of a recreational facility that includes both indoor and outdoor components. Up to 7 acres of the Chittick Field site would be developed as the location of the proposed project, which would include a 170,536-square-foot three-building facility that would be located on the proposed site atop 346,762 square feet of raised building pads. The land located around and below the building pads would continue to function as a flood detention basin. Approximately 12 acres would continue to serve as a Flood Control Detention Basin for the City of Signal Hill, California. The pump station located at the southern end of the Chittick Field site would be expanded and would remain in operation. The Kroc Community Center and main entrance to the facility would be situated along the western side of Chittick Field off Walnut Avenue. A secondary access to the proposed project site would be located at Rose Avenue off Pacific Coast Highway. In addition, there will be an emergency-only access located on 19th Street that would also be used as a point of access to relieve traffic to and from the site during special events.

Thank you for your assistance. Sapphos Environmental, Inc. looks forward to receiving the results of this request for information regarding Native American sacred sites in the proposed project area.

If there are any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Mr. Clarus Backes by phone at (626) 683-3547 or by e-mail at [cbackes@sapphosenvironmental.com](mailto:cbackes@sapphosenvironmental.com).

Sincerely,

**SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.**



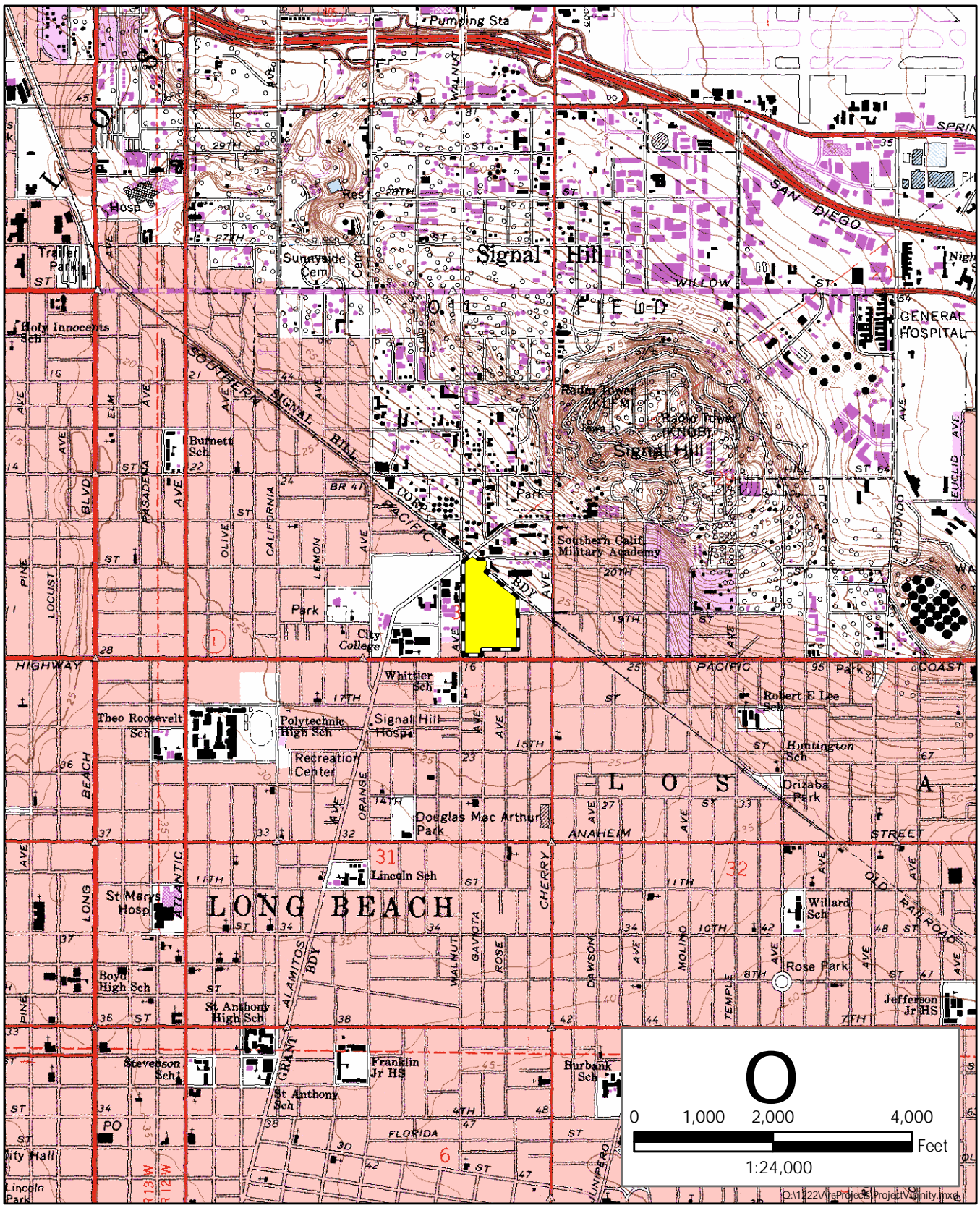
Clarus Backes  
Senior Cultural Resources Coordinator

Enclosure: 1. Proposed Project Location

LJH/cjb

***ENCLOSURE 1***  
***PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION***

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Proposed Project

ENCLOSURE 1  
Proposed Project Location

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August 25, 2008  
Job Number: 1222-004  
Kroc Community Center

Ms. Susan Frank  
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of CA  
P.O. Box 3021  
Beaumont, California 92223

**SUBJECT:** Native American Sacred Sites Records Search in Support of the  
Proposed Kroc Community Center

Dear Ms. Frank:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. hereby requests information regarding Native American sacred sites in support of the proposed Kroc Community Center (proposed project) environmental process.

On November 8, 2007, a records search of the Sacred Lands file was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC response to the inquiry indicated that there are no known resources located "in the immediate project area".<sup>1</sup> The NAHC response identified seven Native American individuals and recommended that they be contacted for further information regarding the presence of cultural resources in the proposed project area. Your name was included on that list.

The proposed project area consists of up to 7 acres of development on a 19-acre site located in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. The proposed project area is partially located on a stormwater retention basin known as Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field (Chittick Field) and is currently owned by the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District. The proposed project site is located on Chittick Field at 1900 Walnut Avenue, in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California (Enclosure 1, *Proposed Project Location*). The 405 Freeway is roughly 1.45 miles north of the proposed project site. The 605 Freeway is approximately 4.7 miles to the east and the 710 Freeway is a little over 2 miles west of the proposed project site. The 19-acre property is bounded by East 20th Street, a small flood control area, and the City of Signal Hill to the north; an alley between Rose Avenue and Gardenia Avenue to the east; a small strip of commercial development to the south that faces Pacific Coast Highway; and Walnut Avenue to the west. The proposed project site appears on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle.<sup>2</sup>

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Ms. Susan Frank  
Kroc Community Center  
August 25, 2008  
Page 2

The proposed project would consist of a recreational facility that includes both indoor and outdoor components. Up to 7 acres of the Chittick Field site would be developed as the location of the proposed project, which would include a 170,536-square-foot three-building facility that would be located on the proposed site atop 346,762 square feet of raised building pads. The land located around and below the building pads would continue to function as a flood detention basin. Approximately 12 acres would continue to serve as a Flood Control Detention Basin for the City of Signal Hill, California. The pump station located at the southern end of the Chittick Field site would be expanded and would remain in operation. The Kroc Community Center and main entrance to the facility would be situated along the western side of Chittick Field off Walnut Avenue. A secondary access to the proposed project site would be located at Rose Avenue off Pacific Coast Highway. In addition, there will be an emergency-only access located on 19th Street that would also be used as a point of access to relieve traffic to and from the site during special events.

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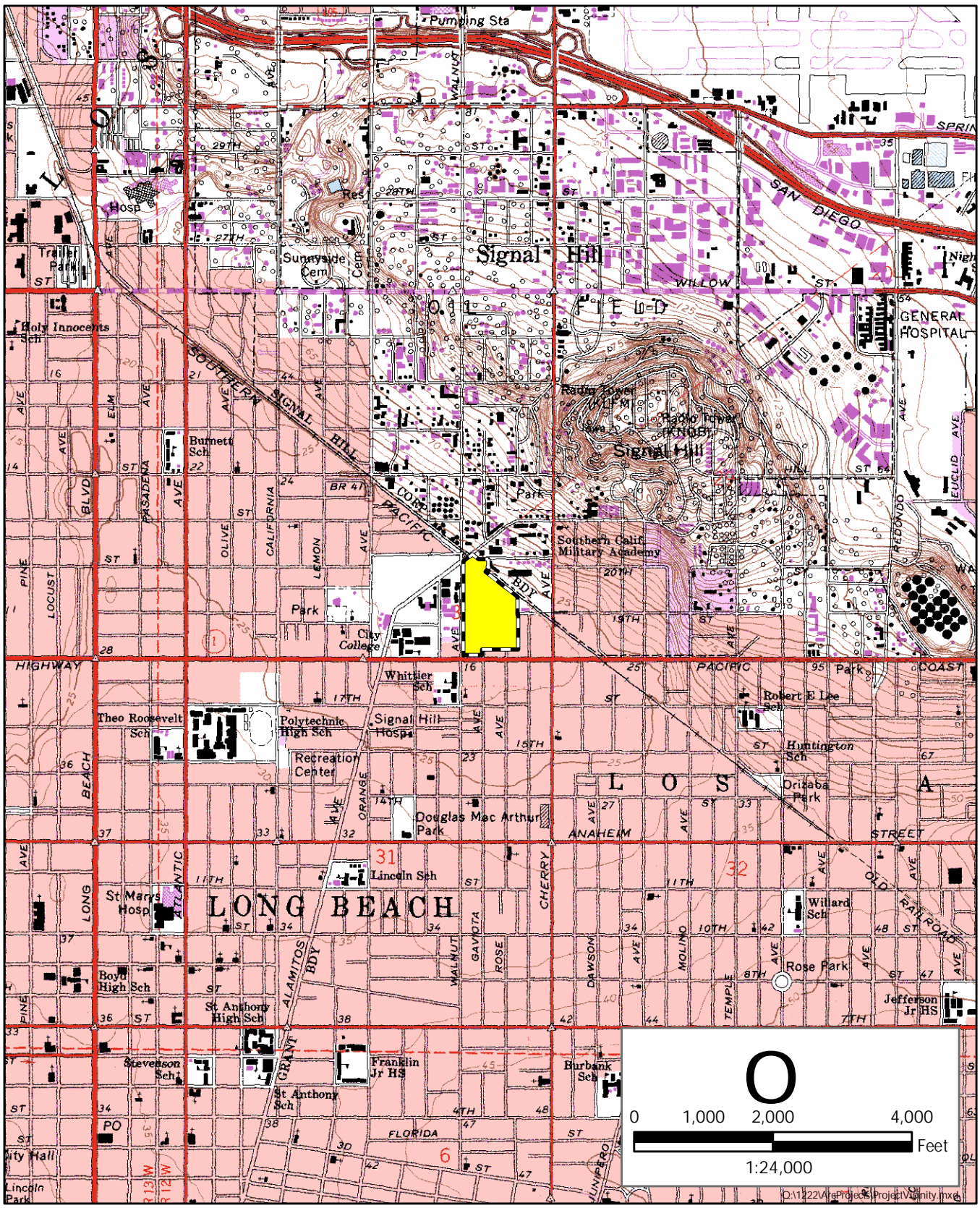
Clarus Backes  
Senior Cultural Resources Coordinator

Enclosure: 1. Proposed Project Location

LJH/cjb

***ENCLOSURE 1***  
***PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION***

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Proposed Project

ENCLOSURE 1  
Proposed Project Location

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August 25, 2008  
Job Number: 1222-004  
Kroc Community Center

Mr. Anthony Morales  
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, California 91778

**SUBJECT:** Native American Sacred Sites Records Search in Support of the  
Proposed Kroc Community Center

Dear Mr. Morales:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. hereby requests information regarding Native American sacred sites in support of the proposed Kroc Community Center (proposed project) environmental process.

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Mr. Anthony Morales  
Kroc Community Center  
August 25, 2008  
Page 2

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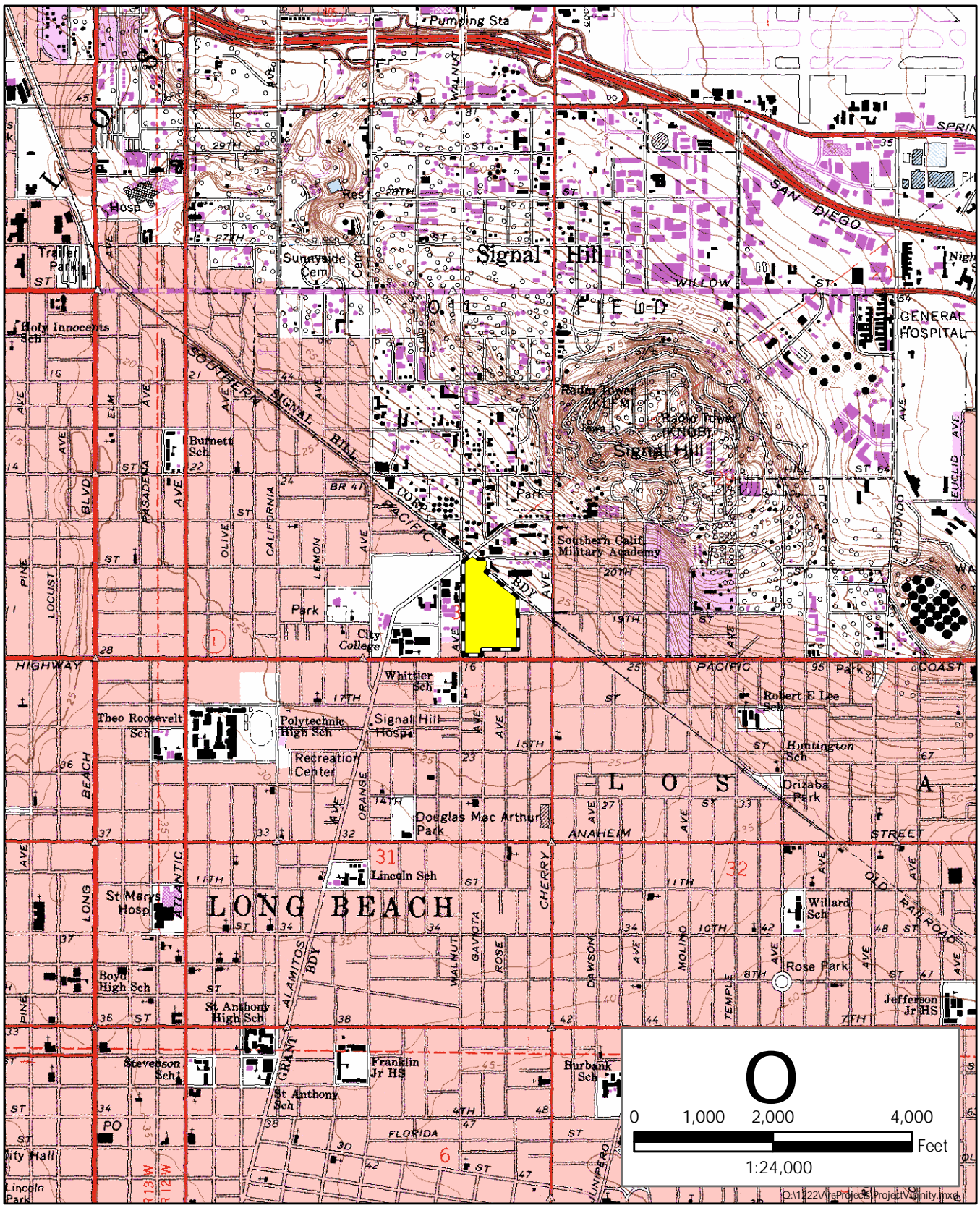
Clarus Backes  
Senior Cultural Resources Coordinator

Enclosure: 1. Proposed Project Location

LJH/cjb

***ENCLOSURE 1***  
***PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION***

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Proposed Project

ENCLOSURE 1  
Proposed Project Location

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