

An architectural rendering of a modern, multi-story residential or commercial building. The building features a white facade with large windows and balconies. A sign on the building reads "12850 CRENSHAW". In the foreground, there are palm trees, a street with a black car, a motorcycle, and a silver car. The scene is set in a sunny, urban environment.

***Appendix 9.12  
Tribal Cultural Resource Data and Tribal  
Consultation Correspondence***

Tribal Cultural Resources  
Assessment for the  
12850 and 12900 Crenshaw  
Boulevard Project, Gardena,  
California

AUGUST 2020

PREPARED FOR  
**Din/Cal 4, Inc.**

PREPARED BY  
**SWCA Environmental Consultants**



**Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment for the  
12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard Project, Gardena, California**

Prepared for

**Din/Cal 4, Inc.**

3411 Richmond Avenue, Suite 500  
Houston, Texas 77046

Prepared by

Chris Millington, M.A., RPA  
Principal Investigator

**SWCA Environmental Consultants**

51 West Dayton Street  
Pasadena, California 91105  
(626) 240-0587  
[www.swca.com](http://www.swca.com)

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## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

**Purpose and Scope:** Din/Cal 4, Inc. (project applicant), retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a tribal cultural resources assessment for the proposed 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard Project (project), located in Gardena, California. The City of Gardena (the City) is the Lead Agency under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the project. The proposed project will demolish existing structures at the project area and construct a new building with up to 265 residential units on the site. The following report addresses tribal cultural resources for the purpose of compliance with the CEQA and with relevant portions of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), sacred lands file (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and archival research. The purpose of the report is to present the available evidence used to identify known tribal cultural resources and assess the sensitivity for previously unknown tribal cultural resources within the project area, and analyze the potential for impacts on the basis of this evidence in accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

**Dates of Investigation:** On February 18, 2020, SWCA conducted a confidential search of the CHRIS records at the South Central Coastal Information Center on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. On March 5, 2020, SWCA received the results of a SLF search from the NAHC.

**Results and Recommendations:** The CHRIS records search identified 13 cultural resources studies, all of which were conducted outside of the project area. The CHRIS records search did not identify any known tribal cultural sites in the project area or vicinity. The SLF results returned by the NAHC were negative. The project area was further assessed for the potential to contain deeply buried, previously unidentified tribal cultural resources and was found to be low. Although it is considered unlikely, if present, any tribal cultural resources inadvertently discovered during the project have the potential to be significant under CEQA. This includes the discovery of Native American human remains and types of tribal cultural resources. The unanticipated discovery of human remains is addressed by existing regulatory compliance measures (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, California Code of Regulations 15064.5, and PRC Section 5097.98). SWCA recommends implementing Mitigation Measure (MM) TCR-1 to address the inadvertent discovery of a tribal cultural resource. Adhering to regulatory compliance measures and implementation of MM TCR-1 will ensure that if any human remains and tribal cultural resources are accidentally discovered during ground disturbing activities proposed by the project, the impacts will be minimized and reduced to less than significant levels.

These findings and recommendations have been developed based on available evidence; however, notification to California Native American tribes under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 is being carried out concurrent with the preparation of this report. Many types of tribal cultural resources may only be known or identified by a California Native American tribe, especially those that are not archaeological in nature. Should consultation carried out under AB 52 identify evidence of a tribal cultural resource known to exist or likely to be encountered within the project site, the potential for impacts and any measures required to avoid potentially significant impacts will be assessed separately from this report.

**Disposition of Data:** The final report and any subsequent related reports will be submitted to Din/Cal 4, Inc.; the Gardena Community Development Department; and the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. Research materials and the report are also on file at the SWCA's Pasadena, California, office.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Din/Cal 4, Inc. (project applicant), retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct a tribal cultural resources assessment for the proposed 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard Project (project), located in Gardena, California. The City of Gardena (the City) is the Lead Agency under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the project. The proposed project will demolish existing structures at the project area and construct a new building with up to 265 residential units on the site. The following report addresses tribal cultural resources for the purpose of compliance with the CEQA, including Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024.1, 15064.5, 21073, 21074, 21080, 21082, 21083, and 21084.

This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), sacred lands file (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and archival research. The CHRIS comprises many types of cultural resources, some of which meet the criteria to also be a tribal cultural resource, and others have the potential to be a tribal cultural resource but have not been assessed as such. Many of the CHRIS sites considered as tribal cultural resources are archaeological in nature, but not all tribal cultural resources have archaeological components. The SLF includes a listing of sacred sites and other types of resources affiliated with California Native American tribes, which may also be considered tribal cultural resources under CEQA. Because the project parcel has been fully developed and is entirely paved, any previously unknown tribal cultural resources that could exist within the site would most likely be archaeological in nature; therefore, the background research conducted for the current study focuses primarily on the likelihood (i.e., sensitivity) of encountering buried archaeological deposits affiliated with Native Americans. The purpose of the report is to present the available evidence used to identify known tribal cultural resources and assess the sensitivity for previously unknown tribal cultural resources within the project area, and analyze the potential for impacts on the basis of this evidence in accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

Notification to California Native American tribes under AB 52 is being carried out concurrent with the preparation of this report. Many types of tribal cultural resources may only be known or identified by a California Native American tribe, especially those that are not archaeological in nature. Should consultation carried out under AB 52 identify evidence of a tribal cultural resource known to exist or likely to be encountered within the project site, the potential for impacts and any measures required to avoid potentially significant impacts will be assessed separately from this report.

SWCA Senior Archaeologist Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist, managed the project and prepared the report. Historical maps and aerial photographs prepared by EDR Lightbox® are included in Appendix A. The SLF results letter from the NAHC is included in Appendix B. Copies of the report are on file with the Applicant, the Planning Department at the City, and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. All background materials are on file with SWCA's office in Pasadena, California.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The project is in an urban setting along the northwest portion of Gardena at the City's boundary with the City of Hawthorne (Figure 1). This location is plotted within Section 14 of Township 3 South, Range 14 West (San Bernardino Base and Meridian) as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Inglewood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2). The project area occupies an approximately 1.3-acre parcel at 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard, which is bounded by Crenshaw Boulevard to the west, a gasoline station to the north, the Dominguez Flood Control Channel to the east, and light industrial uses to the south (Figure 3). The parcel is listed by the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office as parcel number (APN) 4060-004-039. The project area is currently developed with an approximately 25,000-square-foot light industrial

warehouse building and paved surfaces used for parking and storage. The project proposes to demolish the building and pavement and construct a new building with up to 265 residential units.

The demolition of the building and new construction will require ground disturbance beneath the developed portions of the project area (Figure 4). The construction of a parking ramp is expected to require excavation to a depth of approximately 2.4 meters (m) (8 feet) below the current grade in an area that measures 34 × 12.8 m (112 × 42 feet); the three elevator shafts are anticipated to require excavation to approximately 1.5 m (5 feet) below grade, each within a 1.8 × 1.8-m (6 × 6-foot) area. Removal of the existing artificial fill is also anticipated within the entire project area; the existing fill is estimated to extend 0.9 m (3 feet) below grade.

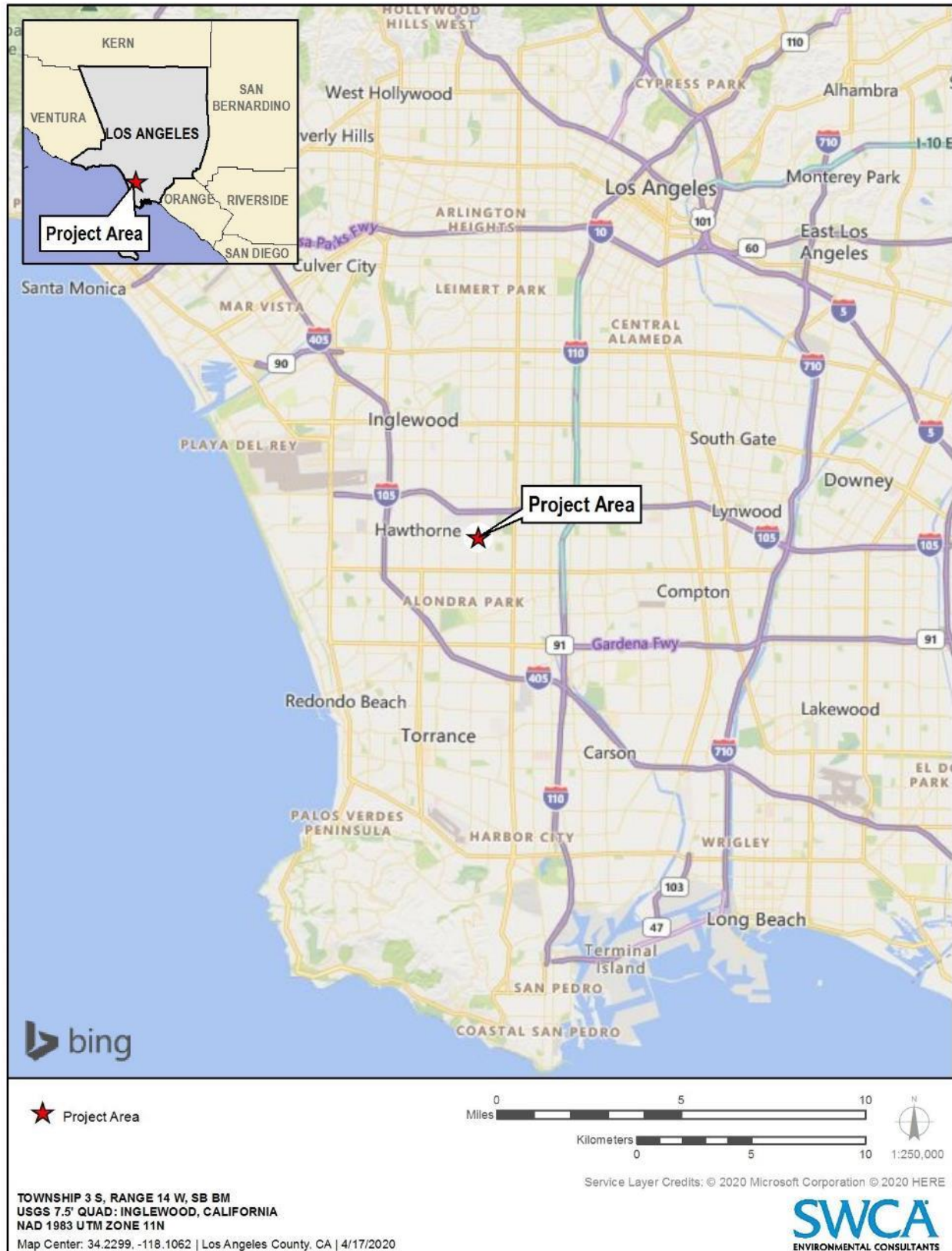


Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

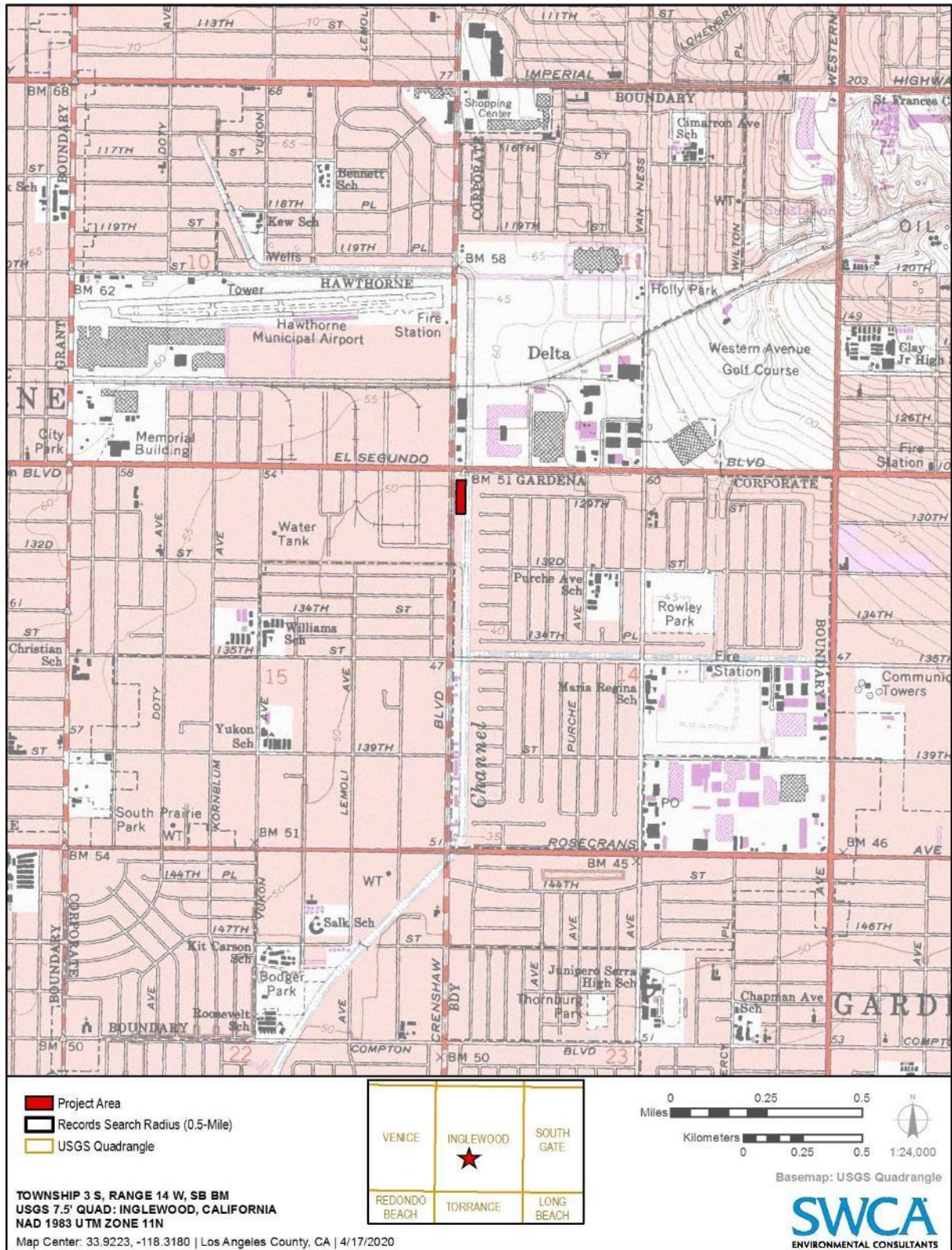


Figure 2. Project area plotted on a USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle.



Figure 3. Project area plotted on a 2020 aerial photo.

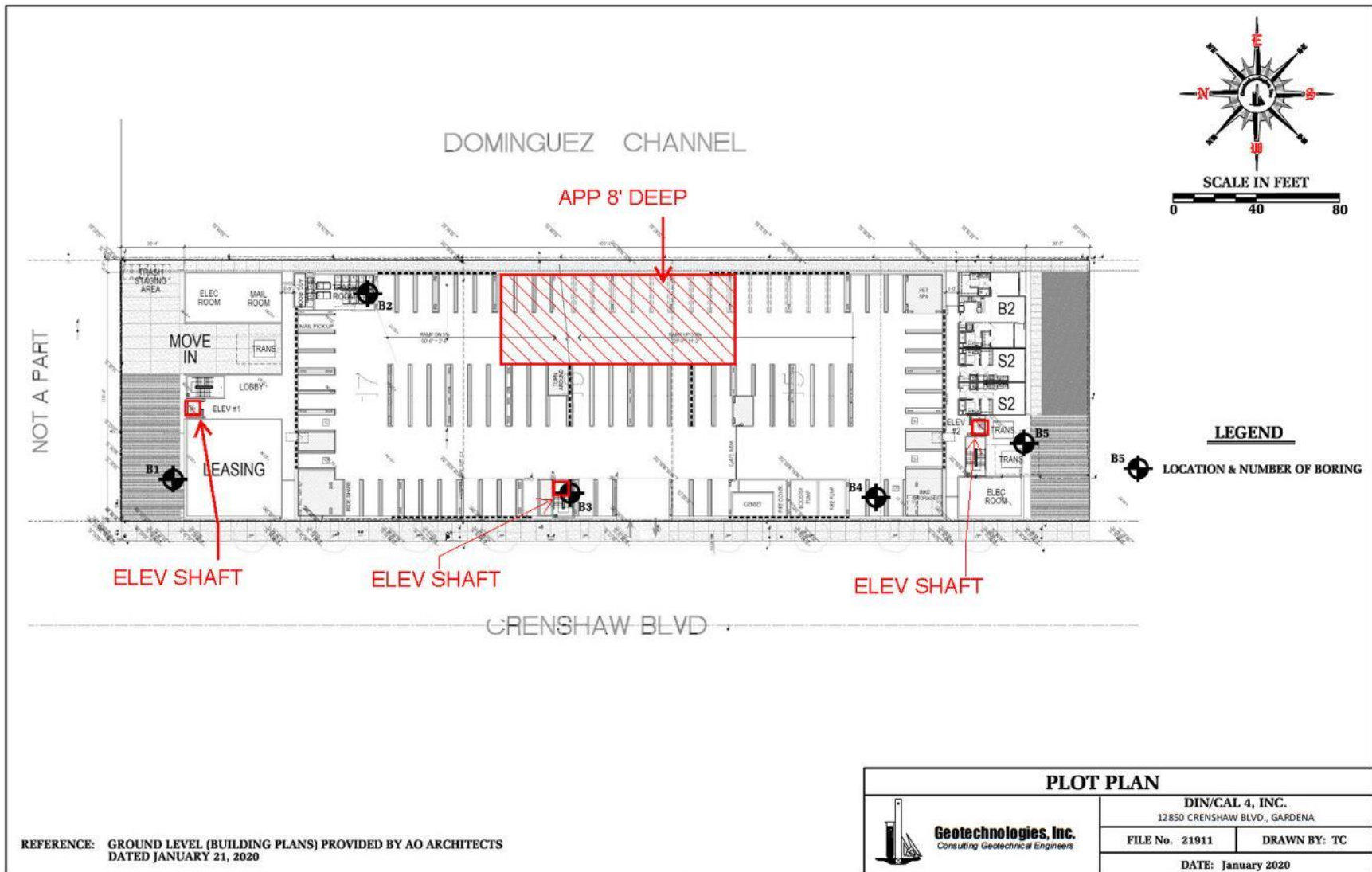


Figure 4. Project design showing the location of project components (parking ramp and elevator shafts) expected to require excavation within natural alluvial sediments beneath artificial fill.

## **REGULATORY SETTING**

### **State Regulations**

The California Office of Historic Preservation, a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, performs certain duties described in the California PRC and maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification, and mitigation if necessary, of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of tribal cultural resources.

### ***California Environmental Quality Act***

#### **TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES**

AB 52 was put into law in 2014 and amended PRC 5097.94 and added PRC 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. As a result of these changes, CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether tribal cultural resources may be adversely affected by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment” (PRC 21084.2). Identifying whether a tribal cultural resource may be adversely affected is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made regarding whether the proposed project involves tribal cultural resources, and, second, if tribal cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential substantial adverse change in the significance of the resource.

PRC 21074 (a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
  - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
  - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

PRC 21080.3.2 states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC 21082.3[a]).

### **AB 52 Tribal Consultation**

California Native American tribes are defined in AB 52 as any Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), whether or not they are federally recognized. AB 52 specifies that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources.



Once an application for a project is completed or a public agency makes a decision to undertake a project, the lead agency has 14 days to send formal notification formally notify Native American tribes designated by the NAHC as having traditional and cultural affiliation with a given project area and previously requested in writing to be notified by the lead agency (PRC 21080.3.1[b][d]). The notification shall include a brief description of the proposed project, the location, contract information for the agency contact, and notice that the tribe has 30 days to request, in writing, consultation (PRC 21080.3.1[d]). Consultation must be initiated by the lead agency prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project and within 30 days of receiving any California Native American tribe's request for consultation and (PRC 21080.3.1[b][e]).

Consistent with the stipulations stated in Government Code Section 65352.4, consultation may include discussion concerning the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of the project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and, if necessary, project alternatives or the appropriate measures for preservation and mitigation that the California Native American tribe may recommend to the lead agency. Consultation is defined as a "meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values, and where feasible, seeking agreement" (Government Code 65352.4). The consultation shall be considered concluded when either the parties agree to measures mitigating or avoiding a significant effect, if one exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC 21080.3.2[b]).

Pursuant to Government Code Sections 6254 and 6254.10, and PRC 21082.3(c), information submitted by a California Native American tribe during consultation shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed to the public by the lead agency, project applicant, or the project applicant's agent, unless written permission is given. Exemptions to the confidentiality provisions include any information already publicly available, in lawful possession of the project applicant before being provided by the tribe, independently developed by the project applicant or the applicant's public agent, or lawfully obtained by a third party (PRC 21082.3[c]).

## ***California Register of Historical Resources***

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically listed in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated to the CRHR. According to PRC 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for the CRHR. While all sites are evaluated according to all four CRHR criteria, the eligibility for tribal cultural resources that are archaeological in nature would typically be considered under Criterion 4. Many tribal cultural sites that are archaeological in nature lack identifiable associations with specific persons or events of regional or national history (Criteria 1 and 2) or lack the formal and structural attributes necessary to qualify for eligibility under Criterion 3, and are typically evaluated for CRHR listing under Criterion 4.

Evaluating a Native-American archaeological site under Criterion 4 considers whether the site has the potential to yield information about the past. When considering information potential, a site may be eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources (and therefore meet one of the criteria to be considered a tribal cultural resource) if it displays one or more of the following attributes: chronologically diagnostic, functionally diagnostic, or exotic artifacts; datable materials; definable activity areas; multiple components; faunal or floral remains; tribal cultural or architectural features; notable complexity, size, integrity, time span, or depth; or stratified deposits. Determining the period of occupation at a site provides a context for the types of activities undertaken and may well supply a link with other sites and cultural processes in the region. Further, well-defined temporal parameters can help illuminate processes of culture change and continuity in relation to natural environmental factors and interactions with other cultural groups. Finally, chronological controls might provide a link to regionally important research questions and topics of more general theoretical relevance. Therefore, the ability to determine the temporal parameters of a site's occupation is critical for a finding of eligibility under Criterion 4 (information potential). A site that cannot be dated is unlikely to possess the quality of significance required for CRHR eligibility. The content of an archaeological site, including tribal cultural resources that are archaeological in nature, provides information regarding its cultural affiliations, temporal periods of use, functionality, and other aspects of its occupation history. The range and variability of artifacts present at the site can allow for reconstruction of changes in ethnic affiliation, diet, social structure, economics, technology, industrial change, and other aspects of culture.

### ***Treatment of Human Remains***

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains specified in Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC). More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at California Code of Regulations 15064.5; PRC 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedure shall be observed:

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner:  
1104 North Mission Road  
Los Angeles, California 90033  
(323) 343-0512 (8 am to 5 pm. Monday through Friday), or  
(323) 343-0714 (after hours, Saturday, Sunday, and holidays)
- If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC.
- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American.
- The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.

- If the owner does not accept the MLD’s recommendations, the owner or the MLD may request mediation by the NAHC.

## **METHODS**

The following section presents an overview of the methodology used to identify the potential for tribal cultural resources within the project area.

### **California Historical Resources Information System Records Search**

On February 18, 2020, SWCA conducted a confidential search of the CHRIS records at the SCCIC on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, to identify previously documented cultural resources within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project area. The SCCIC maintains records of previously documented cultural resources and technical studies; it also maintains copies of the California Office of Historic Preservation’s portion of the California Historic Resources Inventory. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources within the project area and surrounding 0.8-km (0.5-mile) area. Those resources affiliated with Native Americans were considered as potential tribal cultural resources.

### **Archival Research**

Concurrent with the confidential CHRIS records search, SWCA also reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the historical land-use and existing conditions of the project area. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials relating to the history and development of the project area, including historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, ethnographic reports, and other environmental data. Additional background research conducted by SWCA for the project is included in separate technical studies focused on assessment of archaeological resources (Millington 2020), paleontological resources (Bell 2020), and historical resources (White and Mujica 2020). In addition, SWCA reviewed a geotechnical report prepared for the project by Geotechnologies, Inc. (Lozano and Tang 2020). The geotechnical study included boring at five locations within the project area excavated to depths of 9.1 and 18.2 m (30 and 60 feet) below grade. Relevant portions of the respective reports are repeated or otherwise summarized.

Historical maps drawn to scale were georeferenced using ESRI ArcMAP v10.5 to show precise relationships to the project area. Sources consulted included the following publicly accessible data sources: City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources (SurveyLA); City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (building permits); David Rumsey Historical Map Collection; Huntington Library Digital Archives; Library of Congress; Los Angeles Public Library Map Collection; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps (Sanborn maps); USGS historical topographic maps; University of California, Santa Barbara, Digital Library (aerial photographs); and University of Southern California Digital Library.

### **Sensitivity Assessment**

The potential for the presence of buried tribal cultural resources (i.e., sensitivity) within the project area is assessed when a tribal cultural resource has not been identified in the CHRIS, no previous tribal cultural studies have been conducted, and subsurface testing is not feasible because of existing developments. This sensitivity assessment considers past land uses, broadly, and whether the specific setting is physically capable of including buried tribal cultural materials (i.e., preservation potential). Lacking any evidence for the presence or absence of tribal cultural material below the surface, the resulting sensitivity assessment is by nature qualitative, ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability of “low” to “moderate” to “high” for encountering such material. In general, areas with a favorable setting for Native American habitation or

temporary use, soil conditions capable of preserving buried material, and little to no disturbances, are considered to have a high sensitivity. Areas lacking these traits are considered to have low sensitivity. Areas with a combination of these traits are considered to have moderate sensitivity.

Indicators of favorable habitability by past Native Americans are proximity to other known sites and natural features (e.g., perennial water source, plant or mineral resource, animal habitat), flat topography, and relatively dry conditions. Sensitivity considers Gabrielino ethnographic studies that describe the location of former Native American settlements, foraging and other indigenous land-use behaviors, as well as regional studies of settlement and site distribution.

Preservation potential considers whether the physical setting is capable of containing buried tribal cultural materials and whether any such materials once present have been destroyed, removed, or otherwise not preserved at the location, either because of natural causes (e.g., erosion, flooding) or historical development. The preservation potential relies on an understanding of existing soil conditions and site history. Historic-period land uses are determined through inspection of maps, photographs, permits, oral histories, and other documents. In urban settings, site-specific soil conditions are obtained through geotechnical studies. More generalized information on existing soil conditions for a given location is also assessed on the basis of soil surveys and geologic studies. For areas in which there was intensive historical use that modified the surface and near-surface (e.g., from grading or large-scale excavation), or for areas where there is evidence that the preservation potential is poor, there is reduced sensitivity.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The project area is in the Los Angeles Basin, a broad, level plain defined by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills to the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the south. This extensive alluvial wash basin is filled with Quaternary alluvial sediments deposited as unconsolidated material eroded from the surrounding hills. The project area and vicinity are within a fully urbanized setting on an open aspect plain at an elevation of 14 m (46 feet) above mean sea level.

Several major watercourses drain the Los Angeles Basin, including the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers. Historically, no major watercourses existed within several miles of the Project, which would have been drained by small ephemeral streams within what is now referred to as the Dominguez watershed (Figure 5). The closest prominent water sources include areas to the north along Centinella Creek, Ballona Creek, and the Ballona Wetland, and the area around Dominguez Slough to the southeast, which was characterized by marshes and mudflats. Dredging and filling of wetlands and marshes in the Dominguez Slough and San Pedro Bay began early in the twentieth century as part of the development of the San Pedro and Long Beach Harbors. Concurrent flood control efforts within the Dominguez watershed lead to the construction of the Dominguez Channel. The southern portions of the channel were constructed some locations along former water courses, although these courses were poorly defined because of the low gradient and other physical conditions within the watershed (Birosik 2008:1). The project area is located adjacent to a segment of the Dominguez Channel that is located near the beginning of the channel to the north. The segment was constructed between 1938 and 1947 as a concrete lined channel, oriented north-south to follow the street grid and property boundaries (see aerial photographs in Appendix A).

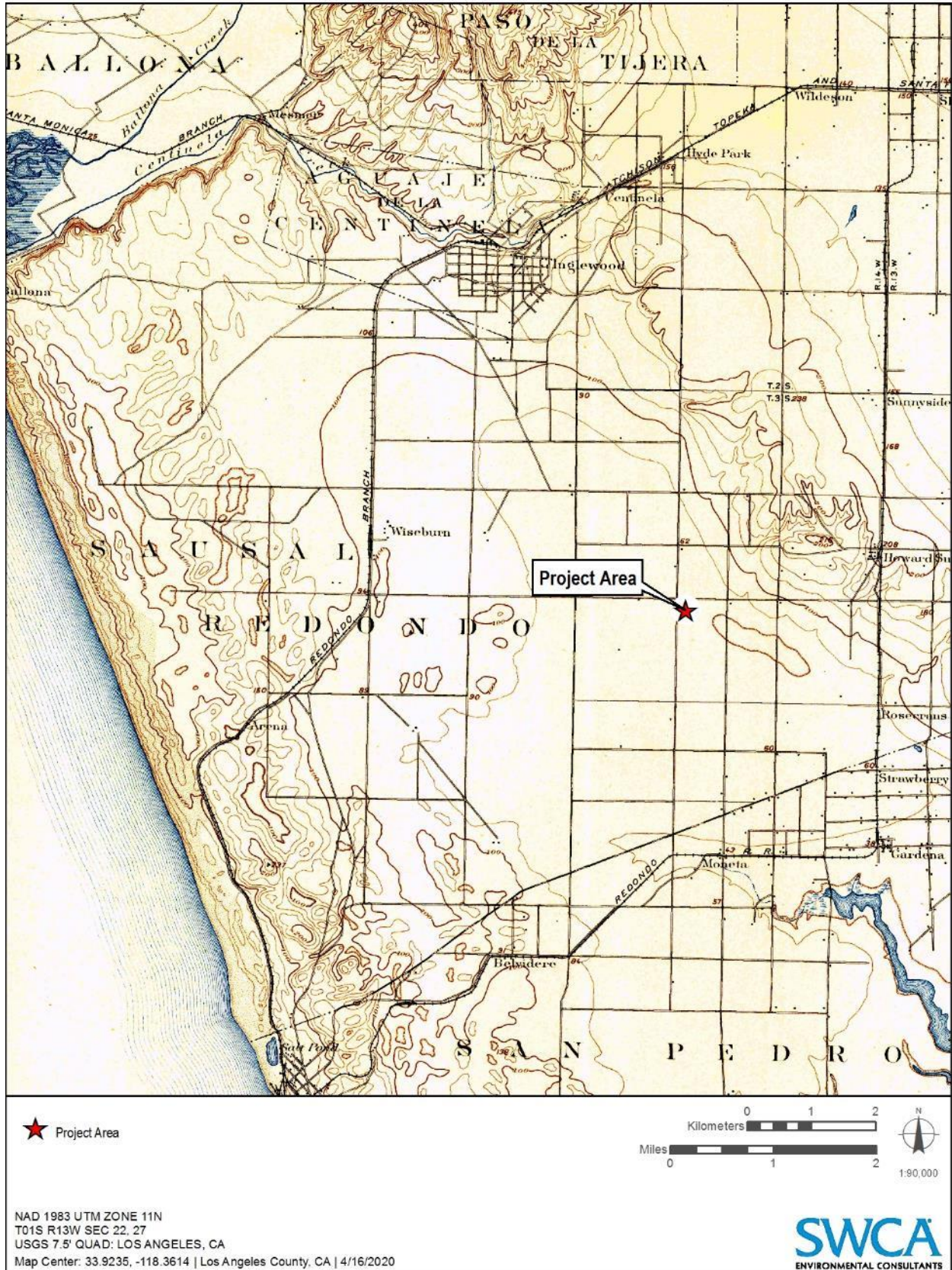


Figure 5. Project area plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles from 1896.

The geology in the project area has been mapped by Dibblee and Minch (2007) as composed of elevated and dissected Quaternary alluvial sediments (Qae) on the surface that date from the late Pleistocene to early Holocene<sup>1</sup> (approximately 12,000 to 6,000 B.C.). The Qae unit transitions to older alluvium (Qoa) that dates to the late Pleistocene (Dibblee and Minch 2007). These units are very similar in their lithology, with both consisting of gravel, sand, and clay derived from the nearby uplands of the Rosecrans Hills east of the project area. The elevated alluvial sediments (Qae) at the surface of the project area are slightly younger than the subsurficial older alluvium (Qoa). The geotechnical study of the site confirmed the presence of alluvial sediments underlying artificial fill at a maximum depth of 0.91 m (3 feet) (Lozano and Tang 2020). Aerial photographs between 1923 and 1952 (see Appendix A) show the project area was subject to various forms of plough agriculture. The artificial fill identified within the geotechnical bores likely consists of a mix of the former plow zone, sediments and other inclusions associated with the conversion of the parcel into a commercial building and parking lot.

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistory**

In the last several decades, researchers have devised numerous prehistoric chronological sequences to aid in understanding cultural changes in southern California. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and many inland areas. Four horizons are presented in Wallace's prehistoric sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace's 1955 synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). As such, several revisions were subsequently made to Wallace's 1955 synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below is a composite of information in Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968), as well as more recent studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

#### **HORIZON I: EARLY MAN (ca. 10,000–6000 B.C.)**

The earliest dates for tribal cultural sites on the southern California coast are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated to approximately 13,000 years ago at the Arlington Springs site (Johnson et al. 2002). Present-day Orange and San Diego counties contain several sites dating from 9,000 to 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Although the dating of these finds remains controversial, several sets of human remains from the Los Angeles Basin (e.g., “Los Angeles Man,” “La Brea Woman,” and the Haverly skeletons) apparently date to the Middle Holocene, if not earlier (Brooks et al. 1990; Erlandson et al. 2007:54). Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002), and a greater emphasis on large-game hunting inland.

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<sup>1</sup> Timescales referenced in the following discussion are primarily presented as calendar dates (B.C. or A.D.).

## **HORIZON II: MILLING STONE (6000–3000 B.C.)**

Set during a drier climatic regime than the previous horizon, the Milling Stone horizon is characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary tribal cultural assemblages, namely milling stones (metates) and handstones (manos). Recent research indicates that Milling Stone horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

## **HORIZON III: INTERMEDIATE (3000 B.C.–A.D. 500)**

The Intermediate horizon is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. An increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites from this horizon along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment and signaling a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993).

## **HORIZON IV: LATE PREHISTORIC (A.D. 500–HISTORIC CONTACT)**

In the Late Prehistoric horizon, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric horizon, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points suggests increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Steatite cooking vessels and containers are also present in sites from this time, and there is an increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks; perforated stones; arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite; a variety of bone tools; and personal ornaments such as beads made from shell, bone, and stone. There was also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive. Late Prehistoric burial practices are discussed in the Ethnographic Overview section, below.

By A.D. 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were being used at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1961). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that ceramic technology was not well developed in that area, or that occupants were trading with neighboring groups to the south and east for ceramics. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

During this period, there was an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223). Large populations and, in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between A.D. 500 and European contact, which occurred as early as 1542, is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash (Santa Barbara and Ventura counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). The seemingly abrupt introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points in parts of modern-day Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period is thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions.

Modern Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast in this period.

## **Ethnohistory**

The project area is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, the Serrano to the east, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south. There is well-documented interaction between the Gabrielino and many of their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade.

The name “Gabrielino” (sometimes spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel. This group is now considered a regional dialect of the Gabrielino language, along with the Santa Catalina Island and San Nicolas Island dialects (Bean and Smith 1978:538). In the post-European contact period, Mission San Gabriel included natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla. There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222); rather, they identified themselves as an inhabitant of a specific community with locational suffixes (e.g., a resident of *Yaanga* was called a *Yabit*, much the same way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker; Johnston 1962:10). Native words suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include *Tongva* (or *Tong-v*; Merriam 1955:7–86) and *Kizh* (*Kij* or *Kichereno*; Heizer 1968:105). The term Gabrielino is used in the remainder of this report to designate native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Gabrielino subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the Early Intermediate period). Inhabitants supplemented acorns with the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

The Gabrielino used a variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7). Gabrielino people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammer stones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Gabrielino religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Gabrielino were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the



interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Remains were buried in distinct burial areas, either associated with villages or without apparent village association (Altschul et al. 2007). Cremation ashes have been found in tribal cultural contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Dakin 1978:234–365; Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165).

## ***Native American Communities***

The project area is within the traditional territory of the Gabrielino (King 2011; McCawley 1996:36–40). In general, it has proven very difficult or impossible to establish definitively the precise location of Native American villages occupied in the Ethnohistoric period (McCawley 1996:31–32). Native American place names referred to at the time of Spanish contact did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location. Instead, in at least some cases, the communities were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features subject to change over generations (see Johnston 1962:122). Many of the villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations, at which point the former village sites were affected by urban and agricultural development, and Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. Alternative names and spellings for communities, and conflicting reports on their meaning or locational reference, further confound efforts at relocation. McCawley quotes Kroeber (1925:616) in his remarks on the subject, writing that “the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations ‘passed away 50 years ago’” (McCawley 1996:32). Thus, even with tribal cultural evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

Although the precise location of any given village is subject to much speculation, it is clear the greater Los Angeles area once contained many Gabrielino villages, including several concentrated along the banks of major waterways and near the coast. The closest Gabrielino placename to the project area was known as *Amupubit* (Figure 6). *Amupubit* is listed in Mission San Gabriel baptism records, which King (2011) and others (Hackel et al. 2015) place along the former inland lake and wetlands area, later known as the Dominguez Slough. The site is estimated to have been located approximately 5.6 km (3.5 miles) southeast of the project area. Further southwest and closer to the San Pedro Bay were a series of other former Gabrielino communities, including *Swaanga* on the east side of San Pedro Bay. The area generally represented by the Ballona Wetlands, Ballona Creek, and Centinela Creek, north of the project area around Marina del Rey, was also known to have been populated with several Gabrielino settlements that are referenced in ethnographic records, especially the village of *Waachnga* (alternately spelled or referred to as *Guaspet*, *Guasna*, *Guashna*, *Guachpet*, and *Guashpet*).



Figure 6. Gabriellino communities and placenames in the western portion of the Los Angeles Basin.

## **History**

Post-contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), Mexican period (1822–1848), and American period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States.

### ***Spanish Period (1769–1822)***

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped, in 1542, at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island, as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California, based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1886:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July 1769, while Portolá was exploring Southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Juan Crespí, a member of the expedition, named the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula ("Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula"). Two years later, Father Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Engelhardt 1927). In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles ("the Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels"). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles ("City of Angels").

A major emphasis during the Spanish period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population.

## ***Mexican Period (1822–1848)***

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants.

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

## ***American Period (1848–Present)***

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States began at the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. This battle was a defeat for the Americans and bolstered the Californios' resolve against American rule, emboldening them to continue the offensive in later battles at Dominguez Field and in San Gabriel (Beattie 1942). However, this early skirmish was not a sign of things to come, and the Americans were ultimately the victors of this two-year war. The Mexican-American War officially ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California and much of the present-day southwest, ushering California into its American period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848; with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 1941).

On April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican-American War and five months prior to California's achieving statehood, Los Angeles was officially incorporated as an American city. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued steadily throughout the Early American period. Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California's acquiring official statehood in the United States. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

Ranching retained its importance through the mid-nineteenth century, and, by the late 1860s, cities in the Los Angeles area were among the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, Los Angeles County had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944:7). The City of Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center, and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944). By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland famously managed the efforts for a stable water supply. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and Mulholland planned and oversaw the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997).

## **GARDENA**

The early settlement and development of Gardena began on what was either part of the Rancho San Pedro Spanish land grant or was open space abutting the loosely defined rancho boundary. The 43,119-acre rancho was granted to Juan Jose Dominguez for his military service between 1784 and 1800, after which he raised sheep and cattle on the land. In 1869, following the end of the Civil War, Union Army Major General William Starke Rosecrans bought 16,000 acres in Rancho San Pedro, dubbed the "Rosecrans Rancho." General Rosecrans sold the property in the early 1870s and after which point it was subdivided into various parcels. One of those parcels became the 800-acre McDonald Ranch, whose ranch buildings stood at what is today the intersection of 161st and Figueroa Streets. The development of Gardena proper began in 1887 when real estate developers Pomeroy & Harrison subdivided the McDonald Ranch and planned the community with the ranch buildings at its two-acre center, with the expectation of future transportation development projects (Los Angeles County Library 2020). Pomeroy & Harrison were proved wrong, as the railway, which opened in April 1890, was built through Gardena, but along Vermont Avenue instead of Figueroa Street. As a result, in 1889, the community moved the town's core from its original location to the intersection of Vermont and 166th Streets, where the City's center remains today.

The railroad was a major factor in the City's growth Gardena near the end of the nineteenth century. A rail line built by the California Pacific Railway Company (later bought by the Los Angeles Inter-Urban Railway Company) connecting Los Angeles and San Pedro via Gardena started operating in 1903 (Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California [ERHA] 1957). In 1907, the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway constructed a line along Moneta Avenue line between East Athens and Strawberry Park. Pacific Electric completed a third line in 1912, connecting Watts and Redondo Beach via Gardena. In 1940, Pacific Electric's service through Gardena ended and buses replaced all passenger trains (ERHA 1957). Today, only diesel freight cars pass through Gardena.

The daughter of early settler Spencer Thorpe gave Gardena its name, in honor of being a "garden spot." The City of Gardena was incorporated on September 11, 1930, and combined the communities of Gardena, Moneta, and Strawberry Park into a Municipal Corporation, which comprised about 20,000 people focused mainly on farming (City of Gardena 2020). Gardena's early success as a farming community was in large part due to the ground water available within the Dominguez Slough. The Dominguez Slough was an inland freshwater drainage basin that captured rainwater runoff, and for several years in Gardena's early history it provided an excellent recreational destination for hunters, fishermen, and vacationers who swam and boated there. In the 1920s, the slough was drained and filled in to extend Vermont Avenue in Gardena. The City was also dubbed "Berryland" for its acres of strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, which, a century ago, were grown year-round. Gardena was especially well-known for its annual Strawberry Day Festival and parade held each May, when each visitor received a free box of strawberries. The berry industry took a downturn during World War I, as other crops were cultivated for the war effort. After the war, the community's development grew and much of the former farmland diminished. Gardena, once the "berry-

growing capital of southern California,” is today known as the “Freeway City” because it is bordered by the Artesia freeway to the south, the Harbor freeway to the east, and the San Diego freeway to the west.

### **Hollypark Industrial Center**

The project area was constructed as part of the Hollypark Industrial Center, which was developed by the Hayden Lee Development Co., who also developed the Airport Industrial Tract and the Culver City Industrial Area (Los Angeles Times 1957). The Hollypark Industrial Center was constructed as part of a large 300-million-dollar residential, commercial, and industrial development, known as the Hollypark “City Within a City,” located on the southwest side of Los Angeles. Apart from the Industrial Center, the development would include the Hollypark Business District (bounded by Rosecrans Avenue to the south, 135th Street to the north, Crenshaw Boulevard to the west, and Van Ness Avenue to the east), which included department stores, a civic auditorium, a bank and post office, a bowling alley, restaurants, and movie theaters, as well as 4,000 new homes and 5,000 apartments.

In April 1955, Hollypark Crenshaw Co. subdivided Tract No. 18493. The tract consisted of 17 varying size lots on the east side of Crenshaw Boulevard, between El Segundo Boulevard to the north and 135th Street to the south. In August 1955, George Keiter, spokesman for Hayden Lee Development Co., announced that the National Cash Register Co. was breaking ground on a 50,000-square-foot building at Crenshaw and El Segundo Boulevards. By this time Hayden Lee Development Co. had also announced that they had reached the halfway mark in the development of the industrial center and had already converted approximately 2,500,000 square feet of land to modern industrial structures. Further construction in the area at this time included the start of the construction of a drive-in theater on the east side of Crenshaw Boulevard, between Imperial Highway and El Segundo Boulevard, as well as two auto service stations; one was built for the Shell Oil Co. at El Segundo and Crenshaw Boulevards and one for Tidewater Associated Oil Co. at Van Ness and El Segundo Boulevards.

Some 35 factories were planned as part of the Hollypark Industrial Center. By June 1956, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that 10 “single-story plants of modern concrete construction” had been completed in the first section of the Hollypark Industrial Center, and another four factories were under construction in the center’s second section (Los Angeles Times 1956). By June 1958, further development began at the Hollypark Industrial Center when Max Factor & Co. broke ground on their new industrial warehouse, located on a 13-acre site they purchased on the northwest corner of Van Ness Avenue and El Segundo Boulevard, adjoining the Western Avenue Golf Course. Albert C. Martin & Associates were the architects and engineers of the project, which featured a one-story building of modern design with a 200-foot glass wall along its western wall. In August 1958, the current building within the project area was completed near the corner of Crenshaw and El Segundo Boulevards.

## **RESULTS**

### **California Historical Resources Information System Records Search**

#### ***Previously Conducted Studies***

The CHRIS records search identified 13 cultural resources studies, all of which were conducted outside of the project area (Table 1).

**Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 0.8 km (0.5 miles) of the Project Area**

SCCIC Report No.	Title	Author	Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Area
LA-00078	<i>Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of the Proposed Construction of Route 105 Freeway From El Segundo to Norwalk</i>	Rosen, Martin D.	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	1975	Outside
LA-00851	<i>Housing Replenishment/Route 105 Project</i>	Padon, Beth	Caltrans	1981	Outside
LA-02904	<i>Draft Report a Phase I Cultural Resources Literature Search for the West Basin Water Reclamation Project</i>	Stickel, Gary E.	Environmental Research Archaeologists: A Scientific Consortium	1993	Outside
LA-02950	<i>Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project</i>	Anonymous	Peak & Associates, Inc.	1992	Outside
LA-04836	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project</i>	Anonymous	Science Applications International Corporation	2000	Outside
LA-07409	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sm214-01 City of Hawthorne Los Angeles County California</i>	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Kyle Consulting	2002	Outside
LA-07686	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate EI-0017-02 (Colo/Weber Way) 1300 Weber Way, Hawthorne, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Bonner, Wayne H.	Michael Brandman Associates	2005	Outside
LA-07687	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate LA03361a (Pipe Tech) 12600 Chadron Avenue, Hawthorne, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Bonner, Wayne H.	Michael Brandman Associates	2005	Outside
LA-08255	<i>Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II</i>	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	2006	Outside
LA-10240	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33704A (New Image Auto), 13115 Yukon Ave., Hawthorne, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Bonner, Wayne H.	Michael Brandman Associates	2009	Outside
LA-11150	<i>West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor/South Bay Water Recycling Project</i>	Maxwell, Pamela	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	2003	Outside
LA-11973	<i>Crenshaw/LAX Transit Corridor Project Final Environmental Impact Report/Final Environmental Impact Statement</i>	Unknown	Metro	2011	Outside
LA-12819	<i>The City of Los Angeles, West Athens-Westmont TOD Specific Plan Project Area, Los Angeles County, California</i>	McKenna, Jeanette A.	–	2016	Outside

## **Previously Recorded Resources**

The CHRIS records search did not identify any cultural resources or tribal cultural resources within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project area. The closest resource affiliated with Native Americans on-file with the CHRIS is an archaeological site (P-19-000088). The site is a former prehistoric settlement located approximately 4.8 km (3 miles) away to the southeast, near the former boundary of the Dominguez Slough.

## **Archival Research**

It is not clear whether the project area was part of the San Pedro and Sausal Redondo Rancho during the Spanish or Mexican periods, but there is no indication in historical records that the location was of any significance during those periods. The earliest maps drawn for the adjacent ranchos, published in 1860, depict the project area as open space and public land. Topographic and other maps drawn in the late nineteenth century depict roads in the approximate location of El Segundo and Crenshaw Boulevards (see Appendix A). The earliest land uses for the project area were identified in aerial photos (see Appendix A). The earliest photo was taken in 1923 and shows the project area surrounded by agricultural fields, with El Segundo and Crenshaw Boulevards established as unpaved roads in their current alignments. The Dominguez Channel has not been constructed, and the project area is visible within a cleared area that appears to have been recently flooded from discharge of a small stream. The next aerial photograph identified was taken in 1928 and shows the small flooded area, including project area, divided into plowed fields, and few changes are evident by 1938. It is not until 1947 that the landscape within the project area and vicinity underwent the transition from mainly agricultural uses within large plots, to subdivided parcels with mixed uses, in approximately their current configuration. The Dominguez Channel was also constructed around this time. The project area remained an open plot of land, which may have remained in use as an agricultural field but may have also persisted as a vacant lot through the 1950s.

As recorded by the Los Angeles County Assessor, the Hollypark Crenshaw Co. acquired the subject property on August 3, 1954, and constructed the extant building in 1958 as a bowling alley. A *Los Angeles Times* article from August 17, 1958, announced the construction of Del Mar Lanes—a 24-lane bowling alley that included a restaurant, cocktail lounge with dancing, and a billiard room (Los Angeles Times 1958). The bowling alley persisted under different ownership through the 1960s and changed its name in to Pro 300 Lanes in 1969. The property continued to change ownership through the 1970s and 1980s. Building permits issues in 1986 document a series of alterations to the interior, construction of a new fence, and signage, at which point the use of the building as a bowling alley appears to have ceased. The 1995 city directory listed I & D Auto Parts, U-Haul Co., and Rebuilt Masters at the property. More recent city directories list I & D Auto Parts warehouse, Kims Import & Domestic Auto Parts, and Rebuilt Masters at the property. Amid the changes in ownership and uses, few alterations to the project area have resulted since the original construction of the parking lot and building in 1958.

## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

On March 5, 2020, SWCA received the results of a SLF search from the NAHC. The NAHC letter indicated negative results. The NAHC letter is included in Appendix B.

## **SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT**

The physical environment of the project area has undergone substantial alterations in the last 100 or more years, including natural processes of flooding and erosion, and human caused changes from plow agriculture and its conversion to a paved commercial property. As a result, most of the sediments below the paved surfaces within the project area have been subject to at least some amount of ground disturbance, which, in most cases, diminishes the likelihood that any tribal cultural resources once present are still



preserved. The following section considers the prehistoric environmental and cultural context, historical land uses, and physical setting to assess the likelihood that tribal cultural resources could exist below the surface as archaeological deposits within the project area.

## **Tribal Cultural Resources**

No tribal cultural resources were identified in a CHRIS records search within the project area and a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius. The SLF records search did not identify any sacred lands or sites in the project area. The closest known sites on-file at the CHRIS that could be considered tribal cultural resources is Site P-19-000088. The site is a former prehistoric settlement located approximately 4.8 km (3 miles) away to the southeast, near the former boundary of an inland lake and wetland known as Dominguez Slough. Ethnographic reports describe a former Gabrielino village site known as *Amupubit* in the same approximate location as the site. The next closest Gabrielino placenames that included significant settlements are located within 11 to 12 km (approximately 7 to 8 miles) to the north, south, and east. The project area is not located near any major stream courses or known sources of fresh water. There are no landmarks or other landscape features apparent that might have given the project area significance to prehistoric foragers.

Broadly, the project area is set within alluvial sediments, the uppermost stratum of which accumulated as fan deposits formed during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene, between approximately 12,000 to 6000 B.C., just before the first evidence for human presence in the Los Angeles Basin. The project area was subject to plow agriculture for at least 50 years before being developed as a commercial property with a paved lot. Geotechnical bores in the project area identified between 0.6 and 0.9 m (2 and 3 feet) of artificial fill overlying alluvial sediments with varying strata of mixed composition. Together, this information suggests any former tribal cultural resources that were once present on the surface or near surface would have likely been destroyed or otherwise compromised. This significantly reduces the sensitivity for tribal cultural resources within the project area. It is possible for tribal cultural resources to be preserved as more deeply buried archaeological sites, preserved beneath surface disturbances or even intermixed with artificial fill and Historic-period debris. However, the age of the deeply buried sediments allows for preservation of material from only the earliest Prehistoric period, which are extremely rare within the Los Angeles Basin. Furthermore, the project design is only likely to encounter this depth within the area for the parking ramp and three elevator shafts. Therefore, to the extent that the proposed ground disturbance extends into undisturbed alluvial soils buried beneath previously disturbed sediments, there may be some potential for preservation, but it is considered very unlikely for any resource to be present.

Given the overall lack of any indication of the project area as a location of likely habitation or resource procurement, and the poor preservation conditions, SWCA finds a **low potential for encountering tribal cultural resources** within the project area.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This evaluation included search of the CHRIS and SLF, and a review of ethnographic literature and archival sources. The CHRIS records search did not identify any known tribal cultural sites in the project area or vicinity. The SLF results returned by the NAHC were negative. The project area was further assessed for the potential to contain deeply buried, previously unidentified tribal cultural resources and was found to be low. Although it is considered unlikely, if present, any tribal cultural resources inadvertently discovered during the project have the potential to be significant under CEQA. This includes the discovery of Native American human remains and tribal cultural resources as defined in PRC 21074 (a).

The unanticipated discovery of human remains is addressed by existing regulatory compliance measures. Specifically, the CHSC Section 7050.5 states that if human remains are discovered, no further disturbance shall occur until the Los Angeles County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition

pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (f) recommends that a lead agency make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources that are accidentally discovered during construction. Accordingly, to ensure that potential impacts to tribal cultural resources in the project site are clearly less than significant, SWCA recommends the following mitigation measure (MM):

**MM TCR-1. Unanticipated discovery of a tribal cultural resource.** Before ground disturbing activities are initiated on the site, the construction personnel will be conducting the activities will be notified of the potential for human remains and tribal cultural resources, and the protocols to be implemented in the event of a discovery. Ground disturbing work includes but is not limited to activities such as excavation, grading, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, stripping, and clearing where the ground disturbance exceeds 3 feet. In the event that a tribal cultural resource or a suspected tribal cultural resource is observed during construction, all ground disturbing work in the immediate vicinity of the find should temporarily cease until a Qualified Archaeologist can evaluate the find as a tribal cultural resources pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(2). A Qualified Archaeologist is one who meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards in archeology. The Qualified Archaeologist or an archaeologist working under their direction would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation elsewhere on the site while the find is being assessed. Upon discovery, the project proponent will notification the City of Gardena (the City), who will notify all California Native American tribes (Tribes) that requested consultation pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1. At the direction of the project proponent and in consultation with the City and Tribes, the Qualified Archaeologist shall prepare plans for feasible mitigation of impacts to the find, pursuant to PRC 21084.3.

Compliance with regulatory compliance measures for the discovery of human remains and implementation MM TCR-1 will ensure that impacts to human remains and tribal cultural resources will be minimized and reduced to less than significant levels.

These findings and recommendations have been developed based on available evidence; however, outreach to California Native American tribes required under the provisions of AB 52 has not been completed. Should additional evidence be presented, additional analysis of impacts may be required.

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**Appendix A.**  
**Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs**

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12850 Crenshaw  
12850 Crenshaw  
Gardena, CA 90249

Inquiry Number: 5982087.4

February 24, 2020

# EDR Historical Topo Map Report

with QuadMatch™



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Shelton, CT 06484  
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# EDR Historical Topo Map Report

02/24/20

**Site Name:**

12850 Crenshaw  
12850 Crenshaw  
Gardena, CA 90249  
EDR Inquiry # 5982087.4

**Client Name:**

SWCA Environmental Consultants  
51 W Dayton Street  
Pasadena, CA 91105  
Contact: Nelson White



EDR Topographic Map Library has been searched by EDR and maps covering the target property location as provided by SWCA Environmental Consultants were identified for the years listed below. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report is designed to assist professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report includes a search of a collection of public and private color historical topographic maps, dating back to the late 1800s.

**Search Results:****Coordinates:**

<b>P.O.#</b>	60168	<b>Latitude:</b>	33.915341 33° 54' 55" North
<b>Project:</b>	12850 Crenshaw	<b>Longitude:</b>	-118.326151 -118° 19' 34" West
		<b>UTM Zone:</b>	Zone 11 North
		<b>UTM X Meters:</b>	377407.31
		<b>UTM Y Meters:</b>	3753560.92
		<b>Elevation:</b>	51.43' above sea level

**Maps Provided:**

2012	1924
1981	1896
1972	
1964	
1952	
1950	
1948	
1930, 1934	

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## **Topo Sheet Key**

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

### **2012 Source Sheets**



Inglewood  
2012  
7.5-minute, 24000

### **1981 Source Sheets**



Inglewood  
1981  
7.5-minute, 24000  
Aerial Photo Revised 1978

### **1972 Source Sheets**



Inglewood  
1972  
7.5-minute, 24000  
Aerial Photo Revised 1972

### **1964 Source Sheets**



Inglewood  
1964  
7.5-minute, 24000  
Aerial Photo Revised 1963

## Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

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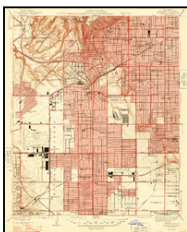
Inglewood  
1952  
7.5-minute, 24000  
Aerial Photo Revised 1947

### 1950 Source Sheets



Inglewood  
1950  
7.5-minute, 24000  
Aerial Photo Revised 1947

### 1948 Source Sheets



Inglewood  
1948  
7.5-minute, 24000

### 1930, 1934 Source Sheets



Inglewood  
1930  
7.5-minute, 24000



Compton  
1930  
7.5-minute, 24000



Torrance  
1934  
7.5-minute, 24000

## **Topo Sheet Key**

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

### **1924 Source Sheets**



Watts  
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7.5-minute, 24000



Torrance  
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7.5-minute, 24000



Compton  
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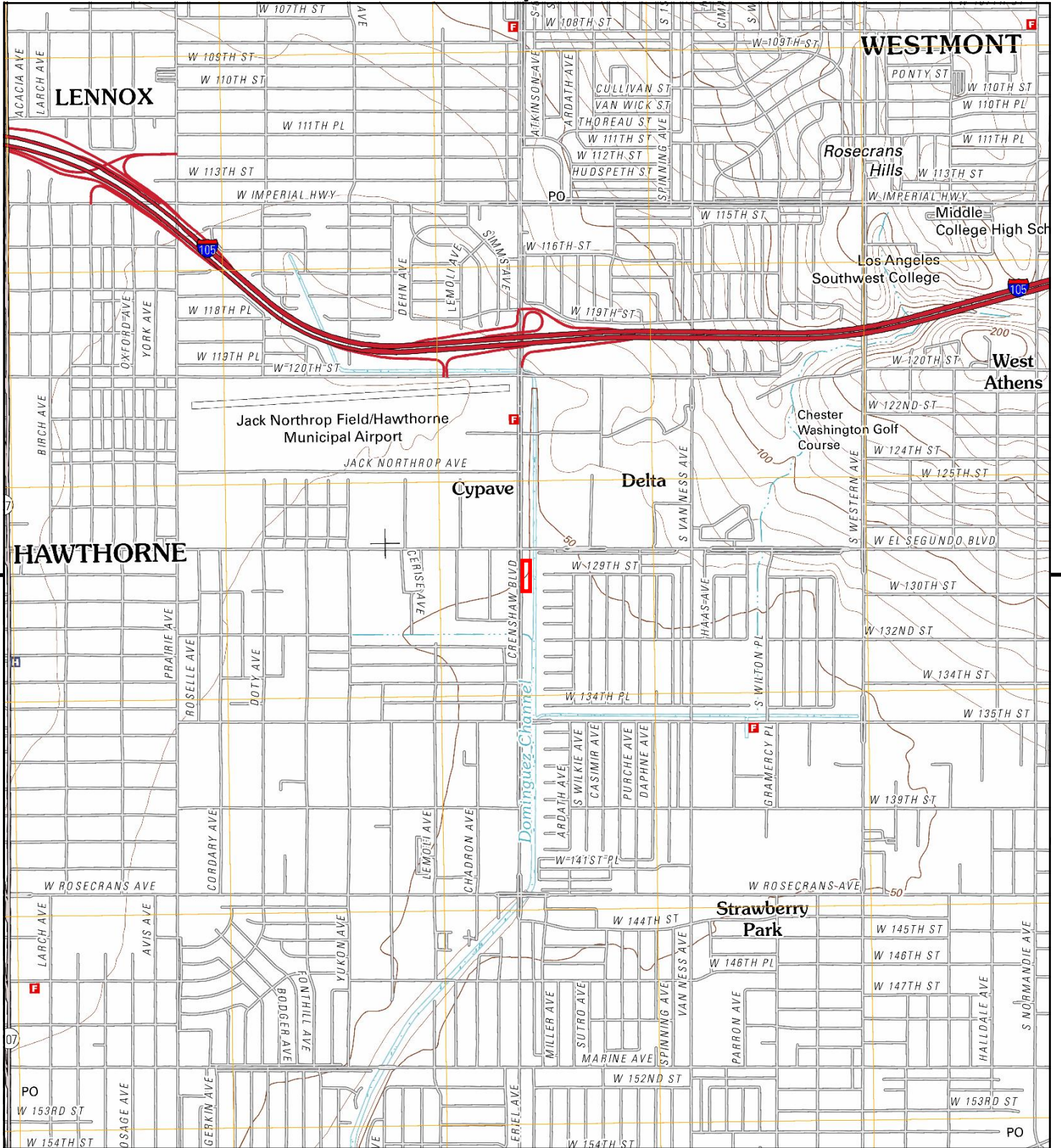


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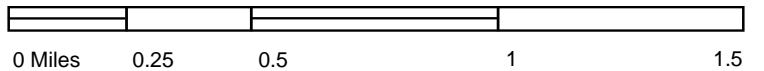
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Redondo  
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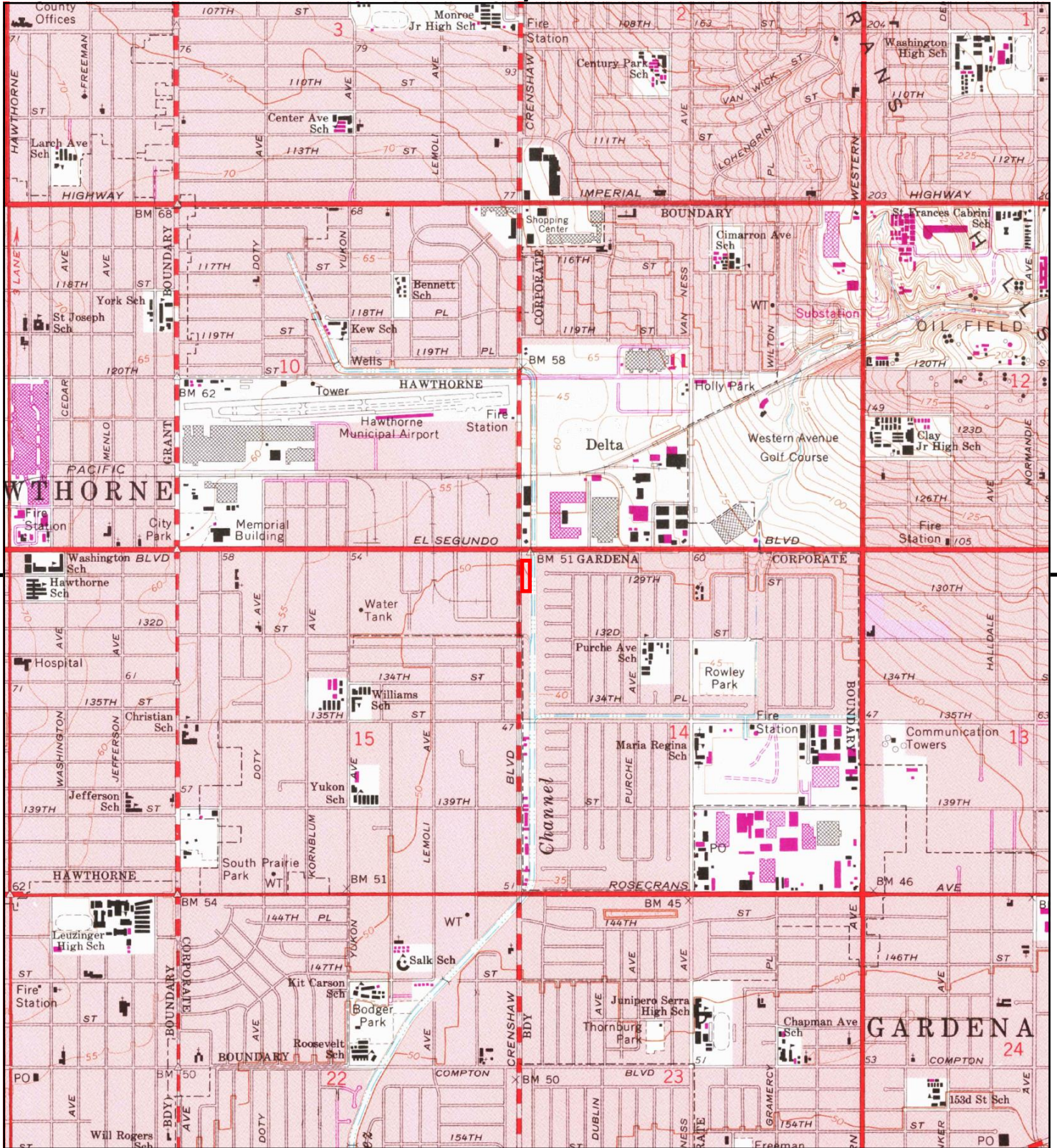


TP, Inglewood, 2012, 7.5-minute

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 ADDRESS: 12850 Crenshaw  
 Gardena, CA 90249  
 CLIENT: SWCA Environmental Consultants







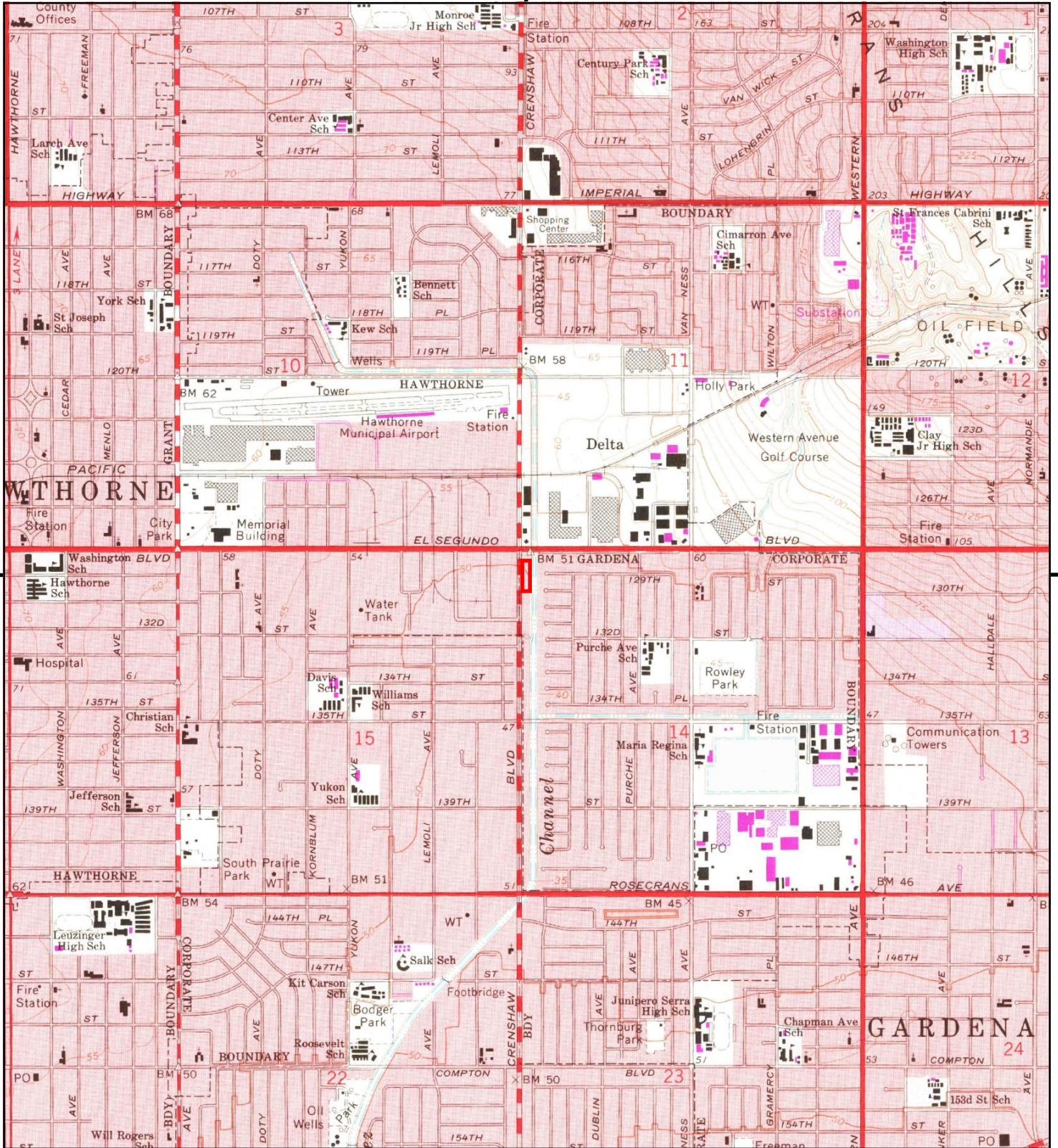
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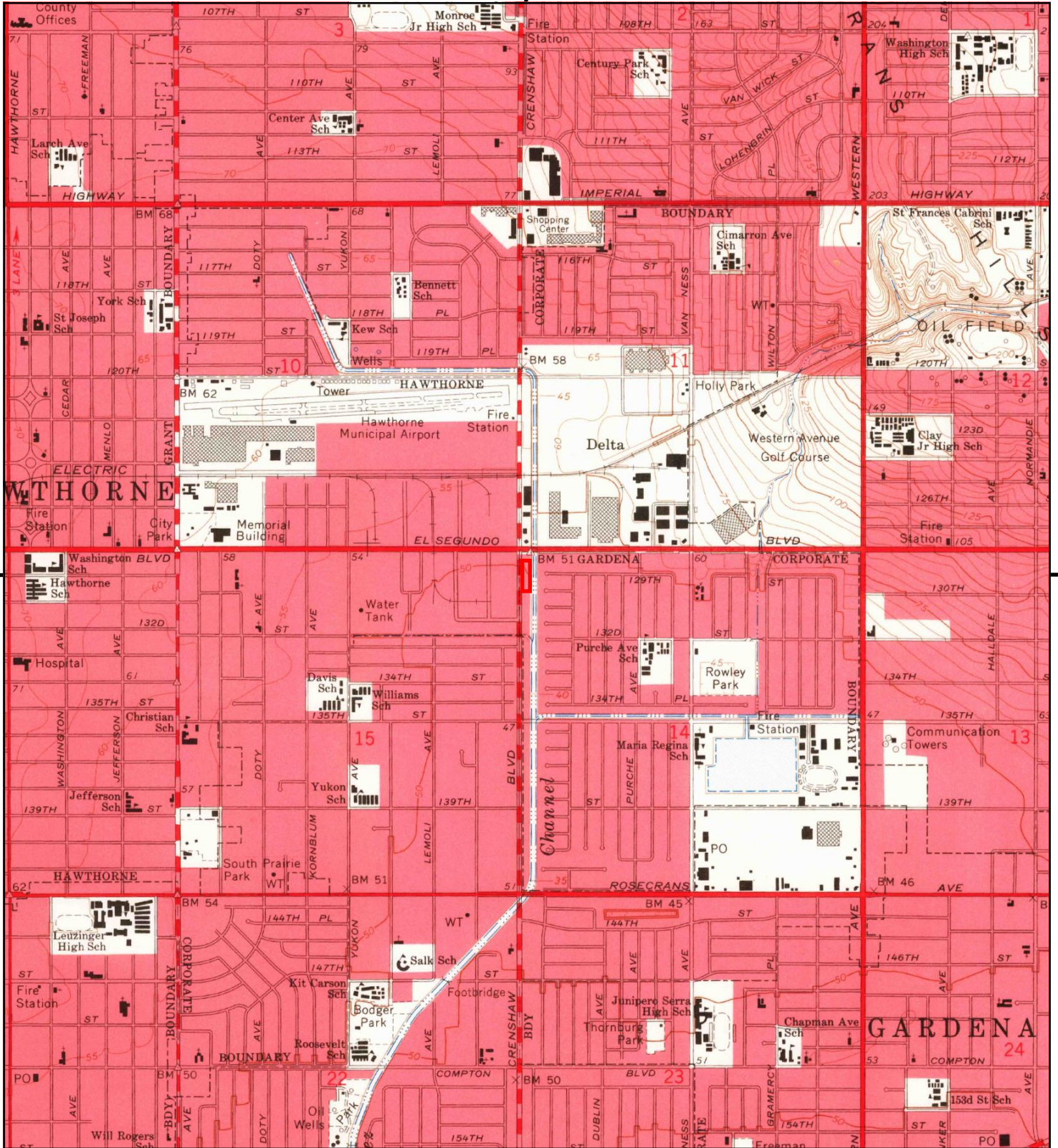
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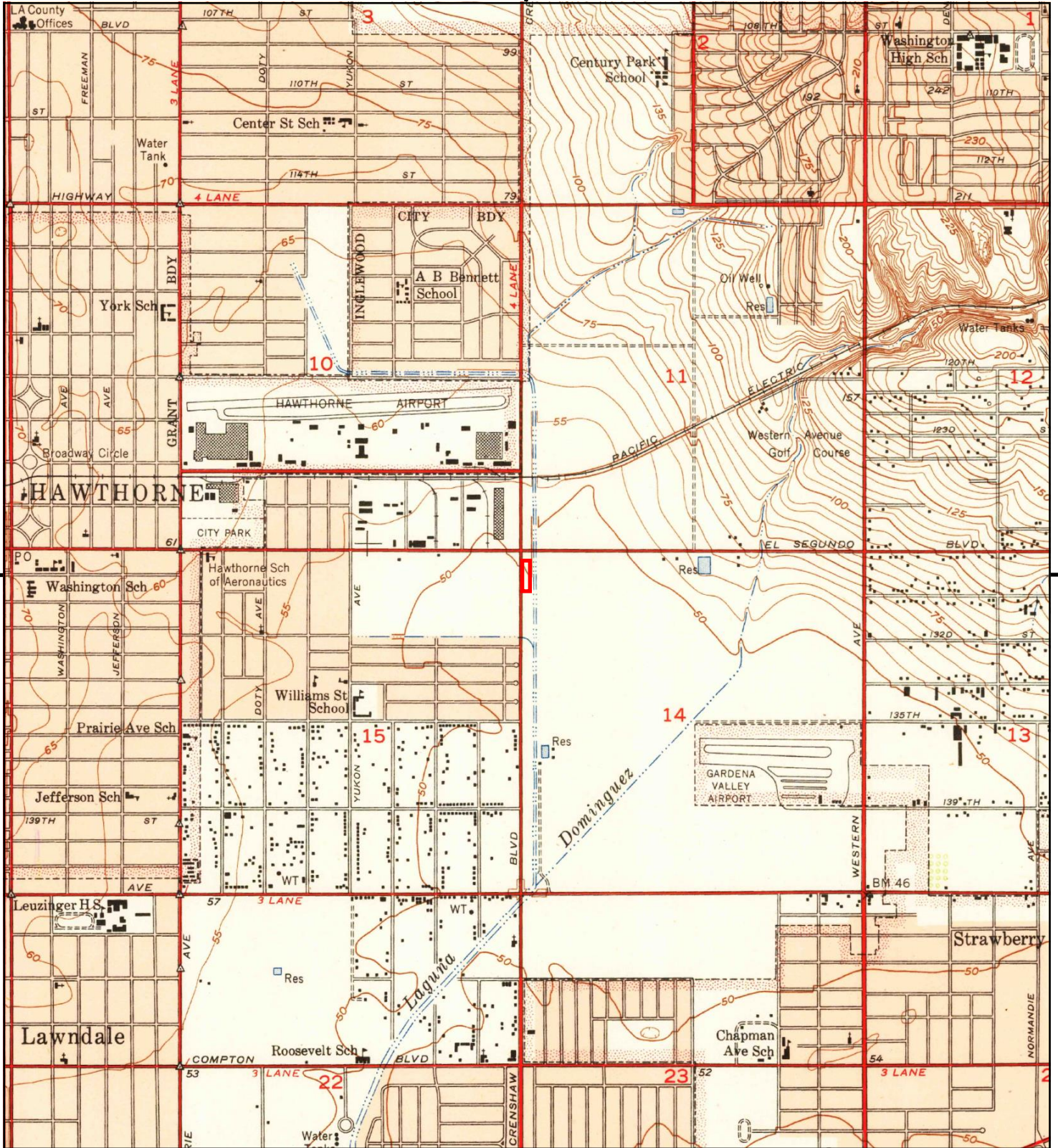
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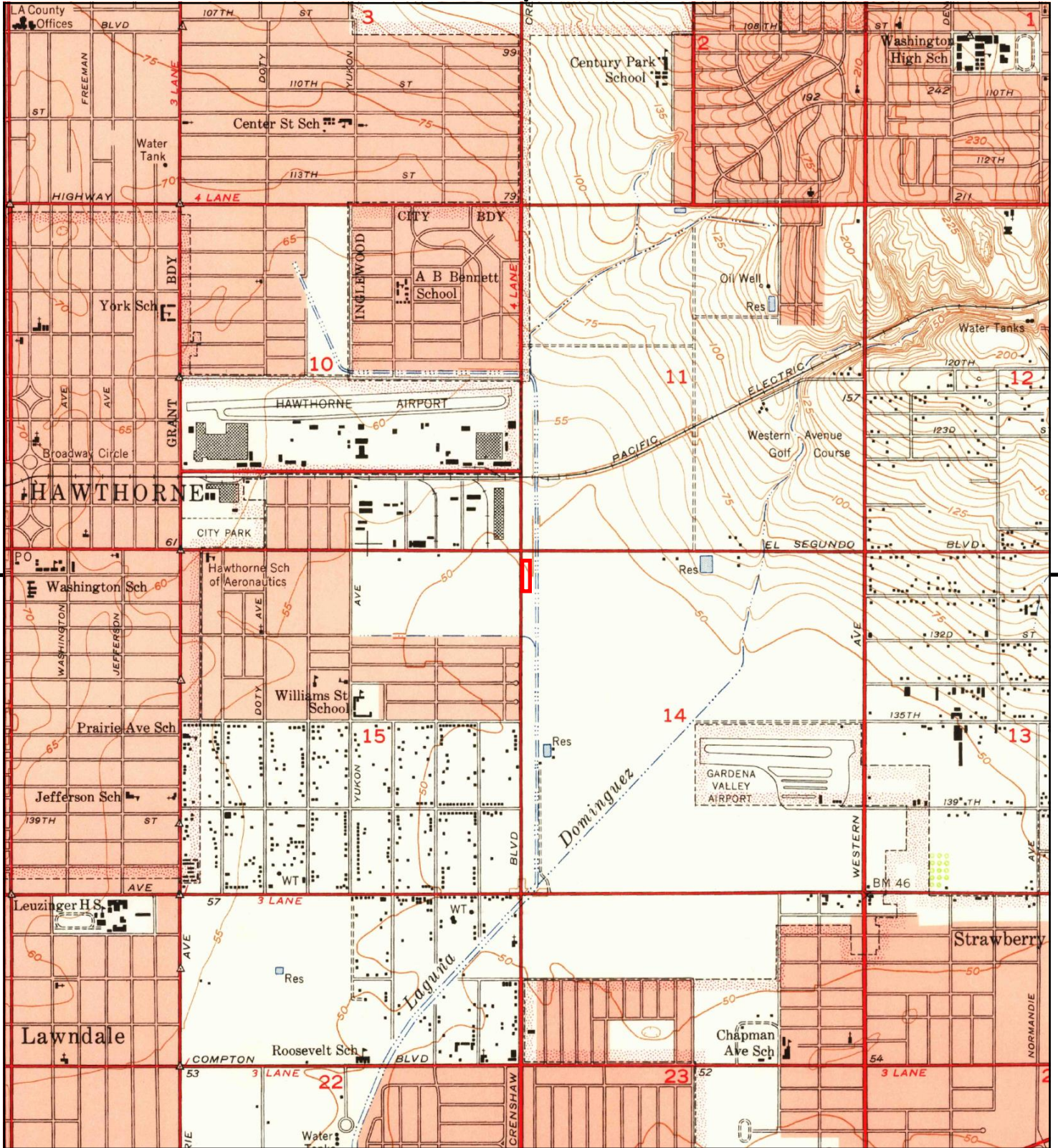
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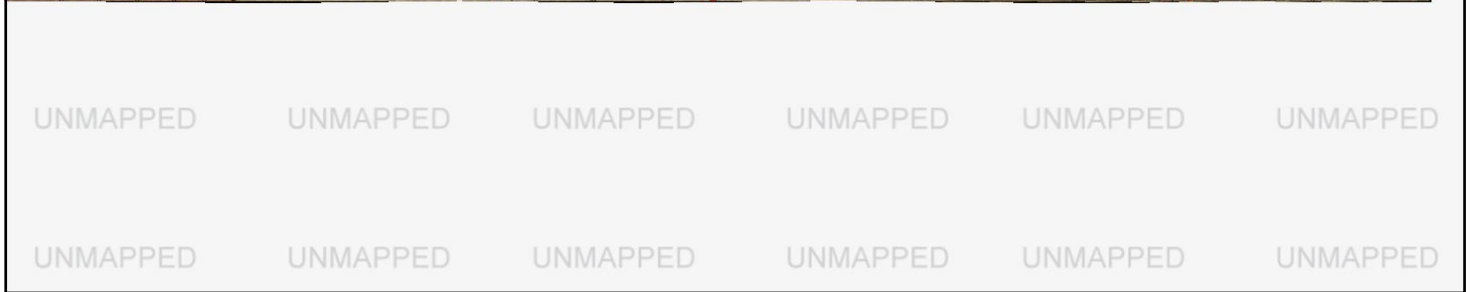
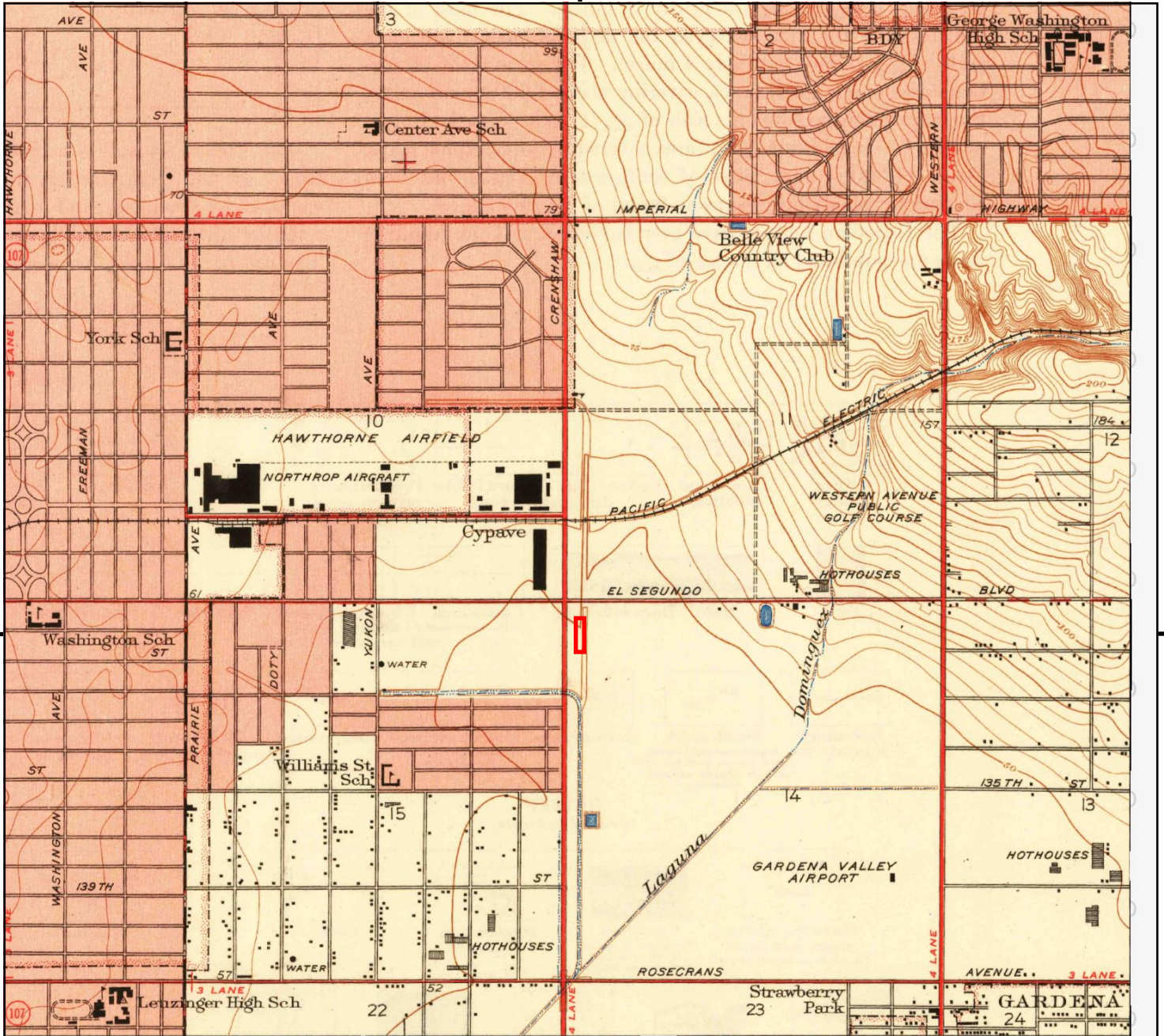
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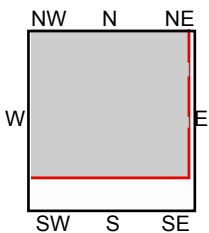
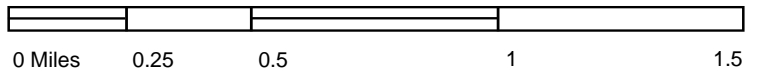
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 Gardena, CA 90249  
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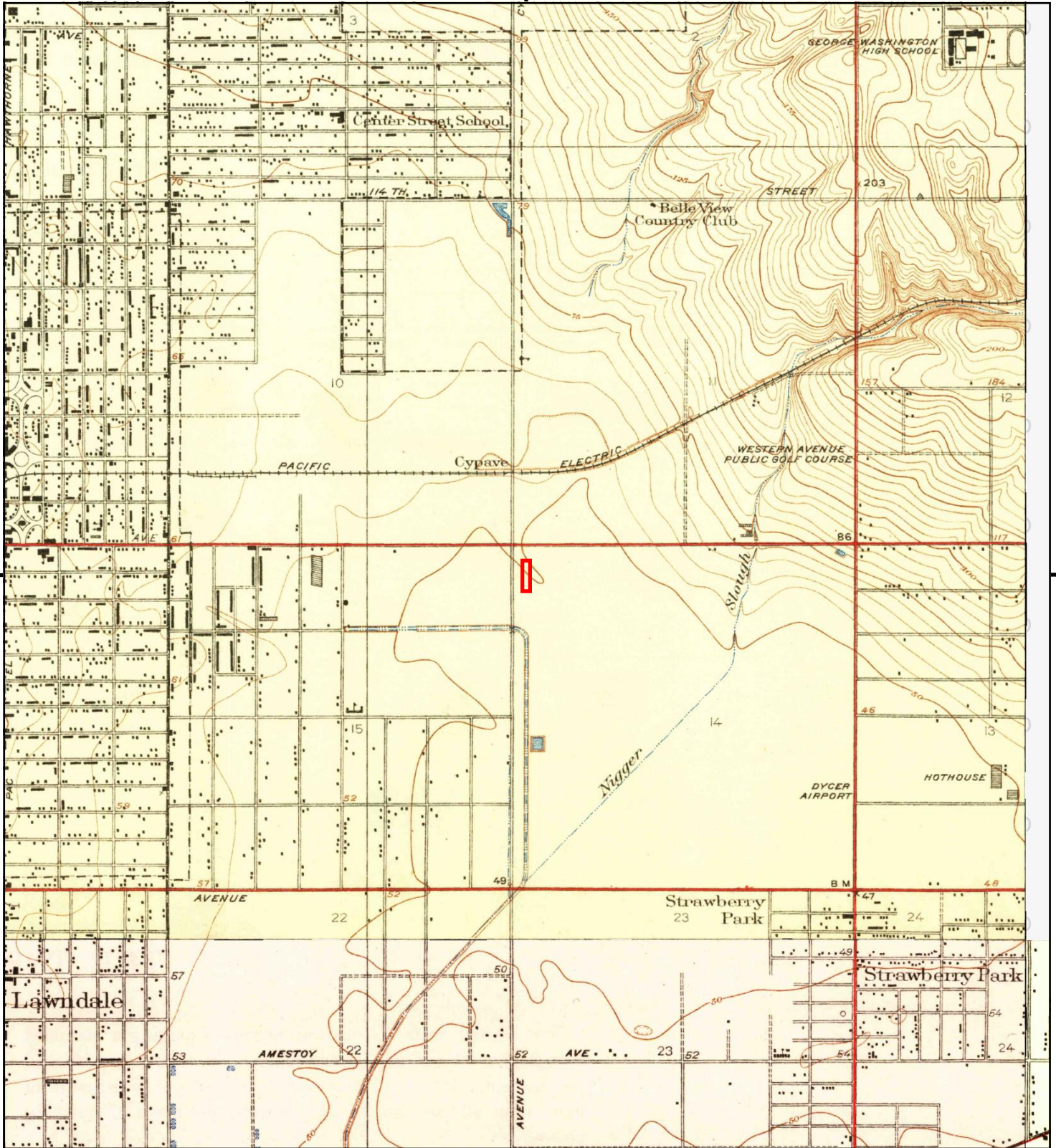
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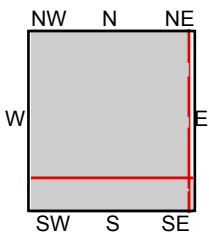
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 Gardena, CA 90249  
 CLIENT: SWCA Environmental Consultants





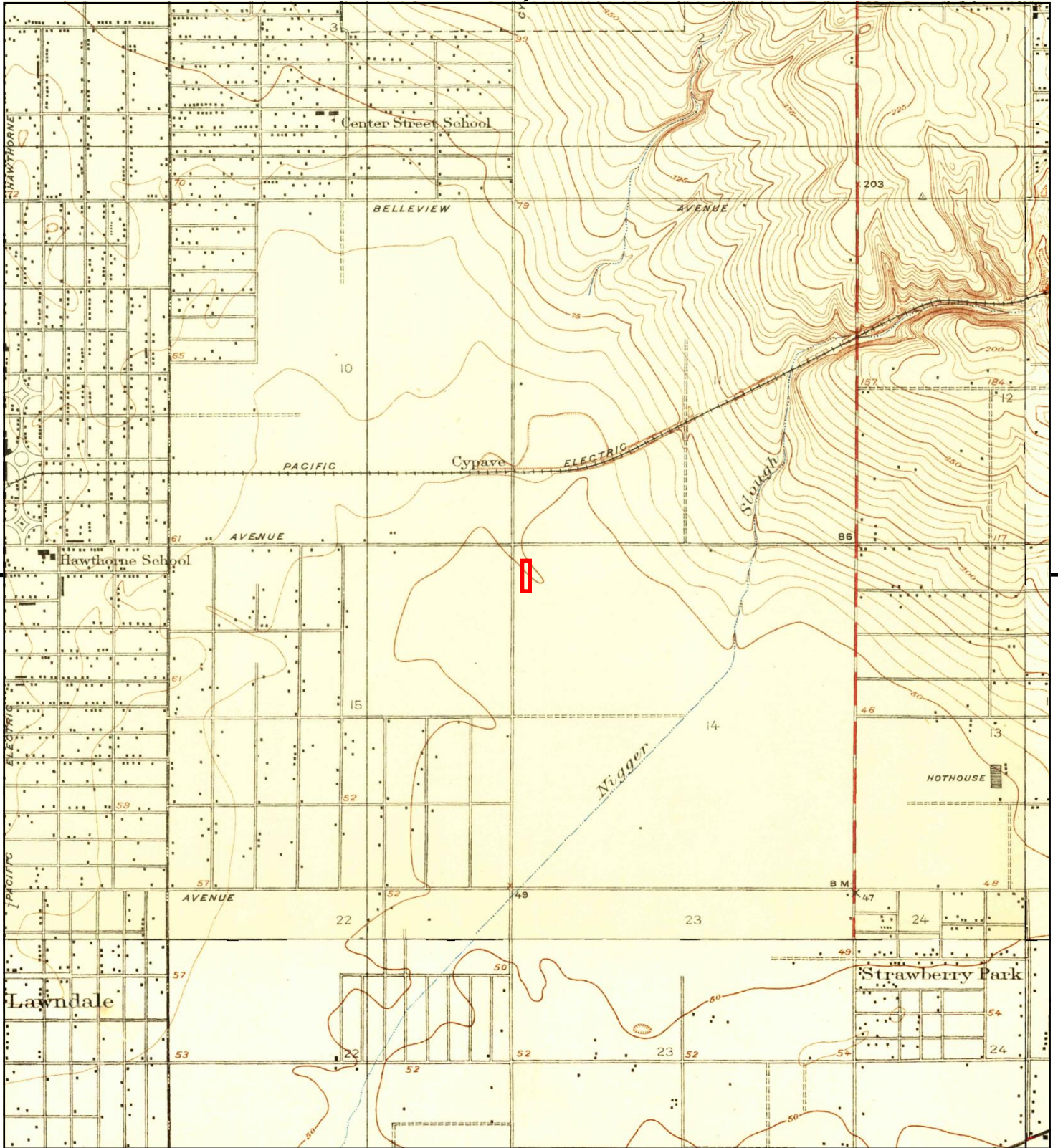
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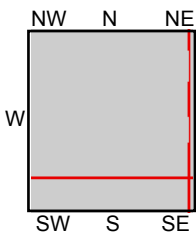
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SE, Compton, 1930, 7.5-minute  
SW, Torrance, 1934, 7.5-minute

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**ADDRESS:** 12850 Crenshaw  
Gardena, CA 90249  
**CLIENT:** SWCA Environmental Consultants





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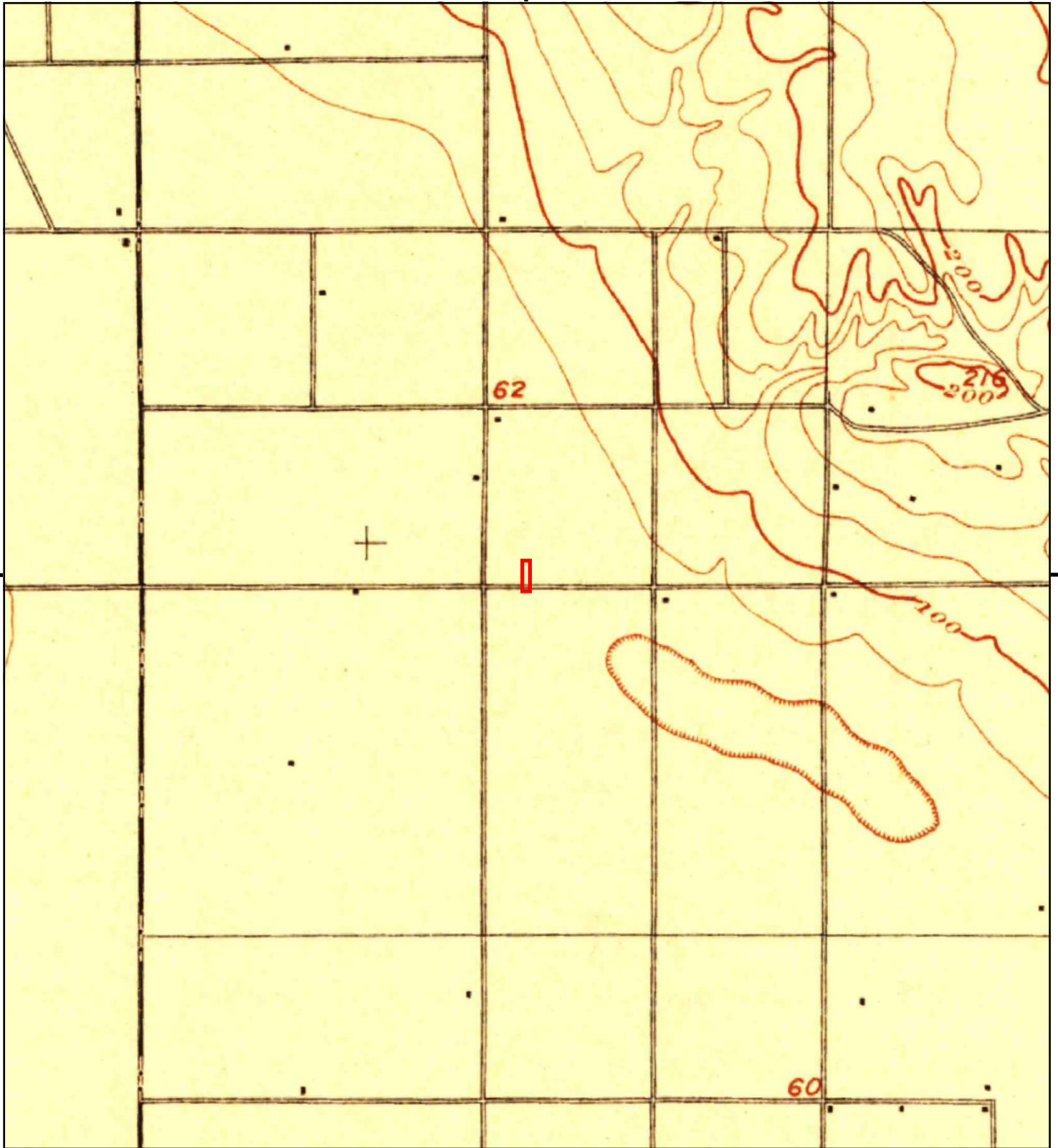


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This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



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SITE NAME: 12850 Crenshaw  
ADDRESS: 12850 Crenshaw  
Gardena, CA 90249  
CLIENT: SWCA Environmental Consultants





**12850 Crenshaw**

12850 Crenshaw

Gardena, CA 90249

Inquiry Number: 5982087.8

February 24, 2020

## The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor  
Shelton, CT 06484  
Toll Free: 800.352.0050  
[www.edrnet.com](http://www.edrnet.com)

# EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

02/24/20

**Site Name:**

12850 Crenshaw  
12850 Crenshaw  
Gardena, CA 90249  
EDR Inquiry # 5982087.8

**Client Name:**

SWCA Environmental Consultants  
51 W Dayton Street  
Pasadena, CA 91105  
Contact: Nelson White



Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) Aerial Photo Decade Package is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's professional researchers provide digitally reproduced historical aerial photographs, and when available, provide one photo per decade.

**Search Results:**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Source</u>
2016	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2016	USDA/NAIP
2012	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	USDA/NAIP
2009	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2009	USDA/NAIP
2005	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	USDA/NAIP
2002	1"=500'	Flight Date: June 10, 2002	USDA
1994	1"=500'	Acquisition Date: May 31, 1994	USGS/DOQQ
1989	1"=500'	Flight Date: August 22, 1989	USDA
1983	1"=500'	Flight Date: November 19, 1983	EDR Proprietary Brewster Pacific
1972	1"=500'	Flight Date: October 30, 1972	EDR Proprietary Brewster Pacific
1970	1"=500'	Flight Date: February 17, 1970	EDR Proprietary Brewster Pacific
1963	1"=500'	Flight Date: February 28, 1963	USGS
1952	1"=500'	Flight Date: April 11, 1952	USDA
1947	1"=500'	Flight Date: June 18, 1947	FAIR
1938	1"=500'	Flight Date: May 24, 1938	USDA
1928	1"=500'	Flight Date: January 01, 1928	FAIR
1923	1"=500'	Flight Date: January 01, 1923	FAIR

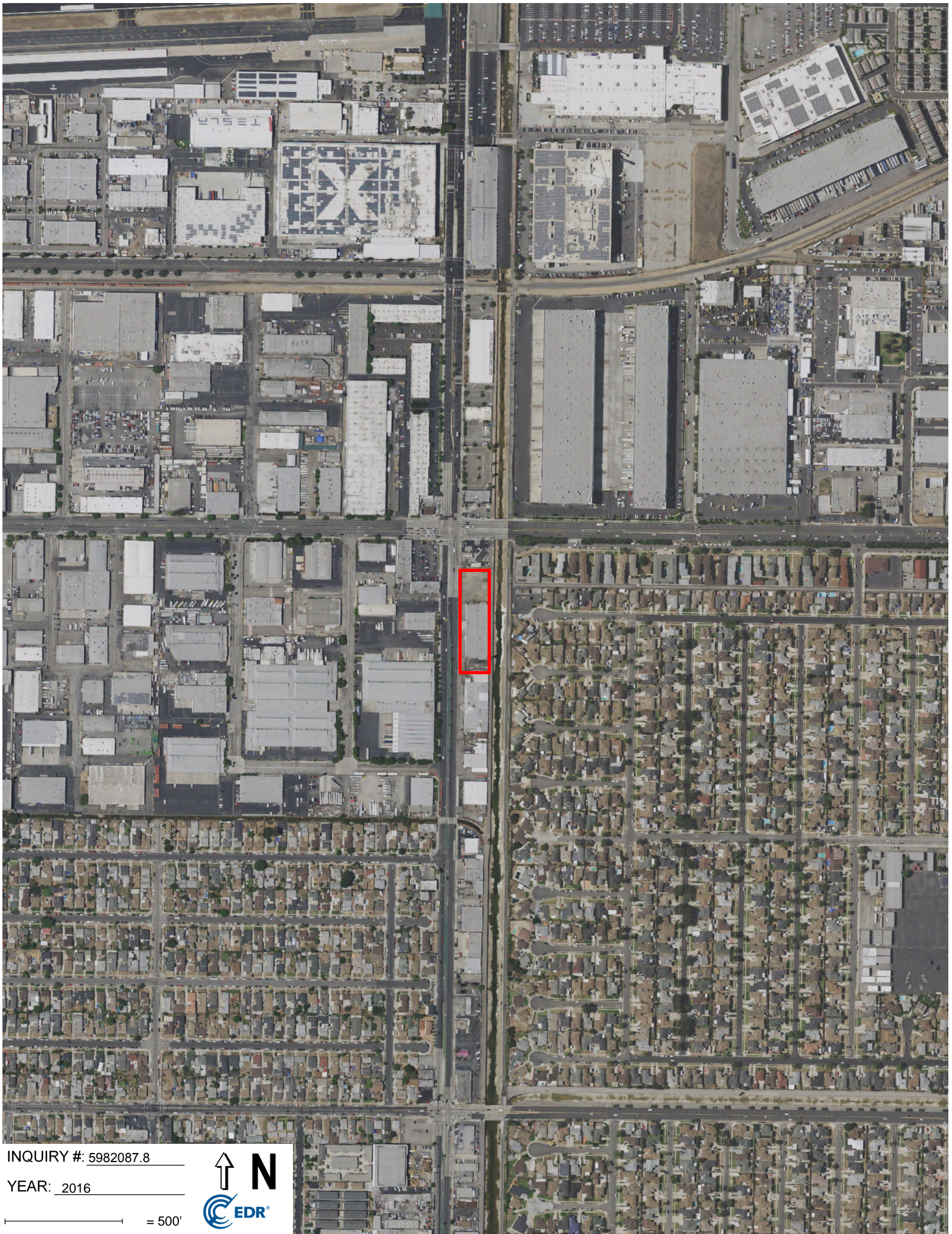
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INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 2016

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 2012

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 2009

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 2005

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 2002

— = 500'







INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1994

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1989

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1983

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1972

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1970

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1963

— = 500'



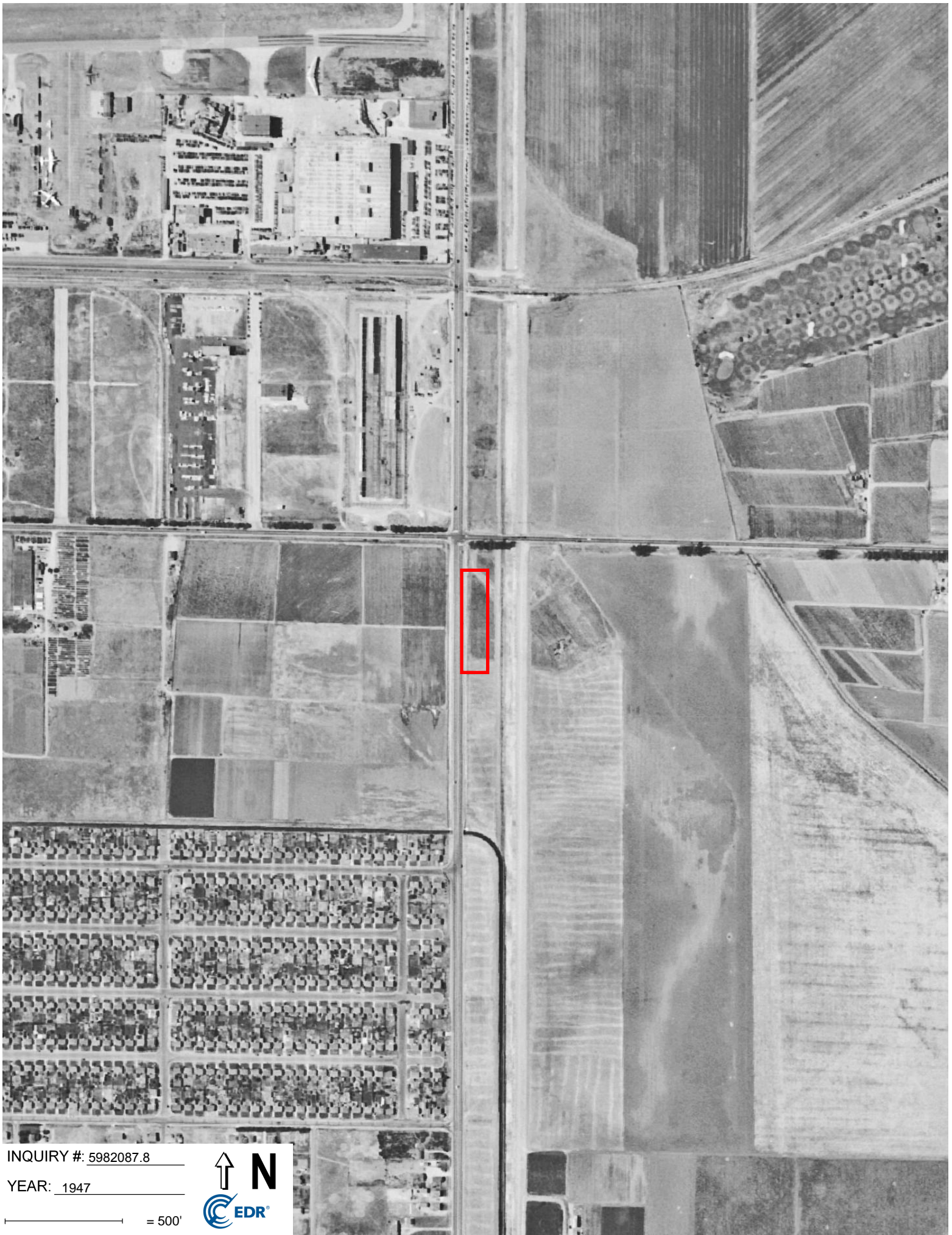


INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1952

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1947

— = 500'





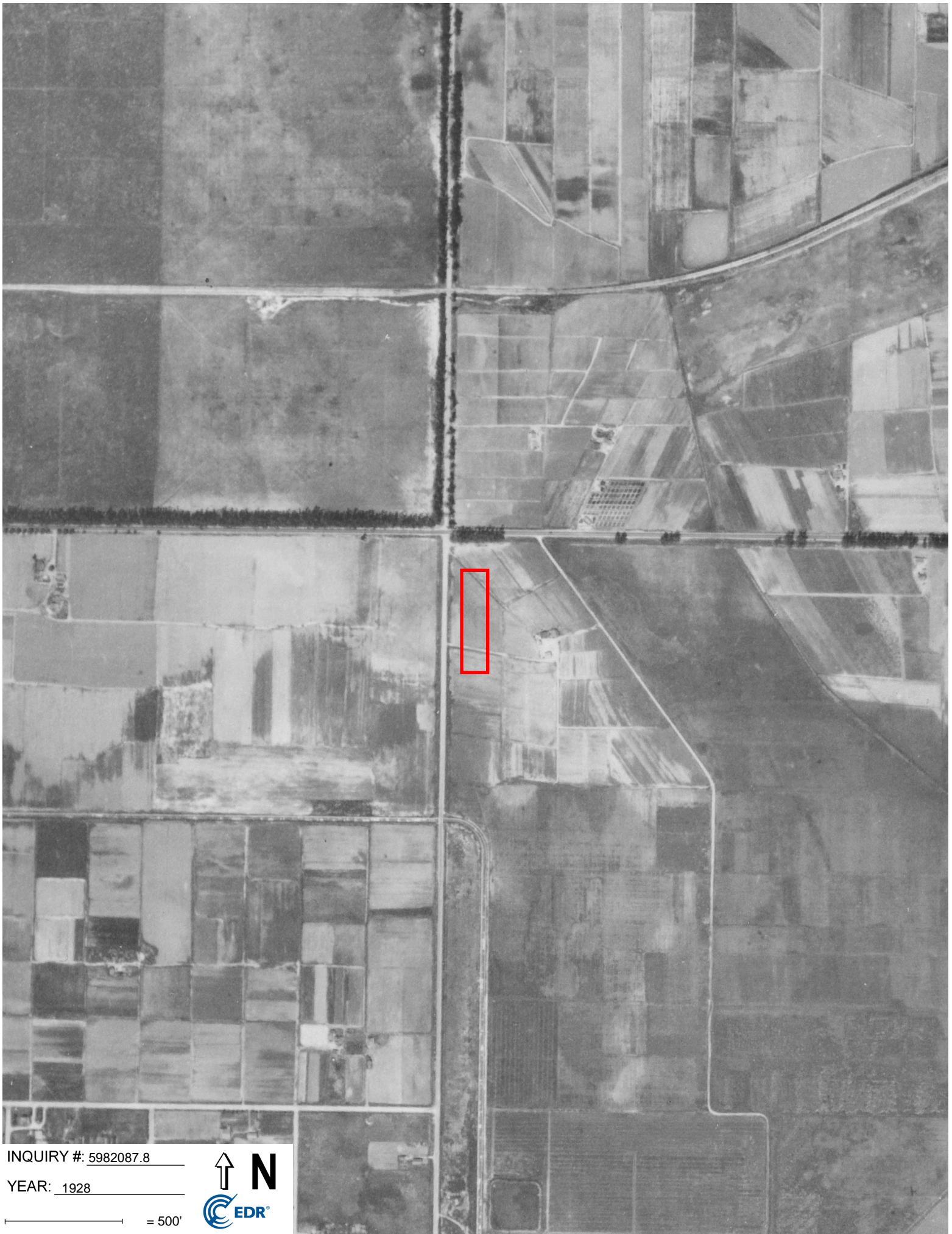


INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1938

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1928

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1923

— = 500'



## **Appendix B.**

### **Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Results Letter**

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## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 5, 2020

Chris Millington  
SWCA Environmental

Via Email to: [cmillington@swca.com](mailto:cmillington@swca.com)

**Re: 12850 Crenshaw Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Millington:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
*Luiseño*

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
*Chumash*

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
*Luiseño*

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
*Karuk*

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
*Wintun*

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*

COMMISSIONER  
**Joseph Myers**  
*Pomo*

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
*Chumash*

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
*Pomo*

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
3/5/2020**

***Gabrieleno Band of Mission  
Indians - Kizh Nation***

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131  
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

***Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel  
Band of Mission Indians***

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564  
Fax: (626) 286-1262  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

***Gabrielino /Tongva Nation***

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,  
#231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012  
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479  
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council***

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417  
Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe***

Charles Alvarez,  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048  
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 12850 Crenshaw Project, Los Angeles County.



## **TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM**

To: Ray Barragan and Lisa Kranitz, City of Gardena  
From: David Brunzell, BCR Consulting LLC, and Rita Garcia  
Date: January 14, 2021  
Subject: **Gardena Transit Oriented Development Specific Plan, 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard, Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment Peer Review**

---

BCR Consulting LLC, on behalf of Kimley-Horn, has conducted a follow-up third-party peer review of the Project's Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment (SWCA Environmental Consultants, August 2020) on behalf of the City of Gardena to verify that BCR Consulting's July 27, 2020 third-party peer review Technical Memo (TM) recommendations have been incorporated. The revised August 2020 report addressed the third-party peer review comments and thus is in compliance with the TM recommendations. The analysis, as revised, meets the applicable provisions of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines and is adequate for inclusion in the Project EIR.

Please do not hesitate to contact David Brunzell at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com with any questions.





**DEPARTMENT of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

1700 WEST 162nd STREET / GARDENA, CALIFORNIA 90247-3732 / WWW.CITYOFGARDENA.ORG / PHONE (310) 217-9530

TASHA CERDA, *Mayor*  
RODNEY G. TANAKA, *Mayor Pro Tem*  
MARK E. HENDERSON, *Councilmember*  
ART KASKANIAN, *Councilmember*  
DAN MEDINA, *Councilmember*

MINA SEMENZA, *City Clerk*  
J. INGRID TSUKIYAMA, *City Treasurer*  
EDWARD MEDRANO, *City Manager*  
PETER L. WALLIN, *City Attorney*

April 14, 2020

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, California 91723

**Subject: Notification of the Proposed Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52**

Dear Andrew Salas,

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) requires that cities/counties consult with California Native American Tribes that are on the Tribal Consultation List maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), before adopting or amending a General Plan or Specific Plan. We are sending you this notification as you are on the NAHC Tribal Consultation List. Additionally, pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1(b) (AB 52), your tribe has submitted a request to the City of Gardena for notification of preparation of an environmental impact report (EIR), negative declaration (ND), or mitigated negative declaration (MND) for projects that are within the geographic area traditionally and culturally affiliated with your tribe.

In compliance with SB 18 and AB 52 requirements, and as Lead Agency, the City of Gardena hereby extends an invitation to consult on the proposed Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Specific Plan Project (Project). This consultation is intended to assist with identifying and/or preserving and/or mitigating potential Project impacts to Native American cultural places. To assist in your evaluation, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed for the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) (i.e., Project area), with negative results.

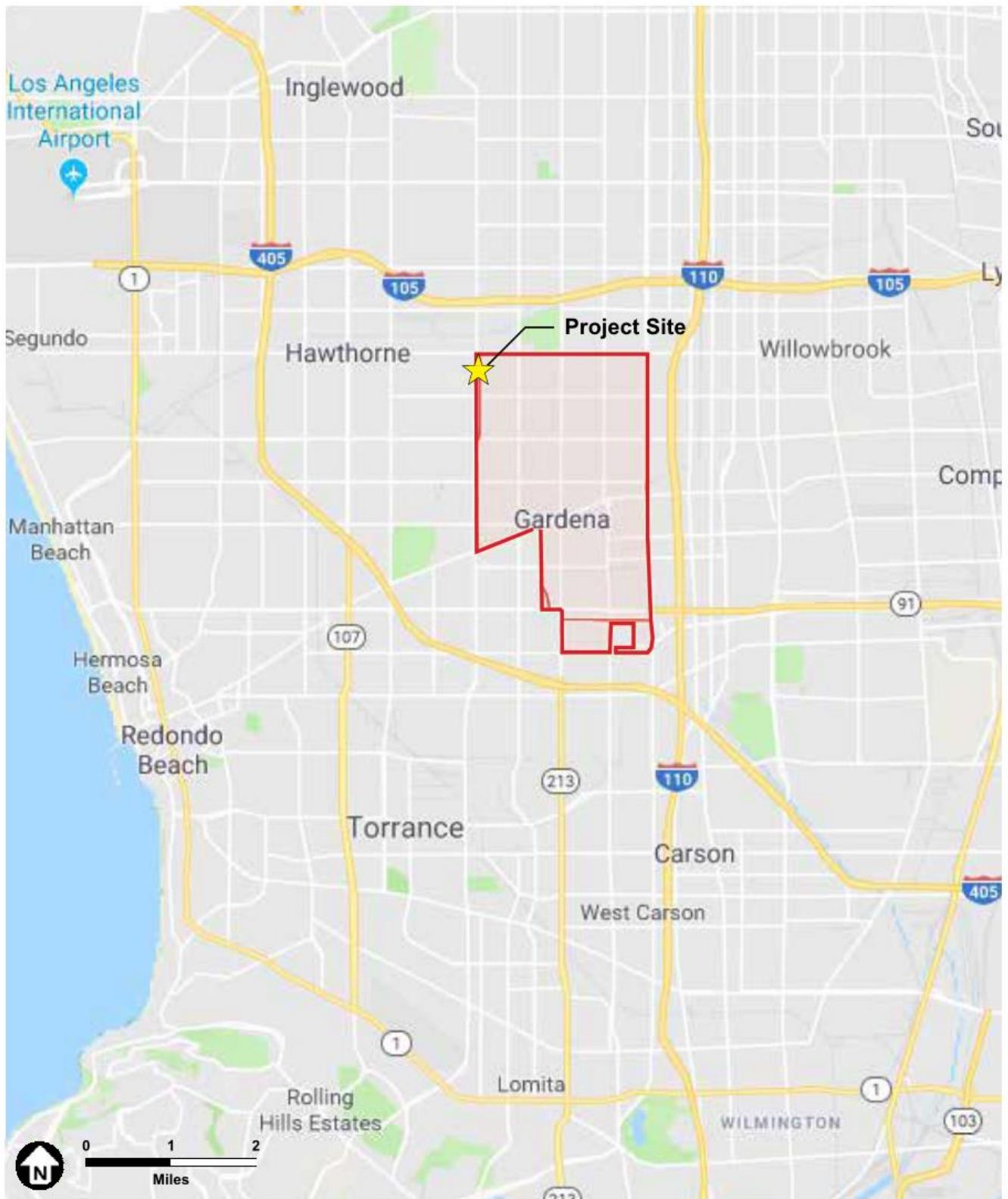
The Project site involves a one 1.33-acre parcel (APN # 4060-004-039) on Crenshaw Boulevard south of West El Segundo Boulevard, at 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard. **Exhibit 2-1: Regional Vicinity Map**, and **Exhibit 2-2: Site Vicinity Map**, depict the Project site in a regional and local context, respectively. The Project site is fully developed with an approximately 24,990-square foot vacant industrial building (circa 1958). All onsite improvements would be removed and replaced with an up to 265-dwelling unit multi-family residential development. The Project will include a General Plan Amendment changing the property's land use designation from General Commercial to Specific Plan, as well as adoption of the TOD Specific Plan to allow the development.

If you desire to consult with the City on review of this Project, please respond to me and request consultation in writing to the address above or via email to [rbarragan@cityofgardena.org](mailto:rbarragan@cityofgardena.org). My direct telephone number is 310.217.9546. Please respond within 30 days should you wish to consult under AB 52 and within 90 days should you wish to consult under SB 18. Should the City not receive a response within the allotted times, it will be presumed that you have declined consultation.

Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond Barragan  
Community Development Manager

**Attachments:** *Exhibit 2-1: Regional Vicinity Map, and Exhibit 2-2: Site Vicinity Map*

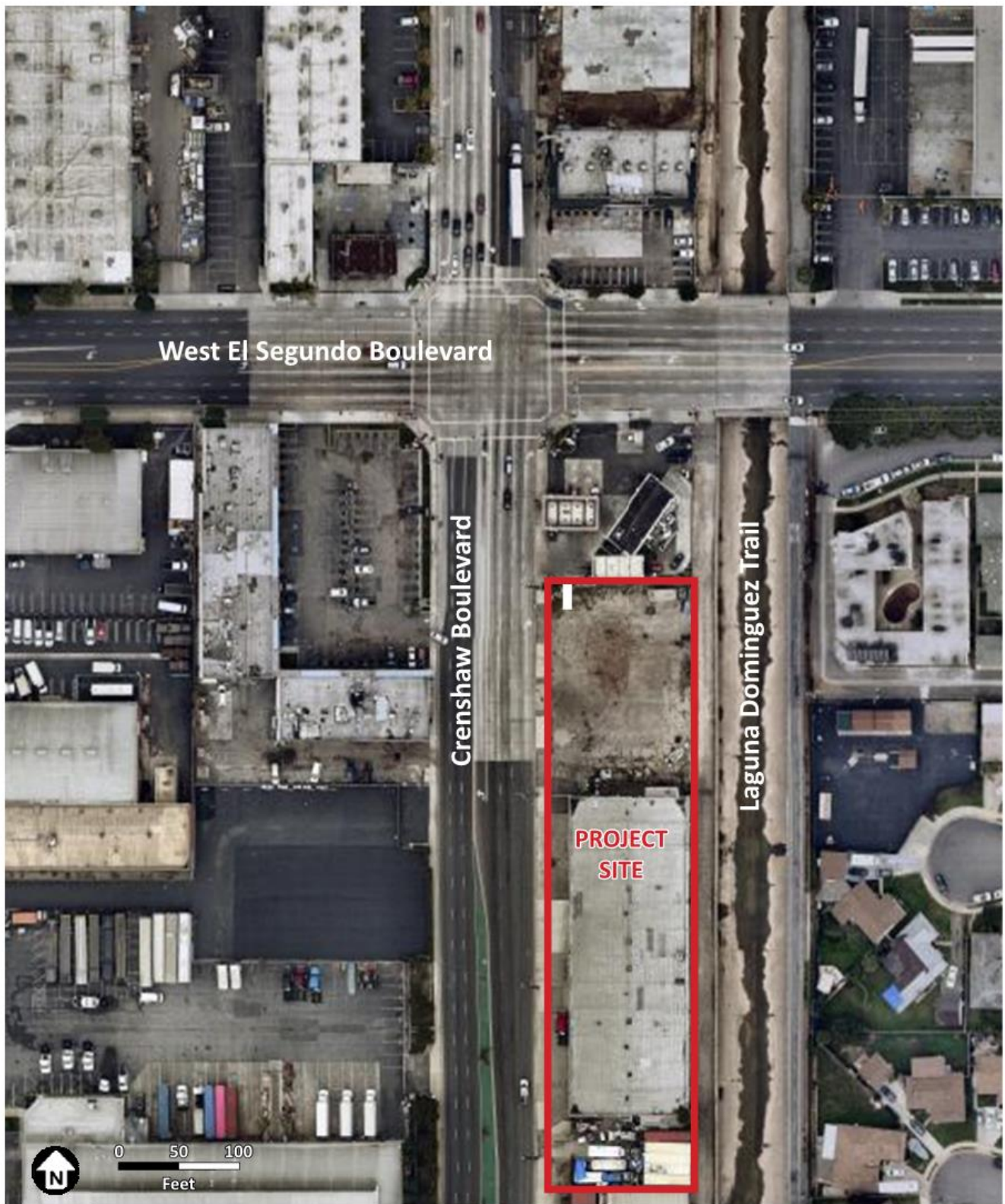


Source: Google Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-1  
Regional Vicinity Map



Source: Near Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-2  
Site Vicinity Map



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EDWARD MEDRANO, *City Manager*  
PETER L. WALLIN, *City Attorney*

April 14, 2020

Sam Dunlap  
Gabrieleno Tongva Tribe  
80839 Camino Santa Juliana  
Indio, California 92203

**Subject: Notification of the Proposed Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52**

Dear Sam Dunlap,

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) requires that cities/counties consult with California Native American Tribes that are on the Tribal Consultation List maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), before adopting or amending a General Plan or Specific Plan. We are sending you this notification as you are on the NAHC Tribal Consultation List. Additionally, pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1(b) (AB 52), your tribe has submitted a request to the City of Gardena for notification of preparation of an environmental impact report (EIR), negative declaration (ND), or mitigated negative declaration (MND) for projects that are within the geographic area traditionally and culturally affiliated with your tribe.

In compliance with SB 18 and AB 52 requirements, and as Lead Agency, the City of Gardena hereby extends an invitation to consult on the proposed Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Specific Plan Project (Project). This consultation is intended to assist with identifying and/or preserving and/or mitigating potential Project impacts to Native American cultural places. To assist in your evaluation, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed for the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) (i.e., Project area), with negative results.

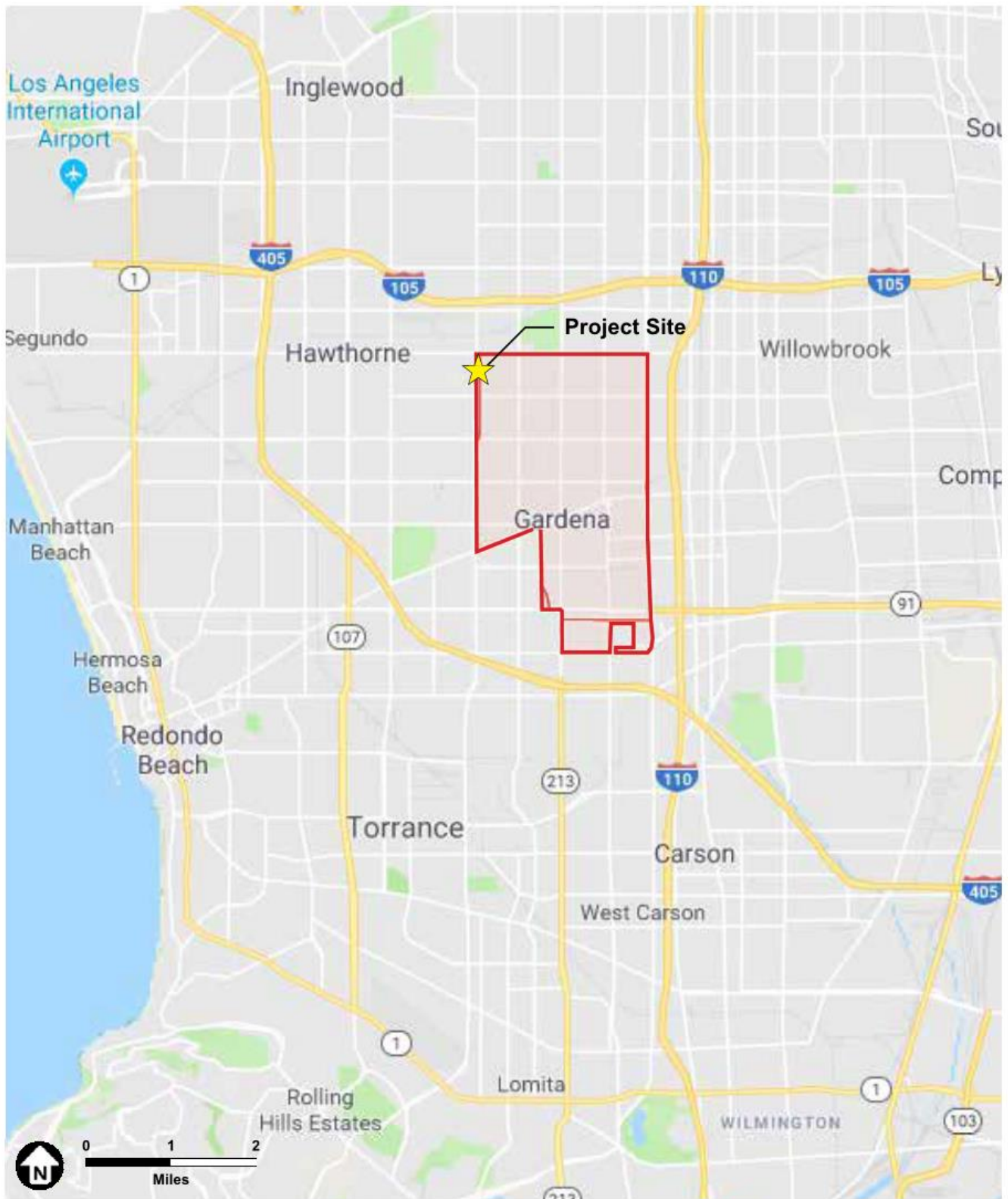
The Project site involves a one 1.33-acre parcel (APN # 4060-004-039) on Crenshaw Boulevard south of West El Segundo Boulevard, at 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard. **Exhibit 2-1: Regional Vicinity Map**, and **Exhibit 2-2: Site Vicinity Map**, depict the Project site in a regional and local context, respectively. The Project site is fully developed with an approximately 24,990-square foot vacant industrial building (circa 1958). All onsite improvements would be removed and replaced with an up to 265-dwelling unit multi-family residential development. The Project will include a General Plan Amendment changing the property's land use designation from General Commercial to Specific Plan, as well as adoption of the TOD Specific Plan to allow the development.

If you desire to consult with the City on review of this Project, please respond to me and request consultation in writing to the address above or via email to [rbarragan@cityofgardena.org](mailto:rbarragan@cityofgardena.org). My direct telephone number is 310.217.9546. Please respond within 30 days should you wish to consult under AB 52 and within 90 days should you wish to consult under SB 18. Should the City not receive a response within the allotted times, it will be presumed that you have declined consultation.

Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond Barragan  
Community Development Manager

**Attachments:** *Exhibit 2-1: Regional Vicinity Map, and Exhibit 2-2: Site Vicinity Map*

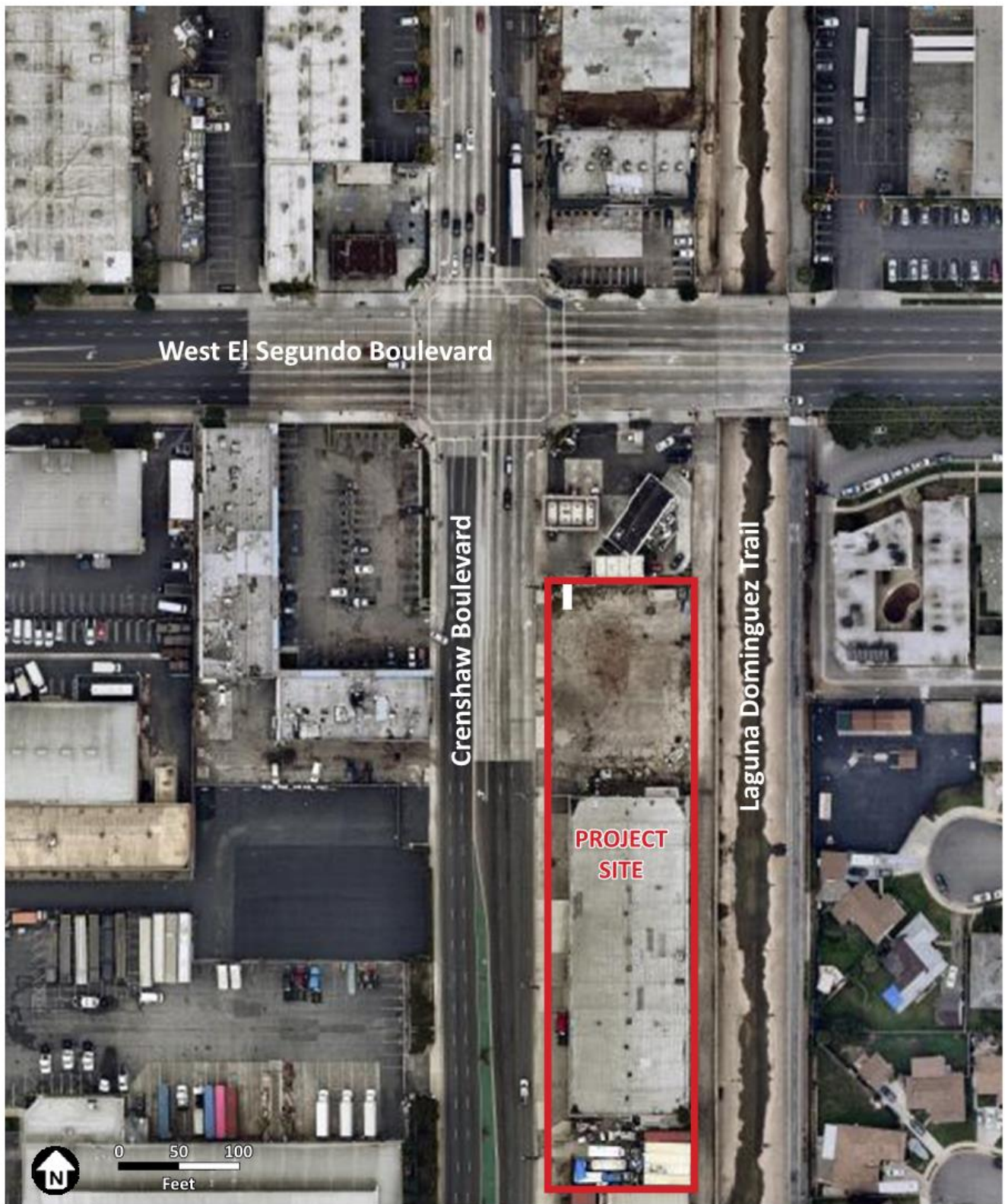


Source: Google Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-1  
Regional Vicinity Map



Source: Near Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-2  
Site Vicinity Map



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J. INGRID TSUKIYAMA, *City Treasurer*  
EDWARD MEDRANO, *City Manager*  
PETER L. WALLIN, *City Attorney*

April 14, 2020

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

**Subject: Notification of the Proposed Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Pursuant to Senate Bill 18**

Dear Anthony Morales,

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) requires that cities/counties consult with California Native American Tribes that are on the Tribal Consultation List maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), before adopting or amending a General Plan or Specific Plan. In compliance with SB 18 requirements, and as Lead Agency, the City of Gardena hereby extends an invitation to consult on the proposed Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project. This consultation is intended to assist with identifying and/or preserving and/or mitigating potential Project impacts to Native American cultural places. To assist in your evaluation, a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was completed for the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) (i.e., Project area), with negative results.

The Project site involves a one 1.33-acre parcel (APN # 4060-004-039) on Crenshaw Boulevard south of West El Segundo Boulevard, at 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard. **Exhibit 2-1: Regional Vicinity Map**, and **Exhibit 2-2: Site Vicinity Map**, depict the Project site in a regional and local context, respectively. The Project site is fully developed with an approximately 24,990-square foot vacant industrial building (circa 1958). All onsite improvements would be removed and replaced with an up to 265-dwelling unit multi-family residential development. The Project will include a General Plan Amendment changing the property's land use designation from General Commercial to Specific Plan, as well as adoption of the TOD Specific Plan to allow the development.

If you desire to consult with the City on review of this Project, please respond to me and request consultation in writing to the address above or via email to [rbarragan@cityofgardena.org](mailto:rbarragan@cityofgardena.org) within 90 days of receipt of this letter. My direct telephone number is 310.217.9546. Should the City not receive a response within 90 days, it will be presumed that you have declined consultation.

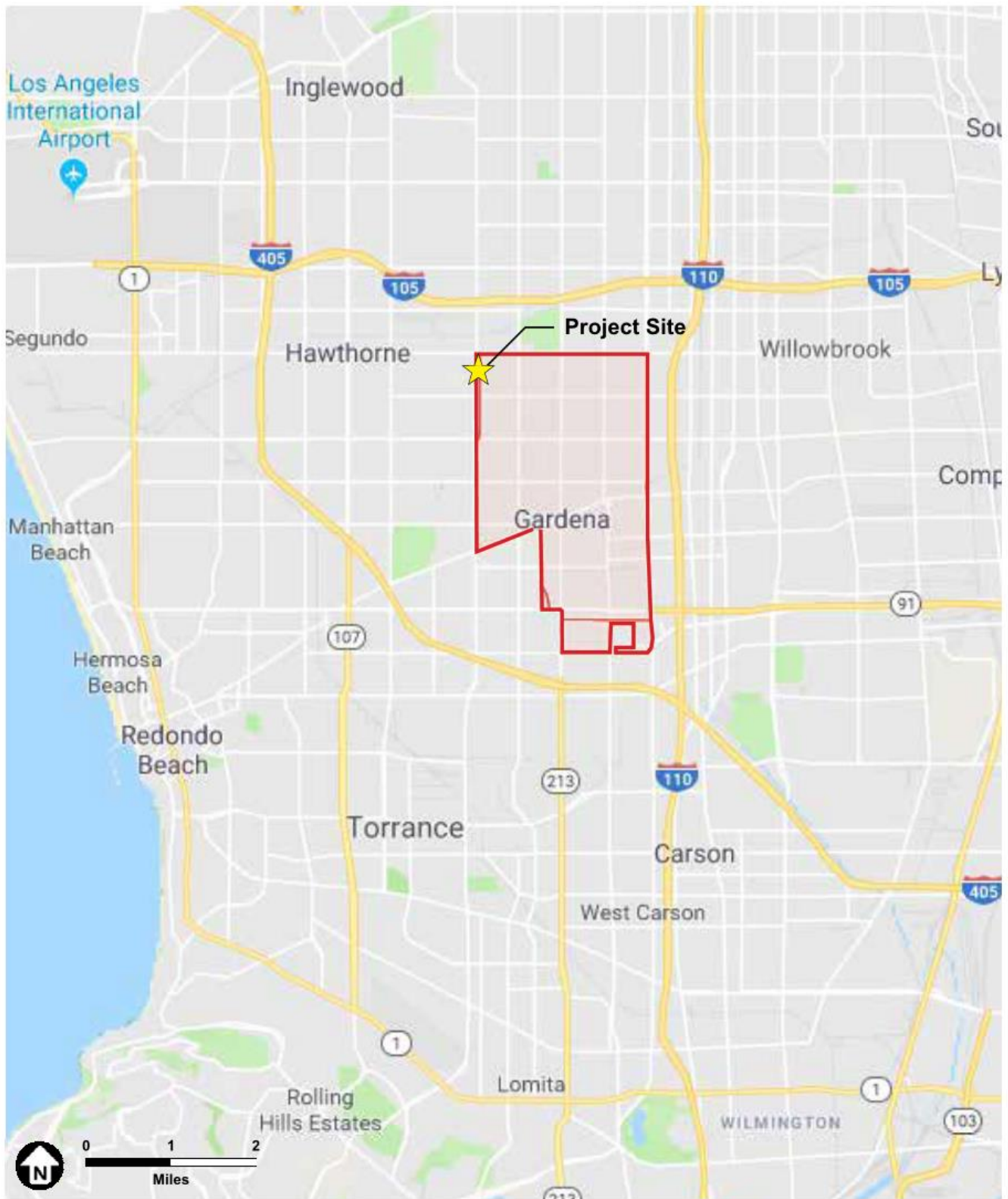
Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond Barragan  
Community Development Manager

**Attachments:**

*Exhibit 2-1, Regional Vicinity Map*  
*Exhibit 2-2, Site Vicinity Map*

---



Source: Google Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-1  
Regional Vicinity Map





Source: Near Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-2  
Site Vicinity Map



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EDWARD MEDRANO, *City Manager*  
PETER L. WALLIN, *City Attorney*

April 14, 2020

Charles Alvarez  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
roadkingcharles@aol.com

**Subject: Notification of the Proposed Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Pursuant to Senate Bill 18**

Dear Charles Alvarez,

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) requires that cities/counties consult with California Native American Tribes that are on the Tribal Consultation List maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), before adopting or amending a General Plan or Specific Plan. In compliance with SB 18 requirements, and as Lead Agency, the City of Gardena hereby extends an invitation to consult on the proposed Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project. This consultation is intended to assist with identifying and/or preserving and/or mitigating potential Project impacts to Native American cultural places. To assist in your evaluation, a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was completed for the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) (i.e., Project area), with negative results.

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If you desire to consult with the City on review of this Project, please respond to me and request consultation in writing to the address above or via email to [rbarragan@cityofgardena.org](mailto:rbarragan@cityofgardena.org) within 90 days of receipt of this letter. My direct telephone number is 310.217.9546. Should the City not receive a response within 90 days, it will be presumed that you have declined consultation.

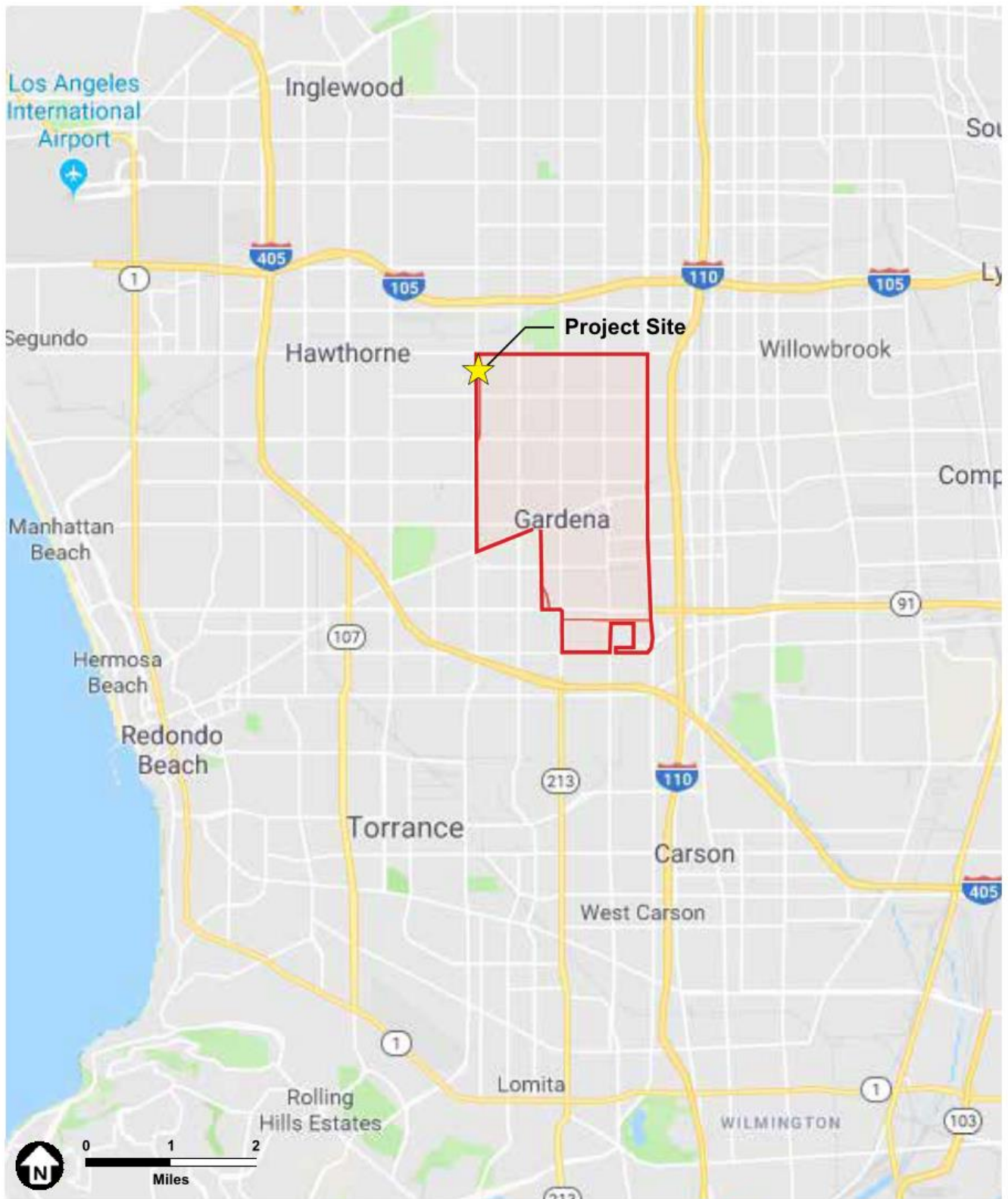
Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond Barragan  
Community Development Manager

**Attachments:**

*Exhibit 2-1, Regional Vicinity Map*  
*Exhibit 2-2, Site Vicinity Map*

---



Source: Google Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-1  
Regional Vicinity Map



Source: Near Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-2  
Site Vicinity Map



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J. INGRID TSUKIYAMA, *City Treasurer*  
EDWARD MEDRANO, *City Manager*  
PETER L. WALLIN, *City Attorney*

April 14, 2020

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, California 90707

**Subject: Notification of the Proposed Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Pursuant to Senate Bill 18**

Dear Robert Dorame,

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) requires that cities/counties consult with California Native American Tribes that are on the Tribal Consultation List maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), before adopting or amending a General Plan or Specific Plan. In compliance with SB 18 requirements, and as Lead Agency, the City of Gardena hereby extends an invitation to consult on the proposed Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project. This consultation is intended to assist with identifying and/or preserving and/or mitigating potential Project impacts to Native American cultural places. To assist in your evaluation, a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was completed for the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) (i.e., Project area), with negative results.

The Project site involves a one 1.33-acre parcel (APN # 4060-004-039) on Crenshaw Boulevard south of West El Segundo Boulevard, at 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard. **Exhibit 2-1: Regional Vicinity Map**, and **Exhibit 2-2: Site Vicinity Map**, depict the Project site in a regional and local context, respectively. The Project site is fully developed with an approximately 24,990-square foot vacant industrial building (circa 1958). All onsite improvements would be removed and replaced with an up to 265-dwelling unit multi-family residential development. The Project will include a General Plan Amendment changing the property's land use designation from General Commercial to Specific Plan, as well as adoption of the TOD Specific Plan to allow the development.

If you desire to consult with the City on review of this Project, please respond to me and request consultation in writing to the address above or via email to [rbarragan@cityofgardena.org](mailto:rbarragan@cityofgardena.org) within 90 days of receipt of this letter. My direct telephone number is 310.217.9546. Should the City not receive a response within 90 days, it will be presumed that you have declined consultation.

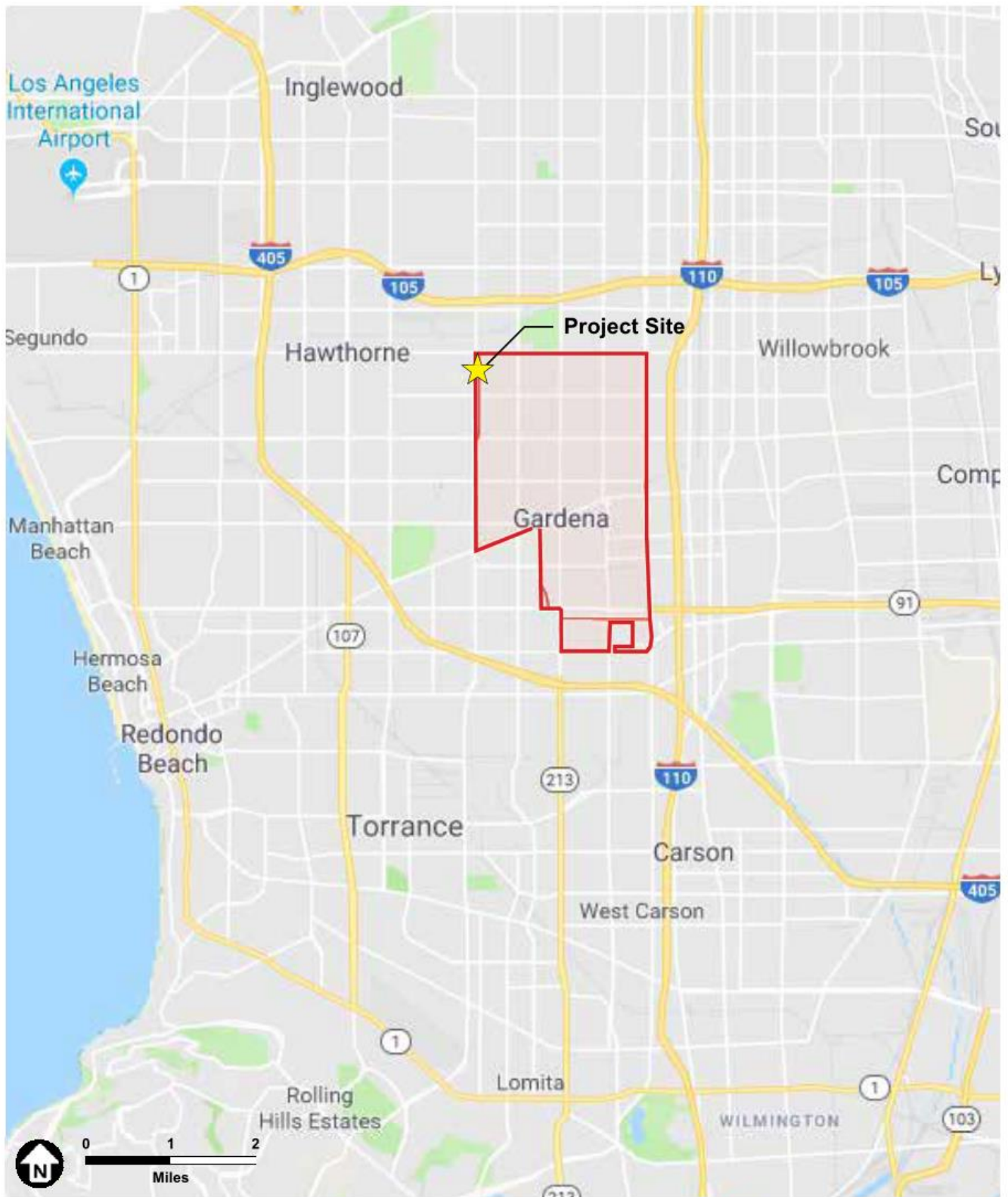
Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond Barragan  
Community Development Manager

**Attachments:**

*Exhibit 2-1, Regional Vicinity Map*  
*Exhibit 2-2, Site Vicinity Map*

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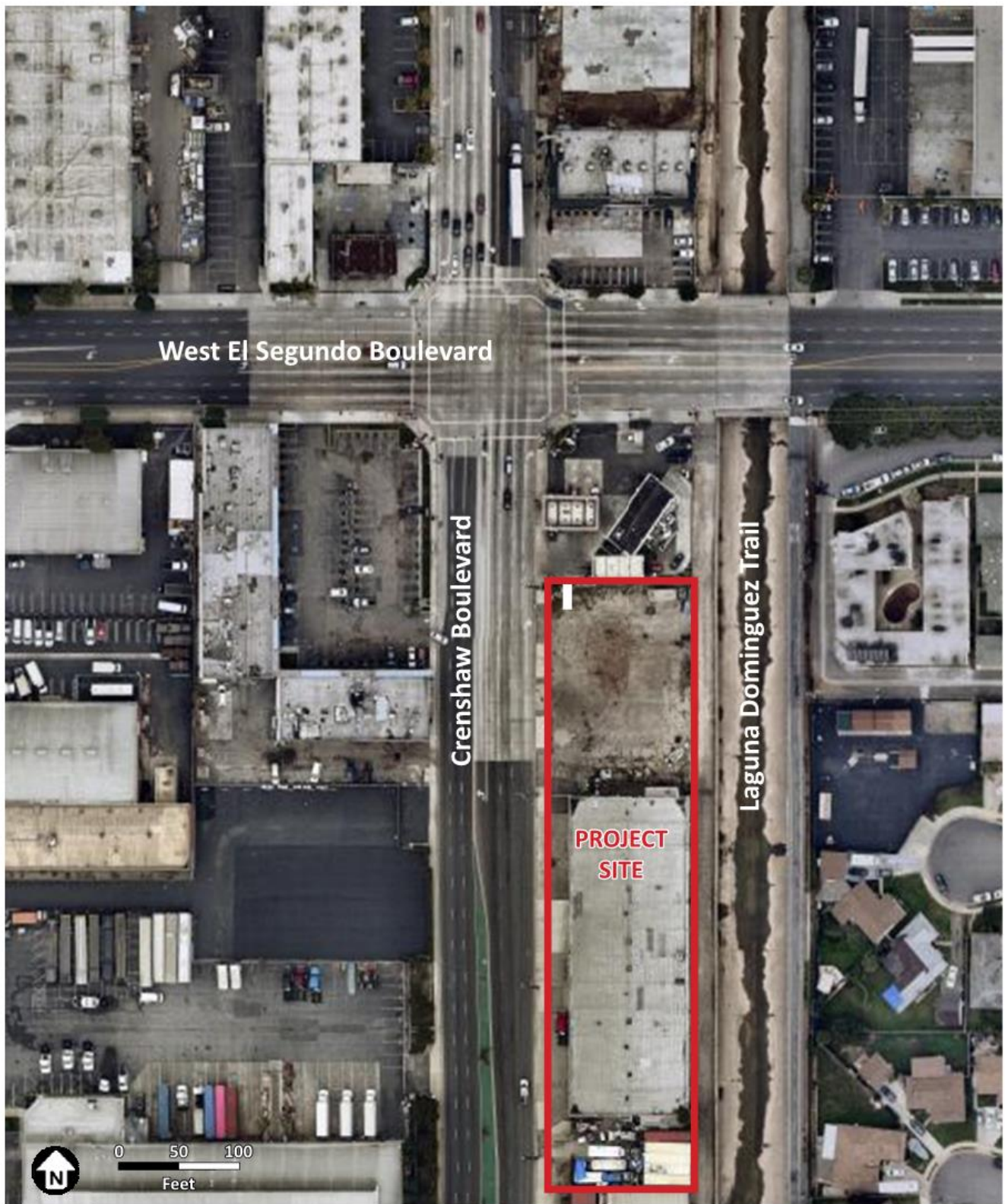


Source: Google Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-1  
Regional Vicinity Map



Source: Near Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-2  
Site Vicinity Map



**DEPARTMENT of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

1700 WEST 162nd STREET / GARDENA, CALIFORNIA 90247-3732 / WWW.CITYOFGARDENA.ORG / PHONE (310) 217-9530

TASHA CERDA, *Mayor*  
RODNEY G. TANAKA, *Mayor Pro Tem*  
MARK E. HENDERSON, *Councilmember*  
ART KASKANIAN, *Councilmember*  
DAN MEDINA, *Councilmember*

MINA SEMENZA, *City Clerk*  
J. INGRID TSUKIYAMA, *City Treasurer*  
EDWARD MEDRANO, *City Manager*  
PETER L. WALLIN, *City Attorney*

April 14, 2020

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso Street, #231  
Los Angeles, California 90012

**Subject: Notification of the Proposed Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Pursuant to Senate Bill 18**

Dear Sandonne Goad,

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) requires that cities/counties consult with California Native American Tribes that are on the Tribal Consultation List maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), before adopting or amending a General Plan or Specific Plan. In compliance with SB 18 requirements, and as Lead Agency, the City of Gardena hereby extends an invitation to consult on the proposed Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project. This consultation is intended to assist with identifying and/or preserving and/or mitigating potential Project impacts to Native American cultural places. To assist in your evaluation, a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was completed for the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) (i.e., Project area), with negative results.

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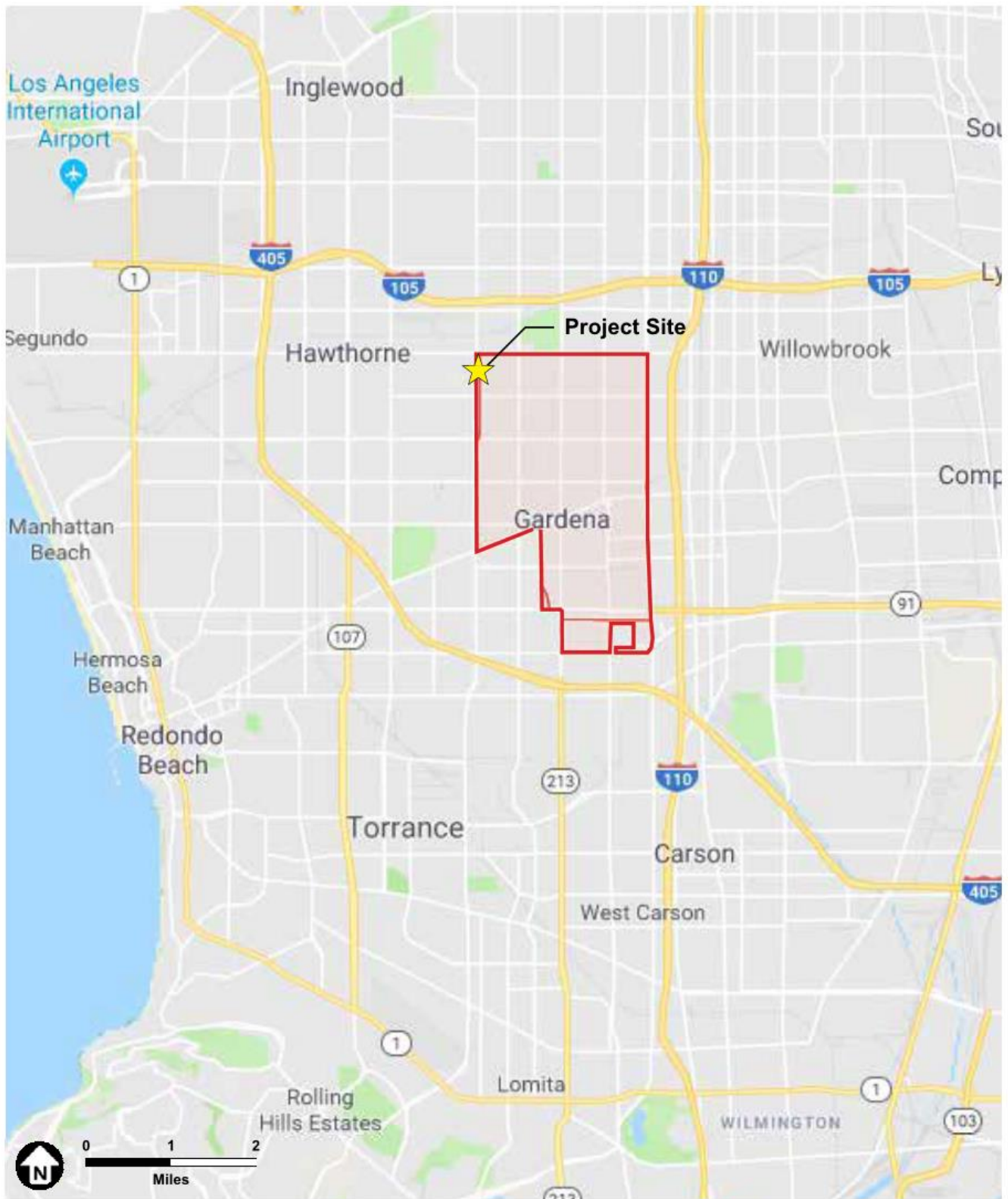
Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond Barragan  
Community Development Manager

**Attachments:**

*Exhibit 2-1, Regional Vicinity Map*  
*Exhibit 2-2, Site Vicinity Map*





Source: Google Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-1  
Regional Vicinity Map



Source: Near Maps



Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project  
Environmental Impact Report

Exhibit 2-2  
Site Vicinity Map