Appendix L

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

To: Damian Gancman
Attention: Stephen Roberts and Michelle Maloyan
6136 Manchester Avenue Apartments, LLC
1901 Avenue of the Stars Suite 1950
Los Angeles, California 90067

From: Chris Millington, Senior Archaeologist
David K. Sayre, Project Archaeologist

Date: November 22, 2022

Re: **Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment for the Manchester Mixed-Use Development Project, City of Los Angeles, California**

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

6136 Manchester Avenue Apartments, LLC (Project applicant) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to prepare a tribal cultural resources assessment for the proposed 6136 Manchester Avenue Mixed-Use Development Project (Project), located in the Westchester neighborhood within the City of Los Angeles (City), California. The proposed Project consists of the removal of the existing developments within the Project site, which includes two commercial buildings, a surface parking lot, and hardscaping, and the construction of a new eight-story residential mixed-use building above a 1.25-level subterranean parking structure. The proposed Project would require excavating to a depth of at least 35 feet below existing grade in order to build the proposed subterranean parking levels and building foundations. The Project is subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City Planning) is the lead CEQA agency.

The Project is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Manchester Avenue and Truxton Avenue (Figure A-1 through Figure A-3).[1] The Project site comprises two parcels designated as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 4123-004-010 and 4123-004-011. The Project is in Section 31 of Township 2 South, Range 14 West, and is plotted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Venice, California, quadrangle (see Figure A-3).

This technical memorandum provides a review of available evidence for known tribal cultural resources within the Project site and analyzes the likelihood (i.e., sensitivity) for as-yet unknown tribal cultural resources that could be present in the Project site as buried archaeological deposits. The results of this study are intended to provide a basis on which the potential for impacts to tribal cultural resources can be determined in accordance with the significance thresholds in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

[1] All figures are presented in Attachment A.

This study includes a summary of resources identified in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), the results of a sacred lands file (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and background research used to assess the potential for a buried resource that has not been previously identified. The CHRIS and SLF results letters are included in Attachments B and C, respectively.

The evaluation of a tribal cultural resource must consider the cultural values to a California Native American tribe, in addition to scientific and archaeological considerations. Although not all tribal cultural resources are archaeological in nature, those preserved below the surface would likely fit the definition of both an archaeological resource and a tribal cultural resource. Accordingly, SWCA's assessment of the potential for buried resources focuses exclusively on the scientific and archaeological sources of evidence, consistent with standard industry practices, and the analysis of the sensitivity for buried tribal cultural resources considered only those that are archaeological in nature.

This report was prepared by David K. Sayre, B.A., and Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist. Mr. Millington meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards in archaeology and the Society for California Archaeology's standards for a principal investigator. Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA, provided senior review. Copies of this report are on file with the Project applicant, City Planning, and the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. All background materials are on file with SWCA's office in Pasadena, California, filed under Report No. 22-690.

Summary of Results

The NAHC's SLF search returned negative results for any Native American sites within the Project site. The CHRIS search initially indicated negative results, but further analysis showed that one previously recorded Native American archaeological site, CA-LAN-214 (hereafter LAN-214), was described as possibly being located in portions of the Project site. Artifacts from the site would have been identified after the Project site was subject to agricultural land uses (which continued until approximately 1941) and before the Project site was developed by the extant warehouse building and surface parking lot. The closest freshwater sources and marine resources that would have been available to former Native American populations are too far to suggest the Project site was a regularly visited locality. There have been no accounts in historical records from Mission registers of Native Americans having mentioned a named settlement for this area, and the ethnographic literature makes no account of any placenames believed to reference this location. Thus, there are no indications that the Project site was part of a more substantial or intensively occupied Native American settlement that might have produced deeply buried deposits. Nonetheless, the sediments in the Project site and those of the surrounding areas to the north and south are capable of preserving deeply buried artifacts. Also, as has been demonstrated on several sites across the Los Angeles Basin, it is possible for artifacts and Native American objects to be recovered from a surface stratum that has been subjected to alterations from development—typically referred to as artificial fill. Thus, the effects of development within the Project site do not fully eliminate the potential for deposits, but they are considered to have a net decrease in the potential sensitivity. Based on the above considerations, SWCA finds that **the sensitivity for tribal cultural resources at the Project site is moderate.**

Given the potential for of encountering resources, mitigation measures are required to ensure that potential impacts to tribal cultural resources that may be present in the Project site are less than significant. Under MM Tribal-1, a qualified archaeologist and tribal consultant would be retained to develop and implement a worker environmental awareness (WEAP) training, as specified in MM Tribal-2, and any inadvertent discovery of potential tribal cultural resources would be handled pursuant to the

protocols identified by MM Tribal-3. After mitigation, SWCA finds that potential impacts to tribal cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant under CEQA.

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

Assembly Bill 52

AB 52 of 2014 amended Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074(a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 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.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which 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." The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]). Under PRC 21080.3.1, consultation with California Native American tribes must be initiated by the lead agency and concluded prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project. Environmental review for the current Project is not expected to require preparation of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report; therefore, notification and government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 and its implementing regulations have not been conducted and is not anticipated.

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the California Register of Historical Resources (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 Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included 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 for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC Section 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 listing in the CRHR.

Treatment of Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) prohibits disturbing or removing human remains. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR 15064.5. PRC 5097.98 specifies a process to be followed if remains of Native American origin are discovered. Specifically, 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project site 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. It is drained by several major watercourses, including the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers. The Project site and vicinity are within a fully urbanized setting on an open aspect plain at an elevation of 42 to 45.1 meters (138 to 148 feet) above mean sea level. This location is 5 km (3.1 miles) northeast from the current shoreline of the Pacific Ocean and 2.1 km (1.3 miles) southeast of Ballona Creek. Ballona Creek includes an extensive wetland (Ballona Wetlands), which was referred to in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by several names including Port Ballona, Ballona Lagoon, and Ballona Lake. The Spanish term *Ballona* was historically used to describe a type of wetland environment

characterized by freshwater marshes with dense vegetation and permanently saturated soils. Historical records, photographs, and accounts from Gabrieleno and early non-Native inhabitants describe what was once an active ecosystem characterized by freshwater marshes, dense vegetation, and permanently saturated soils amid sand bars and dunal deposits.

Prior to 1825, the Los Angeles River discharged into the wetland, along what is now the approximate course of Ballona Creek, rather than the current course emptying into the harbor near San Pedro (Gumprecht 2001:137–143). Now Ballona Creek is a perennial southwest-flowing stream that serves as a major drainage for the Ballona Valley Watershed, fed by water from the Baldwin Hills and Santa Monica Mountains. Since it was channelized with a concrete lining beginning in 1935 (Gumprecht 2001:206), the creek no longer discharges into the Ballona Lagoon and instead flows directly into the ocean. Using historical maps (e.g., historical topographic maps) and other sources, Dark et al. (2011) reconstructed features of the wetland as they would have existed in the nineteenth century. In their work, Dark et al. (2011) documented 174 unique wetland features classified into five wetland types (in order of total surface area): alkali meadow, valley freshwater wet meadow, valley freshwater marsh, brackish to salt marsh/tidal marsh, and alkali flat. In addition to these environments, the authors also note that freshwater seeps and springs and vernal pools were common features (Dark et al. 2011).

Interstate 405 approximates the former course of Centinela Creek. Additional reconstructions of the Ballona Wetlands and related features, including Centinela Creek, were completed by Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) in association with the Admiralty Site and Playa Vista Project (Altschul et al. 1992; Altschul et al. 2003:77–85; Homburg et al. 2014). Through a series of in-depth studies and detailed reports, SRI's team of researchers developed a chronological sequence through the Holocene showing the wetlands' development, illustrated in a series of seven frames. Their work demonstrates that up to 8500 years before present (B.P.) (uncalibrated[2]) what is now Marina del Rey was primarily a terrestrial environment. After fluctuations in sea levels and periodic river flooding, the character of a wetland would gradually take shape, and conditions varied between freshwater, brackish, and salt water. Through this developmental sequence there was relatively little change along the course of Centinela Creek or the position of the dunal landform.

The wetland setting in the basin north of the Project site but including areas along Centinela Creek would have supported a variety of plant and animal species that were used throughout the early historic period by Gabrielino communities. An intensive survey of vegetation in the Ballona region conducted in 1981 identified three habitats and six plant communities that would have existed prehistorically. Altschul et al. (2003:81) note that "pickleweed saltmarsh, mudflat, and saltflat plant communities of the estuary contrast sharply with the freshwater willow and marsh habitat, and the coastal dune and coastal sage plant communities that dominate terrestrial landscapes." A rich variety of faunal remains represented in archaeological assemblages was uncovered along Centinela Creek during SRI's work for the Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project (Altschul et al. 2003; Altschul et al. 2007; Douglass et al. 2016). Remains from the site are considered representative of those that would have been available within the Project site. These include vertebrate species (mammals, bony fish, reptiles, birds) and invertebrates (gastropods, clams, mussels, oyster, and scallop).

The Project site is located within a geologic area known as the El Segundo Sand Hills, which are characterized by rolling hills that run parallel to the coast and extend from Ballona Creek in the north to Palos Verdes in the south. The sediments that compose this structure are estimated to have been predominantly deposited in the late Pleistocene to Holocene. The Project site is mapped within a surficial geologic unit defined by Bedrossian et al. (2012) as old eolian and dunal deposits (Qoe), which formed

[2] Dates presented as years B.P. (years before AD 1950) are assumed to be uncalibrated radiocarbon years. Calibrated dates will be notated as cal B.P.

during the late to middle Pleistocene. Saucedo and colleagues (2016: 17) describe this unit as composed of poorly consolidated aeolian (wind-blown) deposits of dense to very dense, well-sorted, fine- to coarse-grained sand and silty sand. The Qoe unit was formed as a massive accumulation of these sediments within an approximately 13-mile-long area along the coastline, and the Project site is situated at its northeast end (Figure A-4). The eastern edge of the Qoe unit abuts a surficial deposit of Quaternary alluvium (Qoa), which formed in the basins at the same time. The Qoa unit is described as dissected clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited along stream valleys and alluvial flats of larger rivers (Saucedo et al. 2016: 16–17).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Period Overview

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to aid in understanding cultural changes within 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 periods 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 that have been obtained by southern California researchers in the past three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Several revisions have been 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 regional prehistoric cultural chronology is summarized in Table 1 (adapted from Wallace 1955, 1978).

Table 1. Prehistoric Cultural Chronology

Period	Key Characteristics	Date Range
Early Man	• Diverse mixture of hunting and gathering • Greater emphasis on hunting	ca. 10,000–6000 B.C.
Milling Stone	• Subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals • Extended and loosely flexed burials	6000–3000 B.C.
Intermediate	• Shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods • Trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources • Fully flexed burials, placed face down or face up, and oriented toward the north or west	3000 B.C.–A.D. 500
Late Prehistoric	• Increase in the use of plant food resources, as well as an increase in land and sea mammal hunting • Increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture • Increased usage of the bow and arrow • Increase in population size, accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages	A.D. 500–ca. 1769

Ethnographic Overview

The Project site is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:Plate 57). Surrounding Native American groups included the Chumash to the northwest, the Tatataviam/Alliklik to the north who traditionally occupied the San Fernando Valley and some of the surrounding areas, the Serrano to the east, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south (Figure A-5). There was 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) is a term designated through Spanish custom, which named local tribes according to the nearest mission. Native Americans near Mission San Gabriel Arcángel were therefore named "Gabrielino." By the same token, Native Americans near Mission San Fernando were historically referred to as Fernandeño (Kroeber 1925:Plate 57). There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222). Instead, they reportedly identified themselves as inhabitants of a specific community with locational suffixes; for example, a resident of Yaanga was referred to as a Yabit, much the same way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker (Johnston 1962:10).

Native words that have been suggested for the broader group of Native Americans indigenous to the Los Angeles region also include Tongva and Kizh, although there is evidence that these terms originally referred to local places or smaller groups of people within the larger group that we now call Gabrielino. Tongva, or Tong-vā (Merriam 1955:77–86), was a term for the people living near Tejon, but the similar sounding Tōŋwe was the name for a village near San Gabriel. Tobikhar may have been used to denote the people living near San Gabriel; it means "settlers," and it may be derived from tobohar or tovaar, meaning "earth" (McCawley 1996:9). Kizh, Kij, or Kichereño (Kroeber 1907:141; Sugranes 1909:29) may be derived from the word meaning "houses." The term was first recorded by Horatio Hale between 1838 and 1842 as the name of the language spoken at San Gabriel Mission (Barrows 1900:12). One of Harrington's native advisors specifically attached the name to people living in the Whittier Narrows area, near San Gabriel Mission's original location, stating that "Kichereño is not a placename, but a tribename, the name of a kind of people" (McCawley 1996:43).

Many present-day descendants of these people have taken on Tongva and Kizh as a preferred group name, in part because of the Native American rather than Spanish origin (King 1994:12). Because there is no agreement over the most appropriate indigenous term for this group, the term Gabrielino is used in the remainder of this report to designate Native people of the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands and their descendants.

Gabrielino lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. Their mainland territory was bounded on the northwest by the Chumash at Topanga Creek, the Serrano at the San Gabriel Mountains in the east, and the Juaneño on the south at Aliso Creek (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636). The mainland area occupied by the Gabrielino included four macro-environmental zones (Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills, Prairie, Exposed Coast, and Sheltered Coast) that encompass the watersheds of the Los Angeles, Santa Ana, and San Gabriel Rivers (Bean and Smith 1978:538).

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 most Native Californians, acorns were their 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 hammerstones 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 religion, 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 archaeological 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, such as 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 in the Project Vicinity

In general, it has proven very difficult or impossible to establish the precise location of Native American villages occupied before Spanish colonization (McCawley 1996:31–32). Native American placenames referred to at this time 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 (Johnston 1962:122).

Many of the villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document their locations, at which point the former village sites had been affected by agricultural and urban development, and Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. In some cases, Spanish-era Rancho grants may have bounded Indian villages, and in others the Spanish ranchos adopted Native American placenames, such as Kaweenga, Tujunga, Topanga, and Cucamonga. 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 archaeological evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

Several named Native American sites and suspected settlements are identified by historical maps and ethnographic accounts within an 8.5-mile radius to the northwest of the Project site (Figure A-6). The named sites include Waachnga (2 miles to the northwest), Kuruvunga (7 miles to the northwest), and Comicrabit (8.5 miles to the northwest). The La Brea Tar Pits, located 7.5 miles northeast of the Project site, were known to have provided valuable resources to Native American groups. The closest named Native American village to the Project site is known as *Waachnga*. *Waachnga* (alternately spelled or referred to as *Guaspet*, *Guasna*, *Guashna*, *Guachpet*, *Guashpet*), which has been identified through historical and ethnographic sources, was likely located within the Ballona Wetlands, northwest of the Project site. When Rancho de Sausal Redondo was granted in 1836, the governor referred to the land as

"Sausal Redondo and Guaspita," indicating that the site may have been located within these rancho boundaries (Tatum 1969:277). Stall et al. (2009) offer a detailed discussion of the history of its reference as a place name and potential locations (see also Douglass et al. 2016). While some debate may still exist, all accounts of Waachnga point to an area either on the bluffs to the south of Ballona Creek or in the lowlands near the creek (Douglass et al. 2016:416; McCawley 1996:61–63), approximately 2 miles to the northwest of the Project site (see Figure A-6). The village is referenced on historical maps and diseño (map), including Kirkman (1938), who refers to a village site Guacho. This spelling is also seen on the original diseño drawn around 1840 for what was then referred to as Rancho del Paso de las Carretas (lit. Wagon Pass), later Rancho La Ballona. For his 1962 map of Gabrielino sites, Weltz (1962) used the name Sa'angna, though this likely refers to a different site located further upstream along Ballona Creek.

The precise location of most Native American villages in the Los Angeles Basin is subject to much speculation. Most maps depicting villages throughout the greater Los Angeles area show these sites located along rivers or streams, and several maps have been produced throughout the twentieth century depicting this settlement pattern. This pattern of settlements concentrated along the Los Angeles River appears in Johnston (1962:x) and George Kirkman's (1938) map of historical sites ca. 1860–1937, which places the Native American village of *Waachnga* approximately 2 miles northwest of the Project site along the Ballona Creek. These maps convey a general sense of significant historical areas but are intended as a representational depiction of these locations rather than explicit geographic points.

Historical Overview

The Project site is located in the northern portion of the former rancho lands of Rancho Sausal Redondo, a 22,458-acre Mexican land grant in present-day Los Angeles County. The land grant was given by Governor Juan Alvarado to Antonio Ygnacio Ávila in 1837. Following the Mexican-American War and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, which allowed for the previous Mexican land grants to be honored, the claim for the Rancho Sausal Redondo was filed with the Public Land Commission in 1852 and the grant was patented to Antonio Ygnacio Ávila in 1855. Antonio Ygnacio Ávila died in 1858 and Ávila's heirs were forced to sell the rancho to pay the probate costs in 1868. The Rancho was sold to Sir Robert Burnett of Scotland, who had previously acquired Rancho Aguaje de la Centinela to the north; the combined property was named Centinela Ranch. Centinela Ranch was used for sheep and cattle raising.

The Mexican-American War and the influx of new people brought many changes to the ranchos of Los Angeles. As the population of the greater Los Angeles area expanded greatly, the price of beef rose dramatically, and crime increased throughout the area (Scott 2004: 32). The change in government also led to logistical problems for rancho owners who were forced to engage in difficult and lengthy legal processes in order to re-secure the title of their land under American authorities. All of these issues, coupled with a floundering cattle business, forced many rancho owners to sell off their land by the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (Scott 2004: 34).

The Westchester neighborhood is located in west Los Angeles, west of Inglewood, south of Del Rey and Marina del Rey, and east of Playa del Rey. During the Mexican Period, Westchester was located within parts of Rancho Sausal Redondo and Rancho Aguaje de la Centinela. The first major development in the area came when the Santa Fe Railroad attempted to build a harbor in the Ballona. Work to achieve this goal began in 1887 with the construction of a railroad, the dredging of the wetland, and the construction of two wharfs (Dillon 1996: 28). This investment in infrastructure led to the birth of several towns in the area; however, the initial venture was a failure, the town and port were never built, and dredging was halted because of its impracticality (Basten 1974: 12; Dillon 1996: 28). This episode represents the beginning of the end for the Ballona Wetlands, which were decimated by further development in the area during the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century.

From the late nineteenth until the early twentieth century Westchester was largely devoted to farming. However, the 1920s brought a new type of development to the area through the growth of the aviation industry (Friends of the Ballona Wetlands 2017; Masters 2014). The current site of Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), approximately 2 miles south of the Project site, was initially developed as an airplane landing strip during this time. Known as Mines Field in the early 1920s, the modest landing strip was chosen as the site for Los Angeles' airport in 1928 (Starr 2002: 133). Though the aeronautics industry took a hit during the Great Depression, it came back in full force in the years before the United States entered World War II. The factories at this time had big orders to fill, illustrated by the fact that in 1940, President Roosevelt asked the aircraft industry to produce 50,000 planes a year for the war effort. Though a seemingly innocuous number by today's standards, at the time the President was asking the industry to produce as many planes in one year as had been manufactured in America since planes were invented. The aircraft companies and their employees, however, were up to the task; many, such as the Douglas Aircraft Company in nearby Venice, began to operate 24/7, and several others switched to similar multiple shift schedules (Starr 2002:133–134).

This boom in industry caused a corresponding boom in employment; however, the boom in housing did not occur until Title VI of the Housing Act was passed by Congress. Passed in 1941, this legislation created more incentives for builders to concentrate on single-family homes, restricted in areas where critical housing shortages were predicted (Architectural Resources Group [ARG] 2013). Developers at the time were further incentivized to build houses for workers because at the time there was a ban on nonessential construction; one of the few authorized projects included homes for war workers, included those in the aeronautics industry (ARG 2013). Westchester quickly became a planned community and between 1941 and 1944 a group of developers created a planned community of 10,000 people in a 5-square-mile area. Houses were quickly sold to defense workers (ARG 2013). By the 1950s the area had been completely built out, resembling its present-day state.

Historical Development of the Project Site

Around the turn of the twentieth century, the land surrounding the Project site still retained a pastoral character with very few permanent residents. Historical topographic maps and aerial photographs show that the Project site was undeveloped at the beginning of the twentieth century. The USGS topographic map for the area shows Defiance Street (now Manchester Avenue) as an improved road in the same east-west alignment as the present-day street. The map also shows a 0.25-mile-long unimproved road leading south from Manchester Avenue on the same alignment as Truxton Avenue today. In the 1924 map, the road is shown as terminating in a dead-end where is meets two buildings (probably farmhouses); there is a third building plotted east of the road, near the southern portion of the Project site. The Fairchild aerial survey produced the first photographs showing the Project site in 1927, which shows the road and three buildings within an approximately 24-acre, parallelogram-shaped plot of land lined with planted trees and surrounded by extensive agricultural fields (Figure A-7). The plot appears to be the residential area of a farm that includes at least one single-family home and several outbuildings and structures. Plow lines in most of the surrounding agricultural fields are visible in aerial photographs taken in the late 1920s through the 1940s (see Figure A-7).

La Tijera Boulevard first appears as an improved road in the mid-1930s and cut through the rows of planted trees and agricultural residence and work area that are otherwise visible in aerial photographs (see Figure A-7). Southwest of the Project site—on the opposite side of La Tijera Boulevard and south of Manchester Avenue—a residential tract (No. 12574) was developed in 1941. It was at this time that the current street grid and most of the parcel boundaries were established in the Project vicinity. Parcel data on-file with the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office shows the housing construction within the tract was completed by 1943. Development within the tract did not include the Project site and the property directly east at the southwest intersection of the Manchester Avenue and La Tijera Boulevard (see Figure

A-7), which were likely retained for commercial land uses. The data recorded for APN 4123-004-011, which comprises the northern portion of the Project site, indicates that the extant warehouse building (currently occupied by PepBoys) was constructed in 1957. A 1960 aerial photograph shows the building in its current footprint surrounded by the surface parking lot that composes the rest of the Project site. The construction year for the commercial building (currently occupied by a DelTaco) in the southern portion of the Project site (APN 4123-004-010) is reported as 1999.

RECORDS SEARCH

SWCA received the results of the CHRIS records search from the SCCIC on September 30, 2022, which included a search of the Project site and a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius. A letter from the SCCIC summarizing the results of the records search is included in Attachment B. The results identified 17 previously conducted cultural resource studies (Table 2) and one archaeological site. Among the prior reports identified in the results, one of the study areas (LA-5564) overlapped the Project site, but the study does not provide detailed information specific to the Project site. The one archaeological site identified in the CHRIS search, LAN-214, is mapped outside the Project site, but the location and contents are uncertain because they were based on the report of a local resident; however, upon further review, the description given in the site record would place this site somewhere within the Project site.

Table 2. Prior Cultural Resource Studies in and within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Title	Author	Year	Proximity to Project Site
LA-00309	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Areas Relating to the North Outfall Replacement Sewer Project, Los Angeles County, California.	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1987	Outside
LA-01975	Cultural Resource Survey and Clearance Report for the Proposed American Telephone and Telegraph Los Angeles Airport Central Office to the Santa Monica Central Office Fiberoptic Communication Route	Neuenschwander, Neal J.	1989	Outside
LA-01982	Los Angeles International Airport Series Volume 1 Draft Environmental Impact Statement	Leonard, Nelson N. III	1976	Outside
LA-03673	Historic Property Survey Report North Outfall Relief Sewer (NORS)	Myra L. Frank & Associates	1987	Outside
LA-03912	Historic Property Survey Airport Boulevard - Manchester Avenue to N/o 98th Street	No author listed	1977	Outside
LA-04862	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C198.1, County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, Curt	2000	Outside
LA-04910	Paleontological and Archaeological Resources Reconnaissance of the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) Property, Los Angeles County, California	Raschke, Rod and Bissell, Ronald M.	1995	Outside
LA-05564	A Neighborhood History and Predictions of Archaeological Potential the Archaeology of Los Angeles Xl 197l	Verity, Sue	1999	Regional study including Project site
LA-05755	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C198.1, County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, Curt	2000	Outside

SCCIC Report Number	Title	Author	Year	Proximity to Project Site
LA-07713	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-004-132 Located at 8530 Airport Boulevard City of Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2004	Outside
LA-10857	Final - LAX Master Plan Mitigation Monitoring & Reporting program- Archaeological Treatment Plan	Smith, Brian F.	2005	Outside
LA-11560	Archaeological and Historical Evaluations for the Proposed Airport Surveillance Detection Equipment, Model 3X (ASDE-3X), to serve Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Getchell, Barbie and Atwood, John	2006	Outside
LA-11561	Proposed Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Surface Detection Equipment, Model X (ASDE-3X) to serve Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) Los Angeles, CA --Case #FAA040625A	Barre, Ole	2005	Outside
LA-11973	Crenshaw/LAX Transit Corridor Project Final Environmental Impact Report/Final Environmental Impact Statement	Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority	2011	Outside
LA-12317	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02229A (LA229 LA-229-10) 8929 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Outside
LA-12437	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0034 (Airport SBC Bldg) 8530 Airport Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Outside
LA-13131	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02229A (LA229-LA-229-10), 8029 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	2014	Outside

CA-LAN-214

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SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

The NAHC is charged with identifying, cataloging, and protecting Native American cultural resources, which include ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans, and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. The NAHC's inventory of these resources is known as the Sacred Lands File. In addition, the NAHC maintains a list of tribal contacts affiliated with various geographic regions of California. The contents of the SLF are strictly confidential and SLF search requests return positive or negative results in addition to a list of tribal contacts affiliated with the specified location.

Eyestone Environmental submitted an SLF search request for the Project site to the NAHC on July 10, 2022. Results were received by letter on September 15, 2022, indicating a negative result. In the response letter, the NAHC noted that the lack of recorded sites does not indicate the absence of tribal cultural resources within the Project site, and that the CHRIS and SLF are not exhaustive. The NAHC's response to SWCA's request included a list of nine Native American contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project site and recommended they be contacted prior to work. The SLF results letters are included in Attachment C.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Methods

This section assesses the potential (i.e., sensitivity) for tribal cultural resources that are archaeological in nature to be preserved below the surface of the Project site. Although not all tribal cultural resources are archaeological in nature, those likely to be preserved below the surface are likely to fit the definition of an archaeological and tribal cultural resource. The location of buried archaeological deposits, including those that are potential tribal cultural resources, is unpredictable in nature; however, combining information from different sources can allow for a qualitative assessment of the likelihood for a buried tribal cultural resource to be present within a given area or the Project site. Accordingly, sensitivity assessments are

qualitative or probabilistic in nature—ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability—which is designated here as low, moderate, and high sensitivity. The sensitivity assessment essentially combines two variables: indications of intensive use and preservation conditions. Areas with a favorable setting for habitation or 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 generally considered to have moderate sensitivity.

The first variable considered in SWCA's sensitivity assessment concerns the link between human behavior and material remains, i.e., whether there are any indications that a given area was the focus of past use by Native Americans such that any material remains or physical evidence associated with those activities would have resulted. What was the environmental setting within the time period of human occupation in southern California (approximately the last 13,000 years)? Was the location favorable for habitation or other types of activities in this time span based on what we know about past Native American lifeways?

The next consideration given is whether the setting of a given Project site is conducive to the preservation of any such material remains that may have once been present. Assessing the preservation conditions considers the following types of questions. Is there a potential for shallow or deeply buried deposits? What kinds of land uses have occurred within the region and have there been any alterations to the physical setting within the Project site? What is the age of the sediments and is there evidence of high- or low-energy deposition or erosion during the period of human occupation? Did the physical alterations result from natural causes, such as flooding or erosion, or from more recent historic-period developments, such as mechanical grading, and how have these processes influenced the potential for preserving buried materials? In other words, is there evidence that natural or historic-period developments may have eroded, displaced, or otherwise destroyed any potential materials that may have once been present?

To assess these variables, SWCA considers archaeological, ethnographic, historical, environmental, and other archival data sources. These sources are reviewed to determine whether the general location is described in ethnographic studies and oral histories, and whether the area of interest is similar to the physical setting in which other Native American archaeological sites have been identified. Where the sensitivity assessment considers proximity to a given feature—a known archaeological site, a former village, settlement, or placename, or an environmental feature—there is no universal measure between sensitivity and distance, nor is there a consistent depth above or below which buried resources can occur in all circumstances. These variables are assessed on a case-by-case basis and include a degree of professional judgment based on industry standards and best practices for archaeology.

Archaeological site data include those identified the CHRIS records search and supplemental background research. The CHRIS data are also analyzed in greater detail to identify any sample bias in the identification of sites, which is to say, to what degree the absence of site information is the result of no resources having been identified or that no archaeological investigation took place. In addition to the literature sources cited above and listed in the References Cited section below, SWCA consulted the following publicly accessible data sources: David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, Huntington Library Digital Archives, Library of Congress, Los Angeles Public Library Map Collection, USGS historical topographic maps, and University of California, Santa Barbara, Digital Library (aerial photographs). Historical maps drawn to scale are georeferenced using ESRI ArcGIS software suite to show precise relationships to the Project site.

Results

The NAHC's SLF search returned negative results for the Project site. The CHRIS search returned one site, LAN-214, which may have been located within portions of the Project site.

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The nearest ethnographically documented Native American village to the Project site is known as Guaspet (also known as Waachnga), located approximately 2 miles to the northwest (see Figure A-6). In both prehistoric and historic periods, particularly after about 3000 B.P. as marshland conditions gave way to coastal plain, the wetland environment of the Ballona Creek area provided a highly favorable habitat for plant and animal species, many of which are known to have been important resources for Native Americans (Altschul et al. 1992:19; Altschul et al. 2003:77–85; Homburg et al. 2014). The Ballona area contains several substantial archaeological sites, some of which include multiple Native American burials. Several of these sites were also visited by Deane in the 1940s and 1950s.

Another important nearby Native American site is the La Brea Tar Pits, located approximately 7.5 miles northeast of the Project site (see Figure A-6). The asphaltum—the naturally formed tar found in seeps—found at the site was an important resource to Native American populations, who used it as a binding and waterproofing element. Some Native American artifacts and the remains of one Native American female have been recovered from La Brea. Additional Native American sites in the vicinity include the Kuruvungna Springs, located approximately 7 miles to the northwest (see Figure A-6). Kuruvungna Springs is a tribal cultural resource and multi-component archaeological site designated as LAN-382. The site has significance as an archaeological site, historical point of interest, and state landmark (CHM No. 522), and remains a sacred site for local Native American tribes. The archaeological components include several Native American artifacts and Native American human remains from two individuals, as well as several refuse deposits dating to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

Several prominent Native American sites exist in the Project vicinity and Native Americans who occupied these settlements and foraged for resources in the area would have accessed the different locations using footpaths. Foraging and other types of activities, including interring human remains, would have occurred intermittently along these routes, some of which would have produced archaeological deposits. Such deposits, typically described as open camps, tend to be characterized by less substantial deposits, similar to what is described for LAN-214, at least when compared with what is expected at a more permanently inhabited settlement or intensively used area. At least some of the primary thoroughfares within the contemporary street grid were likely established along some of these trails. However, within the urbanized setting that characterizes the Project site and its surroundings, there is little to no direct evidence identified that would allow for a reliable reconstruction of any such trails in a spatially explicit way. Therefore, the influence on tribal cultural resource sensitivity has to be considered similarly generalized.

The closest known freshwater source to the Project site is Centinela Creek, located approximately 1.25 miles north. The Pacific Ocean shoreline is located more than 3 miles to the west. As mentioned above, the ridge overlooking the Ballona wetland area was intensively occupied by multiple generations of

Native American communities. Proximity to a freshwater source and marine resources is a strong indicator of potential for concentrated Native American activity and an increased likelihood that material components were deposited, and where preservation conditions are favorable, there is an increased sensitivity for tribal cultural resource. Given the distance from the Project site to the coastline, major streams, and other major Native American settlements, there is little indication that the artifacts reported for LAN-214 were part of a more substantial settlement. If the reports of the artifacts and their location are accurate, the available evidence suggests these were part of a low-density deposit on the surface or near-surface.

SWCA considered the physical setting of the Project site to help assess the likelihood that any tribal cultural resources may have been deeply buried and preserved below the grade. Approximately one-third of the site has been developed with two buildings and the remaining portion is a paved parking lot. Prior to about 1941, the area was used for agriculture and the Project site overlapped a lot that was designated for the residence and work area. The agricultural land uses and conversion to the urban setting included substantial alterations to the surface stratum that would have displaced or removed any artifacts that may have once been present.

The Project site is set within a surficial geologic unit composed of wind-blown sand dune deposits that formed during the middle to late Pleistocene, approximately 781,000 to 12,000 years ago. This deposit occupies a 13-mile-long area that stretches from the bluffs next to Ballona Creek to the south by the Palos Verdes Peninsula. There are natural variations in the distribution of sediments across within this structure, but the sands can extend deep below ground.

Archaeological sites identified in the bluffs above Ballona Creek were identified within similar sediments, although in these locations there are some smaller scale differences in the topography that affected the preservation conditions for archaeological materials, and there are other causes for the Native American communities to have been established here in the first place, so there is not a strict correlation between sediment type and tribal cultural resources sensitivity. However, these sediments are generally considered as favorable for the preservation of archaeological materials, particularly in the near-surface. There are cases in which isolated objects, even human remains, have been recovered from deeply buried alluvial deposits, but they are exceedingly rare relative to the volume of Holocene and Pleistocene alluvial deposits in the Los Angeles Basin. More specific information on the subsurface conditions at the site was not considered in this assessment, and small-scale variations within geological units can exist, so more specific conclusions about the preservation conditions within the Project site are limited.

To summarize, there is at least some indication that Native American lithic artifacts were recorded inside the Project site before it was developed by the extant warehouse and surface parking lot, but after it was subject to agricultural land uses. The closest freshwater sources and marine resources are too far to make this a regularly visited locality. There have been no accounts in historical records from Mission registers of Native Americans having mentioned a named settlement for this area, and the ethnographic literature makes no account of any placenames believed to reference this location. Thus, there are no indications that the Project site was part of a more substantial or intensively occupied Native American settlement that might have produced deeply buried deposits. Nonetheless, the sediments in the Project site and those of the surrounding areas to the north and south are capable of preserving deeply buried artifacts. Also, as has been demonstrated on several sites across the Los Angeles Basin, it is possible for artifacts and Native American objects to be recovered from a surface stratum that has been subjected to alterations from development—typically referred to as artificial fill. Thus, the effects of development within the Project site do not fully eliminate the potential for deposits, but they are considered to have a net decrease in the potential sensitivity. Based on the above considerations, SWCA finds that **the sensitivity for tribal cultural resources at the Project site is moderate.**

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during construction demolition and/or grading activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98. As noted above, certain sediments at the Project site have sensitivity for tribal cultural resources based on reviewed archival materials and databases. Given the potential for of encountering resources, mitigation measures are required to ensure that potential impacts to tribal cultural resources that may be present in the Project site are less than significant. Under MM Tribal-1, a qualified archaeologist and tribal consultant would be retained to develop and implement a worker environmental awareness (WEAP) training, as specified in MM Tribal-2, and in the case of an inadvertent discovery of a tribal cultural resource, the protocols of MM Tribal-3 would be followed. The recommended mitigation measures are as follows:

> **MM Tribal-1. Retain a Qualified Archaeologist and Tribal Consultant.** Prior to any ground-disturbing activities on the project site associated with the Proposed Project, the project proponent shall retain a tribal consultant and qualified archaeologist. Ground disturbing activities shall include excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, clearing, driving posts, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity at the Project site. A qualified archaeologist is defined as one who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology and the Society for California Archaeology's qualifications for a principal investigator. A tribal consultant is defined as one who is on the NAHC's Tribal Contact list. The qualified archaeologist and tribal consultant shall submit a letter of retention demonstrating the qualifications to the Project proponent and City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning (City Planning) no fewer than 15 days before ground-disturbing activities commence.
>
> **MM Tribal-2. Worker Training:** Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing repair activities, at the project kickoff, the qualified archaeologist and tribal consultant or their designees will provide a briefing to construction crews to provide information on regulatory requirements for the protection of tribal cultural resources. As part of this training, construction crews will be briefed on proper procedures to follow should unanticipated discoveries of tribal cultural resources be made during construction. Workers will be provided contact information and protocols to follow if inadvertent discoveries are made in the event these discoveries are made. Additionally, workers will be shown examples of the types of resources that would require notification. The training will include a summary of the applicable regulations and penalties for non-compliance. A copy of the training materials and a list of attendees will be provided to City Planning no more than 10 days after completing the training.
>
> **MM Tribal-3. Inadvertent Discovery Protocols:** Should potential tribal cultural resources be encountered by construction crews during ground-disturbing activities, such activities in the vicinity of the potential resource shall be temporarily halted and the archaeologist and tribal consultant retained for the Proposed Project shall be notified. If the archaeologist and/or tribal consultant determines that the potential resource appears to be a tribal cultural resource (as defined by PRC Section 21074), the City shall be notified and provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time to conduct a site visit and make recommendations regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources. The project proponent would then implement the tribe's recommendations if the project's archaeologist reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable, feasible, and based on substantial evidence. The recommendations would then be incorporated into a tribal cultural resources treatment and monitoring plan and once the plan is approved by the City, ground disturbance activities could

resume. During the assessment of such encountered potential tribal cultural resources, ground disturbance activities may be recommenced outside of a specified radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed and determined to be reasonable and appropriate by the project's archaeologist and tribal consultant.

Based on the above findings, after mitigation, SWCA finds that potential impacts to tribal cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant under CEQA.

STUDY CONSTRAINTS AND DISCLAIMER

In creating the category of tribal cultural resources, the legislative intent of AB 52 is expressly stated as seeking to consider "the tribal cultural values in addition to the scientific and archaeological values when determining impacts and mitigation" and "recognize that California Native American tribes may have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices, which concern the tribal cultural resources with which they are traditionally and culturally affiliated" (Gatto 2014). Analysis of tribal cultural resources in the absence of information provided by local tribes, therefore, is considered to be constrained insofar as the evidence considered may be confined to published, academic, and archaeological sources, and the conclusions can only be considered as representing scientific and archaeological values. The analysis and conclusions stated herein are based on the expertise and professional judgement of SWCA's qualified archaeologists and intended to present information that can be used in assessing the potential for tribal cultural resources under CEQA and should not be considered a replacement for tribal expertise or assumed to represent tribal cultural values. Furthermore, this assessment is explicitly focused on material remains or objects associated with Native Americans and considers the scientific values strictly from an archaeological perspective. The evaluation of a tribal cultural resource must also consider the cultural values to a California Native American tribe, for whom variables not assessed here may have relevance.

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ATTACHMENT A

Report Figures

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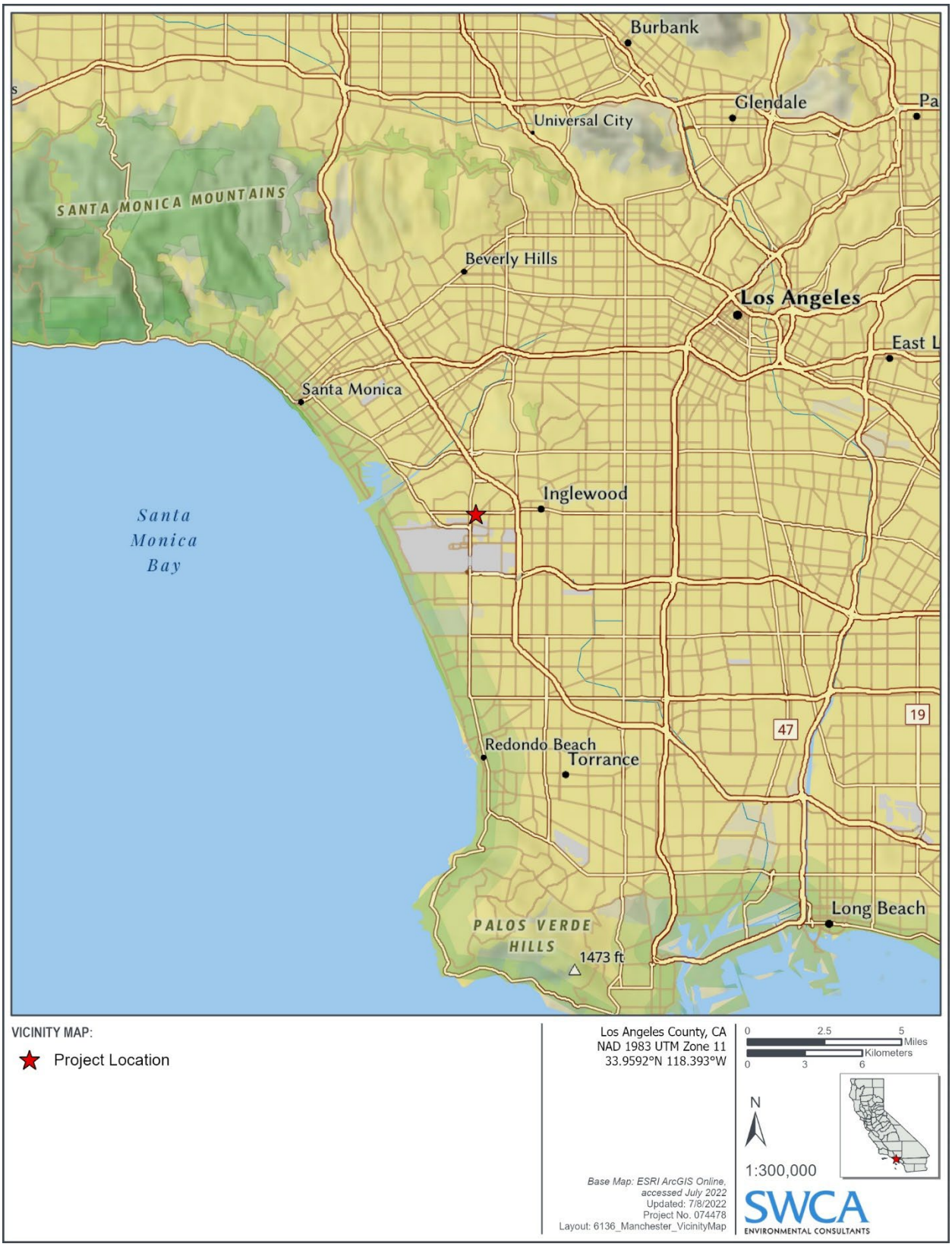


Figure A-1. Project vicinity.



Figure A-2. Project site plotted on a 2020 aerial.

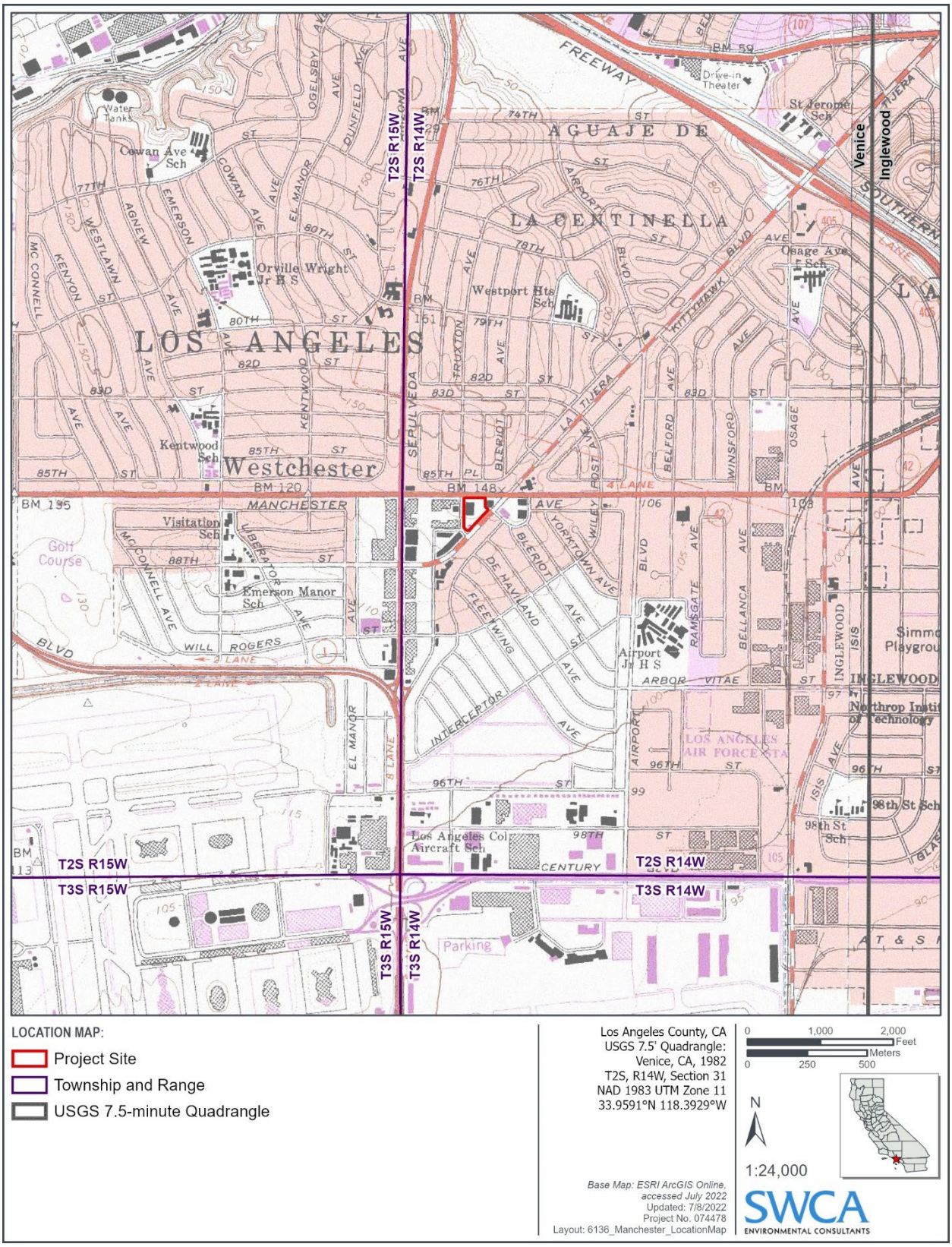


Figure A-3. Project location plotted on USGS Venice, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

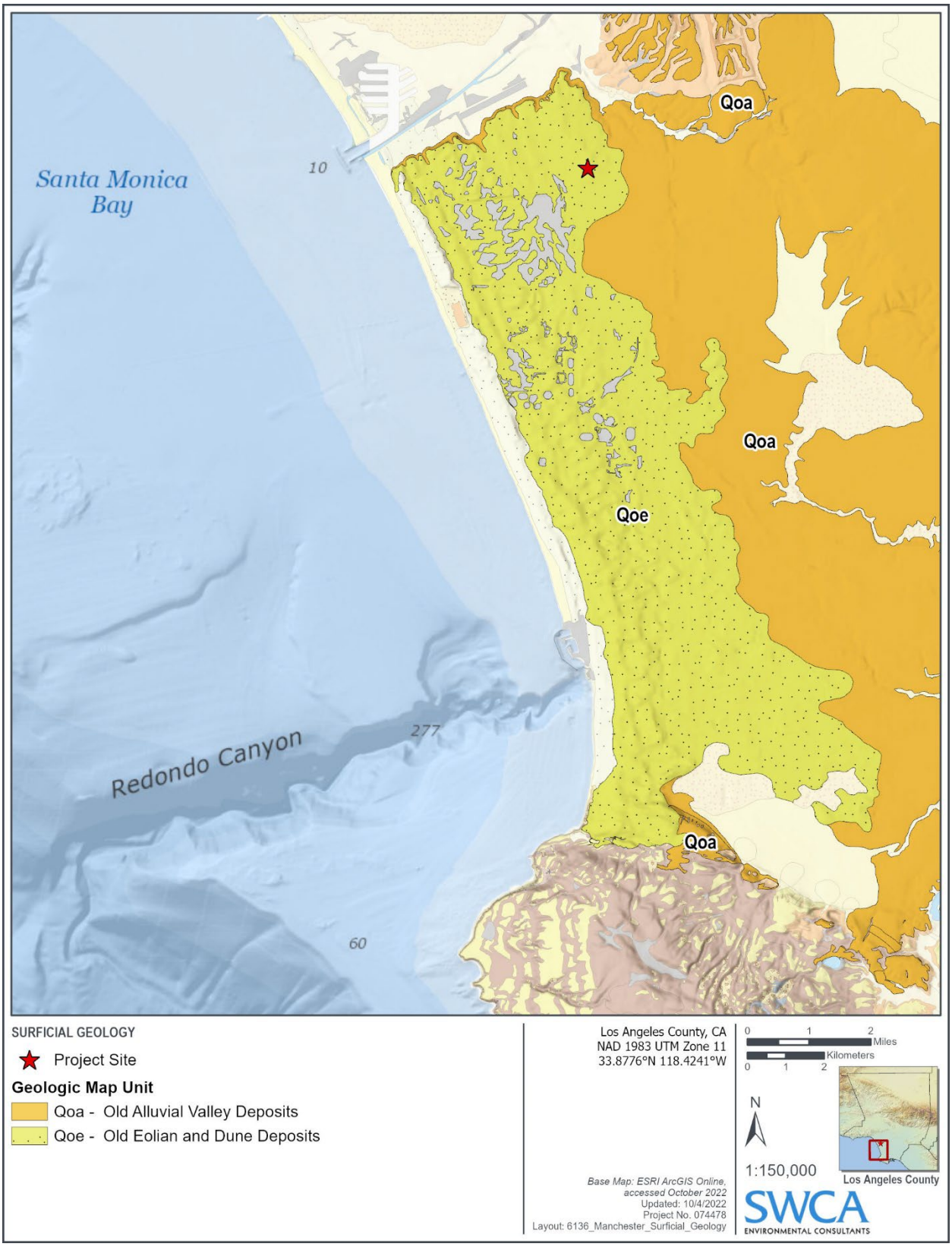


Figure A-4. Surficial geology map units (Bedrossian et al. 2012) emphasizing quaternary units composed of eoloian and dune deposits along the coastline (Qoe) and alluvium in basins (Qoa).



Figure A-5. Native American territorial boundaries based on ethnographic and tribal sources.



Figure A-6. Native American settlements, sites, placenames, and historical points of reference.

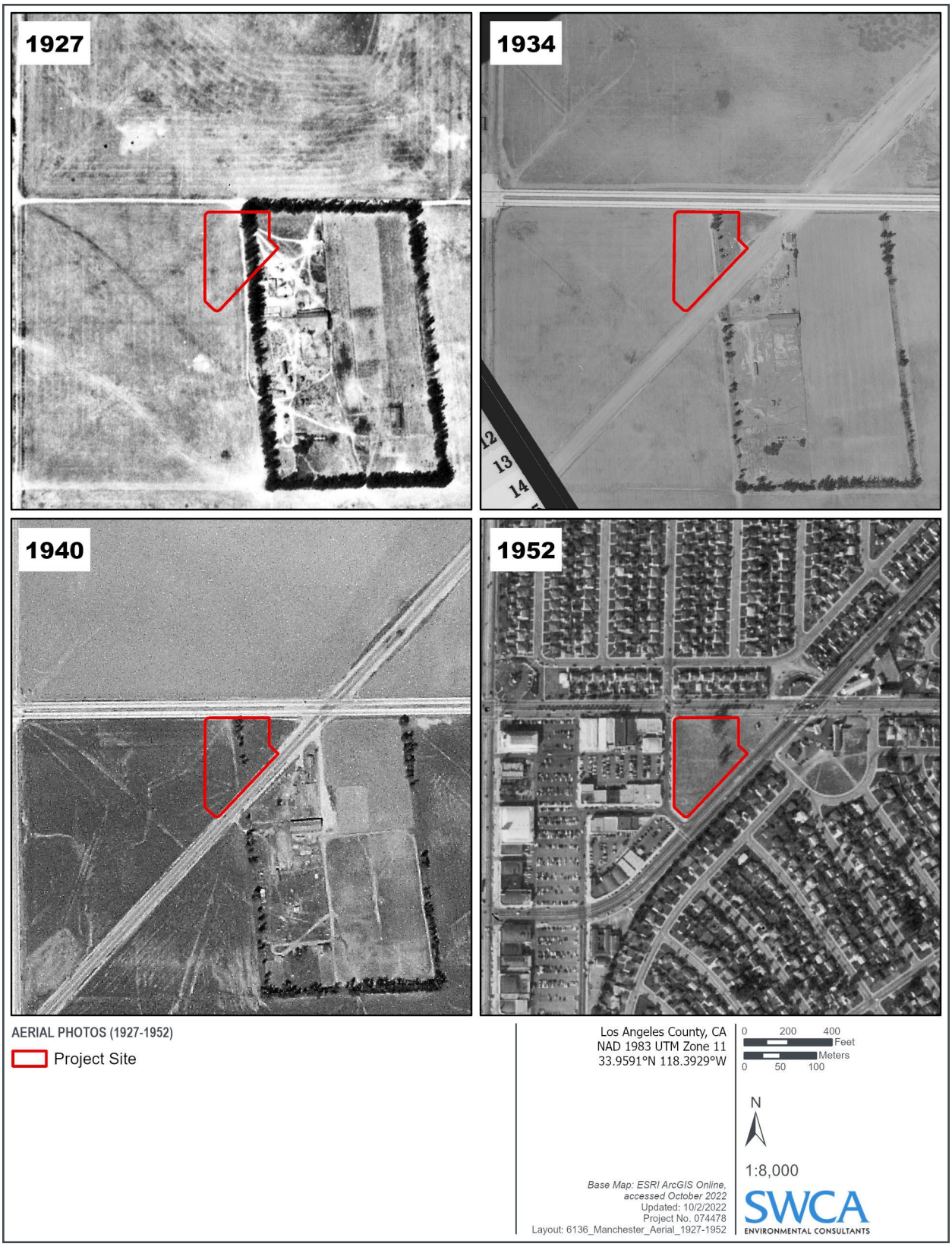


Figure A-7. Project site plotted on aerial photographs from 1927–1952. The east-west road through the center of the frame is Manchester Avenue. La Tijera Boulevard is visible beginning in 1934.

ATTACHMENT B

South Central Coastal Information Center
Records Search Results

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South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

9/30/2022 Records Search File No.: 24017.10201

David Sayre
SWCA Environmental Consultants
51 W. Dayton Street
Pasadena, CA 91105

Re: Record Search Results for the Manchester Mixed Use Development Project (Project No. 74478)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area(s) referenced above, located on the Venice, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of archaeological resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ custom GIS maps ☒ shape files ☐ hand drawn maps

Archaeological resources within project area: 0	None
Archaeological resources within ½-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Reports within project area: 1	LA-05564
Reports within ½-mile radius: 16	SEE ATTACHED LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:	☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338		
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Isabela Kott
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Enclosures:

(X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 18 shapes

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 1 lines

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 17 lines

(X) Report Copies – (list) 58 pages

(X) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (2012) – 1 line

(X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page

Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK or SINGLE PROJECT Records Searches IF YOU HAVE A GIS PERSON ON STAFF ONLY!!

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.
WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY IS NOT DIGITAL AND THESE INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT APPLY.

Some of you have a fully digital operation and have GIS staff on board who can process a fully digital deliverable from the Information Center. IF you can accept shape file data and do not require a custom map made for you by the SCCIC, and you are willing to sort the data we provide to you then these instructions are for you. Read further to be sure. You may have only one project at this time or some of you have a lot of different search locations that can be processed all at once. This may save you a lot of time getting results back and if we process your jobs in bulk, and you may enjoy significant cost savings as well. If you need individual invoice or summaries for each search location, then bulk processing is not for you and you need to submit a data request form for each search location.

Bulk processing will work for you if you have a GIS person on staff who can sort bulk data for you and make you any necessary project maps. This type of job can have as many job locations as you want but the point is that we will do them in bulk – at the same time - not one at a time. We send all the bulk data back to you and you sort it. This will work if you need searches in LA, Orange, or Ventura AND if they all have the same search radius and if all the other search criteria is the same– no exceptions. This will not work for San Bernardino County because we are not fully digital for San Bernardino County. You must submit all your shape files for each location at the same time and this will count as one search. If you have some that need a different radius, or different search criteria, then you should submit that job separately with its own set of instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BULK PROCESSING:

Please send in your requests via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required.

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.
http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf

DELIVERABLES:

1. A copy of the Built Environment Resources Directory or BERD for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, or San Bernardino County can now be found at the OHP Website for you to do your own research. This replaces the old Historic Properties Directory or HPD. We will not be searching this for you at this time but you can search it while you are waiting for our results to save time.

   You will only get shapefiles back, which means that you will have to make your own maps for each project location. WARNING! If you don't request the shape files, you won't be able to tell which reports are in the project area or the search radius. Please note that you are charged for

each map feature even if you opt out of receiving shape files. You cannot get secondary products such as bibliographies or pdfs of records in the project area or search radius if you don't pay for the primary products (shape files) as this is the scaffolding upon which the secondary products are derived. If you do not understand the digital fee structure, ask before we process your request and send you data. You can find the digital fee structure on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab. In order to keep costs down, you must be willing to make adjustments to the search radius or what you are expecting to receive as part of the search. Remember that some areas are loaded with data and others are sparse – our fees will reflect that.

2. You will get a bulk processed bibliographies for resources and reports as selected; you will not get individual bibliographies for each project location.

3. You will get pdfs of resources and reports if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.

4. You will get one invoice for the bulk data processing. We can't bill this as individual jobs on separate invoices for you. If there are multiple project names, we are willing to reference all the job names on the invoice if needed. If there a lot of job id's we may ask you to send them in an email so that we can copy and paste it into the invoice details. If you need to bill your clients for the data, you can refer to our fee schedule on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab and apply the fees accordingly.

5. We will be billing you at the staff rate of $150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the CHRIS Fee Structure. ($12 per GIS shape file; 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line; quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads). Discounts offered early on in our Covid-19 response will no longer be offered on any records searched submitted after October 5th, 2020.

6. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.

I may not have been able to cover every possible contingency in this set of instructions and will update it if necessary. You can email me with questions at sccic@fullerton.edu

Thank you,

Stacy St. James
South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

ATTACHMENT C

Sacred Lands File Search Results

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

September 15, 2022

Ashley Munoz
Eyestone Environmental

Via Email to: l.rodriguez@eyestoneEIR.com

Re: 6136 W. Manchester Boulevard Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Munoz:

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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
9/15/2022

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

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

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla, Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla, Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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 6136 W. Manchester Boulevard Project, Los Angeles County.