# Tribal Cultural Resource Assessment

# APPENDIX I-1

# ETHNOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE KEYES PORSCHE WOODLAND HILLS GEN 5 PROJECT

# CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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## FIGURES



## APPENDICES

# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On September 12, 2019, Envicom Corporation completed an ethnographic assessment [also referred to as a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) Assessment] for the Keyes Porsche Woodland Hills Gen 5 project (Project), located in the Woodland Hills Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles (City), California. A separate technical report evaluated cultural and paleontological resources for the Project Site located on three lots encompassing 2.78 acres (121,154 square feet) (Project Site or Project Property) located at 20539-20625 Ventura Boulevard. The purpose of this assessment is to address possible impacts to TCRs, as required by Assembly Bill-52 (AB-52) and under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The findings of the ethnographic assessment were negative for prehistoric cultural resources or TCRs within the Project Site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) results indicated that the Project Site is located in an area that is not considered sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. A review of historic and ethnographic documents, historic maps, and a site visit were also conducted, which confirmed that no TCRs could be identified within the Project Site.

The NAHC also included a list of Tribal Groups that have a cultural association with the geographic area surrounding and including the Project Site. As per AB-52, the Lead Agency is the appropriate entity to further consult with the listed Tribal Groups, however, the findings of this Ethnographic Assessment will be made available to the Lead Agency for reference, as well as for the project planning team.

# 1.0 PROJECT SUMMARY AND SCOPE OF STUDY

On September 12, 2019, Envicom Corporation completed an ethnographic, or Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR), Assessment for the proposed Keyes Porsche Woodland Hills Gen 5 project (Project), which will be located in the Woodland Hills Community Plan area of the City, California, for purposes of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance. The Project consists of the demolition of approximately 49,920[1] square feet (SF) of existing non-historic buildings, structures, and associated improvements for the construction, use, and maintenance of an new automobile dealership (including the sale of new and used automobiles and incidental automobile service/repair), comprised of a new, 2-story (plus roof deck), maximum 38'6" (50-feet to top of elevator), high commercial building totaling 141,160 SF of gross building area and associated automobile parking, landscaping, signage, and exterior display/security lighting.[2]

The purpose of the TCR assessment was to determine if the Project would have negative impacts to known TCRs within or adjacent to the Project Site. This assessment was completed in part to meet the obligations of the Project toward complying with CEQA and to assist the Department of City Planning (DCP, or Lead Agency) for the City of Los Angeles with their compliance obligations under Assembly Bill (AB)-52.

A cultural resource is often defined as a building, structure, object, or archaeological site older than 50-years in age and can include historic or prehistoric locations of human habitation. However, the definition of TCRs is much broader, and can include geological landforms (such as specific mountains), environmental landmarks (such as hot springs), or the locations of oral history events or areas of importance (such as the oral-history location of an important Native American battle). Further, by definition under AB-52, any prehistoric or historic Native American cultural resource found to be, or recommended as, significant and/or eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), is automatically considered a TCR for management and planning purposes. AB-52 language also provides more definition of cultural resources that are automatically considered TCRs, which includes prehistoric or historic Native American cemeteries, village sites, or religious sites.

As part of the TCR assessment, a cultural resource record search was completed by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a Native American cultural resource record search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a detailed examination of ethnographic and early historic era documents that reference Native American culture and history for the Project area. The purpose of the record searches is to identify previously discovered TCRs recorded within the Project Site and vicinity, to provide prehistoric and ethnographic TCR context for the Project, and to assess the overall prehistoric and ethnographic sensitivity of the Project region. The purpose of the ethnographic documents review is to determine whether primary or secondary documents, manuscripts, photographs, or other types of written material exist and demonstrate that TCRs have been or are likely to be located within or adjacent to the Project Site.

This report summarizes the results of the SCCIC record search, the NAHC record search, any information supplied by Native American Tribal Group representatives, and the regional context documents research. This report also catalogues all correspondence between the DCP and Tribal Group representatives to date to demonstrate DCP's compliance toward meeting AB-52 and CEQA requirements for the Project (which is negative at the time of writing). Finally, this report summarizes the information related to TCR findings within and in the vicinity of the Project Site, and presents recommendations to be implemented during Project development.

[1] The Building Permit issued in 2003 is for a building with 30,942 SF of Floor Area, and the Certificate of Occupancy issued in 2004 lists a total building area of 49,920 SF (384'x130').

[2] Dennis Flynn Architects, Proposed Site Plan Sheet A1.1, dated 08/29/2019.

# 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The environmental setting provides a basic physical context for the Project Site, through locational information, geological and natural setting information (both current and historic), and prehistoric and historic information about the Project Site and the surrounding region (CA SHPO 1990). In this case, the Project Site is located within the San Fernando Valley ("Valley"), which will be considered the Project Site "region" for developing environmental context.

## 2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Site, shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**, consists of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 216-033-031, 2166-033-032, and 2166-033-033 and is fully contained on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Canoga Park topographic quadrangle (quad). As shown in Figure 1, the Project Site is surrounded by a larger 0.25-mile Study Area considered in this TCR Assessment. The general location of the Project Site is as follows:

**Latitude – 34°10'4.37"North**
**Longitude – 118°34'54.03"West**
**Township – 2 North**
**Range – 16 West**
**USGS Quad – Canoga Park, CA**

The Keyes Porsche Project Site is located north side of Ventura Boulevard between De Soto and Winnetka Avenues in the Woodland Hills Community Plan area of the City.

## 2.2 GEOLOGIC SETTING

Regionally, the Project Site is within the part of the Valley underlain by alluvial materials deposited by flood events from the surrounding California Transverse Ranges, which are comprised of generally east-west trending mountains and valleys created by north-south compressive deformation linked to the movement of the San Andreas Fault and the motion of the Pacific Plates. The mountains and hills of the Transverse Ranges include a mix of volcanic bedrock and marine sandstone layers. The San Fernando Valley itself mostly consists of older and newer alluvial material, which date from the Pleistocene (2.5 million to 11,000 years ago) through the modern Holocene, and which are loosely sorted. Such material is prone to sliding and movement in the foothill areas, especially during erosion events, such as during wet years after a brush fire. The Project Site is located just north of the Transverse Ranges, with the Santa Monica Mountains located to the south, the closest of the mountainous regions to the Project Site.

Below the upper alluvial layers are deeper sandstone formations of the Fernando, Sespe, Monterey, Topanga, and Puente formations. Most of these formations date to the Miocene (23 million to 5 million years ago). This material, though still prone to slippage, is more sorted and compacted. Multiple fault lines run through the San Fernando Valley and the surrounding mountains, which contribute to earthquakes of various magnitude. Also of note are pools of asphaltum (naturally-occurring asphalt) that can be found throughout the Puente Formation. During the Pleistocene, such pools, including the La Brea Tar Pits, trapped numerous savannah animals and birds, providing important fossils for paleontological research (Yerkes 1965).

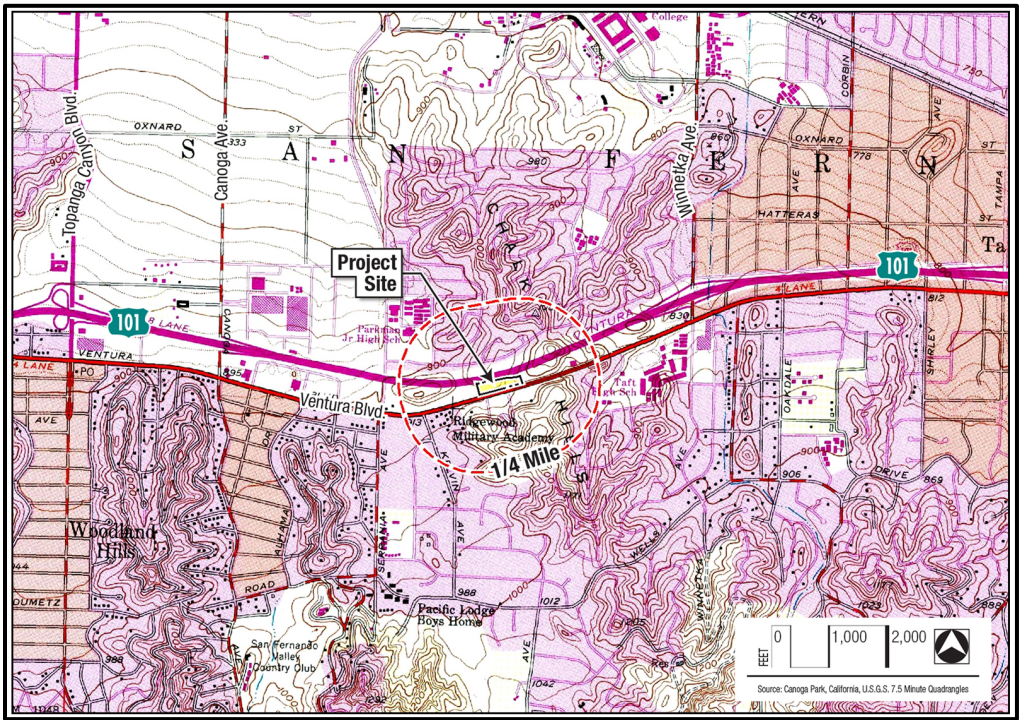


***Figure 1: Project Site location in the City of Los Angeles, California, also showing the 0.25-mile study area.***

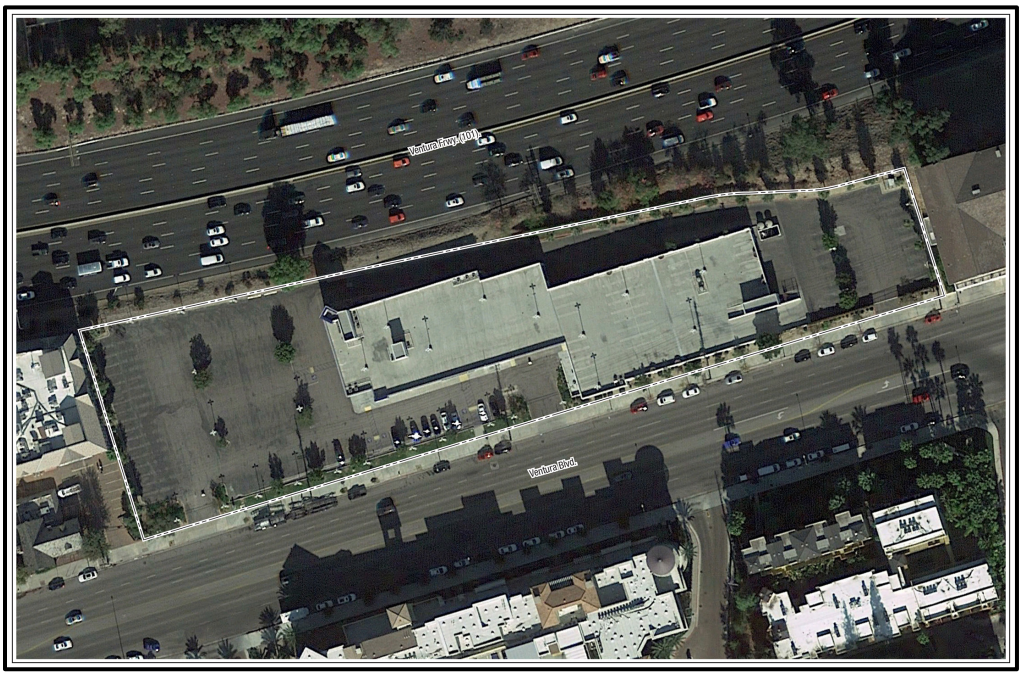


***Figure 2: Aerial view of the Project Site location in the City of Los Angeles, California.***

The Project Site has been previously graded, developed, and paved. As part of geotechnical investigations performed for the Project, exploratory borings were drilled and reached a maximum depth of 51 ½ feet. Fill materials, underlain by native soils, were encountered in some exploratory excavations to depths still being determined by laboratory testing. (Giles Engineering, 2019).. These results indicate the presence of a variable amount of fill and alluvial material across much of the Project Site. The original landscape, therefore, no longer exists within or adjacent to the Project Site. Many types of TCRs include natural landscape features, such as the mountains or springs, such resources that once existed within or near the Project Site have been modified or removed through the urbanization of Los Angeles, as demonstrated by the channelization of most rivers that once flowed through the Valley.

## 2.3 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The Project Site is located in a completely urban environment. The Project Site contains a pervious Keyes Woodland Hills auto dealership with parking on each side of the main buildings (**Figure 3**). There are trees and vegetation in front and behind the dealership in small areas carved out for soil and floral plantings (**Figure 4**). Pavement for surface parking makes up the rest of the Project Site (**Figure 5**).


***Figure 3: The front of the pervious dealership.***

*Figure 4: A side view pervious dealership with the parking lot.*

*Figure 5: The back view of the pervious dealership with the trees and vegetation.*

## 2.4 CULTURAL SETTING

This section provides the historic, ethnographic, and archaeological Native American context for the Project, as well as the results of the literature review of documents that focus on the prehistoric and ethnographic history of the Valley. Ethnography refers to the scientific description of the customs of individual peoples and cultures. Prehistoric context comes primarily from past archaeological research, though ethnographic accounts are frequently used for later time periods, especially after the first contact between Native Americans and European groups. Historic cultural context comes from a number of written documents, including both primary (original) documents and secondary (books, manuscripts, and articles) documents. Photographs and artwork also provide cultural setting information. Both can be original images of subjects or landscapes within their original context, or representational images recreated at a later time.

Finally, other than providing a Native American historic and ethnographic context for the Project, the purpose of the cultural setting section is to present any specific locations, events, individuals, or other information that may be important for identifying existing TCRs within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site, or for the sensitivity of encountering TCRs during construction.

### 2.4.1 PREHISTORIC CULTURAL SETTING

As previously described, the Project Site is located within the Valley, a subset of the Southern California geographic region. The prehistoric archaeological literature for Southern California contains many temporal chronologies that attempt to differentiate prehistoric time periods using defining characteristics related to artifact types, subsistence, trade, habitation, or culture. Examples of different chronologies can be found in Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Glassow (1996), Moratto (2004), and Arnold and Graesch (2004:4). Erlandson et al. (2008:18) provides an excellent summary of seven past attempts to create time period chronologies for the Channel Island Region, which often includes the Los Angeles coastal area (2008:18). For this report, the Project Site will be examined as part of the Southern Coastal Region and will follow the Glassow et al. (2007) time period chronology as this approach is more refined with temporal divisions and incorporates more recent research and interpretation into period development.

***Paleo-Indian Period (11,000 B.C. – 9000 B.C.)***

Paleo-Indian Period sites are the least common archaeological sites related to Native American occupation in California. Low numbers of Paleo-Indian sites come from smaller prehistoric population numbers during this time period, highly mobile populations that did not produce stable settlement sites, and drastic changes in the California shoreline from a rise in ocean levels, which has resulted in most coastal paleo sites being under water today. Often, the Paleo-Indian history of a region, such as the Southern Coastal Region, is built on inferences from the few known Paleo-Indian sites in the larger Southern California region.

Early coastal people probably concentrated on the exploitation of hunting both terrestrial and marine resources (Gamble 2008). They most likely followed a hunter-gatherer way of life that utilized a wide spectrum of accessible food sources. Moratto (2004) suggests that there is some incidental evidence that humans may have been in the coastal region of California much earlier than 11,000 B.C., however clear evidence for this conclusion remains elusive (Ciolek-Torrello et al. 2006).

The potentially oldest known human remains found in North America are the *Arlington Springs Man,* uncovered by Phil C. Orr in 1959-1960 on Santa Rosa Island. Recent Radiocarbon Dating ("Carbon-14") analysis undertaken by Dr. John Johnson of the Santa Barbara Natural History Museum revealed that the remains are from roughly 11,000 years B.P. (before present) (2015) (Johnson et al. 2002). The discovery of such ancient Native American remains on Santa Rosa Island demonstrates that the earliest Paleo-Indians had watercraft capable of crossing the Santa Barbara Channel, and lends credence as well to a "coastal

migration/ kelp highway" theory for the peopling of the Americas, using boats to travel south from Siberia and Alaska (Erlandson 2007).

Native Americans of this time would have been highly mobile, with limited trade between groups. Small, family-centered groups may have come together as bands during certain annual meetings, linked with seasonality, however, such sedentary living was an exception in their wide-ranging yearly movement cycle. A warming trend toward the end of the Paleo-Indian period led to distinct changes in available food sources. Herds of large mammals were replaced by small to medium-sized mammals, which in turn led to changes in lifestyle for the earliest of California's Native American groups.

***Archaic Period (9000 B.C. to 7000 B.C.)***

The Archaic Period for Southern California has been re-interpreted and refined often over the last fifty years. Some original chronology models extended this period to include almost the entire time between the migration of the Paleo-Indians and the formation of larger Native American settlements that occurred in late prehistoric times. The original Archaic Period has recently been refined and is now believed to include a number of distinct periods. This report uses the more recent interpretation of the *Archaic Period*, as the two thousand years after the transition away from a predominant hunting lifestyle to a less mobile hunting and gathering lifestyle by coastal Native Americans (Glassow et al. 2007).

Changes during the Archaic Period are considered to be a response to changes in the climate and environment at the end of the Paleo-Indian period. The hunting and gathering lifestyle of Archaic Period people is characterized by a wide array of bifaces, choppers, scrapers, and other tools associated with a high-mobility strategy to exploit a wider range or regional resources. This period is poorly represented in the Los Angeles Basin with few sites identified within this time period located in the region (Ciolek-Torrello et al. 2006). Many authors, therefore, begin the prehistoric chronology of the Southern Coastal Region at the end of this period, even though Native Americans most likely occupied the area from the earliest times.

***Milling Stone Period (7000 B.C. to 5000 B.C.)***

The prehistoric chronology after 7000 B.C. is divided into several distinct periods, as outlined by Glassow et al. (2007), and based on archaeological sites with known Carbon-14 dates. Earlier authors used different period indicators, or have different starting or ending dates than those presented below; however, for the purpose of this study, Glassow et al. represents the most recent, widely referenced chronology.

The Milling Stone Period is characterized by small, mobile Native American groups with a general shift in diet to the primary collecting of plant materials, accompanied by a dependence on groundstone implements associated with the grinding of seeds (Glassow et al. 2007). Later periods saw a decrease in mobility and an increase in core group size, as dependence on seed-bearing plant materials intensified. These groups appear to have relied on a seasonal shifting of settlement, which included travels to and between inland and coastal residential bases.

Archaeological sites of this time period are characterized by abundant groundstone tools, especially manos (handstones, mullers) and metates (milling stones, slabs) (Glassow et al. 2007:192-203). Cultural sites often have thick midden deposits (soil build up over time from the activities of a habitation), cooking features, and long-term habitation of re-used locations within the yearly settlement cycle. Flaked tools are made of cherts, quartzite, basalt, and other lithic materials. Most archaeological sites from this time period have been identified on the coast, but near-coastal inland sites have also been recorded. Residue and wear on groundstone tools indicate the milling of plant seeds and possibly hard nuts. Middens (refuse dumps)

contain shellfish, some fish bones, and fragmented larger mammal bones, such as deer. *Olivella* shell beads appear at this time, indicating the beginnings of regional trade.

***Middle Period (5000 B.C. to 2000 B.C.)***

Cultural sites identified as being within the Middle Period are characterized by changes in the size and shape of metates and manos, and the introduction of mortars and pestles. Mortars and pestles are primarily used to reduce harder or larger seed materials, such as acorns, into a processed food source. These changes signify a greater reliance on large seed food sources in the diet. The use of the acorn as a diet staple provided a high-calorie and storable food source, which in turn is believed to have allowed for greater population sedentism, and higher levels of social organization. Protein quantity in the diet did not change, however, the number and types of projectile points increased during this time. Projectile points included large side-notched, stemmed, and leaf-shaped forms; used for spears and atlatl darts.

Specialized sites during the Middle Period included temporary camps, single primary-focus activity areas, such as quarries, and long-term settlement locations. Regional trade, primarily between the mainland and the Channel Islands, took place with large numbers of diverse ornaments and shell beads found in mortuary settings dating to the period. Characteristic burial practices include fully flexed burials placed face-down or face-up and oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968). Red ochre (a red-colored pigment) was commonly used, and internments sometimes were placed beneath cairns or broken artifacts. These later changes are thought to indicate an increase in social status differential and access to trade goods.

***Transition Period (2000 B.C. to A.D. 1)***

The Transition Period indicated an intensification of prehistoric fishing and sea mammal hunting, with a reduction in shellfish utilization and an increase in regional trade networks (Glassow et al. 2007:200-203). Several new artifacts appear in cultural sites of this period, including net weights, circular fishhooks, asphaltum-use, and the shift from the use of atlatl darts to arrow points. Subsistence is characterized by an increased emphasis on acorns, as well as local intensification of plant and small mammal food sources.

At this time, sedentism and long-term occupation of sites increased, accompanied by more elaborate social practices and formal cemeteries. Ritual burial objects become common and mortuary practices suggest an increase in social wealth and status.

***Late Period (A.D. 1 – A.D. 1000)***

Coastal habitation sites appear to have had relatively dense populations by the end of the Middle Period, as well as an exchange relationship between the occupied coastal islands, the mainland coast, and interior regions that expanded during the *Late Period* (Glassow et al. 2007:203-205). Glassow et al. (Ibid.:203-205) note that certain trends continued during the Late Period, including substantial midden deposits, defined cemetery use, and the first evidence of true bow and arrow use. Overall, the variety and complexity of material culture increased during this period, demonstrated by more diverse classes of artifacts. Glassow et al. (2007:204) summarize this period as:

> "The period between A.D. 1 to 1000 was one of significant changes in technology, society, and economy. It is a period in which regional populations apparently grew to much higher levels and several important steps were taken along the road to increasing social and economic complexity."

Small, finely knapped projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, point to an increased utilization of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl and dart for hunting. Mortuary practices, including cremation and interment, were more elaborate than in preceding periods, and some burials contain

abundant grave goods. Seagoing vessels were introduced and plank canoes allowed Native Americans the ability to hunt deep-sea fish, such as tuna and swordfish (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:169-203). As Glassow et al. (2007:211) state "…by the time of European contact, the Chumash and their coastal Tongva neighbors had hereditary political offices and a social elite, different sorts of regional organizations, and a well-developed shell bead currency that facilitated inter-village and cross-channel commerce."

The prehistoric Late Period also saw the production of many beautiful and complex objects of utility, art, and decoration. These artifacts include steatite cooking vessels and containers, steatite arrow shaft straighteners, perforated stones, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from bone, stone, and shell, including drilled whole *Chione* (Venus clam) and drilled abalone. During this period, an increase in population size was accompanied by the establishment of larger, more permanent villages with greater numbers of inhabitants (Wallace 1955:223).

***Contact Period/Ethnographic Period (A.D. 1000 – Missionization)***

The period after A.D. 1,000 marks the Ethnographic Period of Native American history in Southern California, when the material culture and social organizations later observed by the Spanish explorers were being developed. The dominant ethnographic group in the Project region was the Tataviam (also known as the Fernandeño) people and the Tongva (also known as the Gabrieleño) people. The Tongva people of the Los Angeles basin and San Fernando Valley area historically occupied land bordered to the west by the Chumash people, and to the north by the Tataviam. Due to limitations of the historic and ethnographic literature, exact borders between the three groups is less a solid boundary line and more a general transition zone between the different peoples.

The period from A.D. 1,000 for roughly the next 300-years represented a time of cultural change for Southern California Native Americans, with several researchers pointing to changes in water temperature, climate change, and drought as prominent factors in social and material cultural changes from the Late Prehistoric Period to the Ethnographic Period. However, whether these changes were gradual or punctuated is still debated (Glassow et al. 2007:205).

The wealth of resources of the Pacific Coast allowed the Tongva people to occupy a number of large village areas, as well as to retain a population density greater than other Native American groups in California. Abundance of resources often allows societies that concentrate on hunting and gathering the ability to create complex social, political, and economic structures. Craft specialization did expand during this period, with specialized regional workshops, specialized tools, shell money introduction, and an expanded trade network. Craft specialization centered on the production of shell beads, both for adornment and for currency, lithic micro blades, deer bone tools, basket production and basket asphalting. Current research points to a time of change for the Tongva people, with social reorganization, and fluctuations in subsistence models (Glassow et al. 2007:206-208).

The archaeological and ethnographic literature suggests that Tataviam populations farther into the interior of the San Fernando Valley were not as dense as was found along the coast or on the Channel Islands. The relationship between the less chronicled interior areas and the coastal region is a current major research question in Southern California archaeology; with different models of seasonal migration between the coast and the inland areas being proposed. It is known that exchange with coastal villages and inter-village social and political ties based on marriage occurred, however the question remains whether actual movement of people occurred between the inland areas and the coast, or whether the extensive trade network of the Tongva, Tataviam, and Chumash peoples was mostly providing subsistence goods during seasonal scarcity (Glassow et al. 2007:208-210). Glassow et al. (2007:2009) summarize that the lack of data from inland

sites does not provide answers as to the actual level of social complexity found historically at inland villages, nor what patterns of sedentism and regional trade were followed.

### 2.4.2 HISTORIC CULTURAL SETTING

As previously noted, prehistoric context for the Project Site is based on archaeological data primarily, though the later Ethnographic period utilizes the accounts of Europeans visiting the San Fernando Valley and Los Angeles Basin to aid in describing the history and ethnography of the Native American's present in those areas. European history that describes the Project area is based primarily on historic documents, photographs, and built environment (standing structure) information. Archaeological data plays a much smaller role in building a European Historic Context for a project. This section provides a historic context for the Project Site during the European development of the San Fernando Valley.

***European Historic Period (A.D. 1542 – 1894)***

The earliest Spanish explorers of the California coast included Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542, Pedro de Unamuno in 1587, Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño in 1595, Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602, and Gaspar de Portolá in 1769 (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984: 251-258). These early expeditions were transient in nature, and rarely impacted the areas traveled through except as a novelty.

When the Spanish first came to the Los Angeles Basin, they encountered a region already long-settled by the Tongva (Gabrieleño) and Tataviam (Fernandeño) People. The Tongva had large villages with extensive craft specialization and wealth. Highly skilled artisans specialized in certain craft trades, such as stone bowl making or canoe building (Heizer and Whipple 1971: 355-357). The Tongva and their Chumash neighbors represented the most heavily populated Native American groups in California at the time of contact (Moratto 1984: 117-118). Less is known about the interaction of the Spanish with the more northern Tataviam people, as the Spanish mostly stayed closer to the Pacific.

Starting in 1769, the Spanish government began establishing religious missions along the coast of California, as well as presidios (fortified settlements), and pueblos (ranch houses), to advance the colonization of the California region. The Spanish Government established missions to act as outposts on the California frontier and to educate and convert Native Americans to Christianity. Missions also periodically housed Spanish soldiers. Under the leadership of the Franciscan Father Junipero Serra, a total of 21 coastal missions were built, between 1769 and 1823 (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:251-270).

A 1769 expedition led by Gaspar de Portola, searching for a route from the missions of Baja California to Monterey Bay, was the earliest European to enter the Los Angeles area. Two years later, in 1771, Spanish missionaries established the first European settlement in the Los Angeles area – the San Gabriel Mission Archangel on the banks of the Rio Hondo, within the Whittier Narrows area. San Gabriel was the fourth mission established in Alta California. The newcomers built a chapel, dormitories and barracks buildings surrounded by stockade. Zanjas, or ditches, were built to tap the nearby river to irrigate fields; the nearest being just west of Los Angeles Street, about five blocks west of the Project Site. Corn and beans were the major crops, but grapes and other fruits were also grown. Cattle, horses, sheep, and other livestock were kept, grazing in the nearby Puente Hills. The fathers were successful at converting to Catholicism, and several dozen Native American families took up residence near the compound (Smith et al. 2010: 27-28; State of California 1982:4-6; and Miller: 1991:17-27).

Early on, missionaries encouraged Native Americans to abandon their ancestral homes and move to the missions as converts. However, as stated by Hurtado (1988:197-198), "Indian neophytes formed a labor pool for the missions, which were the primary economic institutions in the (Spanish) colony; but they died

at a rapid rate, thus requiring the Franciscans to recruit new converts from the interior valley." The high loss of life from the mission experience led to most Native Americans eventually being "missionized," or forced from their village to live on local mission lands. In the Project area, Tongva and Tataviam people were forced to move to either the San Fernando Mission (established in 1798 in the San Fernando Valley) or to the San Gabriel Mission (founded in 1771 in San Gabriel, California) (McCall and Perry 1990:13-17). Often, villages located equally between missions would have individuals resettle at different villages, suggesting resettlement may have had a lineage or family basis.

Missionization destroyed the traditional social subsistence system, disrupted regional trade networks, and transformed the Native American material culture into a mixture of surviving ethnographic artifacts and European goods. Disease, the loss of a lifestyle that had been adapted to the California environment for generations, and the predation of the Spanish all led to a rapid decline in Native American population numbers (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:258-270, and Erlandson et. al. 2008:25).

Under the Spanish, the King made only a few land grants in the Los Angeles region. In addition to the large tracts granted to Mission San Gabriel, Rancho Los Nietos was awarded to Corporal Manuel Nieto in 1784. The rancho, which incorporated approximately 160,000 acres, included significant portions of what is now Los Angeles and Orange Counties. The current cities of Whittier, Fullerton, Buena Park, Huntington Beach, Long Beach and Lakewood are located within the rancho boundaries. The Nietos family retained control of massive estate well into the Mexican Era. In 1834, the family requested, and was granted, the division of the property into six separate ranchos, which was redistributed to Corporal Nieto's heirs (State of California 1982:5). The San Fernando Valley fell mostly under the San Fernando Mission land grant.

When Mexico won independence from Spain in 1822 the political system in California changed dramatically. The missions and the mission lands were secularized in 1834, with the lands dispersed to individuals loyal to the new Mexican government. These land grants, both the original Spanish crown grants and the Mexican national grants, were primarily used as cattle and sheep ranches, which dominated most of Southern California (including the Project area) up through the early 1900s (McCall and Perry 1990, Maulhardt 2010, Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:270-278, and Erlandson 2008:105). The San Fernando Mission lands were incorporated into a large land grant sold to Eulogio de Celis in 1846.

Mexican land grants were awarded to soldiers, friends, and relatives of Spanish governors who ruled California between 1823 and 1846. The 1840s saw a significant increase in land grants given by the Mexican government. With the continuing influx of immigrants, particularly Americans, the threat of invasion by the United States (U.S.) was very real. Land grants were seen as a way to develop the state and discourage an assault by the U.S. Foreigners could acquire property but first had to become Mexican citizens. Many Americans were able to secure significant holdings throughout the state. By the mid-1840s there were over a dozen ranchos located in the Los Angeles Basin region.

The Mexican Revolution and the later dismantling of the mission system led to great disruptions in the lives of the remaining Native Americans, as mission lands were incorporated into the rancho system. Tensions between Native Americans and Mexican settlers and soldiers led to a number of Native American revolts; all of which were short-lived. Guerrilla warfare and raiding by displaced Native Americans continued throughout the Mexican period, and into the later U.S. territorial period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:270-278).

During the Mexican-American War, the territory known in Mexico as Alta California officially became a U.S. territory with the signing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. At the same time, the U.S. government began a decades-long process of determining the fate of the original

Mexican land grants in California, several of which were located within the Conejo Valley. This process left ownership of many parcels and ranches in question for long periods of time. These land grants changed hands several times, especially after Mexican independence, until land ownership legal issues were finally settled in the 1870s. After this time, the original Spanish-heritage families began selling off smaller parcels to American investors, which expanded the ranching of cattle and sheep in the area (Maulhardt 2010:7-8).

From 1848 to 1900, California Native Americans were reduced in number from 150,000 to 20,000; most of this decline came from the continued marginalization of Native Americans into the worst land and lowest economic positions in the new state. Other factors were abuse by the European settlers, disease, and the impacts of government laws and policies that did not favor native populations (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:296-297). Robert F. Heizer (1974), an American anthropologist, has collected numerous documents from 1847 through 1865 chronicling many of the injustices done upon the Native Americans of California, including within the Los Angeles Area. His collection provides a broad account of the poor treatment of California's earliest occupants under U.S. ownership of the land.

***Development of the Project Site (1928 – Present)***

The Project Site is located in the Woodland Hills Community Plan area of the City. Woodland Hills was established by Victor Girard Kleinberger in the 1920s, and was originally named Girard after Victor Girard, but in 1941 the City Commission changed the name (Wanamaker 2011:73).

Victor Girard created the City of Girard to be similar to a Turkish city, wanting to get rich off of the people who would buy the land. Girard planted around 118,000 trees to make the city more livable. At the end of the 1920s, Girard was faced with multiple lawsuits, and when the stock market crashed, he moved to a different place, leaving the neighborhood behind. The people that stayed in "Girard" and made it through the Great Depression renamed the city to Woodland Hills. (Wanamaker 2011:73-75).

The Project Site is located along the north side of Ventura Boulevard between De Soto and Winnetka Avenues. In 1928 the Project Site was an orchard. By 1956, the Project Site had been cleared of orchard trees, but remained vacant until approximately 1975, when the westernmost portion of the property was developed with a restaurant and parking lot. By 1989, the restaurant was demolished and cleared, leaving the entire subject property vacant. During this time, the surrounding region was mostly agricultural until the 1950s, with urban development filling in the landscape, until the current conditions of 100% urbanization were reached.

The subject property remained vacant until 2002, when the land was bought and developed in to the current auto dealership. The Project Site was leased for a Miller Nissan dealership from 2002 to 2007. In 2007 is when Keyes Motors took over the lease and control of the Nissan dealership. The Project Site has been vacated since June 2018 (Bureau Veritas North America, Inc. 2011).

# 3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

This section includes the relevant regulatory context for the ethnographic assessment.

***California Environmental Quality Act [Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 21000 – 21189)] and Guidelines [California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000 – 15387]***

Cultural resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is an inventory of the State's historical resources. Criteria have been developed for determining whether a property is significant enough to be placed on the CRHR, and therefore, evaluating whether a cultural resource is or can be considered significant for the purposes of CEQA (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1).

The CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a)(3), require that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. It defines historical resources as "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

The California Register includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest that are not federally-recognized. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may also be eligible for listing in the CRHR, and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC Section 21084.1).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources. CEQA rules of determining significance closely follow the criteria outlined by the NRHP, but have been modified for state use to include a range of historical resources which better reflect the history of California (CCR Section 4852). The similarity between the two criteria allows for a known cultural resource to easily be evaluated for both registers at the same time. Often, therefore, a cultural resource narrative provides enough information to justify a suggested evaluation for the resource under both laws and a recommendation of significance under both criteria.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a)(3), a cultural resource must meet one of the four following criteria to be included or eligible for the CRHR:

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

The criteria for inclusion on the CRHR closely follow the federal criteria for inclusion on the NRHP, as outlined under the National Historic Preservation Act. Projects with a joint National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/CEQA component often evaluate a cultural resource for both listings simultaneously. It is important to note that a cultural resource is significant under CEQA if it is determined to be *eligible* for listing on the CRHR, not that it *has to be* listed on the CRHR. The formal listing process is a potentially time-consuming and lengthy procedure that often is never completed, and the determination of *eligibility* for the CRHR provides a cultural resource equal status and protection under CEQA to that of formally listed cultural resources.

It should also be noted that, even though cultural resource consultants often are the first professionals to evaluate newly-discovered or re-examined cultural resources for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR, the lead agency for a project has the final determination of significance within the context of the project that is triggering the evaluation of eligibility. The lead agency can either concur with the recommendation of a cultural resource consultant, object to the recommendation, or determine that more work must be done by the project proponent.

Findings of eligibility are important for the ethnographic assessment of a project as prehistoric or ethnographic Native American cultural resources that have previously been found to be eligible for the CRHR under any criteria are automatically TCRs, as defined under AB-52 (see below). Such cultural resources would then become subject for consideration as both significant cultural resources and as TCRs for management and/or mitigation purposes.

***California Assembly Bill-52 (AB-52)***

AB-52 specifies that a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR, as defined, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment under CEQA. AB-52 outlines lead agency consultation with all California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project, defines what constitutes a TCR, provides examples of mitigation measures if a TCR will be impacted by a project, and explains how AB-52 consultation fits into the larger CEQA environmental review process.

AB-52 also designates significant Native American cultural resources (previously found eligible for the CRHR) as TCRs. The criteria of TCRs was clarified in June 2017, by the publication of a new AB-52 technical advisory, which links the definition of a TCR to the updated Public Resource Code, Section 21074 (2017:4-5). A resource is a TCR if it is either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a tribe that is listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the national or state register of historical resources, or listed in a local register of historic resources; or is a resource that the lead agency determines, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, is a tribal cultural resource. The specific language is as follows:

> "(a) "Tribal cultural resources" are either 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.

(b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

(c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "non-unique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a)."

*"(Added by Stats. 2014, Ch. 532, Sec. 4. Effective January 1, 2015.)"*

AB-52 also describes the process by which a lead agency communicates the planned undertaking of a project with Native American Tribal Group representatives that have a historic and cultural tie to the area of the proposed project. PRC Section 21080.3.1 states that:

"(a) The Legislature finds and declares that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources.

(b) Prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project, the lead agency shall begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if: (1) the California Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe, and (2) the California Native American tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification, and requests the consultation. When responding to the lead agency, the California Native American tribe shall designate a lead contact person. If the California Native American tribe does not designate a lead contact person, or designates multiple lead contact people, the lead agency shall defer to the individual listed on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004. For purposes of this section and Section 21080.3.2, "consultation" shall have the same meaning as provided in Section 65352.4 of the Government Code.

(c) To expedite the requirements of this section, the Native American Heritage Commission shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.

(d) Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

(e) The lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a California Native American tribe's request for consultation."

*"(Added by Stats. 2014, Ch. 532, Sec. 5. Effective January 1, 2015.)"*

The above section, therefore, identifies the two primary objectives of the AB-52 assessment process; determining whether Native American TCRs will be impacted by the project, and demonstrating that the process of project notification with potential interested Native American Tribal Group representatives, as outlined in AB-52, has been followed.

# 4.0 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORD SEARCHES

This section provides the findings of several record searches conducted as part of the ethnographic assessment. All record searches conducted for this study included the Project Site, plus the 0.25-mile radius around the referred to as the "study area" for tribal cultural resource context to develop a general understandings of resource sensitivity for Project. A 0.25-mile radius around the Project Site was determined to be appropriate for the Project due to the urban development of the site and vicinity, which reduces the expectation for intact tribal cultural resources, as well as due to the fact that impacts to tribal cultural resources are generally limited to the Project Site and immediate (i.e., adjacent) vicinity. An expanded record search would not produce a more representative understanding of non-built environmental (archaeological) tribal cultural resource sensitivity for the area. As previously stated, separate technical reports cover cultural (archaeological) resources for this Project.

## 4.1 RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

The following section provides the record search results conducted by the SCCIC and the NAHC.

### 4.1.1 SCCIC Record Search Findings

On August 26, 2019, Envicom contacted the SCCIC with a request to search their database for cultural resources located within the study area (defined earlier as the Project property, plus a 0.25-mile surrounding area) for regional cultural resource context (see **Figure 1**). The record search included a request for all complete site records for cultural resources as well as copies of any cultural resource technical reports that intersected with the Project area. Envicom also contacted the NAHC on August 26, 2019, with a similar record search request.

Envicom received the cultural resource records search results from the SCCIC on September 9, 2019. The SCCIC record search found no previously identified cultural resources located within the Project site or within the 0.25-mile study area. The summary of the SCCIC findings for the Project Site is as follows:

**Resources located within the Project Site:** None.

**Reports located within the Project Site:** One.

**LA-10208** *Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Metal Beam Guardrail (MBGR) Along Sections of Route 101 From Route 134 to the Ventura County Line.* Caltrans District 7, Los Angeles, California.

**Resources located outside the Project Site but within the 0.25-mile radius:**

The SCCIC identified no previously recorded cultural resources that are located within the 0.25-mile radius surrounding the Project Site.

**Reports located outside the Project Site but within the 0.25-mile radius:**

The SCCIC identified three previously published cultural resource reports involving parcels located within the 0.25-mile radius surrounding the Project Site. These technical studies all dealt with surveys, improvements, or beautification on the U.S. 101 Freeway. All technical reports provided by the SCCIC for the project study area are provided in **Appendix A** of this report. All correspondence with the SCCIC and NAHC are provided in **Appendix B** of this report.

Based on the information provided above, no eligible prehistoric or ethnographic Native American cultural resources were identified by the SCCIC within the Project Site or study area. Therefore, the SCCIC findings indicate that the Project is considered not sensitive for TCRs. This finding will be aggregated with the information from other record searches and from the documents review to produce an overall Project sensitivity for TCRs.

### 4.1.2 NAHC Record Search Findings

Envicom Corporation contacted the NAHC initially on August 26, 2019, with a letter request that they search their database for Native American cultural resources within the Project Site and within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Site. A response from the NAHC was received on September 9, 2019, which was negative for cultural resources within the Project Site. Envicom did not contact Native American groups provided by the NAHC, as communications with Tribal Group representatives is the responsibility of the Lead/Permitting Agency under AB-52 if required as part of this Project.

To protect the confidentiality of information regarding the nature and location of resources, the NAHC does not provide information on actual Native American cultural resources or criteria for the designation of an area as "sensitive" for Native American cultural resources. Such discovery, however, may take place during government to government consultation, as between the DCP and NAHC and/or tribal group representatives, for example. The Lead Agency for the Project is empowered to communicate directly with the NAHC to determine the background that substantiates issuing a determination of "sensitive" for the Project area, if it so chooses.

## 4.2 INVESTIGATION OF HISTORIC AREA MAPS

Examination of historic maps included fourteen historic United State Geological Survey (USGS) maps, dating between 1903 and 1976. The 1903 Calabasas USGS maps clearly showed the Project site with no development within the Project area **(Figure 6)**. No residences, buildings, or roads are shown in or near the Project property. The first historic map showing local residential development is the 1928 Reseda USGS map, which shows some development of buildings and roads in the local area, but no development within the Project property (**Figure 7**). The oldest historic maps known for the Project area were, therefore, ***negative for older historic resources within the Project property***.

The oldest aerial photograph in the UCSB Library historic aerial photography database was from 1944 (**Figure 8**). The 1944 Calabasas USGS map also shows the Project property covered with orchards, with limited development south of Ventura Boulevard in the local area. The Project property was still used for agriculture in 1954, as shown in a different aerial photograph (**Figure 9**). Development in the local area was still minimal on the 1952 Canoga Park USGS map, with extensive local development only being first shown on the 1967 Canoga Park USGS map, though still not on the Project property. The 1976 Canoga Park USGS aerial photo map shows a structure on the property for the first time, with urban in-filling taking place within the majority of the local region.

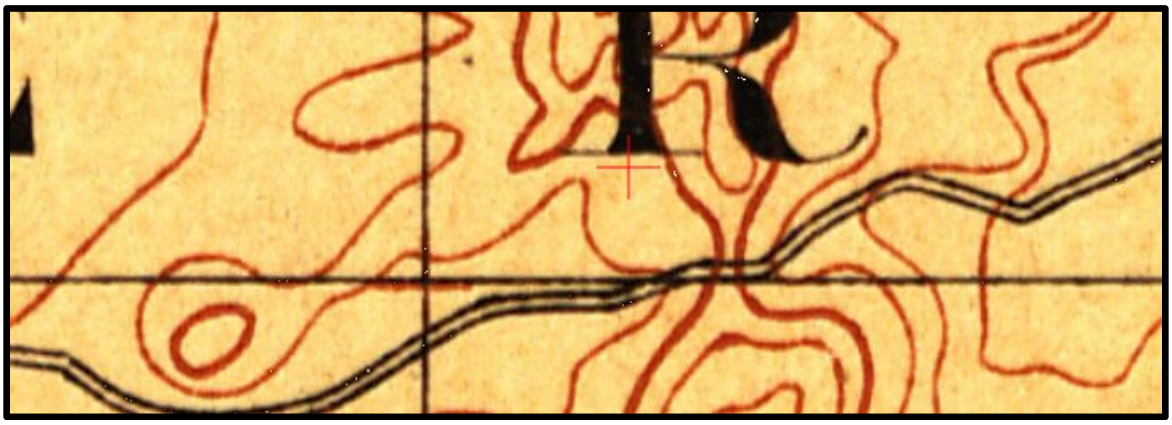

*Figure 6: The 1903 Calabasas USGS Map (red cross marks the Project location).*

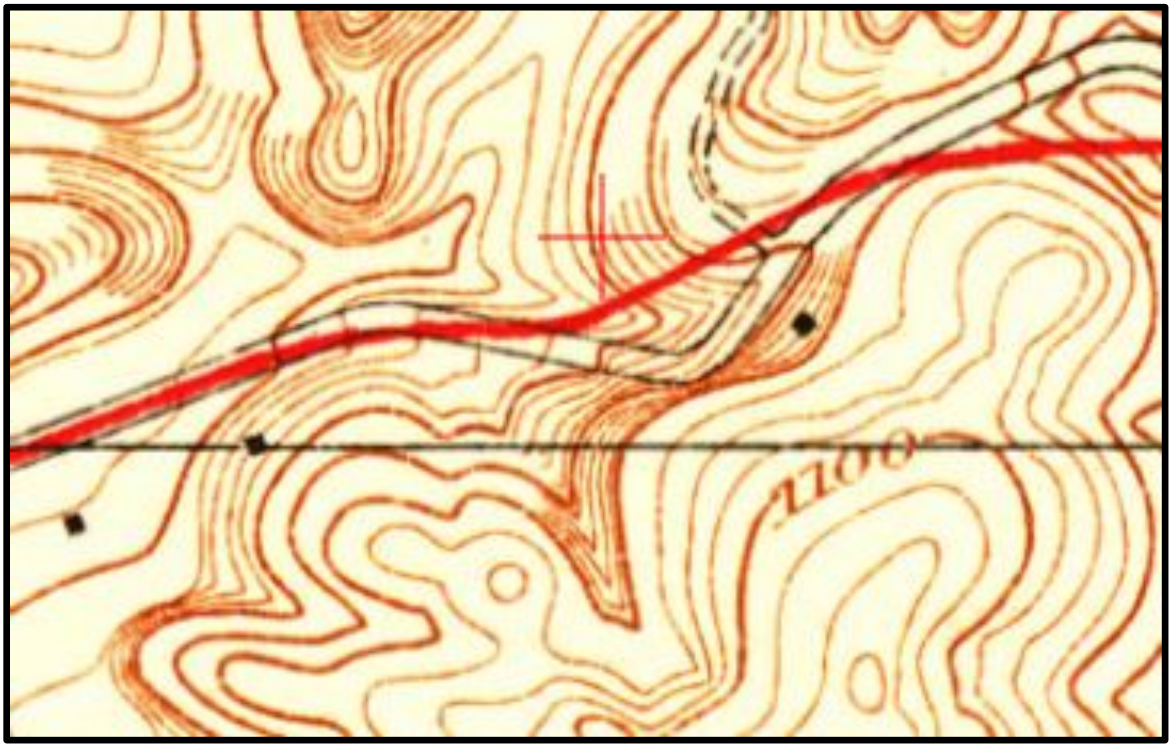


*Figure 7: The 1928 Reseda USGS Map (red cross marks the Project location).*

***Figure 8: The Project area in 1944, showing the Project property as being covered with orchards (right of main road) (facing west) (UCSB Historic Aerial Image Database).***

***Figure 9: The Project area in 1954 as still being agricultural lands (right of main road) (facing west) (UCSB Historic Aerial Image Database).***

The structure shown on the 1976 USGS aerial image map was probably evidence of this structure since the restaurant was supposed to be in use from 1977 through 1984. A 1983 aerial from Environmental Data Resources, Inc., shows the restaurant before being demolished (**Figure 10**). As was found on the USGS maps from the time, this photo also shows complete development on the Project property and in the local area.

Examination of historic Google Earth satellite images shows the local area and developed Project site from 1989 to current. The auto dealership that is to be torn down is shown in all the historic Google Earth images with little change.

The review of historic maps, satellite images, and aerial images indicated that the Project property is unlikely to contain older historic cultural resources dating to prior to the 1940s. ***The Project property should not be considered as being sensitive for older historic cultural resources***.

***Figure 10: The Project property in 1983 image (Environmental Data Resources, Inc.)***

***Field Survey Results***

Envicom staff visited the Project property on August 27, 2019. The Project property is fully developed with a previous Keyes Woodland Hills auto dealership, with asphalt parking lots on each side of the main dealership buildings. There are trees panted around the parking lot in the Project property in shallow soil areas surrounded by concrete. No early historic or prehistoric artifacts or features were observed on the surface of these planted areas, nor was the building identified as warranting additional analysis as a historic built environment cultural resource, since it dates to sometime after 1984. The findings were, therefore, negative for cultural resources within the Project property. However, since asphalt covers most of the surface, the observed findings should not be considered representative of subsurface deposits.

# 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the SCCIC and NAHC database record searches were negative for cultural resources within the Project property and within the Project study area. Examination of the historic USGS maps, historic satellite image database, and the historic aerial photo databases were negative for older historic cultural resources within the Project Property and surrounding local area. The surface assessment of the property was negative for cultural resources, with almost the entire Project Property being covered with buildings or asphalt. Envicom does not recommend further cultural resource assessment prior to construction. However, Envicom does make the following recommendations:

***Recommendation 1: Archaeological Discovery Protocol.***

The applicant should have in place an agreement with a cultural resource management company before grading commences, which will provide a qualified senior cultural resource supervisor for the project. If potentially significant intact deposits are encountered during grading that are within an undisturbed context, then a "cultural resource discovery" protocol will be followed. If older historic or prehistoric features, artifact concentrations, or larger significant artifacts are encountered during grading or trenching within native soils or within an original context, then all work in that area shall be halted or diverted away from the discovery to a distance of 30-feet until the senior cultural resource supervisor can evaluate the nature and/or significance of the find(s). If the senior supervisor confirms that the discovery is potentially significant, then the Lead Agency will be contacted and informed of the discovery.

If the discovery is determined to be potentially significant, then construction will not resume in the locality of the discovery until consultation between the senior archaeologist, the owner's Project manager, the Lead Agency, and all other concerned parties, takes place and reaches a conclusion approved by the Lead Agency. If a significant cultural resource is discovered during earth-moving, complete avoidance of the find is preferred. However, if the discovery cannot be avoided, further survey work, evaluation tasks, or data recovery of the significant resource may be required by the Lead Agency. The Lead Agency may also require archaeological or Native American monitoring of the project, based on the discovery.

All costs for additional monitoring, discovery assessment, discovery evaluation, or data recovery of the discovery will be the responsibility of the applicant, within the cost parameters outlined under CEQA. All individual reports, including a monitoring report if monitoring is required, will be submitted to the SCCIC at the conclusion of the Project.

***Recommendation 2: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains.***

The inadvertent discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances; State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 addresses these findings. This code section states that in the event human remains are uncovered, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The Coroner must be notified of the find immediately, together with the City and the property owner.

If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (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 and an appropriate re-internment site.

The Lead Agency and a qualified archaeologist shall also establish additional appropriate mitigation measures for further site development, which may include additional archaeological and Native American monitoring or subsurface testing.

# 6.0 CONCLUSIONS

On September 12, 2019, Envicom Corporation completed an ethnographic assessment (also referred to as a Tribal Cultural Resource Assessment), for the Keyes Porsche Woodland Hills Gen 5 project, located in the City of Los Angeles, California. A separate technical report evaluated cultural and paleontological resources for the Project Site. The purpose of this assessment was to address possible impacts to TCRs, as required by AB-52 and under the California Environmental Quality Act.

The findings of the ethnographic assessment were negative for prehistoric cultural resources or TCRs within the Project Site. The NAHC results indicated that the Project Site is located in an area that is not considered sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. A review of historic and ethnographic documents, historic maps, and a site visit were also conducted, which confirmed that no TCRs could be identified within the Project Site or surrounding study area.

The NAHC also included a list of Tribal Groups that have a cultural association with the geographic area surrounding and including the Project Site. As per AB-52, the Lead Agency is the appropriate entity to further consult with the listed Tribal Groups, however, the findings of this ethnographic assessment will be made available to the Lead Agency for reference, as well as for the project planning team.

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# APPENDIX A
# LIST OF REPORTS PROVIDED BY THE SCCIC

**(SCCIC's Confidential Findings are on file at Envicom Corporation)**

# Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-02409 | | 1982 | Stelle, Kenneth and Albert Galiardo | For Improvements of the Operational Characteristics of Route 101, the Ventura Freeway in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, Between Route 405 in Los Angeles, and the Santa Clara River in Oxnard | Caltrans and Federal Highway Commission | 56-000654 |
| LA-03742 | | 1982 | Romani, John F. | Archaeological Survey Report for the 07-la/ven 101 Project P.m. 17.1-38.2/0.0-22.7 07351 - 076620 | California Department of Transportation | 19-000041, 19-000042, 19-000044, 19-000111, 19-000133, 19-000238, 19-000315, 19-000320, 19-000321, 19-000345, 19-000420, 19-000461, 19-000462, 19-000463, 19-000464, 19-000466, 19-000642, 19-000669, 19-000776, 19-000862, 19-000890, 19-000964, 19-000970, 19-000972, 19-001027, 19-001064, 19-001099, 56-000271, 56-000565, 56-000620, 56-000654 |
| LA-07840 | | 2001 | Sylvia, Barbara | Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Beautification and Modernization Along Route 134 From the 134/170 Separation to Shoup Ave Uc, and Along Route 101 From the 101/170 Separation to Concord Street Uc | Caltrans District 7 | |
| LA-10208 | | 2001 | Sylvia, Barbara | Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Metal Beam Guardrail (MBGR) Along Sections of Route 101 From Route 134 to the Ventura County Line. | Caltrans District 7 | |

# APPENDIX B
# ALL CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SCCIC AND NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (NAHC)

August 26, 2019

Stacy St. James, Coordinator
South Central Coastal Information Center
C.S.U.F, Dept. of Anthropology, MH 426
800 N. State College Blvd.
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846

Attn: Ms. St. James

**Subj: Cultural Resources Phase I Assessment for the Keyes Porsche Project**
***(Envicom Project #19-101-001)***

Dear Ms. St. James:

Envicom is requesting an **EXPEDITED** record search of the SCCIC database for cultural resources within the attached Project area, plus a **0.25-mile study area**. The Project is located at:

USGS Quads: Canoga Park, CA
Township: 2N
Range: 16W
Section: NA

Lat: 34°10'4.37"N
Long: 118°34'54.03"W

We are requesting the following: Resource Database Printout (list), Resource Database Printout (details), Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet), Report Database Printout (list), Report Database Printout (details), Report Digital Database (Spreadsheet), Resource Record Copies (project area only), Report Copies (project area only), OHP Historic Properties Directory, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, Los Angeles Cultural Monuments, and Historic Maps.

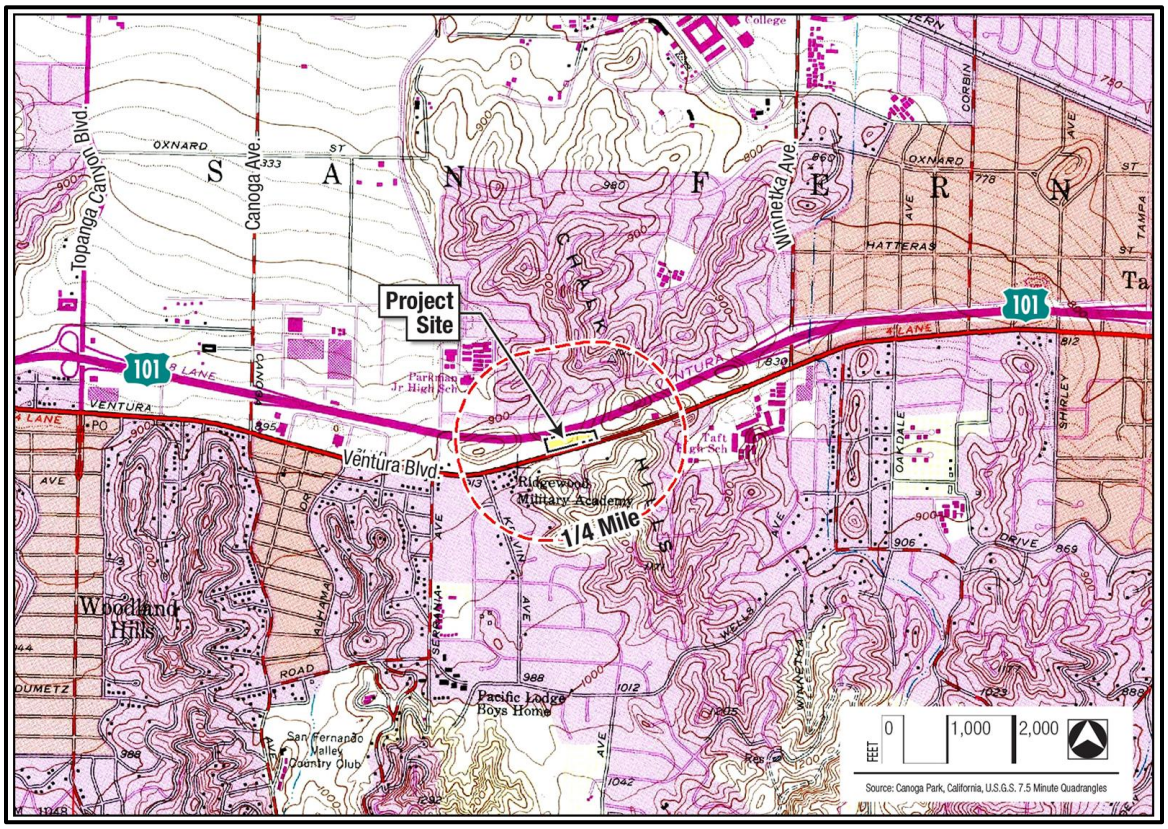
**We also request the complete reports and/or site records for any cultural resources found within the project area only, not the 0.25 mile study area.**

Envicom appreciates the SCCIC's help with this request. For correspondence or questions regarding this Project, please contact Wayne Bischoff at 818-879-4700 (wbischoff@envicomcorporation.com).

Sincerely,

Dr. Wayne Bischoff
Director of Cultural Resources

**Attachment:** Project vicinity map on 1:24,000 topographic map



August 26, 2019

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Room 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**Subj: Cultural Resources Phase I Assessment for the Keyes Porsche Project**
***(Envicom Project #19-101-001)***

Greetings,

Envicom is requesting a record review of your records for cultural resources for the Project area, plus a **0.25-mile buffer**. We also request a list of Tribal Group representatives for the area in case we need to contact their offices.

**The Project is located at:**

USGS Quads: Canoga Park, CA
Township: 2N
Range: 16W
Section: NA

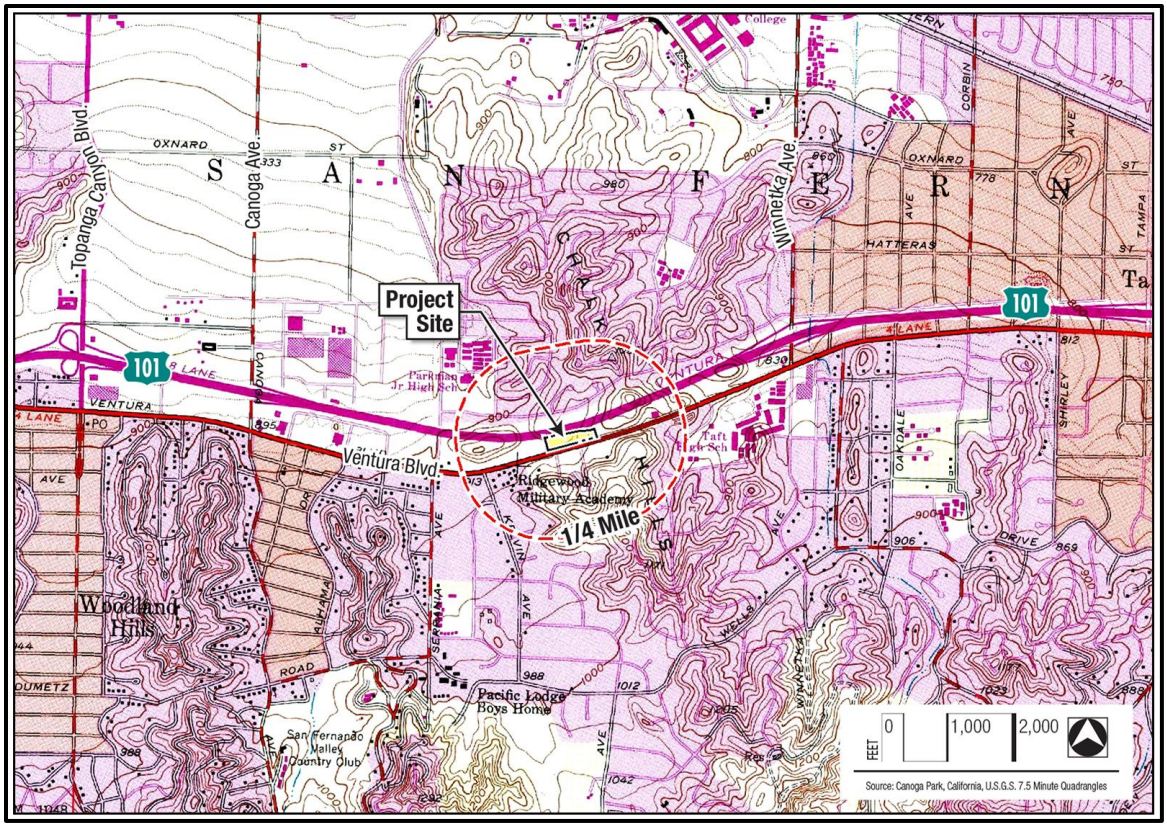
Lat: 34°10'4.37"N
Long: 118°34'54.03"W

Envicom appreciates the NAHC's help with this request. For correspondence or questions regarding this Project, please contact Wayne Bischoff at 818-879-4700 (wbischoff@envicomcorporation.com).

Sincerely,

Dr. Wayne Bischoff
Director of Cultural Resources

**Attachment:**
Project vicinity map on 1:24,000 topographic map


Project Site
1/4 Mile
101
Topanga Canyon Blvd.
Canoga Ave.
Winnetka Ave.
Ventura Blvd
Woodland Hills
Pacific Lodge Boys Home
San Fernando Valley Country Club
Parkman Jr High Sch
Taft High Sch
Rinkerwood Military Academy
OXNARD ST
VENTURA
HATTERAS
OAKDALE
SHIRLEY
CORBIN
TAMPA
DUMETZ ROAD
SERRANO AVE
KELVIN AVE
WELLS DRIVE
WINNETKA AVE
4 LANE
FEET
0
1,000
2,000
Source: Canoga Park, California, U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Quadrangles

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**
**Cultural and Environmental Department**
**1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100**
**West Sacramento, CA 95691**
**Phone: (916) 373-3710**
**Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov**
**Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov**
**Twitter: @CA_NAHC**

September 9, 2019

Wayne Bischoff
Envicom

VIA Email to: wbischofff@envicomcorporation.com

RE: Keyes Porsche Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Bischoff:

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 the NAHC. 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.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Native American Contact List**
**Los Angeles County**
**9/9/2019**

***Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians***
Raudel Banuelos,
331 Mira Flores — Chumash
Camarillo, CA, 93012
Phone: (805) 427 - 0015

***Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians***
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson
365 North Poli Ave — Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 646 - 6214
jtumamait@hotmail.com

***Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians***
Eleanor Arrellanes,
P. O. Box 5687 — Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93005
Phone: (805) 701 - 3246

***Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians***
Patrick Tumamait,
992 El Camino Corto — Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 216 - 1253

***Chumash Council of Bakersfield***
Julio Quair, Chairperson
729 Texas Street — Chumash
Bakersfield, CA, 93307
Phone: (661) 322 - 0121
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net

***Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation***
Gino Altamirano, Chairperson
P. O. Box 4464 — Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
cbcn.consultation@gmail.com

***Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians***
Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 Second Street, Suite 1 — Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us

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

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 Keyes Porsche Project, Los Angeles County.

***Northern Chumash Tribal Council***
Fred Collins, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 6533 Chumash
Los Osos, CA, 93412
Phone: (805) 801 - 0347
fcollins@northernchumash.org

***San Fernando Band of Mission Indians***
Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Vanyume
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

***San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council***
Mark Vigil, Chief
1030 Ritchie Road Chumash
Grover Beach, CA, 93433
Phone: (805) 481 - 2461
Fax: (805) 474-4729

***Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians***
Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517 Chumash
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460
Phone: (805) 688 - 7997
Fax: (805) 686-9578
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org

***yak tityu tityu yak tiłhini – Northern Chumash Tribe***
Mona Tucker, Chairperson
660 Camino Del Rey Chumash
Arroyo Grande, CA, 93420
Phone: (805) 748 - 2121
olivas.mona@gmail.com

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 Keyes Porsche Project, Los Angeles County.

# APPENDIX C
# RESUME OF DR. WAYNE BISCHOFF

# Wayne Bischoff, Ph.D.

***Envicom Director of Cultural Resources***

Dr. Bischoff has over 20 years' experience managing cultural resource projects and ensuring compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), and state, county, city, and local government cultural laws, guidelines, and procedures. He has managed cultural, paleontological, ethnographic, and built environment projects throughout Southern California, including the Counties of Ventura, Los Angeles, Kern, Imperial, San Diego, Orange, Santa Barbara, Riverside, and San Bernardino. Dr. Bischoff has authored cultural resource section of Environmental Impact Reports (EIR), Mitigated Negative Declarations (MND), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), Environmental Assessments (EA), Programmatic Agreements (PA), Memorandum of Agreements (MOA), and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

Dr. Bischoff has been the principal or project manager for hundreds of cultural resource projects in Southern California, including record searches, surveys, evaluations, and data recoveries, built environment and historic architectural inventories, HABS projects, paleontological surveys, ethnographic reports and Native American consultation, and historic structure evaluations. He has also has worked with most of the Tribal Groups of Southern California, including the Chumash, Tongva, Washo, Yokut, Piute, Quechan, Cahuilla, Tataviam, San Manuel, Morongo, Luiseno. He has also provided Native American consultation for the City of Los Angeles and for many other municipalities throughout the region.

## *Recent Professional Projects*

- **Simi BMX Course Phase I Survey, Simi Valley, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (July 2018 – Current)
- **Phase I Survey for the Massilia Spa Project, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. Project also includes an inventory and initial assessment of over a dozen 1930 through 1990 structures on the property (June 2018 – Current)
- **Los Angeles Community College District (LAUSD) Environmental On-Call (including cultural resources), Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal, Project Manager, and cultural resource consultant as needed. (February 2018 – Current)
- **Los Angeles Unified Schools Department (LAUSD) Environmental On-Call (including cultural resources), City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal, Project Manager, and cultural resource consultant as needed. Envicom was one of 15 companies to be awarded this large on-call contract. (February 2017 – Current)
- **Phase I Survey of the Butler Ranch, in Ventura County near west Simi Valley, California.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a Phase I record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey of this 332-acre low density residential development project. (May 2018 – Current)

- **Phase I Survey for the 17-acre Olivas Park Extension commercail development project in Ventura, Ventura County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey, followed by limited monitoring. (January 2018 – Current)
- **Review of Technical Documents and EIR Cultural Section Writing for "The Agroua Villege Expansion" project, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, CA.** Professional review of project cultural resource documents and authoring of cultural resource section of MND for this large mixed use project. The primary challenge is that the development is located on a significant prehistoric Native American cultural resource. Native American consultation took place in July with the Chumash and Tataviam Tribal Groups (January 2018 – Current)
- **CA-LAN-321 Phased Evaluation Project, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the phased evaluation (Phase II) of CA-LAN-321 in response to potential impacts from the construction of the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation Phase 2 Campus Building. The site is a prehistoric Chumash residential and ceremonial center of over 80-acres in size and that was used by prehistoric Native Americans from 400 A.D. to the late 1700s. Dozens of test units, hundreds of shovel test pits, surface collection, and surface feature mapping have been completed to date planned. Native American consultation took place in July with the Chumash and Tataviam Tribal Groups (August 2015 – Current)
- **City of Thousand Oaks Environmental On-Call (Including Cultural Resources), Los Angeles County, CA.** Envicom was selected as one of a limited number of on-call environmental firms for the City. (June 2015 – Current)
- **Phase I(b) Survey of the proposed Forrest Club 50-acre private club development, Los Angeles County, CA (with Samantha Whittington and Charlie Fazzone).** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. In addition, 24 shovel test pits were excavated across the locations of two 1920s historic cabins. No further work was required. (April 2018 – June 2018)
- **Phase I Survey for the Ascension Lutheran Church Master Plan and MND, Thousand Oaks, California, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (May 2018 – June 2018)
- **Phase I Survey for the Mulholland Senior Living Project, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (May 2018 – May 2018)
- **Phase I Survey of the proposed Tapo at Alamo EIR for a mixed-use development project, Simi Valley, Ventura County, CA (with Samantha Whittington and Debbie Balam).** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (March 2018 – May 2018)
- **Cultural, Paleo, and Native American Monitoring for the Agoura Hills Marriott Development Project.** Principal and Project Manager for this monitoring project. During monitoring, a prehistoric Chumash cultural resource was discovered, which led to artifact collection, analysis, and a final report of findings (January 2018 – May 2018)

- **Phase I Survey of the proposed 113-133 West Plymouth Street multiple unit residential development, Inglewood, Los Angeles County, CA (with Samantha Whittington, Debbie Balam, and Charlie Fazzone).** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, paleontological record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (April 2018 – April 2018)
- **Phase I Survey of the Upper Bailey Road tract, Sylmar, Los Angeles County, CA (with Samantha Whittington and Debbie Balam).** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (December 2017 – April 2018)
- **Phase I Survey of the Lower Bailey Road tract, Sylmar, Los Angeles County, CA (with Samantha Whittington and Debbie Balam).** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (December 2017 – April 2018)
- **Historic Structure Evaluation of Blythe Elementary School for LAUSD.** Project Manager for this project, with Chattel, Inc., being the historic preservation consultant. (February 2018 – April 2018)
- **Historic Structure Evaluation of Robert Hill Lane Elementary School for LAUSD.** Project Manager for this project, with Chattel, Inc., being the historic preservation consultant. (February 2018 – April 2018)
- **Historic Structure Evaluation of James Madison Middle School for LAUSD.** Project Manager for this project, with Chattel, Inc., being the historic preservation consultant. School was found eligible for the CRHR. (February 2018 – April 2018)
- **Historic Structure Evaluation of 54th Street Elementary School for LAUSD.** Project Manager for this project, with Chattel, Inc., being the historic preservation consultant. School was found eligible for the CRHR. (February 2018 – April 2018)
- **Historic Structure Evaluation of Chapman Elementary School for LAUSD.** Project Manager for this project, with Chattel, Inc., being the historic preservation consultant. (February 2018 – April 2018)
- **Historic Structure Evaluation of Dena Street Elementary School for LAUSD.** Project Manager for this project, with Chattel, Inc., being the historic preservation consultant. (February 2018 – April 2018)
- **Historic Structure Evaluation of Patrick Henry Middle School for LAUSD.** Project Manager for this project, with Chattel, Inc., being the historic preservation consultant. School was found eligible for the CRHR. (February 2018 – April 2018)
- **Historic Structure Evaluation of Richland Avenue Elementary School for LAUSD.** Project Manager for this project, with Chattel, Inc., being the historic preservation consultant. (February 2018 – April 2018)
- **Marinette Road Residential Development, Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and project manager for this development project, which included a record search, site survey, Tribal Group scoping letters, and agency consultation. The major challenge was that the project property was within the Will Rogers State Monument and National Register site boundary. An update for this project was conducted in 2018 to include AB-52 compliance. (February 2015 – May 2015; January 2018 – April 2018)

- **Phase I Survey for 6956 Dume Drive, Malibu, California, Los Angeles County, CA (with Samantha Whittington).** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of an SCCIC and NAHC record search, and a site survey. (February 2018 – March 2018)
- **Phase I Survey of roughly 50-acres for Improvements on the Saddlerock Ranch/Malibu Wines Property in the Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC scoping, and a site survey. This project involves upgrades to the winery existing structures and public buildings, as well as road and parking improvements. Part of this project is located near a National Register Chumash rock art site as well as other prehistoric resources (November 2016 – March 2018)
- **Phase I Survey for 28730 Grayfox, Malibu, California, Los Angeles County, CA (with Samantha Whittington).** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of an SCCIC and NAHC record search, and a site survey. (January 2018 – February 2018)
- **Phase I Survey for 11681 Foothill Boulevard, a multiple-unit residential project in Sylmar, California, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (November 2017 – February 2018)
- **Phase I Survey for a single family property development along Yerba Buena Road, Ventura County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of an SCCIC and NAHC record search, and a site survey. (December 2017 – January 2018)
- **Phase I Survey for 34134 Mulholland Highway, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (December 2017 – January 2018)
- **Faunal, Osteological, Archaeological, and Fossil Consultation for Citadel Environmental and Turner-Hunt for the Hollywood Park Development Project (new Rams NFL Stadium).** Osteological and paleontological consultant for Kiewit, Turner, and Citadel for the construction of the new Rams NFL stadium in Ingelwood. Project included discovery and recordation of modern and fossil mammal bones. (December 2016 – January 2018)
- **Phase I Survey for 24600 Thousand Peaks Road, Calabassas, California, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (November 2017 – January 2018)
- **Phase I Survey for 28929 Grayfox, Malibu, California, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of an SCCIC and NAHC record search, and a site survey. (November 2017 – January 2018)
- **Manzanita School Phase Ia Survey for a 20.27-acre private school development in Topanga Canyon, California, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of an SCCIC and NAHC record search, and a site survey. (May 2017 – January 2018)
- **Phase I Survey for the 181 to 187 Monterrey Road Condominium Project, a small residential development near South Pasedena, California, Los Angeles County, CA.** P Principal and Project Manager for the completion of an SCCIC and NAHC record search, and a site survey. (July 2017 – January 2018)

- **Phase I Survey for for the Agoura Village project, a 7.37-acre Commercial Subdivision in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC scoping, and a Phase Ia site survey. The Phase Ia survey was followed by a Phase Ib subsurface survey and an updated site form for a previously known prehistoric cultural resource that includes the entire project area. (October 2016 – December 2017)
- **Phase I survey for 22866 Beckledge Terrace, Malibu, California.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (September 2017 – November 2017)
- **Lynn Road Residentitial Development Project, Construction Monitoring, Newbury Park, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the surface collection and construction monitoring for this 10-acre residential construction project. (October 2017 – November 2017)
- **Phase II Evaluation of two cultural resources located on the Oakmont project property, City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the evaluation of a prehistoric cultural resource and a 1920s-1980s historic homestead cultural resource. Evaluation tasks included shovel test pits, and a test unit for the prehistoric cultural resource, and detailed mapping and documents research for the historic cultural resource. A combined report for both Oakmont projects was produced for the City. (August 2017 – October 2017)
- **City of Pomona Environmental On-Call (Including Cultural Resources), Los Angeles County, CA.** Envicom successful won inclusion as one of six on-call environmental firms for the City. (October 2014 – October 2017)
- **Phase I Survey for for the Oakmont commercial project, a 5.75-acre development in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of NAHC record search, and a Phase Ia site survey. The Phase Ia survey identified two cultural resources; a 1920s historic homestead foundation, and a large prehistoric archaeological site. (August 2017 – October 2017)
- **Phase I Assessment of the West Hills Crest 37-acre Residential Subdivision in West Hills, City of Los Angeles.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search and project area site survey. A key issue for this project was the record search being positive for a prehistoric cultural resource within the development area. This resource, CA-LAN-1223, was further investigated with 22 shovel test pits, and evaluated as not being a significant cultural resource. (February 2017 – October 2017)
- **Phase I Survey for 15498 LaPeyre Court, a residential development in Moorpark, Ventura County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. Project also included coordination with numerous biology tasks. (August 2017 – September 2017)
- **San Bernardino County Cultural, Historic Architecture, and Paleontology On-Call, San Bernardino, CA.** Envicom successful won inclusion in the limited on-call pool. (October 2014 – Current)
- **Pepperdine University Campus Life Project: Updated Cultural Resources Record Search.** Principal and Project Manager for an updated record search and letter report for the Pepperdine Campus Life housing, facilities, and trail development project. This update was part of an ammended campus-wide EIR (December 2017 – June 2017)

- **Fourth and Hewitt, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for a cultural resource record search for the development of a new office building within a commercial urban environment. Project also included a paleontological assessment of the property due to an extensively deep planned parking garage and Native American concerns. Also completed with an Ethnographic Report to meet AB-52 criteria. Another key issue was determining whether a historic built environement assessment was needed. (February 2017 – January 2017)
- **Pepperdine University Campus Life Project: Phase I survey of new Baseball Field development.** Principal and Project Manager for the addition of the campus baseball field as part of the larger Pepperdine Campus Life housing, facilities, and trail development project. (February 2017 – June 2017)
- **Phase I Survey for the Copper Canyon Project, a 5-acre residential development near Santa Clarita, California, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. Also part of the project was the resurvey of two previously recorded cultural resources within the project boundary. (May 2017 – July 2017)
- **Phase Ia Survey for the Oneonta Hillside Drive, a residential development in South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of an SCCIC and NAHC record search, and a site survey. (May 2017 – July 2017)
- **North Canyon Ranch 170-acre Residential Subdivision in Simi Valley, Ventura County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search and project area site survey. A key issue for this project was a previously disturbed cultural resource within the project area, the destruction of which needed to be addressed in the final report. (May 2017 – August 2017)
- **Construction Monitoring for Parcel 2058-003-010, Lobo Canyon, Los Angeles County.** Principal and Project Manager for the surface collection and construction monitoring for this single family residential construction project. (July 2015 – August 2016)**.**
- **Phase I Survey for the 12300 Valley Boulevard Hotel, a commercial development in El Monte, Los Angeles, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey for this small residential development. (June 2017 – August 2017)
- **Phase Ia Survey for the Holiday Inn Express Hotel, a commercial development in El Monte, Los Angeles, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey for this small residential development. (July 2017 – August 2017)
- **Arcadia Town Homes MND Phase I Cultural Assessment for a multi-unit residential development in Arcadia, Los Angeles, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey for this multi-unit residential development. (May 2017 – August 2017)
- **Phase I Survey for the 6625 Bradley Road, a residential development in Somis, Ventura County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey for this small residential development. (June 2017 – July 2017)

- **Phase I Survey for 3800 Figueroa, an apartment complex development in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey for apartment complex development. (June 2017 – August 2017)
- **11172 Santa Paula Road Phase Ia Survey for a 5.5-acre Agricultural property in Ojai, California, Ventura County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (May 2017 – June 2017)
- **6658 Reseda Boulevard, City of Reseda, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for a Phase 1 record search for this urban mixed use project. (March 2017 – May 2017)
- **Paradise Valley Development Project Environmental Impact Report and Impact Statement, Riverside County, CA.** Author of the cultural section for this EIR for a housing and mixed use development of over 2200-acres east of Indio, California. Also reviewed original techical documents, and incorporated legal and agency comments. Mitigation measures included the management and monitoring of dozens of cultural resources, sensitive soils, and paleontological resources. (October 2014 – March 2017)
- **Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Parcel 2058-003-010, Lobo Canyon, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for completion of a Phase Ia and NEPA permit for the project (USACOE, Los Angeles District). Extensive communications and consultation with the COE and SHPO. Project also involved the mitigation monitoring of a prehistoric cultural resource located on the property. (July 2016 – March 2017)
- **Phase I Survey for a 1.33-acre Mixed-Use development in the City of Northridge at the corner of Nordoff and Darby Streets, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC scoping, and a site survey. This project included a built-environment assessment of existing historic structures (October 2016 – February 2017)
- **Phase I Survey for a 0.5-acre Residential Subdivision in the City of Los Angeles at the end of Crisler Way, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. (October 2016 – February 2017)
- **Deer Lake Residential Development Cultural Monitoring, Porter Ranch, Los Angeles, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the cultural monitoring of eight cultural resources within the project development boundary. This project includes the writing of a final Monitoring Report. (May 2016 – February 2017)
- **Phase I Survey for a 0.5-acre Mixed Use Development Project on Camarillo Avenue in North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Cultural Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC scoping, and a site survey. This project also included a historic built environment assessment (November 2016 – January 2017)
- **Phase I Survey for a 14-acre Residential Subdivision in Woodland Hills, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a record search, NAHC scoping, and a site survey. This project involved consultation with the City of Los Angeles on AB-52 (July 2016 – January 2017)

- **Lynn Road Residentitial Development Project, Newbury Park, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the Phase Ia and Phase Ib survey of this 10-acre parcel. A large prehistoric Middle-Period seasonal settlement was discovered, which required subsurface testing and extensive mapping of surface hearths, yucca roasters, and dwelling features. Project included public testimony before the Thousand Oaks Planning Commission. (September 2015 – December 2016)
- **Pepperdine University Campus Life Project: Debris Basin Excavation Cultural and Paleontolgoical Resource Monitoring, Los Angeles, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for cultural resource monitoring of Phase I of the Pepperdine Campus Life housing, facilities, and trail development project. (August – October 2016)
- **Trail Construction Monitoring, Conrad N. Hilton Foundation.** Principal and Project Manager for the development of a pedestrian foot trail loop between the Foundation and the nearby "Ridge" professional building, including the excavation of dozens of shovel test pits and a major surface collection of prehistoric artifacts, including trail construction monitoring. (August – September 2016)
- **32640 PCH Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Santa Monica, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the Phase I cultural resource assessment of a ravine rehabilitation project between the Pacific Coast Highway and the Pacific Ocean. Included a record search, site survey, and technical report. (May 2015 – June 2016)
- **Conrad N. Hilton Foundation Trail Project Cultural Assessment, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, CA.** Project Manager for the Phase 1b survey of a new pedestrian access trail linking off-site office space with the Foundation campus buildings. Project included the excavation of over 30 shovel test pits and the recording of numerous prehistoric features. (May – August 2016)
- **CA-LAN-321 Project Compliance Plans, and Native American and Lead Agency Consultation, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, CA.** Tasks included the authoring of a cultural resource Treatment and Data Recovery Plan, a cultural resource Management Plan, and a Curation Plan for all artifacts, as well as the organization of meetings with the Chumash Tribal Groups and the Lead Agency. (April 2015 – June 2016)
- **Canyon Park Homes, Sylmar, Los Angeles County, CA.** Native American Tribal Group consultation and pre-construction monitoring for this 80-acre residential property development, as well as EIR section writing. (February 2015 – March 2016)
- **Oakwood Schools Built Enviroment and Archaeological Assessment, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for the Phase I cultural resource assessment of the project property prior to the construction of a new middle and high school campus within the North Hollywood area. Challenging tasks included Native American ghost writing for the lead agency (City of Los Angeles) and addressing a modern human cremation garden in the report (November 2015 – February 2016)
- **Floral Canyon Residential Development Cultural Resource Survey, North Hollywood, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for this Phase Ia cultural resource survey of an 8-acrea property. The cultural resource parts of the CEQA checklist were also completed. (September – December 2015).

- **Hilton Property Phase 3 Construction Site Phase Ib Cultural Resources Survey, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project manager for this extensive preliminary survey project, including excavation of over 200 shovel test pits and 4 test units to define the boundaries of a prehistoric ceremonial site of over 80-acres in size, used by Chumash Native Americans from 400 A.D. to the late 1700s. Recordation of over 190-features and 11,500 artifacts. Second phase will include data recovery tasks and an ammended Environmental Impact Report. (February 2014 – March 2015)
- **Blessed Theresa Church Construction, City of Winchester, Riverside County, CA.** Cultural consultation including cultural/paleo monitoring issues. (April 2014 – July 2014)
- **Village at Los Carneros, City of Goleta, Santa Barbara County, CA.** Reviewed all previous technical studies and wrote part of the cultural sections of the Environmental Impact Report for this residential house development project. (March 2014 – April 2014)
- **3121 Old Topanga Canyon Road Phase I Survey and Literature Search, City of Calabasas, Los Angles County, CA.** Principal and Project manager for this residential development project, including NAHC letters, literature review, site survey, paleontolgoical survey and literature search, final technical report, and the writing of the cultural resources section of the Environmental Impact Report. (March 2014 – April 2014)
- **Beacon Solar, Hecate Energy and LADWP, Kern County, CA.** Business Developer for the archaeology and biological monitoring, pre-construction surveys, and desert totoise fence monitoring for this large, 2000-acre solar project for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. (July – October 2013).
- **Q-Cells Solar Survey, Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for a cultural survey and record search of 36-acres north of Palm Springs for solar development. (October 2013 – October 2013)
- **Pacific Gas and Electric NERC Support Monitoring, sub to URS, Northern and Central California.** Principal and Project Manager for this 4-year project in support of the national NERC power pole reliablity project for PG&E. Involves cultural, biological, and paleontological monitoring and field surveys. (October 2013 – October 2013)
- **Gold Bar Transmission Line Survey, McEwen Mining, Eureka County, NV.** Principal and Project Manager for this 2,577-acre cultural survey for the develelopment of a 33-mile transmisstion line to service the Gold Bar Mine in Nevada. Bureau of Land Management was the principal Federal agency. (April 2013 – October 2013).
- **East Kern Wind Resource Area (EKWRA) Power Pole Replacement Project, Environmental Intelligence / Southern California Edison, Kern County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager. This two-year project included cultural resource surveys, the evaluation of numerous cultural sites, and cultural and paleontological monitoring for the construction of over 130-miles of new power poles and fiber optics lines to service Tehachapi Moutain wind farms. (January 2013 – October 2013)
- **Pure Source Power, Victorville, San Bernardino, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for a cultural survey and record search of 140-acres north of Palm Springs for solar development. (September 2013 – October 2013)

- **Dry Ranch Solar Project, Silverado Power, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal. Dr. Bischoff managed this 64-acre solar project near Lancaster, which included a record search, field survey, and cultural report to meet CEQA compliance. This project included coordination with Southern California Edison for a gen-tie line and telecom attachments. (March - April 2013)
- **Plainview Solar Project, Silverado Power, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal. Dr. Bischoff managed this 114-acre solar project near Lancaster, which included a record search, field survey, and cultural report to meet CEQA compliance. (April - May 2013)
- **Silverleaf Solar Project, Cultural and Paleontolgoical Survey, Agile Engergy, Imperial County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff provided general review and quality control for a large solar project south of San Diego. This project involved an over 2,000-acre survey of proposed solar fields and 5-miles of electrical transmission gen-tie lines. The bureau of Land Management was the principal Federal agency. (November 2011 - July 2012)
- **Desert Harvest Solar Project, Build Environment Survey, eneXco Energy, Riverside County, CA.** Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff was the project manager for the built environment survey of 1,600-acre solar field and 12-miles of electrical transmission gen-tie lines. This included the production of a separate technical report for the Bureau of Land Management that included a historic structure inventory, assessment of signficance, and an indirect effects analysis. (November 2011 - June 2012)
- **Silverleaf Solar Project, Built Environment Survey, Agile Engergy, Imperial County, CA.** Project Manager. Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff was the project manager for the built environment survey of 2,000-acre solar field and 5-miles of electrical transmission gen-tie lines. This included the production of a separate technical report for the Bureau of Land Management that included a historic structure inventory, assessment of signficance, and an indirect effects analysis. (November 2011 - July 2012)
- **IVSC2 Solar Project, County of Imperial, Imperial County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff provided oversight of the 140-acre solar project east of the Salton Sea. This project was notable for the quick response time required to field a survey crew and complete a draft report for the County (Sept-Oct 2012)
- **Desert Harvest Solar Project, Cultural and Paleontological Resource Survey, eneXco Energy, Riverside County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff provided general review and quality control for a large solar project northeast of Blythe, CA. This project involved an over 1,600-acre survey of proposed solar fields and 12-miles of electrical transmission gen-tie lines. Bureau of Land Management was the principal Federal agency. (November 2011 - July 2012)
- **Desert Harvest Solar Project, Build Environment Survey, eneXco Energy, Riverside County, CA.** Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff was the project manager for the built environment survey of 1,600-acre solar field and 12-miles of electrical transmission gen-tie lines. This included the production of a separate technical report for the Bureau of Land Management that included a historic structure inventory, assessment of signficance, and an indirect effects analysis. (November 2011 - June 2012)

- **AT&T Fiber-optics Renewal Project, Evaluations, Mitigations, and Monitoring, AT&T, San Bernardino County, CA.** Cultural Principal and Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff will provide project management, technical writing, and quality control for the cultural and paleontological evaluations, data recoveries, and monitoring efforts for the AT&T fiber renewal project. This project involved the survey of over 90 miles of proposed new fiber-optic line between Barstow and Las Vegas, NV, and the management of over 100-cultural sites. Bureau of Land Management and Mojave National Preserve were the principal Federal agencies. (July 2013 – October)
- **Fiber Node Evaluations, Freedom Communications, Orange County, CA.** Cultural Principal. Dr. Bischoff provided general project management and quality control for the cultural background record searches and surveys for dozens of telecommunication sites throughout the City of Irvine as part of the Freedom Communications site development project. Dozens more sites are expected to be tested in the coming year. (April 2012 – October 2013)
- **San Diego Churches and Public Building Historic Structure Evaluations, DePratti Inc., City of San Diego, CA.** Principal Investigator. Dr. Bischoff acted as Principal and QA/QC manager for this project, which involved the evaluation of dozens of historic structures as part of the DePratti Communication telecommunication attachment project in the City of San Diego. (November 2011 – October 2013)
- **The Plunge Evaluation, DePratti Inc., City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA.** Principal for this historic architecture project involving the structural evaluation and National Register documentation for The Plunge historic salt-water bath house in San Diego. (September 2013 – September 2013)
- **AT&T Fiber-optics Renewal Project, Surveys, Literature Searches, and Technical Studies, AT&T, San Bernardino County, CA.** Cultural Principal and Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff provided general project management and quality control for the cultural, paleontological, and ethnographic surveys, literature searches, and technical studies. This project involved the survey of over 90 miles of proposed new fiber-optic line between Barstow and Las Vegas, NV, and the management of over 100-cultural sites. Bureau of Land Management and Mojave National Preserve were the principal Federal agencies. (April 2012 – July 2013)
- **Digital West Fiber Line Feasibility Study, San Luis Obispo to Los Angeles, Counties of San Luis Obispo, Sanata Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles, CA.** Project Manager for this large feasibility study for placing a new fiber line down the US 101 freeway cooridor. Biological, cultural, paleontological, and permitting constraints were all examined. (April 2012 – July 2013)
- **Digital 395 Broadband Stimulus Project, Praxis and California Broadband Corporation, California and Nevada.** Cultural Director. Dr. Bischoff acted as the California report manager of the cultural division, directed fieldwork, and authored management documents and reports. This project involved the new installation of over 650 miles of fiber-optic line across California and Nevada. The programmatic agreement of this complex project included 10 federal, state, and tribal agencies, with another seven acting as interested parties, and the management, evaluation, and monitoring of over 170 cultural sites. NTIAA was the Principal Federal Agency, but also involved twelve other California and Nevada State and Federal agencies and Tribal Groups (November 2011 – April 2012)

- **Fort Irwin Cell Tower Geotech Boring Monitoring, Northrop-Grumman and Fort Irwin Army Post, San Bernardino County, CA.** Principal. This project involves the cultural and paleo monitoring of sensitive areas as part of the construction of over 24 new cell tower locations. (October 2013 – October 2013)
- **Edwards Airforce Base Telecommunication Cultural Monitoring, Team Fischel Company, Edwards AFB, Kern County, CA.** Project Manager and Principal for the cultural monitoring of 40-miles of telecommunication trenching on Edwards AFB, including pre-construction meetings and a final monitoring report. (May 2013 – Sept. 2013)
- **Fort Irwin Cell Tower Surveys and Monitoring, Northrop-Grumman and Fort Irwin Army Post, San Bernardino County, CA.** Principal. This project involves the cultural and paleo survey of over 24 new cell tower locations and associated access roads on Fort Irwin, as well as construction phase monitoring. (April 2013 – October 2013)
- **Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Cultural Resources Consultation, Marine Corps Base, Pendleton, San Diego County, CA.** On-Call Senior Cultural Resources Consultant. Dr. Bischoff provided senior-level cultural resource consultation related to Camp Pendleton's Basewide Utilities Infrastructure Improvements project. He provided consulting on cultural resource management for several waste treatment and utility line systems as part of the Camp's "Grow the Force" initiative. (2011 – October 2013)
- **Pacoima Spreading Grounds Improvement Project, LACDPW, Los Angeles County, CA.** Cultural Principal. Dr. Bischoff managed the cultural resources record search and CEQA cultural section mitigation measures of an EIR for the improvement of the Pacoima spreading grounds and related canal resources. (April 2013 – October 2013)
- **Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project, LACDPW, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal of Cultural Resources. This project involved removal of sediment within the Devil's Gate Reservoir area, which required a preliminary cultural survey and record search under CEQA, as well as an EIR. Dr. Bischoff served as the cultural principal for the project and provided a recommended plan for dealing with sedimentary soils vs. native soils, monitoring criteria, and potential discovery situations. Dr. Bischoff helped write Environmental Impact Report sections, and worked with the Gabrieleno Tribal Group in the protection of archaeological and tribal cultural resources. (2011 – October 2013)
- **Peck Road Spreading Basin Improvement Project, LACDPW, Los Angeles County, CA.** Cultural Principal. Dr. Bischoff managed the cultural resources record searches, field survey, paleontological survey, and CEQA cultural section mitigation measures of an MND for the improvement of the Peck Road Spreading Basin, including a related new water discharge pipe. (June 2013 – September 2013)
- **Marina Del Rey Waterline Replacement Project Cultural Monitoring, LACDPW, Los Angeles County, CA.** Cultural Principal. This project with the Los Angeles Department of Public Works involved the cultural monitoring for the Marina Del Rey 18-inch Waterline Replacement. Chambers Group also provided a qualified archaeological monitor at the project site during excavation activities during construction. (March - May 2013)
- **Dieguto Wetlands Restoration Monitoring, Southern California Edison, Del Mar, San Diego County, CA.** Principal Investigator and Project Manager. This project involved the extensive rehabilitation of Southern California Edison property as part of the Dieguto Wetlands Restoration project. (April 2012 - January 2013)

- **Live Oaks Spreading Grounds Project, LACDPW, Los Angeles County, CA.** Cultural Principal. Dr. Bischoff managed the cultural resources record search and site visit for this public works project. (April 2013 – October 2013)
- **Los Penasquitos Wetlands Monitoring, AMEC, Del Mar, San Diego County, CA.** Principal Investigator. Dr. Bischoff managed the monitoring tasks, budgets, and professional standards for this project near the City of Del Mar as part of the Torrey Pines State Nature Reserve restoration. (October - December 2012)
- **San Gorgonio Creek Water Recharge Basin Construction Monitoring, Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, Cherry Valley, Riverside County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager. This project involved paleontological and archaeological construction monitoring during construction, including emergency evaluation and monitoring when early 19$^{Th}$ Century structures and materials were unexpectedly encountered during earth moving. (February 2012 – April 2012)
- **Penmar Golf Course Water Quality Improvement Project, Pacific Hydrotech and City of Santa Monica, Santa Monica, CA.** Principal Investigator. Dr. Bischoff managed QA/QC review, budgets, and professional standards for the project in the City of Venice. Penmar was a multi-year waterline and tank improvement project in which evidence of ethnic Japanese barrios and fossil Pleistocene animal bones were discovered. (November 2011 - November 2012)
- **Oxford Retention Basin Flood Protection Project, LACDPW, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager. The Oxford Basin in Marina Del Rey was receiving enhancement, and Dr. Bischoff managed the completion of the cultural survey, literature review, and construction monitoring for the project. (2011 - 2012)
- **Veterans Administration, VISN 21 On-Call, Western States, Teamed with KAL Architectes.** This project will provide cultural and biological technical services for Veterans Administration projects from October 2013 to October 2018. (October 2013 – October 2013)
- **Historic Structure Evaluations for Statewide Weatherization Efforts, sub to ICF for the State of California, All Counties, CA.** Project Manager and Principal. This project involves meeting NEPA compliance for low-income subsidized weatherization efforts throughout the State of California. Hundreds of structures will be evaluated as part of this project by a Chambers Architectural Historian using a abbreviated format. (November 2011 to October 2013)
- **CEQA Services for Improvements to Polytechnic and Wilson High Schools, LBUSD, City of Long Beach, CA.** Cultural Principal. Dr. Bischoff provided oversight and incorporation of the historic architecture technical reports into the project CEQA documents. (June 2013 – August 2013)
- **Mill Creek Crew Room Cultural Monitoring, Angeles National Forest (ANF), Los Angeles County, CA.** The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works proposed to replace the crew room building within the Angeles Forest Mill Creek Summit Maintenance Yard facility. This CEQA/NHPA project involved the preparation of a treatment and discovery plan document, ARPA permitting, constant consultation with the ANF, construction monitoring, and a final monitoring report. (April – July 2013)

- **Review of Technical Report and CEQA Documents Relating to the Proposed Demolition of Santa Ana Public Building #16, City of Santa Ana, Santa Ana, CA.** Principal. This project involved the review of technical documents, mitigation measures, and CEQA documents relating to the demolition of a 1950s public building in the City of Santa Ana. (May 2013 – July 2013)
- **Roosevelt School, LBUSD, City of Long Beach, CA.** Cultural Principal. Dr. Bischoff provided oversight, authorship, and counsel on the EIR for the demolition of the Roosevelt Elementary School in Long Beach. This proved to be a complex project, involving an historic built environment resource evaluation and mitigation plan, legal investigation, and extensive responses to public comments. This process resulted in a HABS/HAER mitigation project. (November 2011 - June 2012)
- **Foothill Toll Road Cultural and Paleontological Monitoring, Ghiradelli and Associates, Orange County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager for cultural monitoring related to the upgrade of all tollroad payment stations in Orange County. (October 2013 – October 2013)
- **9th Street Extension Historic Structure Inventory and Evaluation, City of Holtville, Imperial County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff managed and provided QA/QC for this project involving a Caltrans inventory of project APE historic built environment resources, and the historic evaluation of a canal feature. Final deliverables included a Historic Resources Evaluation Report and a Historic Property Survey Report to CALTRANS standards. (June 2013 – August 2013)
- **Francisquito Bridges Replacement (3-Total), LADWP/CALTRANS, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal. Dr. Bischoff managed and oversaw the completion of this project in the Angeles Forest. This project involved the replacement of three existing bridges on San Francisquito Canyon Road over San Francisquito Canyon Creek. The proposed improvement project involved widening the two lane bridges, improvement of approachment roadway, and the placement and installation of retaining walls, concrete barriers with tubular-steel handrails, and metal beam guardrails. (2011 – September 2013)
- **Murrieta Whitewood Road Extension, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager. This road extension project involved a cultural resource survey and records search, a paleontolgoical field study, and native american Consultation due to the historic use of the nearby Murrieta Hot Springs by local Native Americans. (April – June 2012)
- **Nuevo Road/ I-215 Interchange Improvement in the City of Perris, CALTRANS, Riverside County, CA.** Principal. Dr. Bischoff managed and provided QA/QC for this project involving street widening and additional improvements at the Nuevo Road/ I-215 interchange. Final deliverables included a record search and a survey report to CALTRANS standards. (2011 – 2012)
- **Soledad Canyon Road Bridge Replacement Project, LACDPW, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal. LADPW intends to replace a bridge on Soledad Canyon Road. Chambers Group completed a record search and NAHC records review for potential archaeological resources. This project is on-going and may in the future involve further work, including cultural and historic structure surveys and evaluation. (2011 – 2012)

- **Grove Lumber Facility Cultural and Paleontological Technical Studies, Thatcher Engineering, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA.** Principal for the cultural technical studies for this development project, including cultural and paleontological record searches, NAHC letters, and a cultural study (October 2013 – October 2013)
- **Newport Beach Yacht Club Evaluation, Community Development Department, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, CA.** Principal for this historic architecture project involving the built environment evaluation of the Newport Beach Yacht House. (October 2013 – October 2013)
- **Blossom Plaza Historic Structure Evaluation, China Town, City of Los Angeles, CA.** Principal for this historic architecture project involving the updating of technical reports and a standing structure evaluation. (July 2013 – September 2013)
- **Moreno Valley Residential Building Evaluation, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside, CA.** Principal for the architectural assessment of the J. Langdon Ranch located at 11761 Davis Street, in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. (April 2013)
- **Indian Wells Tennis Court Development Project, Indian Wells, Riverside County, CA.** Principal Provided technical review of the planning documents cultural section, as well as oversaw Native American Heritage Commission communication for this project to enhance the Indian Wells Tennis Garden complex. (December 2012 – April 2013)
- **Scripps Hospital Paleontological and Archaeological Monitoring, Worley-Parsons, City of Encinitas, CA.** Principal Investigator. Dr. Bischoff managed QA/QC review, budgets, and professional standards for the cultural and paleontological monitoring of this large development project. (2011 - 2013)
- **Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP), Southern California Edison, Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, CA.** Principal and Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff was responsible for all office and field operations that ensured the successful inventory and management of cultural resources related to this 300-mile transmission line project, including the management of standing historical structures and paleontological resources. He managed an annual budget in excess of $4 million, a staff of up to 40 persons, wrote compliance documents (Programmatic Agreement Appendices, ARPA permits, Project Agency Yearly Reports, and Management Plans), and managed hazmat situations. Dr. Bischoff completed over 150 individual projects in southern California including survey, evaluation, mitigation, and resource monitoring. He wrote individual budgets for project-specific tasks, as well as construction-related administrative tasks, each with different scopes of work and budget amounts. He reconciled all budgets on a monthly basis and coordinated them with the master construction schedule. Dr. Bischoff managed field compliance with NEPA, with TRTP-specific environmental agency agreements, and with the cultural section of the project EIR/EIS and Programmatic Agreement. He also met legal and agency guidelines for Section 106 of NHPA, CEQA, NAGPRA, and TRTP Cultural Resource Management Plan. The Angeles National Forest was the lead Federal Agency, but the CPUC and other Federal and California State Agencies were also involved. (November 2009 - June 2011)

- **East Kern Wind Resource Area (EKWRA) Power Pole Replacement Project, Southern California Edison, Kern County, CA.** Principal and Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff managed original technical studies for a project designed to replace hundreds of power poles in the Tehachapi Mountains area in support of new wind farm construction. He conducted large area surveys, some on BLM properties, and developed a management plan for dozens of archaeological sites. Bureau of Land Management was the principal Federal agency. (February 2010 - June 2011)
- **San Jose Salt Barge HAER Documentation Project, USACE and Santa Clara Valley Water District, City of San Jose, CA.** Principal. Dr. Bischoff consulted on the excavation and evaluation of a shallow-water shipwreck discovered during a wetlands rehabilitation project. This project involved USACE, San Francisco District as lead agency and the Water District as client. (January – February 2011)
- **Operations and Maintenance Contract, Southern California Edison. Southern California.** I acted as the Principal for all work orders issued to our office under the O/M contract. A major task under this contract was the response to the Crown Fire in 2010. I worked directly with SCE during and immediately after the fire to evaluate and protect cultural resources. (Jan 2010 - June 2011)
- **Crown Fire Survey and Cultural Site Update, Southern California Edison, Los Angeles County, CA.** Project Manager. Dr. Bischoff led the cultural response to the Crown Fire, which included surveying and updating known cultural sites as part of the SCE post-fire power pole and access road inspection. (August – Sept. 2010)